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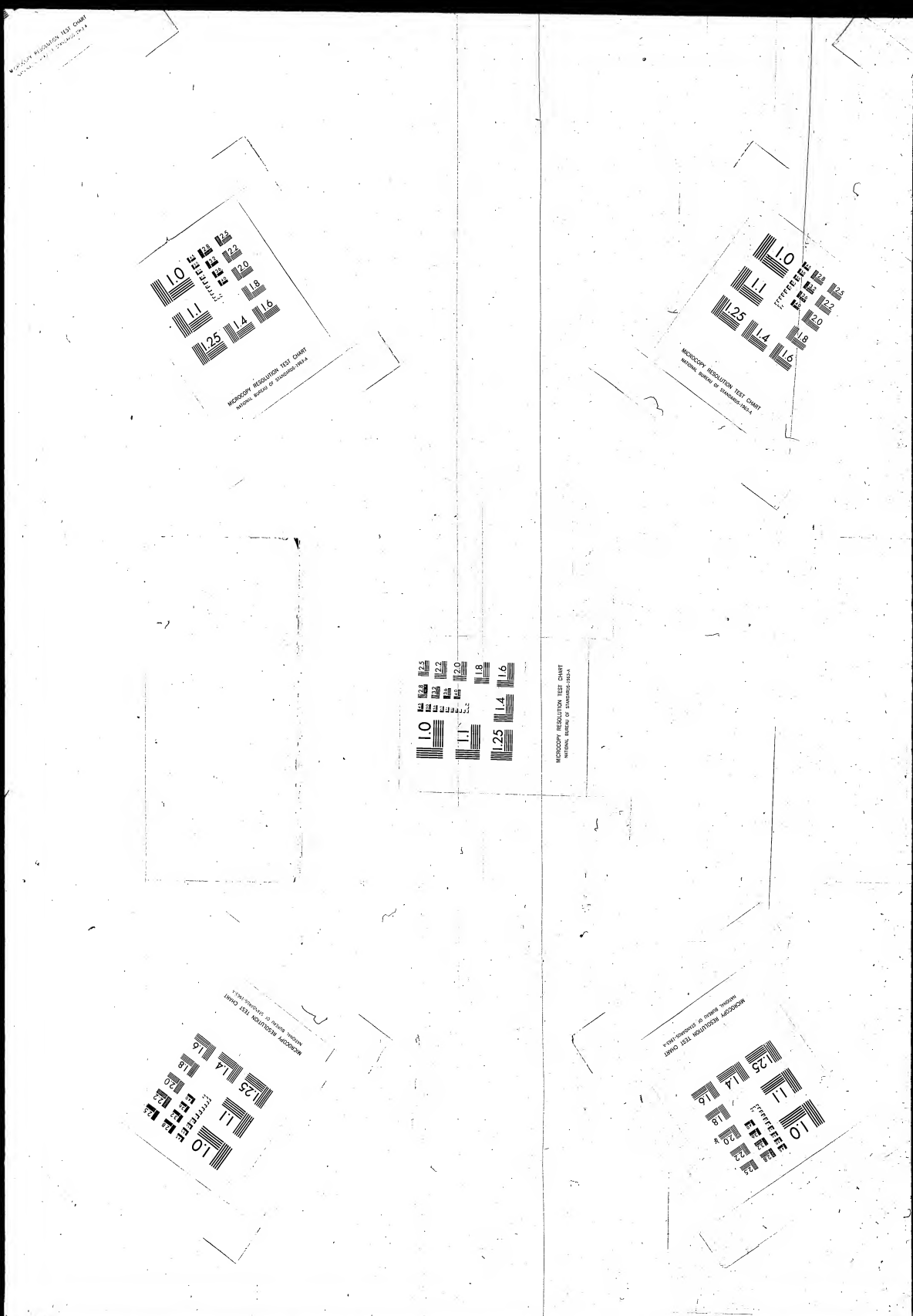
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Originals held by: MHS x Other ___

Prepared by: SOUA THAO	Date: Jan 18, 1982	Format: 1A x 2B
Filmed by: S.W.	Date: Jan 30, 82	Camera No. Red 1
Reduction Ratio: 14	Voltmeter .21 .22	No. Expos.
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density:
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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1907. NO. 40.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Looking to the Fair.

With New Year's at hand and every inch of farm land in the state frozen a foot or so deep, prepartions are being made for the agricultural exhibits at the Minnesota state fair for next year. And, oddly enough, the first move comes from St. Louis county in the far north. The Duluth Commercial Club is taking steps already to see that St. Louis county is properly represented and by beginning now will have plenty of time to organize and see that the farmers are interested before planting time in the spring.

The best agricultural exhibits at the Minnesota state fair are those which are planned long before spring. The successful counties frequently organize early in the winter, assigning to individual farmers the production of one or more grains or vegetables, and even arranging for special seed so that there may be no slips in the program. By beginning this way nothing is left to chance. All varieties are planned out and a little supervision and checking up during the planting and growing season assures a successful exhibit. The farmers who make individual exhibits with success are, generally, the ones who plan in the winter and order their seed for the special purposes in mind.

St. Louis county will doubtless have more than an agricultural display. The Duluth News-Tribune advocates a permanent exhibit in Duluth as well as a full showing of the resources of the county at the state fair, and the proposed semi-centennial exposition of 1908.

Lost Three Days.

Black Duck—After wandering about in the woods for three days, Alex Brunski turned up at one of the camps of the Beltrami Cedar and Land Company, about ten miles from here.

Brunski, who is a homesteader, started to come to Black Duck to purchase supplies. Instead of traveling over the old logging road, with which he was familiar, he attempted to take a short cut through the forest and became lost. When he did not return home that night his wife became alarmed, and, informing the neighbors that her husband was missing, a searching party set out to look for him. They found no trace of him, but last evening, just as the men in the cedar camp had finished their supper, they heard a noise outside the cook's shanty, and on investigating found Brunski lying helpless in the snow.

Vote Canvassed.

St. Paul—The canvassing board wound up its work and the official vote of the state is now on file. The canvass gives Gov. Johnson a total of 168,480 and a majority over Cole of 72,518.

The road amendment is lost by 313 votes and the tax amendment is carried by a comfortable margin.

The amendment to the law governing peddling was carried by a large majority.

Attorney General Young received the largest vote cast on either ticket, his plurality being 84,754. The smallest plurality was 30,938, polled by Lieut. Gov. Eberhart. C. M. Start, the only candidate for chief justice of the supreme court, received 200,167 votes.

The total number of votes cast was 304,021, of which 284,366 were cast by men and 19,655 by women.

Sold by Uncle Sam.

St. Paul—"Bond," a brown and white pointer, held as unclaimed at the customs house store, was yesterday sold at public auction for $40. James Dent of the railway mail service being the successful bidder.

"Bond" was sold on approval to a sportsman in Calgary, Alberta, Can., who recently shipped him back after using him, as the seller says, during the hunting season. The man to whom the dog was consigned lives in Osceola, Iowa, and he did not care to pay the 20 per cent ad valorem duty. The only alternative of the customs authorities was to sell the dog at auction.

The auction took place in the customs house store room, pursuant to advertisement. The bidding was brisk.

Railway Strike.

Virginia—Several hundred men who were employed on the construction of the extension of the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg railroad have struck because the company has lowered the scale of wages.

The wages were lowered from $40 per month to $35 and $30, and from $2.25 to $2. The company has succeeded in shipping a hundred men to fill the places of the strikers, and it is expected that the strike will be broken. No serious trouble is anticipated.

Most of the men are Austrians, Italians and Finns.

News Notes.

Lake City—O. G. Potter, of Pepin, was dragged under the wheels of a loaded wagon and his leg was broken. He is in a critical condition.

St. Paul—Burglars broke into the saloon of B. R. Peterson at South St. Paul and stole $16, some whisky and cigars. The place was thoroughly ransacked.

Dent—A petition which has been generally signed has been forwarded to Governor Johnson asking that he clap a "lid" upon the saloons in this town.

St. Paul—The police court victims get cigars instead of workhouse sentences.

St. Paul—Santa Claus gave four automobiles to as many of his St. Paul favorites.

Red Wing—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Olson, residing near Wacouta, was found dead on their return home at midnight Saturday evening. The child had died of an hemorrhage of the brain.

St. Paul—The state game and fish commission has received returns from the various county auditors relative to the issuance of resident licenses for hunters during the season just closed. From Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 there were 15,226 licenses issued. During the same period last year the number was 15,800.

Brainerd—Al. Hagadorn, a stationary engineer was fatally shot recently. Henry Towers, a foreman painter in the Northern Pacific shops, is accused of the deed. The men had been quarreling. Towers, it is alleged, went home and got a shotgun and shot Hagadorn through the lungs. Towers is in jail and Hagadorn is at the hospital. He will almost certainly die.

St. Paul—When the reapportionment of the legislative districts comes up before the next legislature, as it surely will, it is quite probable that changes will be made in the general plan of representation. Several of the legislators are making suggestions along this line. They want something done so that the representation will be distributed better.

Minneapolis—E. K. Slater, state dairy and food commissioner, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he appeared before the national pure food commission in a hearing on the matter of establishing the requirements with reference to the amount of butter fat and moisture in butter.

Rosemount—The Catholic church in Rosemount caught fire this afternoon. The fire started in the basement, and was not discovered till the flames burst through the floor in the center aisle. Owing to the large number of people in town at the time, together with some hand fire extinguishers, the fire was put out without doing much damage.

Star Lake—John Mjellele lost a luxuriant beard, of which he was proud, in a peculiar accident while chopping wood. He was splitting out cord wood and his ax became fastened. He tried to wrench it out, but being unable to do so stooped down to get a better leverage. He finally worked the ax out of the split in the log, but as it flew out the pieces of wood closed upon his beard, holding him a prisoner.

Minneapolis—Despondent because of the death of his wife a year ago, grief over which wrecked his health, Peter Medjo, a contractor of this city, choked himself to death with a rope in the timber a mile and a half from Minnehaha Falls. Medjo went to his death following a night spent pleasantly with a brother. Winding one end of the rope around the trunk of a tree, he threw the other end over a low limb and made a noose for his neck. Bending forward he slowly strangled himself to death. Medjo was about 37 years old and leaves a daughter aged 12. He was reputed to be worth $25,000.

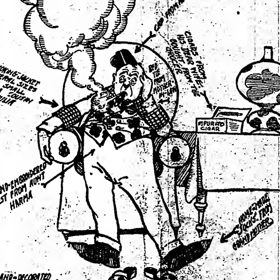
St. Paul—Four pioneer residents of this vicinity died within twenty-four hours. Edward H. Judson of St. Paul, member of the state board of control, died last night in a hospital following an operation. His death was followed within a few hours by that of Dr. Emanuel L. Hess, aged 61, who was for eleven years rabbi of Mount Zion Temple in this city. Thomas Cochran, aged 63, a prominent business man of St. Paul, died suddenly this morning after a brief illness and later in the day Dr. L. W. Babcock, aged 66, speaker of the Minnesota house in 1903, died in St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Babcock was a resident of Wadena.

St. Paul—Joseph Indkage, twenty-eight years of age, a farmer living about thirteen miles from the city on the Hamline road, was instantly killed by a Northern Pacific freight train at Rosetown crossing, and Nicholas Indkage, a brother, was probably fatally injured. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital. He has a broken left hip and his ribs are fractured. Their wagons were smashed into kindling wood and two of their horses were killed.

Minneapolis—The dedication of a national holiday to the generation of men who laid the foundation of the first states outside the original thirteen colonies was proposed by Judge William Gardner of Minneapolis in his address at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Society of Sons of the American Revolution. We are too prone to give all the credit to the generation of '76 and forget the generation that followed.

St. Paul—Governor Johnson will take the oath of office for his second term as governor on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and will immediately thereafter deliver his message to the legislature, which will be in joint session for the inauguration. The ceremonies will be conducted with "Democratic simplicity," according to Private Secretary Frank A. Day. The other executive officers of the state will turn over their respective offices to their successors on Monday, Jan. 7.

ANOTHER MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR FATHER!



PRESIDENT TAKES OUTING

GOES WITH FAMILY TO PINE KNOT, VA.

Several Guests Are Members of the Party—Will Return to Washington Monday.

Charlottesville, Va. — President Roosevelt, his family and guests reached Pine Knot, Mrs. Roosevelt's cottage in the southern part of Albemarle county, at five o'clock Thursday afternoon. Their outing will continue until Monday.

The party was joined here by E. C. Hamer, Jr., a young naval lieutenant, and Richard Wilmar, young son of Dr. Wilmer, of Washington. These who came from Washington are:

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, their five children, Miss Ethel, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archie and Quentin; Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy; M. S. Latta, assistant secretary to the president and Miss Langdon, a friend of Miss Ethel's. L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern railway, also accompanied the president, but he went only as far as North Garden. Mr. Latta will make his headquarters at Charlottesville, and will make trips to Pine Knot when business develops requiring the president's attention. There is telephone communication also between Charlottesville and Plain Dealing, the Wilmer county home, adjoining Pine Knot, of which use will be made for the president in case of necessity.

TROOPS LEAVE SCOOBA.

Mississippi Town Quiet and No More Trouble Expected.

Meridian, Miss.—All the troops stationed at Scooba, the scene of the recent race troubles, returned Thursday afternoon in charge of Gov. Vardaman, who went there Wednesday night to take personal command of the situation. Returning military officials and others comment unfavorably on the reports that have been sent out broadcast regarding the situation at Scooba. The condition there is reported quiet and apprehension of further trouble is passed. The railroad officials say there were no fresh outbreaks Thursday.

The difficulty which aroused both races in this city and vicinity occurred three miles northeast of here Tuesday. Accurate information upon this trouble is not yet available here, but it is known that at least five negroes lost their lives as a result of it. There are also reported several others killed. However, these reports lack confirmation.

Kentucky Feud Fatal.

Lexington, Ky.—Hiram Mullins and his son William were shot and fatally wounded in a feud battle fought at their home with a gang of desperadoes, headed by Charles and Bud Little and John Brewer. The house was riddled with bullets, and every window was broken. The battle ceased only when both the Mullins were shot down.

Costly Fire at Marietta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga. — A special from Marietta, Ga., says the plant of the Georgia Manufacturing and Public Service company, including the Marietta Paper mill, was burning Monday evening. Already a loss of $150,000 had been caused, and the fire was not yet under control.

VICTORY FOR STANDARD OIL.

Recent Verdict Against Trust at Findlay, O., Thrown Out.

Findlay, O. — The Standard Oil company won a victory in common pleas court here Monday when Judge W. S. Duncan decided that the probate court had no jurisdiction in the suit brought against it in the probate court and threw out the recent verdict of guilty against the company.

Prosecutor David sometime ago filed an information in the probate court against the Standard, charging it with violating the anti-trust laws of the state. He maintained that he could get action quicker against the company by this proceeding than through indictments in the common pleas court.

The Standard attorneys contended that the probate court had no jurisdiction in the matter; that if there had been a violation of the law the prosecutor should have proceeded against the company through indictments.

This point was upheld by Judge Duncan and the case is thus thrown out of the probate court.

This decision in no way effects the indictments recently returned in common pleas court by the grand jury against John D. Rockefeller and the other officials of the Standard Oil company, charging them with violating the anti-trust laws.

It is understood the prosecution will appeal the case to a higher court.

NEGRO SOLDIER IN PERIL.

Threatened with Lynching for Throwing White Woman Into Street.

El Reno, Okla.—Race feeling is at white heat and threats of lynching are heard on every hand as a result of an assault committed on Mrs. T. Clifford, wife of a prominent physician, Thursday afternoon by a negro soldier of the Twenty-fifth infantry.

Mrs. Clifford and her sister, Mrs. S. H. Clark, were attempting to pass the soldier when he viciously grabbed Mrs. Clifford around the waist and threw her into the street, exclaiming that the sidewalk belonged to him. Mrs. Clark screamed for assistance and the assailant fled, escaping before help arrived. The women will attempt to identify him when he returns to the fort.

STEAMER STRATHCONA BURNS.

Vessel Beached and 380 Passengers Saved—Heroism of Crew.

Halifax, N. S.—Word was received here Sunday from Port Dufferin, a small coast town some 60 miles east of this city, of the destruction by fire of the passenger steamer Strathcona, owned by the Halifax & Canso Steamship company, and bound from this port for Canso and Guysborough.

That no lives were lost is due principally to the heroism of the engineers and firemen, who stuck to their posts until the steamer was beached and every one of the 380 passengers landed. In less than one hour after the beaching of the steamer she was burned to the water's edge.

Costly Blaze in Denver.

Denver, Col.—The Ernest & Cranmer building, one of the finest office buildings in the city, was damaged by fire Tuesday, the seventh and eighth floors being entirely destroyed. The total loss is $200,000.

YAQUIS MURDER MANY

MEXICANS ARE BUTCHERED AT LENCHO AND ON RANCHES.

TENT HOUSES ARE BURNED

Americans Saved by the Timely Arrival of Work Train—Other Massacres Near Valencia Are Reported.

El Paso, Tex.—The details of the Yaqui Indian outbreak at Lencho station on the Cananea, Yaqui River & Pacific railroad, a branch of the Southern Pacific in Sonora, Mexico, Saturday night, in which eight Mexicans were killed and all tent houses burned, have been received here.

No Americans were killed, although it is certain that but for the timely arrival of a work train with a large crew of laborers Foreman Thompson and his wife would have been killed.

Reports from the same vicinity tell of murders and outrages perpetrated by the Yaquis Thursday and Friday nights. The victims were all Mexicans, who were taken by surprise on their lonesome ranches. Details of the outbreak are extremely meagar, but show that the situation is serious.

Immediately after the houses were set on fire, and by the light of the flames the Yaquis shot at the frightened Mexicans who were trying to escape. The reports received here say that in addition to the eight men killed in the station a number of Mexicans were wounded. At a time when the residents of the camp, including Thompson and his American wife, seemed doomed, the whistle of a work train was heard, and a few minutes later the train pulled into the station. The crew of the train immediately went to the assistance of the people at the station and the Indians took to flight.

Mexican troops are now in pursuit of the band and it is believed the Indians will be soon run down and captured. Soldiers are being rushed to the troubled district in large numbers, as the government is determined to make short work of the latest outbreak. It is believed that the outbreak will not prove general and that the trouble has all been caused by one large renegade band.

Massacre Near Valencia.

Nogales, Mexico.—Details are arriving here of the butchery of a party of Mexicans by Yaqui Indians near Valencia, 60 miles below Guymas. Eleven Mexicans and one American were killed, and, from all accounts, there were over 100 Indians in the attacking party. The employes of the Southern Pacific railroad in that section are frightened. It is said many are leaving and that the massacre may delay the road to Guadalajara.

TO REVISE CUBA'S LAWS.

Governor Magoon Signs the Decree Appointing the Commission.

Havana. — Governor Magoon Monday signed the long-awaited decree appointing a commission to revise the laws of Cuba. This commission will submit to the provisional governor the draft of an electoral law, new provincial and municipal laws, a law defining the organization and functions of the judiciary, a civil service law, and also will treat on such other subjects of great interest as may be referred to it by the provisional governor.

The commission consists of Cola H. Crowder, of the judge advocate general's department of the American army, president; Jose Miguel Gomez, secretary, and Erasmo G. Boudet, Francisco C. Justiz, Manuel M. Coronado, Mario G. Kohly, Felipe G. Sarrain, Otto Schoemrich, Miguel F. Viondi, Alferdo Zayas and Major Blanton C. Winship, U. S. A. The salaries of the members of the commission, excepting those in the employ of the United States government, are fixed at $400 a month. The first meeting will be held on January 3. This is regarded as the first step toward holding new elections.

Former Railway Agent Arrested.

Denver, Col. — Frederick F. Boehm, formerly city passenger agent of the Lake Shore railroad at Niagara Falls, was arrested here Thursday on the charge of embezzling several thousand dollars from the railroad company. Boehm has been in Denver for about a year. Under the name of Frederick F. Stanton he has been employed in a position of trust by the Vankleeck Bacon Investment company. He is said to have confessed to a portion of the shortage charged against him.

Bad Earthquake in Chili.

Santiago, Chile.—Half of the town of Arica, in the province of Tacna, has been destroyed by an earthquake, and other towns in the neighborhood have suffered more or less severely. The seaport of Iquique, 120 miles south of Arica, was not damaged.

MOB LYNCHES A MURDERER

TAKEN FROM JAIL AT LAS ANIMAS, COL., AND STRUNG UP.

Crowd of Masked Men Avenge Brutal Crime—Victim Coolly Awaits His Doom.

Las Animas, Col. — Lawrence Leberg was lynched here Thursday night for the murder of Henry Lavenmeyer, by a mob of masked men. About 40 men entered the jail shortly before nine o'clock and easily overpowered the sheriff, under sheriff and two other officers and locked them securely in a room of the building.

Then men went to the cell occupied by Leberg, struck the shackles from his limbs and took him from the jail. A larger number of men and boys were waiting outside the walls and when the prisoner and his captors appeared they formed a procession and marched a short distance from the jail and hanged Leberg to a telegraph pole. The self-confessed murderer made no resistance and made no statement.

Before the mob reached the jail Leberg heard them coming. He arose from his cot, dressed himself coolly and awaited the coming of the avengers of Lavenmeyer's death. The leader of the mob made no effort to disguise himself, and it is declared that the ringleaders are known to the jail officials.

Leberg's crime was inhuman. Alighting from a Santa Fe freight train Tuesday afternoon at Robinson station, near this city, he crossed the river and secured a meal from a farmer named Purvis. When he finished eating, he demanded lodging, but was refused because of his abusive language. Leberg left the Purvis farm and after preparing a camp on the river bank, started back toward Purvis' place. He set fire to a hay stack belonging to Henry Lavenmeyer, thinking it was the property of Purvis. The fire attracted Lavenmeyer, who took Leberg into custody, allowing him to ride behind him on his horse. When Lavenmeyer dismounted to open the gate at his ranch, Leberg struck him on the head with a hammer, which he found tied to the saddle. The farmer fell stunned, and Leberg beat him over the head until he became tired. Then with a pocket knife he cut Lavenmeyer's throat from ear to ear and attempted to scalp him.

The burning haystack attracted the neighbors to the scene, who found the mutilated body. A posse was formed and Leberg was caught a mile or two away riding Lavenmeyer's horse. He submitted to arrest quietly and even boasted of his crime, saying that he had drunk the blood of his victim.

DEATH FOR NEBOGATOFF.

Russian Admiral and Three Others Condemned for Surrender.

St. Petersburg. — Because he surrendered his squadron to the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan on May 28, 1905, Rear Admiral Nebogatoff is sentenced to death. The same fate is meted out to Commander Licbino, of the coast defense ironclad General Admiral Apraine; Rear Admiral Gregorieff, of the coast defense ship Admiral Seniavin, and Lieut. Smirnoff, who succeeded to the command of the battleship Nicolai I.

Such is the decision of the court-martial which has been trying Admiral Nebogatoff and 78 officers of his squadron, but in view of extenuating circumstances and the long and otherwise blameless careers of these officers, the court will petition the emperor to commute their sentences to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. Four other officers were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment in a fortress, while the remainder were acquitted of the charges brought against them.

GRAIN TIE-UP NEAR END.

Hundreds of Cars Arriving in Minneapolis Every Day.

Minneapolis, Minn. — The backbone of the grain tie-up will soon be broken, as hundreds of cars of grain are now coming into the city daily, particularly over the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo, the roads which handle the most grain.

Great Northern officials assert that they will have handled over 7,000 grain cars locally by the end of December, as against 3,000 in the month of November. The Northern Pacific will have handled between 1,200 and 1,500 cars at the end of December, as against 558 in November.

The other roads do not show any increase worthy of mention, but the increase on the two big roads is growing daily, and it is therefore believed that the tie-up will not last long.

Milwaukeean Fined for Bribery.

Milwaukee.—Former Supervisor August Puls in the municipal court Wednesday afternoon pleaded guilty to two indictments charging bribery in connection with county contracts and was fined $700.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

President Perkins of the Texas press association is of the opinion that railroads will be slow to withdraw passes from the Texas press. He says the newspapers and the railroad have labored together for the upbuilding of the state and should not be interfered with.

Dig That Ditch Out.

SEC. 5, of the Steenerson drainage bill reads as follows.

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to use the drainage reclamation fund for the operation and maintenance of all ditches, canals, embankments, dikes, structures, or reservoirs constructed under the provisions of this Act, and for straightening, deepening, and enlargeing natural water courses so as to make them serve as efficient drainage outlets."

If the government engineers would be at a point about 1½ miles above Highlanding next spring and see the waters of the Red Lake river starting across the country through Deer Park township and finaly reaching the Clearwater river, they would certainly conclude that the channel of the Red Lake river needed opening to take care of the water during the flood season. It is not the water that does not get into this river that does the most damage, but the water that runs out of it.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

The movement being made by the government to investigate the homesteads that final proof has been made on has the appearance of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen, so far as this reservation is concerned, for although they might catch a few speculators the larger portion of the unproved lands in this locality is occupyed by people that expect to make their home here. But the land grabbing and speculation has certainly been carried to the limit on this reservation by the most dangerous class of land speculators. We do not mean the poorer class them that proved up and made a loan for more than they can pay, and then turn their farms over to the money loaner, as the money loaner will sell the land to some farmer, that will farm it just as soon as he can get his money back with intrest, and thus the country will be improved and built up. But there has been to much of this land taken by a class of people who never intended to make their home here or to put in one dollar more improvement, or one minute more residence than they had to, to get a deed of the land, and doing the innocent swearing to prefection. And they are gone, and there is no motgage on the farm, for if they did not have the money to pay for it their old "dad" or uncle back in the east let them have it, and away they go, and my son John has a quater section of land up in northern Minnesota. They will not sell it and they will not improve it, but just let it lay in its wild state. If one of them die [illegible] inherits it and the land [illegible] there for an other generation in its wild state. [illegible] hope to see the govern[ment] take hold of this matter in [ear]nest and see to it that he in[illegible] [illegible]

ters, but that the speculator be given to understand, that if this land was not good enough to live on it was not good enough to have a deed of. We believe the officials of the Department of the Interior are using their best endevors to prevent frand and do justice to the honest settler, some of whom, (we don't except ourself from this class) are in a masure to blame for this wholesale vacation of the country, by trying to be a good fellow to our neighbor, whose word we had taken, and when that question was asked us: Do you believe this man took this land with good intentions to make it his home? We answered yes, as we had taken his word for it, and the land office officials took our word for it, and allowed their proof and they left the country and have not been seen since.

Now if we had taken a little more pains to have looked the matter up, and when the above question was ask, answered NO, but we do believe that his intentions are to leave the country and never return, as soon as he has made proof, then the officials of the Land Office would have done their duty and you would see the smoke continue to come out of the stove pipe, of the tar paper, "shantie" on the claim.

GOVERNMENT WAGES LOW.

H. T. Newcomb Gives Facts of Interest to Wage Earners.

From 1896 to 1904 the average retail cost of the ordinary articles of food used in the United States advanced no less than 17 per cent (16.96, to be more exact)—that is, the purchaser of food for a family had to pay $1.17 in 1904 for the same quantity and quality of food that $1 would purchase in 1896. These are official statistics compiled by the highly skilled experts employed by the federal government, and every housewife knows that they do not overstate the advance. Other necessities of life have advanced in cost with approximately equal rapidity.

Unquestionably wages ought, generally speaking, to have advanced somewhat in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. In private employment this has apparently taken place, the average wages per hour reported by the federal bureau of labor being 17.36 per cent higher in 1904 than in 1896 and the average weekly earnings 12.76 per cent higher. The advances thus represented are spread all over the country; they characterize every private industrial enterprise and have benefited all classes of workmen employed in private undertakings.

How is it with public employment? A few undertakings conducted under public ownership employ labor like that similarly serving private employers in the same communities, and in these cases the public rate of wages has slowly been advanced somewhat in proportion to the advance in the wages privately paid. But where any American government, municipal, state or national, is the sole or by far the largest employer of a particular class of labor the advances to meet increased cost of living have been so few that the ordinary investigator will be unable to discover a single instance.

Throughout the postal service, among the 25,000 clerical employees at Washington, in the customs and internal revenue services there have been no advances in pay to meet the rise in cost of food, clothing and shelter. The pay of letter carriers, for example, remains precisely where it was fixed twenty years ago by an act approved on Jan. 3, 1887.

The largest printing office in the world is that maintained at Washington by the government, and there the federal government employs a large force of intelligent and highly skilled workingmen. A change in the basis of payment in 1899 from the piece work to the per hour system prevents comparisons with dates prior to the change, but wages have remained stationary since March 3, 1899, although the official statisticians report that the cost of food has advanced since the rate of wages was fixed by statute fully 12.25 per cent. During the same years the wages of printers in private book publishing or job printing establishments advanced throughout the United States as follows: Compositors, male, 14.67 per cent; compositors, female, 20.60 per cent; press feeders, male, 22.41 per cent; press feeders, female, 21.27 per cent; pressmen, 11.10 per cent.—H. T. Newcomb.

"Cannibalism."

The word "cannibalism" is really the name of a people. It is identical with Carib, many of the Caribs, who formerly flourished in the West Indies, having been consumers of human flesh. The letters "l," "n" and "r" are interchangeable in certain aboriginal American languages, so that Columbus found one West Indian island saying "Cannibe," where another said "Caribe," while Shakespeare's Caliban is a [n]other variety of the same.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

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Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, " "
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Andrew Elingson, Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espelvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Consolidated Notice For Publication.

First Pub. to The Sunbeam Dec. 14th, 1906.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 7, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on January 23rd 1907 viz:

John Kusmak.
H.E. No. 1120. Red Lake Series, for the S. E. ¼ Sec 24 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

Andrew Hanson.
H.R. No. 1153 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec 12 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

John Sjolsvold.
H. R. No. 1141 Red Lake Series, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 13 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

Torkel Hanson.
H.E. No. 1068 Red Lake Series, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 11 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

They name the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew Hanson, John Sjolsvold, Torkel Hanson, Ole C. Hanson, John Kusmak, All of Anstad Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

THE MELANCHOLY DANE.

Supposed Source of the Plot of Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

While Shakespeare no doubt wrote the tragedy of "Hamlet," as it is found today, he borrowed many of his data from an earlier writer, Saxo Grammaticus, a Danish historian who died about 1204. His writings were in Latin, and in Shakespeare's time they had not been translated into any modern language. The story is to be found in Belleforest's collection of novels, begun in 1564, and an English translation of it was published entitled "The Hystorie of Hamblet, Prince of Denmarke." Horvendile in the novel is the name of Hamlet's father, Fengon that of his uncle and Geruth that of his mother. Fengon traitorously slays Horvendile and marries his brother's wife. In the second chapter Hamlet counterfeits the madman to escape the tyranny of his uncle. Through the machinations of his uncle he is tempted by a woman, the uncle thinking thereby to undermine the prince and find out whether his madness is counterfeited or not.

In the third chapter Fengon, the uncle, tries a second time to entrap Hamlet in politic madness and causes one of his councilors to be secretly hidden in the queen's chamber behind the curtains to hear what speeches pass between Hamlet and the queen. Hamlet kills him and thus escapes danger. In the fourth chapter Hamlet is sent to England by Fengon, with secret letters to have him put to death. While his companions sleep Hamlet counterfeits the letters "willing the king of England to put the two messengers to death." Here ends the resemblance between the history and the play. The Hamlet of the history returns to Denmark, slays his uncle, burns his palace, makes an oration to the Danes and is elected king. He goes [illegible] England, kills the king [illegible] country, returns to Denmark [illegible] two English wives and finally [illegible] through [illegible] [illegible]

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U. S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries, final proof etc, within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. Dec. 21, 1906.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota December 13th. 1906.

Notice is hereby given, that STEIN JORGENSON, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1018 made December 22nd, 1904, for the S. W. ¼ Section 12 Township 152 N. R. 41 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on January 29th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Frick Momb, Salve Nyrum, Gunder O. Austad, Targel O. Langle, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. In The Sunbeam January 4th, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 29th., 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn., on February 5th 1907, viz:

John Puter.
H. E. No. 860 Red Lake series for the Lots 1 & 2 and S ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 2 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Joseph Trendy, Frank Esvoral, Martin Bozdech, of Erie Minn. George Waegner, of Brunkeburg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, register

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

A Pardonable Excuse.

A Columbia university man who makes frequent use of foreign words and phrases in his talks and his literary products was under fire for this practice. The feeling among his antagonists was that the English language is a good enough means of expression. "Well," said the expert in word pictures, "to me a number of these foreign phrases have an interesting history which their use recalls. I plead guilty to a sentiment for just this kind of thing. Take the expression 'sub rosa.' Its English substitute is 'privately.' I prefer to think of the rose as an emblem of secrecy in Greece, and the custom which had one of these pretty flowers hung over the table where guests were entertained in token that nothing heard there was to be repeated; hence the expression 'sub rosa.'"

A Lively Court Scene.

They had a lively scene in a court in Algiers when thirty thieves were brought up for their sentences. The judge had just sentenced the prisoners when a notorious thief flung a boot at him. It hit the presiding judge squarely on the nose, making the blood spurt. This was a signal to the other prisoners, for immediately a storm of boots, caps and other articles hurtled through the air, and amid the confusion the band of thieves made a dash for liberty. The gendarmes had to draw their swords before order could be restored. All the prisoners were caught and lined up again before the judge, who gave them all three years more at hard labor for committing an outrage on the magistracy.

A Willing Witness.

To solemnize the ceremony of taking the oath Chinamen kill a [illegible] [illegible]

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS.

LaBree Ave. First Door south Oganah Hotel.
THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE.
Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.
Furs. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.
From $4 to $6 for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Radnecki, Prop.

IF YOU WNT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The Peopl Of Eastern Red Lake County

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

So Forgetful.

"Why do girls wear engagement rings?"

"On the same principle that a person ties a string around his finger—so they won't forget they're engaged."

DO YOU OWN A HORSE?

Electric Light Plants Are Like Horses In Some Respects.

The subject of depreciation is well worthy of the careful consideration of those who are prone to ignore that item in estimating the cost of lights supplied by municipal plants. But as more people own horses than lighting plants it may be helpful to consider depreciation as applied to horses.

You pay $250 for a five-year-old horse. That's original cost. If you borrow the money you must pay interest on it. If you don't borrow it you lose the interest you would get if you didn't buy the horse. Either way it's interest. You feed the horse, and perhaps hire a man to take care of him. That's operating expenses. You get him shod occasionally and call in the veterinarian when he is sick. That's renewals and repairs. After a few years, in spite of the best of care, the horse is no longer capable of doing the work [illegible] have to sell him for $50, a loss of $200 as compared with the original cost. That's depreciation. If you haven't laid that [illegible] [illegible] year by year out of the horse's earnings, you've got to borrow it to buy a new horse, and you may [illegible] [illegible]

[Wh]y Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON
Easy Credit Terms
PIANOS $124.75 UP.
ORGANS $1[illegible].00 UP.
SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.
STOVES and RANGES $2.10 UP.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all kinds at 60 cents up.
IRON and STEEL SAFES,
TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to honorable people in all parts of the world. No other manufacturer will let you use the goods for years while slowly paying for them.

Write for Information and Free Catalogue

THE ENGLEWOOD CO.
[illegible]
[illegible] St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

A Hard Road to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "crisis?"

Tommy—A turning point.

Teacher—Correct. Now write a sentence containing the word.

[illegible] hesitation, Tommy [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Be sure to come to the boat meeting at Ole Howards January 14th.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is a remedy that cures by removing the cause Try a 50ct. bottle

Local news are rather scarse this week, as the snow is to deep for people to leave home.

Alf Eve is on the sick list this week Guess he danced to much Monday night.

There will be a grand public ball at Rhoda tomorrow night. Everybody come. Good music

We pay 26 cents for butter and 25 cents for eggs, for a limited time only. Singer Bros. Rhoda.

Owing to the deep snow on the ice the river is not safe to cross with teams.

Miss Knehnel came up from Thief River Falls to attend the Newyears entertainment. She left for Newul n Tuesday.

Olaf Snohack is being shut off from water in his well by quicksand. He is making a sandy fight fight with the quick sand.

Stephen Singer, left for Red Lake Agency, on Tuesday with supplys for the dealers up there He expects to return Saturday

There was about six inches of snow fell on Monday afternoon, which added to our other snow makes the roads in terriable condition.

If you see something in the paper you don't like rush down to the post office and stop the rural mail, then borrow your neighbors paper the next week to see what the news are

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and take orders. Salary $85.00 per month; $3.00 per day for expences. SANDERS CO., Department P, 40 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

The Mail carrier from Plummer to Lillo was compelled to hage through the snow drift-wheal of his team to brake the road on Thursday, and still some people will kick if the mail is five minutes late.

The school attendance is reported to be very light in the district, there only being 6 or 7 scholars present some days instead of 25 as there should be. What is the reason? If people do not want school close it up, and stop expenses.

Plummer Pioneer: J. Radnicki arrived here on Thursday morning from Chicago and went out to Radny to spend a few days visiting with his son John L. Radnicek. He was a little surprised to see so much snow here this winter and said there practically no snow sonthof St. Paul.

The basket social held at the school house last Monday evening, although not as largely attended as should have been, was a very pleasant party, and those who did attend had one of the best times of the season. Some of the baskets were of very pretty design and brought a good price when sold at auction. Mr. and Mrs. Clark served hot coffee with the basket lunch, which was highly appreciated. Music was furnished by the Nelson string band of this Township and was entirely satisfactor to the dancers who kept the floor warm with dancing until nearly 6 o'clock in the morning. There was several of the young people came over from the town of Kratka to take in the dance.

DEER PARK.

Miss Gunda Christianson, has been assisting Mrs. W. A. Swanson, with her housework for the past week.

M. E. Hyland, is on the sick list this week.

Rev. Mostue, and Mr. Anstad, held religous services at W. A. Swansons place on New Years day.

Mr. and Mrs. Anstad, from Grafton, N. Dakota, came up for visit with their daughter here Mrs. Rev. E. A. Mostue

The annual boat meeting of the Red Lake River Transportation Company, will be held on the second Monday in January, the 14th, at Ole Howards place, at 10 o'clock a. m. All shareholders are requested to be present.

Gophers are reported to be running at large on top of the snow drifts in North Dakota, with the weather 15 below zero. But still we old timer out there said we are going to have a very cold winter. He said upon close examination, that he has found that the old hens has an extra coat of fur beneath their feathers, that the owls are only looking on one eye, that the rats and mice have all got wrinkles on their tails, that the jack rabbits have an extra hump on their backs, that the old maids wake up at night and sneeze, that the old batches all suffer with cold feet, that Jim Hills coal cars were far apart and seldom seen, last but not the least the state went "Democrat" in November last. All of these facts he said are never failing signs of a long and cold winter, and further adviced, if you want to keep warm, read the latest subscribe for the Sunbeam.

WANTED:—Gentleman or lady with good reference to travel in and out with a rig for a firm $250,000.00 capital. Salary $1.00 per year and expenses, salary and weekly and expenses advanced Address with stamp Jos. Alexander.—Gaily Minn.

Many Languages of Buenos Ayres.

There are few cities in the world having more newspapers of varied tongues than Buenos Ayres. Altogether the number of dailies, weeklies, monthlies and irregulare published in the republic fluctuates about 180. Besides, of course, the "national" language, with its wide divergencies from Spanish, there are papers published in Castilian, in Catalan, in Italian, French, German and English, in Basque, in Norwegian and in Danish, in Arabic, Syrian, Hebraic, Servian and in several dialects, while in the Chubut territory the Welsh organ has a considerable sale and influence.—Buenos Ayres Herald.

"Long Ed's" Outfit.

When it was noised about Seymouth that "Long Ed" Ames was going to marry Cora Black one of the summer residents thought to have some fun with him.

"Are you going to get married, Ed?"

"That's what Cora says."

"Well, I suppose you've made all the preparations—got your trousseau ready."

"Long Ed" did not balk at the unusual word, as was expected.

"Yes," he returned; "Aunt Lize she bound my Sunday coat and put a new collar on't, and I've had my shoes tapped."—Youth's Companion.

Quite a Difference.

"Mary," said a lady to her servant, "I strongly object to your copying Miss Lucy in your dress."

"In what way do I copy her?" asked the cook haughtily.

"Why, the hat you wore yesterday is, I notice, exactly like my daughter's new hat."

"Excuse me, mum, it isn't. The feather in my 'at is real hostrich, but Miss Lucy's is only himitation."—London Telegraph.

The Word Cigar.

The word cigar occurs in a German dictionary for the first time in 1715 and in the Dictionaire of the French Academie in 1835. Kant used the word "siegare" in 1796. In Spain at the present day the word "cigarro" means a cigarette, for which the Spaniards have the word "pitillos." That alone is a signal in "un pitillo."

Shoulder to the Blubberhus.

A meddler is a person who tells a tale to a stranger. The meddler who gets married is a meddler, but it hurts a little less.



THE GOLDEN RULE DEPARTMENT STORE,

"A Square deal to anyone who trades here"

This store never stands still. The history of its business makes one continous story of progress. We are trying to make it THE STORE OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA. We are thinking and planing every day how we can lessen the price of what you eat and wear, and still retain the quality. We don't want to make a great deal of money on one sale We leave that to the other fellows.—There are three things we do by QUALITY, REPUTATION, PRICE.

The Golden Rule One Price Department store,—THIEF RIVER FALLS.

"Everything ye ware, or Eat."

O. J. SCHEI & CO., Props

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunmans at 2:30 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday's and Saturday's, arrives on the same day's, p.m.

Ota Benga, the Pygmy.

Ota Benga, the pygmy brought from Africa by Dr. Samuel P. Verner and now cared for in a colored orphan asylum, is twenty-three years old and only four feet eleven inches in height. He has been married twice. He is bright and is rapidly becoming Americanized



The Bloom on Fruit.

How many boys and girls know why plums, grapes and other fruits of that kind have bloom on them? Of course you know that the bloom is the whitish coating that a mere touch will rub off, leaving the dark skin of the fruit in view. This is a provision of nature for the protection and preservation of the fruit. It prevents dampness from accumulating on it and thus keeps it from decaying.

Where Boys Can't Smoke.

Among the countries which prohibit smoking by boys are Japan, where no person under twenty is allowed to smoke; Austria, Germany, Russia and Norway. Several British colonies have also passed laws against juvenile smoking, and there is every prospect of Great Britain following suit before long.

INVALID HEROES.

Great Men Who Did Great Things in Spite of Infirmity.

A record of the magnificent courage of the world's invalid heroes is Sophia F. Shaler's book, "The Masters of Fate." One of these heroes was Green, the English historian, who could sign himself, "Pitifully feebly, weakly, dizzily, mopily, faintly, dreamily, dully): J. R. Green." Another was Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote, "I am about knocked out of time now; a miserable, snuffling, shivering, fever stricken, nightmare ridden, head tottering, rest-beast-hounding shadow and remains of a man." "But," continues Stevenson, "the medicine bottles on my chimney and the blood on my handkerchief are accidents. They do not color my view of life." It was an octogenarian United States senator who, when asked for rules for longevity, replied, "Acquire a chronic ailment in youth, and nurse yourself through life—and work." Kant furnishes a lesson of this kind. Although the great metaphysician was never entirely well, he performed a prodigious amount of intellectual work and lived to be eighty years of age. "He obtained such control over his discomforts," writes Mrs. Shaler, "that when suffering from a pain in his head he could concentrate his mind so perfectly on a chosen subject that the pain was treated as if it did not exist. By sheer force of will he would also overcome sleeplessness, caused by rheumatic attacks." Of these, he says, 'were not imaginary pains was proved by the glowing redness which was seen the next morning on the toes of my left foot." "

That pitiful account which Johnson gives of Pope's physical condition rests upon the authority of an old servant, of Lord Oxford, who knew him after middle age. "He was then so weak as to stand in perpetual need of attendance. He was extremely sensitive to cold, so that he wore a kind of fur doublet under a shirt of coarse, warm linen, with fine sleeves. When he arose he was invested in bodices made of stiff canvas, being scarcely able to hold himself erect till they were laced, and then he put on a flannel waistcoat. One side of his body was contracted. His legs were so slender that he enlarged their bulk with two pairs of stockings."

Great soldiers have borne afflictions they could neither overcome nor avoid. "Some of the world's foremost commanders—Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington and Archduke Charles of Austria—appear to have been epileptics. At the battle of Wagram the archduke, it is said, had a seizure which lasted about an hour. It was then that Napoleon gained the ascendency. At the critical moment the fate of two great armies was in the hands of two epileptics. Cæsar, the conqueror of Egypt; Alexander the Great and two of the greatest poets of Europe—Tasso and Byron—were subject to this disease, as was also the prophet Mohammed."

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE.

At Anton Minnesota.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPERATOR, IN THE SEVEN TOWNS.

Any Kind Of Stock taken In Exchange for Goods.

give me a call.

Located at Anton post office, on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Christ Larsen.-Proprietor

We Are Head Quaters For



SHOES, GLOVES, MITTS,

Socks, Overshoes, Sheep Lined Overcoats. All So

OH EAP, THAT YOU CAN Afford To Fit Yourself Out Comfortable For Winter.

Dry Goods, Clothing Hats & Caps. Groceries Flour & Feed Always On hand.

Highest Market Price Paid For Butter & Eggs, Hides, Wool, Fur, Beef & Pork. WE WILL NOT Be UNDERSOLD, BY Sears Rickuck & CO., Or anyone else,

SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

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EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
Scientific American.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

JAP YOUTH ON SCHOOLSHIP.

Will Get Thorough Training on an American Boat.

The first Japanese youth to be admitted to the crew of the schoolship St. Mary's is Katsern Artyohi. Artyohi, who is 17 years old, has been in the revenue cutter service on the Pacific for the last three years.

As it is necessary for all foreigners who be wish to become members of the schoolship's crew to have a guardian, Artyohi was forced to get one before he could be admitted to the crew. He succeeded in getting Capt. Osborn to act in that capacity. Capt. Osborn will coach the boy along and help him over the hard points in his lessons.

Artyohi has not made up his mind yet whether he will remain in this country or go home to Japan after he has been graduated from the schoolship. A term on the schoolship fits a boy for service in the merchant marine. Artyohi says he likes the United States and may stay here, but if Japan ever goes to war he will return home quickly as possible to take part in it.

ELEVEN YEARS OF ECZEMA.

Hands Cracked and Bleeding—Nail Came Off of Finger—Cuticura Remedies Brought Prompt Relief.

"I had eczema on my hands for about eleven years. The hands cracked open in many places and bled. One of my fingers was so bad that the nail came off. I had often heard of cures by the Cuticura Remedies, but had no confidence in them as I had tried so many remedies, and they all had failed to cure me. I had seen three doctors, but got no relief. Finally my husband said that we would try the Cuticura Remedies, so we got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Of course I keep Cuticura Soap all the time for my hands, for the use of the Ointment and half a box of Cuticura Ointment cured them. It is surely a blessing for me to have my hands well, and I am very proud of having tried Cuticura Remedies, and recommend them to all suffering with eczema. (Mrs.) Eliza A. Wiley, R. F. D. No. 2, Lisbon, Iowa, Oct. 18, 1906."

Monarchs as Linguists.

Monarchs must know more than one language. King Edward, who traveled so much, speaks French better than some Frenchmen, and also Germen. The czar of Russia speaks French as well as his native tongue and knows the numerous dialects. Emperor William of Germany speaks French and English correctly, and is also well versed in Latin. The king of Spain, the youngest of all, speaks German with ease and also French and English. Because of his marriage he now practices the latter. The king of Portugal speaks French, English, German and Spanish. The king of Italy is a master of French and German and is also well versed in the various Italian dialects.

HAD THE ROBBER'S SYMPATHY.

Chivalrous Brigand Commiserated Woman's Life Partner.

Lancia, the noted Italian automobilist, was asked the other day if he did not think motor racing too dangerous.

"Doucerous—yes," M. Lancia replied. "Too dangerous—no. For nothing that honestis mecklnd—and automobilisteis benefit mankind incorrectly—is too dangerous for a man to undertsto.

"I have a good deal of contempt for men who are not brave to the point of rashness. I am like a highwayman who held up a gasoline man about on the outskirts of Rome.

"This highwayman stopped the run about with a shot in the air. Then he ran forth from the tomb that had concealed him—the hold-up happened on the Appian Way—and said, to his surprise, only a woman in the little car.

"Where, madam, is your husband?" he demanded, sternly and suspiciously.

"He's under the seat,' she answered, flushing.

"Then,' said the highwayman, 'I won't take nothing. It's bad enough to have a husband like that without being robbed into the bargain.'

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

Guarantee On Their Products.

We warrant and guarantees that all packages of Postum Cereal, Grape Nuts and Elijah's Manna hereafter sold by any jobber or retailer, comply with the provisions of the National Pure Food Law, and are not and shall not be adulterated or mis-branded within the meaning of said Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, and entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or mis-branded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, liquors, and for regulating traffic therein for other purposes."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.
C. W. Post, Chairman,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dec. 13, 1906.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1906.

BENJAMIN F. REID,
Notary Public.

My commission expires July 1, 1907.

Our goods are pure, they always have been and always will be, they are not, mis-branded. We have always since the beginning of our business, printed a truthful statement on the packages of the ingredients contained therein and we stand back of every word.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

VIRTUES OF THE MARGUERITE.

Plant That is Excellently Adapted for Winter Use.

One of the plants I want to recommend to the amateur as excellently adapted for winter use is the Marguerite or Paris daisy, writes Eben Scarford, in his Home Magazine. It is, to all intents and purposes, the daisy of the fields and meadows domesticated. In its native habitat it is a sturdy plant, and it takes very kindly to pot culture. It flourishes in a soil of ordinary garden loam, which need not be very rich to produce the flowers and a great many of them. Indeed, in a very rich soil it will make a luxuriant growth of branches at the expense of flowers. It has many roots, and must be given a larger pot than such plants as geraniums. If it is not convenient to shift it frequently to give more room to its roots you will have to make use, after a little, of some kind of liquid fertilizer to furnish the nutriment which it would get from fresh soil if frequent repotting were resorted to. But beware of using enough to induce a rapid growth. Rapid growth among pot plants is, nine times out of ten, weak, unhealthy growth, and one should always aim to avoid it, and especially in the case of plants which are quick to respond to overstimulating treatment at the development of branches instead of flowers.

BETTER THAN TABLE LEAVES.

Separate Board Top Provides Needed Additional Space.

People who give large dinners often find the addition of leaves insufficient to accommodate the guests. Also a round or square table mounted is not at all pretty or as easy to set. Therefore it is an excellent plan to have a large separate board top made, which when occasion demands may be laid right on top of the table without needing more support underneath. When the room is small such a movable top is much better than to have a large table, which would ordinarily occupy too much floor space. Then, too, the separate top may be either square or round, as her fancy dictates, and its regularity not spoiled by additional leaves. When not in use the top is, of course, stored in a shed or down cellar, safely out of the way.

One woman who has a round table had a large separate top made, by which she was enabled to seat 14 people comfortably, whereas her table itself, without extension, held but 12, seated uncomfortably close to each other.

Salmon Croquettes.

Make a thick white sauce from one cup of milk, five level tablespoons of flour, and two level tablespoons of butter. When it is thick add the yolks of two eggs and then one can cooked through add the salmon. To prepare the fish free a can of salmon from all oil and bones, add a level teaspoon of salt, a tablespoon of finely chopped parsley, a few gratings of nutmeg, and a pinch of cayenne. Now boil half an onion over the fish and scrape off a dozen drops of juice. After the fish and sauce are mixed spread on a plete and set away to cool. Form into balls or cones, dip into beaten egg, then in sifted fine bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Garnish with lemon points and parsley.

Peanut Brittle.

Select freshly roasted peanuts. Shell, skin and split in halves by sufficient number to yield one and one-half cupfuls. Then spread the nut evenly over a buttered, greased pan. Put one cupful of genuine dark molasses and one cupful of brown sugar in the blazer of the chafing dish. Add one tablespoonful of vinegar and one generous tablespoonful of butter and boil until the mixture becomes crisp on being dropped into cold water. Add a scant teaspoonful of baking soda, mix thoroughly and pour over the nuts. Stand in a cold place where it will harden quickly, and when very hard break into pieces. Home-made peanut brittle surpasses the factory brand.

Apple Preserves.

Now that apples are in season, a hint about buying and preserving the same may be useful to some of our readers. When buying apples select them by their weight, the heaviest being the best. Large apples are better than small; and those which yield to the pressure of the thumb with a slight crackling noise. To make apple jelly, wash the apples well and cut in pieces; boil them with water and part of a lemon in an uncovered saucepan. When the juice is sticky strain through a sieve and add some thick syrup, for which the sugar used should be of the same weight as the apples; boil and skim it, and when it is sufficiently thick to fall in flakes from the spoon, put into the jelly glasses and tie down.

To Lengthen Life of Wire Screens.

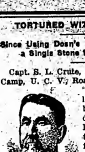
Before putting away the screens for the winter rub them with a cloth well saturated with kerosene oil. The tendency of the wire, if not protected in some way, is to rust and become very brittle, the average life of the screen being about a season. If they are treated in this fashion, however, they will last for several seasons and show very little wear.—Interior Decoration.

For Oak Furniture.

Boil together one quart of strong beer, a piece of beeswax about the size of a nut, and a teaspoonful of coarse sugar. Rub the furniture over first with hot beer, then apply the polish, which should be cold. Leave till dry, and polish with soft dusters

TORTURED WITH GRAVEL.

Since Using Doan's Kidney Pills Not a Single Stone Has Formed.



Capt. B. L. Cruise, Adit, Wm. Watts Camp, U. C. V., Roanoke, Va., says:

"I suffered a long, long time with my back, and felt dreggy and listless and tired all the time. I lost from my usual weight, 225, to 170. Urinary passages were too frequent and have had to get up often at night. I had headaches

and dizzy spells also, but my worst suffering was from renal colic. After I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I passed a gravel stone as big as a bean. Since then I have never had an attack of gravel, and have picked up to my former health and weight. I am a well man, and give Doan's Kidney Pills credit for it."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lecturer on Hysteria.

Marie Pierre Felixz Janet, professor of experimental psychology in the University of Paris, who is now traveling and lecturing in the United States, figures in the public mind as a hypnotist. As a matter of fact, this is only incidentally, but he is trying to demonstrate that the victim of hysteria is at the same time two different persons.

ODELL OBEYED HIS FATHER.

Emphatic Message That Broke Up Conference of Politicians.

Four years ago, when ex-Gov. Odell, of New York, was coming up for a renomination at the convention in Saratoga, there was a plan to put a man on the ticket with him for lieutenant governor to whom Odell objected strongly.

The governor's father, 88 years old, a deacon in the church and very strict in religious matters, was in Saratoga.

There was a conference at one of the hotel cottages that lasted until late in the morning. The other head ers were trying to force Odell to take the obnoxious man.

About two o'clock Odell's father, who had heard what was going on, stalked angrily over to the cottage and rapped on the door. Frank Platt, son of Senator Platt, came to the door.

"Well?" said Platt sharply.

"I want to see my son," demanded Odell.

The governor came to the door.

"What is it, father?" he asked.

"Ben," said the old deacon, "tell them to go to——"

"Yes, father," replied the governor obediently, and he went back and did just that.—Saturday Evening Post.

MONKS FIRST PLAYED DOMINOES

Origin of Game That is Popular the World Over.

With regard to the game of dominoes there is a very interesting story connected with its origin. It runs thus: There were two monks who had been committed to the penalty of a long seclusion and were confined to keep absolute silence. To relieve the monotony they played a game by showing each other such flat stones marked with black dots. By a well-understood arrangement, the monk whose hand was next at first informed the other player by repeating in an undertone the first line of the vesper hymn, "Jam Sol Domino" (Sing unto the Lord). In time the monks completed the set of stones and formulated the rules of the game, so that by the time they were free to come out from their punishment they had found the game so interesting that on teaching it to the other members of the monastery it became a favorite and lawful pastime. It soon became popular all, through Italy and from there extended to the whole world. The first line of the vesper hymn which the monks had used as a signal was reduced to the word domino, and the name has stuck to the game ever since.

CRIED EASILY.

Nervous Woman Stopped Coffee and Quit Other Things.

No better practical proof that coffee is a drug can be required than to note how the nerves become unstrung in women who habitually drink it.

The stomach, too, rebels at being continually drugged with coffee and tea—they both contain the drug—caffeine. Ask your doctor.

An Ia. woman tells the old story thus:

"I had used coffee for six years and was troubled with headaches, spells of sickness and dizziness. In the morning upon rising I used to belch up a sour fluid regularly.

"Often I got so nervous and miserable I would cry without the least reason, and I noticed my eyesight was getting poor.

"After using Postum a while I observed the headaches left me and soon the belching of sour fluid stopped (water brash from dyspepsia). I feel decidedly different now, and I am convinced that it is because I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I can see better now, my eyes are stronger.

"A friend of mine did not like Postum but when I told her to make it like it said on the package, she liked it all right." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "Always boil Postum well and it will surprise you."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. Postum is now 3 cts.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CANADIAN WEST.

Nearly 200,000 of an Increase in Canada's Immigration in 1906.

The progress of a new country cannot be better ascertained than by noting the increase of railroad mileage in its transportation system, and, judged by this standard, the Canadian West leads all the countries in the world during the current year. Thirty years ago there was not one hundred miles of railroad west of the Great Lakes, and very little prospect of a transcontinental route for many years to come, but by the end of 1886 the Canadian Pacific Railway was within measurable distance of completion, and last year—twenty years later—over 6,000 miles of railroad traversed the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the past year the work of railroad construction has been vigorously prosecuted, and by the end of 1906, some 6,000 miles of completed railroad will be added, making a total of fully 11,000 miles in the three great grain producing provinces of Canada. Such an increase in the transportation facilities of the country is bound to make good times, not only in the districts where the railroads are being built, but throughout the entire west. Allowing $20,000 a mile for construction, the sum of $100,000,000 will be put in circulation, and this in itself should cause good times to prevail in the land where work is plentiful, wages are high, and the cost of living is moderate.

But the building of new railroads through Western Canada means a greater benefit to the country than merely the money put in circulation by the cost of construction. Additional railway building means the opening of new agricultural districts and an additional area under crops; a largely increased output of grain to foreign markets with consequent financial returns; the erection of elevators and the growth of villages, towns and cities, and everything else that makes for the progress of national life, and the opening up of additional demands for manufactures, so extensively advertised by the Canadian government agent, whose address appears elsewhere.

It was stated on the floor of the Canadian Parliament recently by a government representative that ten years from now would see the bulk of the population of Canada settling west of the Great Lakes, and if the work of railway building during the present year is any criterion, the prophecy made by the Canadian statesman may be easily fulfilled inside of the time mentioned. During the present year no less than 189,054 persons have found homes in the Canadian West, and there will be very many more who have seen the great possibilities of this new West, and have decided to cast in their lot there. Certainly our neighbor north of the 49th parallel is making a great record, and deserves the success that appears to be coming its way.

Prominent on Lecture Platform.

Senator Tillman probably earns more money every year on the lecture platform than any other American who talks to the public for pay. From his authorized statement the statement is said from $250 to $500 a lecture and he is constantly in demand. The reason is not confined to the money. Chautauqua cares and he fills nearly as many dates in the winter time as any other time of the year. In the last four years it is said that he has laid aside over $60,000 from his lecture receipts. Henry Watterson perhaps comes next in the matter of earnings on the platform. Champ Clark, of Missouri, ranks high as a popular favorite and makes about twice as much as a lecturer as his congressional salary.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Look out for the bright, for the brightest side of things, and keep the mind constantly turned to it.—Jeremy Bentham.

Trappers' Supplies Sold Cheap.
Write for catalog and circular No. 9. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A man isn't necessarily a manufacturer because he is always on the make.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Many a widow's heart has been warmed over by an old flame.

Furs, Hides, Pelts.
Write for prices and shipping tags to McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

They are countless roads to the grave.—Cicero.

We pay the highest price for Butterfat in cream. Write for prices. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Villains invariably get what is coming to them—on the stage.

For Prices on Poultry,
Either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

Nothing is more annoying than a lardy friend.—Dion.

Perfectly simple and simply perfect is Grandma Pendleton's PARISIAN DYES. 10c per package.

Fear of the future is worse than one's present lot.—Quintilian.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Nothing is more displeasing than vanity—in others.

Garfield Tea is made of herbs—a great point in its favor! Use it for constipation, indigestion and liver disturbances.

Some men get as tired of being married as some women do of not being.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

High aims form high character, and great objects bring out great minds.—Tryon Edwards.

Top Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts.
Write for circular and catalogue No. 8. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Sultan Makes Concession.

The sultan has given up opposing the introduction of electric lights in Constantinople, and ere long that city will be lighted at night for the first time.

Keep Your Blood Pure.

No one can be happy, light-hearted and healthy with a body full of blood that cannot do its duty to every part because of its impurity; therefore, the first and most important work in hand is to purify the blood so that every organ will get the full benefit of a healthy circulation. There is no remedy so good as that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills. Each pill contains one grain of the solid extract of sarsaparilla blended with two grains of a combination of pure and mild vegetable products, making it a blood purifier unexcelled in character. One or two taken every night for awhile will produce surprising results.

Brandreth's Pills have been in use for over a century, and are for sale everywhere, plain or sugar-coated.

Strangely Mounted.

The strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorvay, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French governor general at Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on oxen. The animals are not mere creatures, and it is said they move with surprising rapidity.

No Advance in Wisdom.

Mark Twain tells how four years ago he was invited by the University of Missouri to go out there and receive the degree of LL. D. At the same time he visited Hannibal, his boyhood home. Just as he was about to leave, being accompanied to the station by a crowd of citizens, Tom Nash, a schoolfellow of his, came up—white headed, but still a boy. He shook hands with his friend of many a year and nodding toward the crowd said: "People of this town are the same blamed fools they always were, ain't they, Sam?"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
KIDNEY DISEASE
BACKACHE RHEUMATISM
HEADACHE BLOOD DISEASES
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Enamoline
ENAMELINE

STOVE POLISH
ALWAYS READY TO USE. NO DIRT. SHINE SHOWS OR STICKS. NO MORE STOVE POLISH TROUBLES

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINT
THE PAINT WITH THE LONGEST LIFE

There is no question about it.
Masury's House Paints have been submitted to every possible test during the past forty years. They have withstood the attacks of extreme heat, extreme cold, moisture and moisture and other severe tests, and have invariably given good accounts of themselves. Painters and others have in every instance said favorable things about their superior qualities. Consumers endorse them because, by their use, they are spared the expense of repairing for the most unsatisfactory paints.

The wonderful success of the house of John W. Masury & Son for more than half a century is due to the care with which they select the ingredients used in the manufacture of their colors. Many substances could be used to lessen cost, but they are unhesitatingly rejected.

PURE LINSEED OIL

is used on account of its superior preservative qualities. The pigments ground with it are selected because experience has proved them to be best. In deciding upon paints for original painting or repainting you must remember it costs just as much to spread poor paints as it does to spread the best paints, and that in the interests of economy you should choose Masury's House Paints for the reason that they live the longest and retain their brilliancy of finish long after inferior paints have completely vanished. They are manufactured only by

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SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
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Brent Good
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Free Farms
160 acres each to settlers. Grand crops. Raising farmers who have settled in Western Canada during the past few years testify to the profitable character of it, beyond question, the greatest farming land in the world.

OVER NINETY MILLION BUSHELS
of wheat from the harvest of 1906 means good money for the farmers of Western Canada, where the world has to be fed. Cattle Raising, Dairying and Mixed Farming are also profitable callings. Coal, wood and water in abundance; railroad facilities everywhere; markets easy of access. Taxes low.

For advice and information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Canadian Government Agent. CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. MacIlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the membranes. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. of Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts., by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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when my muscles are all inflamed with Rheumatism?
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
Rubbed on Briskly
will remove the inflammation, relieve the soreness and make you good as new.
Sic, 25c and $1.00 bottles. Booklet free.
J. E. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Where the sun can be counted on the entire year; where the lands are fertile and productive and where you will not have to pay $100 per acre for them. Write for free pamphlet and rates to
T. W. WILKES, Gen. Ind. Agent, SEABOARD AIR LINE, Dept. 6, Portsmouth, Va. Copy of "The Seaboard" mailed on application.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1907. NO. 41.

Among the Lawmakers

President Welcomes Criticism on "Message Habit" That Gives Him Opportunity to Curb Congressmen—Secretary Shaw's Little Revenge—Increase in Cost of Living at Washington.



WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has taken heed of the criticism in congress of his so-called "messsgs babit," and thsrs is fair promise that hereafter he will not so freely communicate his views to ths legislators on topics urged upon him by onthusiastic champions of proposed reform. Mr. Roosevelt is not sorry that senators and representatives have criticized his message writing proclivities. He knows all about the sharp remarks that have been mnde and has read some of the newspaper articles setting forth the congressionsl comment on messsges multitudinous and overlapping. He is glad that the comment hss got into print, because he believes it will be the means of ridding him of a burden.

That members of congress, according to their dispositions, have found fault and made merry over the steady stream of public documents from the White Houss to the capitol since the present session began gives Mr. Roosevelt ths opportunity to quit writing and to refuse to yield to the urgings constantly being pressed upon him to send a specisl message on this subject or the other. Messsges will coms hereafter only when the public ussge and the public service demand. The president realizes thst his too fres use of ths presidentisl message to call attention of congress and the country to needed legislation depreciates the value of his commendstion. He realizes, too, that few read his long pronuncinments who do not have to.

HOW SHAW GOT HIS REVENGE.



Not long ago, when Secretary Sbaw of the treasury went out to Pittsburg to look ovsr post office sites, ths Pittsburg people became resl angry with him because he did not approve some plans and did approve others, and slapped him on the wrist.

The secretary came back and bided his time. When Leslie M. Shaw is biding his time he is a fearsome thing. It is ons of the best things he does. He bided snd bided, but finally bis tims came. Pittsburg is all torn up over this post office site business, and a committee from all the commercial and financial bodies of the city was appointed to come to Washington and pursue the matter with Mr. Shaw.

This committee consisted of 30 of the leading millionaires and was made up of such of the leading men as could bo spared from their divorce court duties and could bs dragged home from New York. They had a six hour session with tho secretary, that closed about six o'clock at night. Then the secretary got even. He reaped all tho BIDES he had sown.

"When shall we continue, Mr. Secretary?" asked one of the prominant millionaires.

"To-morrow morning at 7:30 o'clock," said the secretary, sharply.

Revenge is sweet. The millionaires staggered out into the dusk and went to their hotel. They scrambled into bed early, leaving calls for 5:30 and six. For once it was known whera 30 Pittsburg millionaires were at midnight.

Next morning at 7:30 the 30 Pittsburg millionaires filed into Secretary Shaw's office rubbing their eyes and stumbling over the charwoman. There was Secretary Sbaw at his desk, chipper and pert.

"Good morning, gentlemen," he said, "I hope I see you well."

"You bo binnked, blanked," said 30 Pittsburg millionaires in hosrse asides.

But the secretary did not care. Ha hsd wreaked his terrible Denison (Iowa) vengeance on the Pittsburg millionaires and ha was content.

P. S.—But ho hsd to get up at six o'clock himself.

COST OF LIVING AT CAPITAL GROWING HIGHER.



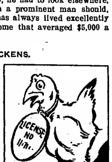
Foreigners stationed here at the legations and embassies declare that tha cost of living is greater in Washington than in any other capital of the world. Officials and congressmen, who are in Washington from all parts of the United States, complain thst the cost is greater in this city than in any other of the country. Statistics gathered by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, despite the consistent Republican effort to have it appesr through this bureau that tha average waga is going up and the averaga cost of living going down, now are permitted to show a considerable increase all through tha country in the cost of living.

Residents of Washington need no statistics. Only a very short memory is needed to establish the fact that the cost of living in the capital has gone up at least 50 per cent. in the last ten years. The various propositions to boost the pay of government employes, which are pending in congress, are explained by these conditions.

Take the congressmen on $5,000 a year. A certain member of tha Missouri delegation, elected in 1904 under circumstances that mada him a conspicuous figure, camo to Washington with a family of three besides himsalf. He went to a cortain residential hotel, of good class, but not tha most expensive, and ths best figure mado to him was $400 a month for himself and family.

As his salary exceeds tho sum by less thnn $40, he had to look elsewhere, and now lives very modestly, more modestly than a prominent man should, at an outlay of $275 a month. Ha is a man who has always lived excellently at homo and moved in the first circles on an income that averaged $5,000 a year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MUST LICENSE CHICKENS.



Unless tha owners of chickens and pigeons can secure the good will and consent of tha district health officer and of their neighbors, they will bo forced to part with their pets, for the commissioners have approved the regulation restricting tho keeping of live fowls within tha district.

Efforts of pigeon fanciers to have their pets excluded from the provisions of tha naw regulations were in vain, and the birds hava been placed in the same class with other live fowl. Tha new regulstion will be known as section 6, articla 7, of the police regulations, and reads as follows:

"No person shall keep any kind of live fowls nr pigeons in any square or block within the District of Columbia which has 75 per cent. of its territory improved without first having obtained a permit to do so from the health officer of said district, which permit shall prescribe the conditions under which fowls and pigeons shall be kept; nor without having obtained the consent of 75 per cent of the residents within a radius of 100 feet from the boundaries of the premises upon which fowls nr pigeons are to be kept; provided, however, that such fowls shall not be permitted to run or stray beyond the boundaries of said premises; and, provided further, that this regulation shall not apply to fowls nr pigeons confined in coops in regularly established provision or commission stores or public markets, nr homing pigeons.

"Any person violating any nf the provisions of this sectinn shall be fined not less than two dollars and nnt more than ten dollars, and each day fowls or pigeons are kept or permitted to run nr stray, as above provided, shall be deemed a separate offense hereunder."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

FALL OF A POPULAR IDOL



Attorney General R. V. Davidson, of Texas, who has mada sensational charges against Senator Joseph W. Bailey, disclaims any political motive behind his action and says ha is not seeking the senator's position. The people of Texas have heard his allegations against Bailey with bowed heads. Ths ssnator was a popular idol. Many of his supportera say they will stick to him, right or wrong. In conssquence, a serious split has taken plsce in the Democratic party. Bailey is now fighting for realection. Should be win or should he lose, should Davidson or someone else be named in his place, so intense is the feeling that it will be several years bsfore the party can be reunited.

In his investigations into the Waters-Pierca Oil compsny, said to be a branch of the Standard Oil company, which he is seeking to drive out of the state, Attorney General Davidson says he found vouchers of papera made psyabls to Ssnator Bailsy. They had been andited and approved by tha Standard Oil company.

The feeling among tha peopls of Texas is that Senator Bailey has not been honest with them. In his campaign for vindication ha did not tell the people that ha had accepted loans from tha oil company. Now he says these items were loans, and that they have been repaid. But he does not say how.

The contention of the attorney general is that the Waters-Pisrca Oil company secured political aid in their fight for readmission to the state in 1900.

Attorney General Davidson is generally reegsrded throughout Texas as one of the state's shrewdest politicians. He affirms that he is truly pained that Bailey should have fallen, but that it was absolutely necessary for ths success of his suit against the oil company that he hring in Bailey's name.

GAVE UP HOME FOR CHURCH

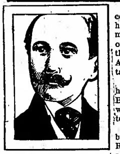


Cardinsl Richard, prince of the Roman Catholic church and archbishop of Paris, who vacated his Episcopal residencs, the property of France at the order of the government, bslongs to one of the noblest of the families of France, and is considered a man of great learning and remarkably strong character. He was appointed to the great see of Paris in July, 1886, in succession to the late Cardinal Joseph Guilbert. At the extreme age of 86 the celebrated French ecclesiastic posssses a mind almost as alert and healthy as it was 25 years ago. He has been of late the most prominent cardinal of Europe in affairs affecting civil governmsnt in its relations to church institutions.

Csrdinal Richard has had his own differences with tha French government. He excited great indignation among officials by denouncing the Paris world's exposition, when it was proposed, on the grounds that it would lead to scandal and immorality. He has strong anti-Republican sentiments and earned the disapproval of the government by the attitude of open sympathy he assumed for the Assumptionist Fathers, whose order was dissolved for their alleged interference in politics. It is said the govarnment on that occasion requested the Vatican to remove the prelate from his post in Paris.

In the recent difficulties the cardinal was preparad to obey tha law of separation, when he was ordered by the pope to take no action. Even laymen, by his order, ware to be prohibited from forming associations for applying for use of the churches.

ROSTAND IN FAIRYLAND



Some of the most noted Parisian artists have contrived to transform Edmond Rostand's country home, Arnaga, into a fairyland. The walla of his magnificent apartments, whose windows look out over tha crests of the Pyreness, are covered with the ever-delightful talea which Hans Christian Andersen and the Grimm brothers have immortalized.

But the gem of this poet's dwelling is his wife's boudoir. Familiar stories of "Cindarella" and "The Beauty and the Beast" are told again with a waalth of color and fantasy by the famous decorator, Jean Weber.

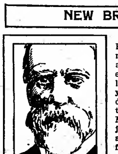
In this artistic retreat, which is a happy combination of Byzantine palace and Basque chalet, Rostand lives part of the year, with his wife and son, in a retirement only broken to recaive soma nrother poet or an artist friend who is requested never to mention Paris and its strennous ways.

To escape from the continnal excitement of life in Paris and the feverish search for amnsement found at fasbionabla resorts, and also to be able to davote himself entirely to work, the creator of "Cyrano" fled eight years ago to the half-savage and wholly picturesqua fastnesses of the Spanish frontier. First he rented a tiny cottage, nestled against a tiny chnrch, but his view lacked tha traditional poesy and splendor of Basque landscapas, so he built Arnaga. It is not constructed along conventional lines of the French chatean, bnt, standing on a high hill surrounded by parks and terraces, it at first gives tha impression of a Moorish palace.

Tbosa who wonder secretly how Rostand's earninga as a dramatist suffica to keep np such a pretentious establishment forget tbat ba married Rosemonde Gerard, the daughter of a Paris banker. Her millions ara the magic wand which called into being this fairy castle.

Rostand is principally famous as the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which was first produced in 1897. His only other dramatic work since that time is "L'Aiglon," in which Mme. Bernhardt has been eminently successful. Rostand was born at Marseilles in 1868, and in 1903 was admitted a member of the French academy.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR



The announcement of the coming of James Bryca as the British ambassador to this country meets with the unanimous approval of the people and the press. Ona of the three great liberal leaders—Campbell-Bannerman, Morley and Bryce—leaders who kept their colora flying during the years that their party was ont of power, that long, dreary and disheartening season when it appeared that liberalism was suffering from what Justin McCarthy called "dry rot;" when toryism and jingoism were in tha ascendency—who refused to admit that a losing canse was a lost canse, but fought on valiantly, compelling attention to thair principles in the honse of commons, and who, whila othar liberals were faint-hearted and disposed to consider the struggle nseless, kept on until rewarded in the victory which cama with the successful formation nf the present British cabinet.

With "C.-B." at its head, Mr. Bryce was mada secretary for Ireland, and it is said that his hesitancy in announcing his acceptance of the most important diplomatic post in the gift of the English people was caused by his desire to have charge nf an Irish home rule bill, which is to be presented by the party now in power. He has always been an Irish nationalist, a steady and consistent supporter of the demand for Irish home rule, and it is not unnatural that, with the party which is pledged to that policy in power, he should have cherished a desire to round out his parliamentary career in working for the passage of the measure to which he has devoted so many years.

Gossip of Gotham

Interesting Bits of News Gathered at the Metropolis—Times Square a City in Itself—Bright Star of Sam Martin's Shines No More—To Save Hudson Scenery.



NEW YORK.—Probably no other city in the world hss a street or square so sufficient unto itself and so largely a separate civic entity as is Times Square. Probably no placa of its size bas such a lsrge transient populstion, if one counts tbe persons wbo dine or attend theatrical performances at the squsre. It is estimated that close to 1,000,000 persons traverse ths square every day, and there run through it in the course of the day about 1,500 street cars and over 600 subway trains.

Times Square embraces, of course, the junction of Seventh avenue and Broadway, and is properly bounded on the south by the Times building and on the north by the south side of Forty-seventh street. If one traverses the blocks in this territory, scrutinizing the stores and buildings along his path, he will find five theaters, two hotels, three drug stores, two candy shops, four automobile stores, ten restaurants, two florists, six saloons, five cigar stores, three real estate offices, thres tailors, thres jewelers, three cleaning sbops, two barness makers, two milliners, and two modistes. Then thers ars a bank, a fruit store, a shoe shop, a pawnbroker, a carriage maker, a piano store, an express company, a pawn ticket seller, a furrier, a haberdashery, a laundry, and even an old-fashioned blacksmith's sbop. There is also a drug store in the Times building and various shops there conduct a rushing business in the quiet corridors below the lavel of the roaring street. In addition the Hotel Astor conducts a private furnitnre shop, a carpenter's shop, and a silversmith's shop, where its thousands of knives, forks, and spoons are replated every few months. The Hotel Knickerbocker is likewise a center of perpetual activity.

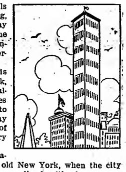
It would appear that everything calculated to make life comfortable might be obtain on Times Square, but one may range the square over without finding any grocery or butcher's shop.

It is estimated that fully 8,000 persons are fed at Times Squsre every night, including dinners and suppers. There is such a diversity of eating places in the squsre that one may sit at a counter and dine for ten cents or spend $1,000 on a meal. Any evening one may find persons from all parts of the world dining at the restaurants that surround the square.

Times Square never sleeps. Even at the city's quietest hour, just before dawn, when most good citizens are safely tucked under ths bedclothes, groups of stragglers ara coming from tha big all-night restaurants, cabs ara rumbling over the asphalt, and here and there big motor cars are whirling by.

The busiest tima on the squsre, however, begins at twilight and closes at midnight. The business day of tha square officially ends about midnight, when the night branch of the bank in the squsre closss its doors.

LATEST SKYSCRAPER CALLED THE "CHIMNEY."



In addition to the "Flatiron," New York is to have another characteristically named building, for tha new structure at Wall street and Broadway has been christened the "Chimney." As in the case of the "Flatiron," the ownera selected a conventional name, but the new one has superseded it.

The "Chimney" deserves its name. For its height it is the slenderest building in New York, the piece of ground on wbich it standa being almost minute. As it is built of brick it preserves the simile to a striking dagree, for it towers into tha air like a gigantic cbimney. Through it, say those who hava suffered, will ascend the smoke of tha money which is burned in the street every day.

Wall street indeed is undergoing a metamorphosis. Once the fashionable street of little old New York, when the city was little but not old, it promises soon to become lined with skyscrapers, which so far it has escaped fairly well. In addition to the "Chimney," only a block or two away, the new 25-story building of the Trust Company of America is near completion. Besides being the tallest building in the district, it will contain one of the handsomest and most up-to-date banking rooms in New York.

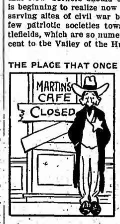
RESERVATION FOR HUDSON SCENERY.



A movement wbicb will embrace the whole state is forming among a number of historic and patriotic societies witb the support of those persons who already have contributed to the building of the Palisades Park to create a reservation embracing all the points of scenic beauty and historic interest along tha shores of the lower Hudson. So much public interest has been aroussd by the endeavors of the Palisades Park commission and its frienda to oust the quarryman from Hook Mountain and to hasten the completion of the plans for tha greater Interstate Palisades Park, that other persons having interest in historic sites and scenic points not embraced in the Palisades Park territory have been encouraged to present thair interests to the public.

There has been talk appealing to the federal government, but this plan is not generally accepted, the feeling being that New Yorkers should do for themselves what needs doing. The public is beginning to realize now tbat while much bas been done in the way of pressrving sitea of civil war battles, almost nothing bas been done except by a few patriotic societies toward preserving revolntionary landmarks and battlefields, which are so numerous both in New York state and New Jersey adjacent to tbe Valley of the Hudson.

THE PLACE THAT ONCE WAS.



Another star bas fallen from the Broadway firmament. For a long time it has been fading, its brightness dimmed by the luster of other stars which sprang up aronnd it; but in its day—or night, it might be more proper to say—no light was brighter than "Sam" Martin's. There was no Rector's in tbe palmy daya of Martin's. Shanley had not penetratad the upper white light section. Browne's Chop House was then in Twenty-seventh street. The Metropole was not taken seriously as an eating place, and other restaurants in the vicinity were not to be classed with it.

Martin's, on Broadway and Fortieth street, was the place of gathering after theater houra for members of tbe theatrical and sporting fraternities. There, on any night during the season, might be seen men and women on tha top rung of the ladder of popularity and men who won and lost fortunes almost daily in various games of chance. Over a bird and a bottle or a broiled lobster, theatrical contracta of vast importanca to the theatergoing public were signed; at other tables financial and sporting deals were consummated.

But gradually trade began to fall off. Newer and brightar restaurants entered the field. For old times' sake a few old friends hnng on, but in tima they, too, drifted away for the brighter and gayer resorts and where fights were tha exception instead nf the rule. "Sam" was forced to assign. Part of his assets, amounting to several thousand dollars, were meal checks indorsed by more or less well-known actors and actresses. A city marshal is in charge and will run the place a few weeks more for the benefit of the creditors.

CULBERSON STIRS UP RACE QUESTION

TEXAS SENATOR DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT'S DISCHARGE OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Forakar Makes Reply and His Resolution on Brownsville Affair Goes Over to Monday—Other Doings of Day In Congress.

Washington, Jan. 4.—After two weeks of vacation the senate for two and a half hours Thursday and then adjourned until Monday. The session was devoted entirely to the further discussion of President Roosevelt's order dismissing the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth infantry for "shooting-up" Brownsville, Tex.

Senator Culberson of Texas, defended the order, bringing to its support many points of legal construction and justifying the action by many quotations taken in connection with the affray. He closed with an impassioned statement of the position of the south on the negro question, which he declared to be the most vital and dangerous problem before the American people. Today, he said, the condition of the black race with its ages of slavery, its ignorance and poverty, excited the deepest sympathy of the great body of the white people of the south.

Greatest Problem in South.

"But," he continued, "in spite of the past, with its conflicts and sacrifices, sorrows and destruction of life and property this problem is still the greatest with which we have to deal. It involves labor, education, suffrage, social order, civil liberty, self-government and the integrity and stability of the white race. The end no man can see. Southerners think deeply and prodigally on this race problem and its ultimate solution. Closing their eyes and looking down the ages, different views rise; sometimes the black race is deported; sometimes the races live together as now, in perfect peace, one subordinate to the other; sometimes they turn with unspeakable aversion to a blended, corrupted and inferior race; sometimes there is war between the races—which may God avert—bloody, vengeful war, war which seeks and can only cad in the survival of the fittest. In the midst of such awful possibilities human prophecies are idle, but any man or party who would create false hopes in these people deserves no place in the confidence or affections of the American people."

Senator Foraker Replies.

Senator Foraker replied briefly, expressing his intense interest in having speedy action on his resolution for a investigation. Senator Lodge proposed an amendment to this resolution, which has the effect of admitting the president's authority as commander-in-chief of the army to take the action he did, and of restricting the investigation to the occurrences in Brownsville. On motion of Senator Hale the resolution was given the right of way Monday.

Senator Bavoridge introduced his general child labor bill as an amendment to the District of Columbia child labor bill with a view of securing action during the present session, the district bill having already been reported. In the same connection he gave notice that he would speak on the subject on January 14. The same day he informed his friends that it was his intention to press the matter to a conclusion if possible.

Services Pension Bill.

Senator McCumber waived his right to address the senate Thursday on his service pension bill, but will speak on the subject later. He said that while he would make an effort to secure an immediate vote on the bill, he would endeavor to have it given the place of unfinished business when the senate calendar, which, if he should be successful, would secure to the measure a place of preference over other than appropriation bills and probably insure a vote during the present session. The bill provides a pension for all honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war over 62 years of age.

MRS. HEYL GETS DIVORCE.

No Contest by Husband—Division of the Property.

Milwaukee, Jan. 4.—Judge Halsey in the circuit court Thursday evening granted a divorce to Mrs. Clara B. Heyl from Jacob Heyl. There was no contest, Heyl having withdrawn his answer to his wife's complaint.

In the division of property by agreement the sum of $125,000 of life insurance of the defendant is assigned to Mrs. Heyl, as well as Heyl's half interest in the Schandein-Heyl library. Heyl relinquishes all claims against the Schandein estate, amounting to about $460,000, and also his fees as executor, amounting to approximately $60,000. Mrs. Heyl pays over to the defendant sums aggregating $300,000. Mrs. Heyl is awarded the custody of her two children, but at the age of 16 years they are to choose for themselves between the parents.

Urges Anti-Trust Legislation.

Denver, Jan. 4.—In his biennial message to the legislature Thursday Gov. Jesse F. McDonald advised the members to frame anti-trust legislation along the lines of the Ohio law, which, he said, has stood the test of judicial determination.

RIOT IN MOULIN ROUGE

CLUBMEN TRY TO STOP ACT BY MARQUISE DE MORNY.

Indecent Performance Causes Wild Demonstration Against Actresses and the Author of the Skatch.

Paris, Jan. 4.—There was a remarkable scene Thursday night at the notorious Moulin Rouge when Marquise De Morny, a daughter of the famous Duke De Morny, and a niece of Napoleon III., made her debut in an act called "A Dream of Egypt," written by herself in collaboration with Mme. Gauthier-Villars, the author of "Claudine" and other decadent novels.

The marquise, who in the divorced wife of Marquis De Belbeuf, has already achieved an unenviable reputation, and her heralded appearance on the stage brought out a storm of criticism. To this the marquise replied in a letter published Thursday afternoon denying that "her performance was intended to be suggestive, and insisting that she meant to give an artistic reproduction of the manners of ancient Egypt. In defending her appearance on the stage the marquise says: "This does not constitute a disgrace to the French aristocracy, and a distinguished scion of this aristocracy, Prince De Broglie, has been earning his living for some time past by conducting an orchestra in New York."

In spite of this statement a number of clubmen and Bonapartists got together and went to the Moulin Rouge at night, where they conducted a demonstration the like of which seldom has been witnessed in this city. For ten full minutes the curtain could not be raised on the new act owing to the pandemonium in galleries and boxes. When it finally went up, disclosing the marquise working out a cryptogram of the charm of life, after the fashion of Dalsace, and a beautiful Egyptian mummy in the person of Mme. Tilly, the din was redoubled. This was followed by a rain of missiles of every description, the audience even throwing bassocks and boxes at the women on the stage. In spite of this vociferous demonstration the two women persisted in completing their act, which is be disgustingly indecent as anything ever seen on the Parisian stage.

When the curtain was rung down the crowd rushed toward the box occupied by Mme. Gauthier-Villars and Mlle. Polaire, who is starring in a stage adaptation of "Claudine," and literally drove them from the theater.

RUSSIAN POLICE CHIEF SLAIN.

Gen. Von Der Launitz is Assassinated in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—Maj. Gen. von der Launitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, was shot and killed by a young man at the Institute of Experimental Medicine Thursday afternoon.

Von der Launitz at the invitation of Prince Peter Alexandrovitch, duke of Oldenburg, had charge of the order, and was attending the consecration of the institute chapel. During the services, and while mingling with several high officials the prefect of police was approached from behind by a young man, who drew a revolver and shot him in the base of the brain. Von der Launitz fell forward and died in two minutes.

As the assassin turned to flee one of the officers present drew his saber, and cut him down and killed him. The identity of the assassin has not been established.

The assassination of the prefect of police was preceded by an attempt to kill Dr. Dubrovin, president of the reactionary league of the Russian people. A revolutionist attacked him on the street while he was returning home at night, firing several shots at him without effect.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The terrorists are reported to have condemned to death, among others, Grand Duke Nicholas, Premier Stolypin and two conservative members of the cabinet who lately received letters of warning.

MOLDERS ARE SENT TO JAIL.

Leaders of Milwaukee Strike Sentenced for Violating Injunction.

Milwaukee, Jan. 4.—Judge A. L. Sanborn, of the United States district court pronounced judgment Thursday evening in the cases growing out of the contempt proceedings which were brought, alleging violation of the injunction granted the Allis Chalmers company against the Molders' unions and striking molders. No fines were imposed, but in each case where found guilty the judgment was for imprisonment in the county jail. Michael Hartzbaum, chairman of the strike committee of Iron Molders' union No. 125, and John Lutz, treasurer of the strike committee of the machinists' union were sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for 30 days. William Henning, convicted of assault, was sentenced to 60 days in jail. Two pickets were given 20 days each and two other strikers were given sentences of 15 days.

Rules Against Mrs. Myers.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—Judge John F. Phillips in the United States district court here Friday morning denied the application of the attorneys for Mrs. Aggie Myers for a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Myers is in jail at Liberty under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, and Frank Hoffman is in jail at Kansas City for complicity in the crime. They are sentenced to be executed January 10.



A primrose by a river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

FINDS THE CAUSES OF CAR SHORTAGE

LANE LAYS IT TO ABUNDANT WEST BOUND TRAFFIC AT HEAD OF LAKES.

No Cars Available to Carry Fuel—Commerce Commission Says Combine of Coal Dealers Wasn't to Blame—Discussion of Remedies.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The cause, but not the cure, for the car shortage in the northwest and the consequent coal famine in North Dakota have been determined by the members of the interstate commerce commission participating in the recent hearings at Chicago and Minneapolis. Franklin K. Lane, who served as chairman of this investigating commission, Wednesday filed his report with the full commission and sent it to President Roosevelt, who ordered this inquiry.

Mr. Lane finds:

"It is a fair inference from all the testimony that the real cause of this coal scarcity in North Dakota was such an abundance of westbound traffic at the head of the lakes that cars were not available in the congested state of that terminal for the carrying of coal to North Dakota—a comparatively short haul for a low class commodity."

In his letter of transmission to the president, Mr. Lane says that the report will be followed in due course by the special recommendations of the commission as a whole as to what, if any, legislation, if any, may be deemed advisable.

Coal Combine Not to Blame.

Referring to the report that the coal shortage was due to the presence of a trust or combination between dealers in coal who fixed prices in the northwest, and refused to sell to "outsiders" and "irregulars," the report says:

"The commission has gained indisputable proof of an agreement between coal dealers to maintain prices and to boycott all who do not do so agree; but there is no evidence at all justifying the contention that this combination is chargeable with the coal shortage prevailing, or that the railroads were party in such a way to such a conspiracy."

The report of the commissioner first deals with the coal famine in North Dakota and presents the conditions of distress found to have existed in that state. Consideration of proposed remedies are dealt with extensively, particularly those which may be effected by the railroads or the shippers, as well as those including the evils arising from the present government privilege, warehousing in cars and from appropriation of cars by foreign lines. The remedies which the commission proposes to work out deal with rules and legislation touching the matters complained of as well as a proposed plan for a car clearing house, or car pool and reciprocal car demurrage.

Suggestions of Remedy.

In considering the evidence taken, Commissioner Lane says that a plan for a proposed car clearing house or a car pool between connecting lines, is regarded with favor. So fines were imposed, but in each case where found guilty the judgment was for imprisonment in the county jail. Michael Hartzbaum, chairman of the strike committee of Iron Molders' union No. 125, and John Lutz, treasurer of the strike committee of the machinists' union were sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for 30 days. William Henning, convicted of assault, was sentenced to 60 days in jail. Two pickets were given 20 days each and two other strikers were given sentences of 15 days.

Germany Accepts Cambon.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The German foreign office has made an affirmative reply to the inquiry of the French foreign office as to whether Jules Cambon, the ambassador of France at Madrid, would be agreeable to Germany as the successor of M. Bihourd at Berlin.

STANDARD OIL IS BEATEN

JUDGE LANDIS DECIDES IT MUST STAND TRIAL.

Eight of the Ten Indictments Against the Trust Are Upheld by the Federal Jurist.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The Standard Oil company must stand trial on all but two of the ten indictments returned against it. The contentions of the government were sustained in all but these two instances in the opinion handed down by Judge Landis in the United States district court Thursday, and under his ruling the oil trust will be compelled to fight against the imposition of fines under these indictments, which amount in all to $129,000,000.

The two indictments found to be insufficient are considered of minor importance and District Attorney Sims considers the ruling of the court a complete victory for the government, wiping out as it does the immunity hath appealed for by the attorneys for the Standard Oil.

It is expected that the cases can be brought to trial some time during the present term and preparations are being made by the district attorney for a hitter fight. With the last technicality wiped out the struggle will now settle down to a question of fact, the fight it is said, being whether the Standard Oil company was given a rebate by the railroads over which it shipped its oil out of Whiting, Ind.

The point raised by the defense was that the indictments were returned after the Elkins law had been repealed and before the new rate law went into effect and that therefore there was in existence no law under which they could properly have been indicted. Judge Landis held this reasoning to be without foundation, citing numerous cases and sections of the United States statutes in support of his position.

FLOODS THREATEN INDIANA.

Rivers Overflowing the Lowlands—Evansville in Great Danger.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 5.—Southern Indiana is threatened with the worst floods in years. Reports from all sections reports of great numbers of persons moving out of the lowlands. The Ohio river at Evansville is expected to reach a stage of 40 feet, which would be five feet over the danger line. Much suffering is already reported.

The Ohio river at Evansville Friday night stood at 37 feet, two feet above the danger line. Weather Forecaster Brand is quoted as predicting a stage of 40 feet and says the territory around Evansville will undoubtedly experience an enormous flood. For hundred miles along the Ohio river the lowlands are under water. A tugboat and a barge late Friday brought a half dozen farmers with their families and livestock from Green River bayou on the Kentucky side to Evansville, where temporary shelter was provided for them.

At Princeton, Ind., both the Wabash and Southern railroads are flowing the lowlands. The Patoka river also is out of bounds. Fifteen public schools were closed Friday on account of the high water. At Taylorsville, opposite Terre Haute, the Wabash river overflow caused over 100 inhabitants of that place to move to higher ground.

BIG GIFT BY CARNEGIE.

Gives $750,000 for Home for Bureau of American Republics.

Washington, Jan. 5.—It was announced here Friday that Andrew Carnegie has given $750,000 for the construction of a building to be used by the bureau of American republic. Provision for the site already has been made by the United States and South American republics.

Dr. Joseph A. Aldrich Dies.

Denver, Col., Jan. 4.—Dr. Joseph A. Aldrich, formerly a surgeon of the United States army, died at his home here Thursday, aged 89 years. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Laura Hinsdale, a book reviewer, also of Denver.

MANY LINES UNDER ONE MAN'S CONTROL

HARRIMAN'S MODERN METHODS OF COMBINING RAILWAYS ARE REVEALED.

Interstate Commerce Commission Learns of the Mammoth Consolidation of Railroad and Steamship Concerns Which He Has Effected.

New York, Jan. 5.—Modern methods of combining and consolidating mammoth railway systems and extending the principle of community of interest were delved into Friday in great length by the interstate commerce commission, which began in this city an inquiry into the so-called "Harriman lines."

From here the commission goes next week to Chicago. Several other cities may be visited before all the testimony that is desired is in the hands of the representatives of the government, whose object is to determine whether any of the railroads of the country are consolidated or combined in restraint of trade.

At Friday's hearing it was brought out and admitted that the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Southern Pacific company, the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company are practically under the same administration, Mr. Harriman appearing as president of each company, with only slight variations in the lists of other officers.

Controls Steamship Lines.

It was further shown that the Southern Pacific company and Union Pacific together hold a majority of the stock of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company, and that Harriman interests are in control of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company. All three of these lines run steamers between either San Francisco or Portland and the orient. It was said the Occidental is in liquidation but it still operates two steamers. On the Atlantic ocean, it was shown, the Southern Pacific owns the line of steamers running between New York and New Orleans, formerly known as the Morgan line.

The Union Pacific, by means of an agreement signed by Mr. Harriman and Senator William A. Clark, has a traffic arrangement with the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railway extending over a period of 99 years. This agreement was entered into in 1903, and by its terms the San Pedro cannot raise or lower its rates without the consent of the Southern Pacific company, which, it was stated, does not own one dollar of stock in the San Pedro company.

Union Pacific Is Managed.

The Union Pacific exercises joint control with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad over the Chicago & Alton railroad. The agreement is that the Union Pacific shall have charge of the road one year and the Rock Island the next. This agreement, entered into by Mr. Harriman in 1901, has two years for a period of ten years from 1904.

The Union Pacific owns $28,123,100 of the stock, or 25.59 per cent, of the capitalization of the Illinois Central railroad.

The Union Pacific also owns $5,082,300 worth of stock of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, which is $97.37 per cent of the whole.

The Oregon Short Line owns $38,646,600 worth of stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, this being 18.62 per cent. of the whole.

Of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock, the Union Pacific owns $3,636,000 worth, or 3.42 per cent. The company also owns $2,572,000, or 2.58 per cent, of the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern, $10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, being 4.28 per cent, and $14,285,745, or 7.97 per cent. of the capital stock of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad.

Of these holdings by the Harriman companies the stocks of the Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and St. Joseph & Grand Island, aggregating in value $103,293,745, have all been bought since July 1, 1906.

"Where did the money come from?" asked members of the commission.

In reply it was stated that the Union Pacific showed last July a surplus of $51,000,000. The Oregon Short Line declared a dividend of 30 per cent. on its stock held by the Union Pacific, and also contributed out of its general assets to the purchase money.

GAS CUT OFF AT CLEVELAND.

Explosion of Huge Main Leaves Ohio City Without Fuel or Light.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 5.—As a result of the explosion of a big 16 inch main carrying natural gas from West Virginia to Cleveland early Friday near Akron, this city was entirely cut off from its natural gas supply.

Thousands of residences and business places were suddenly deprived of fuel and light, causing much suffering. Manufacturing plants depending on natural gas for fuel were in many instances closed down.

Three lengths of the big pipe submerged under water, about 35 miles southwest of Cleveland, exploded with terrific force. Mud and water were thrown 60 feet in the air, the concussion breaking windows in nearby houses. No one was injured.

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Controls Steamship Lines.

It was further shown that the Southern Pacific company and Union Pacific together hold a majority of the stock of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company, and that Harriman interests are in control of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company. All three of these lines run steamers between either San Francisco or Portland and the orient. It was said the Occidental is in liquidation but it still operates two steamers. On the Atlantic ocean, it was shown, the Southern Pacific owns the line of steamers running between New York and New Orleans, formerly known as the Morgan line.

The Union Pacific, by means of an agreement signed by Mr. Harriman and Senator William A. Clark, has a traffic arrangement with the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railway extending over a period of 99 years. This agreement was entered into in 1903, and by its terms the San Pedro cannot raise or lower its rates without the consent of the Southern Pacific company, which, it was stated, does not own one dollar of stock in the San Pedro company.

Union Pacific Is Managed.

The Union Pacific exercises joint control with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad over the Chicago & Alton railroad. The agreement is that the Union Pacific shall have charge of the road one year and the Rock Island the next. This agreement, entered into by Mr. Harriman in 1901, has two years for a period of ten years from 1904.

The Union Pacific owns $28,123,100 of the stock, or 25.59 per cent, of the capitalization of the Illinois Central railroad.

The Union Pacific also owns $5,082,300 worth of stock of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, which is $97.37 per cent. of the whole.

The Oregon Short Line owns $38,646,600 worth of stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, this being 18.62 per cent. of the whole.

Of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock, the Union Pacific owns $3,636,000 worth, or 3.42 per cent. The company also owns $2,572,000, or 2.58 per cent, of the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern, $10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, being 4.28 per cent, and $14,285,745, or 7.97 per cent. of the capital stock of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad.

Of these holdings by the Harriman companies the stocks of the Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and St. Joseph & Grand Island, aggregating in value $103,293,745, have all been bought since July 1, 1906.

"Where did the money come from?" asked members of the commission.

In reply it was stated that the Union Pacific showed last July a surplus of $51,000,000. The Oregon Short Line declared a dividend of 30 per cent. on its stock held by the Union Pacific, and also contributed out of its general assets to the purchase money.

GAS CUT OFF AT CLEVELAND.

Explosion of Huge Main Leaves Ohio City Without Fuel or Light.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 5.—As a result of the explosion of a big 16 inch main carrying natural gas from West Virginia to Cleveland early Friday near Akron, this city was entirely cut off from its natural gas supply.

Thousands of residences and business places were suddenly deprived of fuel and light, causing much suffering. Manufacturing plants depending on natural gas for fuel were in many instances closed down.

Three lengths of the big pipe submerged under water, about 35 miles southwest of Cleveland, exploded with terrific force. Mud and water were thrown 60 feet in the air, the concussion breaking windows in nearby houses. No one was injured.

No cause of failures made with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES; bright, beautiful colors a certainty.

Each wrinkle on a woman's brow represents an experience.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

With too many people charity is more of a fad than a virtue.

For Prices on Poultry,
Either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul.

Some men can't even do their duty without making a fuss about it.

We pay the highest price for Butterfat in cream. Write for prices. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul.

New York Philanthropist.

Dr. Adelaide Wallerstein, rich, young and handsome, has turned part of her elegant New York home into a physician's office. Here she devotes about six hours a day to practicing medicine, all the income so derived going to her charity work on the east side of the city. Mrs. Wallerstein is accomplished and socially prominent, but has given up most of her society pleasures for her professional and charitable work.

Mark Twain's Neat Answer.

Eugene Ware, of Topeka, recently wrote to Mark Twain: "I picked up your last volume. I read it clear through from cover to cover; it was like a hot-salted flannel. I could not lay it down." From No. 21 Fifth avenue, New York city, Mr. Clemens answered back as follows: "Dear Mr. Ware: I am an old brass-hound, copper-riveted, fire-assayed Presbyterian, with 71 years' experience in unworldliness, and I don't understand your metaphor, but I know it was intended as a compliment and I make it cordially welcome."



Nails and Apples.

When our grandmothers were sick, when they were tired out, unable to work or sleep, when their cheeks became hollow, their rosy complexion began to fade and their eyes to lose their lustre, they were told that they required "more iron in their blood."

Instead of swallowing bottles of medicine, containing strong acids (to hold the iron in solution), they would simply stick half a dozen or more rusty nails into an apple, and eat it over night, remove the nails and, first morning, before breakfast, EAT THE APPLE.



This method was as a rule so successful, that physicians in Germany are now recommending a preparation made from apple pulp and iron, as an excellent tonic.

This only shows, that the nearer we approach nature the more apt are we to find remedies for the sick.

Mr. Zaegel, established as a chemist at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, for the past 23 years, has given this matter of using nature's remedies much attention and if any of our readers will write him, he will be pleased to send the names of the roots and herbs which, when mixed as directed, have been found an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, Constipation, Backache and Catarrh.

If you will mention the nature of your complaint he will also mail you a free sample of an extract he makes from these roots and herbs together with letters from people who have been greatly benefited by its use.

Address your letter to Max R. Zaegel, Chemist, 56 Main Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

In order to get some of this extract free you had better write at once as the quantity is limited.

A Positive CURE for CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at ONCE.
It Opens, Cleanses and Protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. It restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.
HAY FEVER
PATENTS Write for Guide Book and What to Invent, before securing your patent. Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you our opinion free whether it is probably patentable. All business confidential. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, Evans, Wilkins & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Hundreds of references.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Aid for Chinsss.

Minneapolis—The Minnesota Red Cross society is making an effort to meet the need of famine sufferers in China and has issued a call to the citizens of the state for contributions. Disastrous floods in China have rendered many peoplo homsless ond dire need is felt for food of every description. The United States consul at Shanghai has cabled the stato department that conditions aro continually growing worse and that many people aro actually starving. An appeal has been mado to President Roosevelt from a relief committeo of foreign consuls and prominent men in Shanghai for flour and food supplies. The Red Cross society has taken up the work of collecting supplies which will be sent to China, with the consent of congress, on government transports. At the time of the San Francisco disaster the Chineso minister received $222,000 for relief fund only a portion of which, however, went to the relief of the Chineso in San Francisco. All contributions should bo sent to Kenneth Clark, St. Paul, treasurer of the Minnesota branch of the National Red Cross society.

Good Showing.

A very material inaprovement in the state's finances is shown by the report of State Treasurer J. H. Block on the condition of the treasury at tho closs of business, the 31st. Tho report shows a cash balanco of $536,499.15, while the revenue fund shows an overdraft of $171,295.30.

While there is an overdraft in the revenue fund, it is much smaller than that of a year ago, being $171,295.30, as compared with $419,083.77 last year. Another item which shows tho relative condition of the finances of tho state is the amount of auditor's warrants outstanding. On Jan. 1, 1906, these warrants amounted to $1,715,683.08, which, added to tho everdraft of $419,083.77 in the revenue fund on that date makes a total deficit of $2,134,766.85. There has been during tho year a reduction of nearly two-thirds in the amount of auditor's warrants outstanding, the amount in the banks yesterday being $597,502.85. This amount, added to the revenue fund overdraft as it stood yesterday, makes the deficit $768,798.15, a reduction of $1,365,968.70 in the deficit during the year. As these warrants oro held by tho banks and draw interest at the rate of 4 or 4½ per cent, the saving in tho interest charge on this item is a very respectable sum.

A Busy Year.

St. Paul—The police court has had a prosperous year and tho amount of business has increased materially over that of preceeding years. During the year 10,023 offenders stood before the judge, and of this nnmber 1,477 were committed to tho workhouso for an aggregato term of 30,530 deys. There were 205 released from the workhouse on paying their fines.

A total of $29,156.50 wns received from the criminal and civil hranches of the court, of which $27,581 was contributed by the criminal branch. Of the money taken in $28,346.50 went to tho city treasury nnd $370 to tho state. There were 1,016 cases tried by tho police court judges and thero wero seven jury trials. Thero were 593 peoplo arrested on warraats and 6,820 summarily. There were 195 felonious offenses and 3,504 misdemeanors; 759 warrants were issued and 946 criminal complaints filed.

Burisd Tressure.

Winona—No more buried treasure has been found on the farm of the late Lemuel Hill in the town of Pleasant Hill in this county, but it is believed that thero is considerably still to be uncarthed. Mr. Hill, an eccentric old bachelor, died last fall, and shortly after, several thousand dollars in cash and securities was found huried in tho wheat in the granary. Mr. Hill had sold little grain for a number of years, and thousands of hushels had accumulated. To make room for the new crops each year, he has shoveled out hundreds of bushels on tbs ground around the granary, and much of this has spoiled. Many bushels of the grain under cover has been allowed to go to wasto by becoming old and musty and not fit for sale.

Thst New County.

Bemidji—The newly organized county of Koochiching will not he hewed out of the northern portion of Itasca county and allowed to remain permanently as a self-governod "balliwick" without overcoming serions obstacles in the lino af contests and legal protests against tho menner in which ths establishing of tho county was abtained.

A notice of contest has been filed with the clerk of court of Itasca county at Grand Rapids, in which allegations are made as to tho legality of the recent election, which was declared to he in favor of the estahlishing of the new county of Koochiching.

News Notss.

Owatonna—The state convention of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian association, will be held in this city Feb. 7 to 10. It is estimated that between 400 and 500 delegates from all parts of the stats will be in attendance, and among these will be many well-known church and college workers.

St. Paul—The firemen had a busy time of it last year and responded to 907 calls. During the year three serious fires occurred of which the Palace Clothing house fire in June was the worst.

Minneapolis—Ths state railway and warehouso commission issued an order debarring James Manahan from appearing before the commission.

Cokato—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Chelgren of this place, both at the age of seventy-one years, celebrated their golden wedding in this village.

Minneapolis—The state board of control will ask for an emergency appropriation of $335,500.

St. Paul—The district court issues an order for the Great Northern to show cause in the attorney's general's suit.

St. Cloud—Governor and Mrs. C. A. Gilmen celebrated tbeir goldsn wedding anniversary at their home here on New Year's day.

Battle Lake—At a special election held today ths villags of Battle Lake voted $8,000 honds to buy an acetylene lighting plant and waterworks system for the village.

St. Paul—A blaze at 2:30 yesterday afternoon in a Christmas tres at the home of R. A. Alexander, 86½ Park place, called out ths firemen. The furniture of the room was damaged to the extent of $100.

Grand Meadow—Peter M. Kerst, public examiner, today authorized tbe Exchange Stats Bank to begin business. Tho nsw bank has $25,000 capital and succeeds the Exchangs bank, a private institution.

Minneapolis—Crime is decreasing in Minneapolis, the county jail people say. They base their opinion on ths fact that only 500 prisoners havo been behind the bars this year. In 1905 there were 529 entries on the jail lists.

St. Paul—Benny Cates, alias Tim Kelley, colored, was arrested by the police. He is charged with smashing the show window of C. E. Danneberg's fur store, 76 East Fifth street, Dec. 5, and making away with a lot of furs.

St. Paul—W. E. Williams, 989 North Seventh street, was struck by a switch engine in the Milwaukee yards at the South Side junction, early today, and painfully injured. He was thrown to one sido of the track and bis leg was fractured.

Eveleth—Matt Maki, a Finn employed as a laborer by the Drake & Stratton company in stripping operations at the Fayal mine, was instantly killed by a stone which was blown from a blast 500 feet away from whers Maki was working.

St. Paul—George Brooks Young, a former associate justice of the stats supreme court, died Sunday afternoon at his home, 324 Summit avenue. The end came suddenly in consequence af a severe cold contracted on a trip to New York a week ago.

St. Paul—Master Theodore, Miss Irene and Miss Alice, the triplets born to Mrs. Frank Blachowski, 469 Topping street, Oct. 28, passed their first Christmas engrossed in the occupation of absorbing nourishment and in sleeping.

St. Paul—Judge Hallam filed a decision in the case of the state against the Twin City Telephono company, holding that the payment hy tha company of its 3 per cent gross earnings tax exempts it from any other form of taxation on real estate used in its husiness.

Virginia—William Rantz, a brakeman on the Duluth, Rainy Laks & Winnipeg road, is dead as a result of injuries received in making his first trip on the road. Rantz, who was twenty-four years old, came here a short time ago and secured a position as brakeman.

Fort Snelling—Gen. A. W. Greeley, acting commander of the department of Dakota, has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of Loren W. Chapman, who has been serving at Fort Snelling on an eighteen-month sentence for desertion. He had served about two-thirds of the sentence.

St. Paul—St. Paul had an exceptional year in 1906 so far as building operations are concerned. In fact, it was a record year, with tho largest aggregate since the boom period back in ths eighties. The building permits for 1906 aggregate $7,000,282, an increass af $809,223 over the figures in 1905.

Minneapolis—Several men and women living in apartments over the Custom laundry, on Sixth street south, narrowly escaped being suffocated late tho other evening as a result of a fira that did about $500 damage to the laundry property. Luckily all were rescued before completely overcome hy the dense smoke that filled their rooms.

Minneapolis—Tho aggregate cost of the buildings this year is $9,452,300, which is more than a half million ahead of the magnificeut record made last year. These figures include only the actual cost of construction and do not cover the plumbing, heating and electrical permits, which will probably run over $1,000,000.

International Falls—Determined that this city shall not follow the example of other towns which during their mushroom growth have become hotbeds of vice and crime, and believing that the saloon is largely responsibls for such conditione, tho city council has passed an ordinance limiting the number of saloons to ten until the city shall have passed the 2,000 population mark.

Mankato—F. W. Johnson, quartermaster general on the governor's staff, was given a surprise at his bome at New Ulm when a number af his friends gathered unannounced. Gen. Joseph Bobleter of the hrigade staff was spokesman, and in a neat speech presented to Gen. Johnson a sword. The donors were of the general's immediate military and political friends, and after the presentation Mrs. Johnson entertained those present at luncheon. Gen. Johnson is a hrotber of Gov. John A. Johnson.

St. Paul—An increase af twenty-six deaths over last year is the record of the coroner's department for 1906, the total number of natnral deaths and of a violent nature coming to the attention of Coroner Miller being 406, while the list for 1905 was 380.

Jesup—J. S. Beam was found dead in his stable by hie wife. He was fonnd lying face downward behind the horses, his right arm extended between the hind feet af ane of the animals.

Battle Lake—Mrs. L. H. Herness was found dead in hed at her home in this village this morning. Death resulted from heart disease.

How to Retain Youthful Appearance of the Nose



Hsodsome noses are few and far hetween. Even those that ars well shoped are often spoiled hy lsrge pores and red or purple tips, and—worst of all—age, says the heauty doctor, shows first in the nose; so the woman who wonts to keep her youth and improve he looks must bs up and doing.

Masssge, which does such wonders for every psrt of the hody, is most necessary if the youthful appearancs of the nose is to be retained. Go ahout the massage gently, but thoroughly. Soap the nose once a day and scruh it with a cloth. The skin's texture will become finer and ths nose will keep young.

If the skin is very coarse and ugly and the pores larga (a vary common misfortuna among womsnkind alss!), treat your nose to a daily henzoinated bath for awhile. Use tepid water, into which enough henzoin has heen poured to make it milky. Benzoin is ona of the best skin tonics and astringents in the world; hut if you don't care for it, a daily nosa hath in pura alcohol or witch hazel will have very much the sama effect, nsed with discretion. The result of these haths should hegin to be apparent at the end of a week, anyhow.

If your nose inclines a little too much to one side, press it gently toward the other. If it is too fat, a little judicious pinching is bound to help matters. If it tilts skyward, press it gently down. If it droops too much, your task is harder. There is very littls to do except changing your natura or dressing so as to make the length less apparent.

Suggestions of Value to Hostess and Guests

A Conundrum Luncheon.

This scheme offers a pleasing way to entertain. For the centerpiece hava a large interrogation point of amall flowers—a tinsmith will maka tha form which may ha filled with sand and the flowers have the appearance of growing. The name cards ahould also ha question marks cut from cardboard. Any color that the hostess selects should be carried out in the place cards, and the covers of the little bookleta which contain the conundrums. For ornamentation draw the figure of an owl sitting on the hranch of a tree and a large interrogation point.

Specimens of the questione are given below, but of coursa each hostess will have others sha wishes to add:

When is it easy to read in the woods?—When autumn turns the leaves.

Why are tha western prairies flat?—Becausa the sun sets on them every night.

Which is the largest room in the world?—Room for improvement.

When is a cup like a cat?—When your teasin' it.

Why is it dangerous to walk abroad in the springtime?—Because the grass is putting forth hlades, every flower has a piatil, tha trees are ahooting and tha hullrushes are out.

Why is a washerwoman tha greatest traveler on record?—Becaose she crosses tha line and goes from pola to pole.

If you throw a atona that is white into tha Red sea, what will it become?—Wet.

What is the difference between a dnck that has ona wing and one that has two?—Merely a difference of a pinion.

Why is a schoolhoy heing flogged like yonr eya?—Becausa he's a pupil under the lash.

Why doesn't Sweden send her cattla ahroad?—Becausa sha keeps her Stock-holm.

What is the difference hetween a clock and a partnership?—When a clock ie wonnd up it goee; when a firm is wound up it stops.

What helongs to yonrself and is nsed hy yonr friends more than yonrself?—Your name.

What is the center of gravity?—The letter V.

A Miscellaneaus Shower.

In reply to the request from a correspondent for a "shower," we think by way of novelty thia schame prohably exceeda any "shower" yet bestowed npon a bride-elect. Twelve close friends made ont a list of things very useful hnt very often forgotten in the best regulated fsmilies. When tha afternoon arrived for the farewell tea, a huge paper sack was deposited at the feet of ths honored guest with the reqnest to look for anything ahe didn't have, or could not find. As the conple were going right to housekeeping the contents were purchased with that thought in mind.

The following are some of the objects: A paper of tacks, ball of string, paper of needles, lahels for hottles, hox of wax matches, lead pencils, clipping scissors, tack-hammer, corkscrew, memorandum pad and a hottla of ink.

A Novel Hunt.

Perhaps the hostess had tha quaint old story of tha "Mistletoa Bough" in mind when she concocted this amusing entertainment, only a very much alive young woman was to ha discovered in the chest inatead of the hones of the little English hride in her wedding gown. Ten jolly girls were guests of the house for a week end party and ten equally jolly men received notes to appear at eight o'clock to participate in a hunt for "dear."

Not a girl was in sight and the hostess explained that a half hour would he allowed for discovering the whereabouts of each lassie.

And what fun they had, the girls had shown great ingenuity in stowing themselves away, hut all wera hunted down except the tallest, alimest girl in tha crowd; aha finally was hrought to hay inside of a man's nlster hanging on the rack.

A chafing dish supper completed a very merry evening.

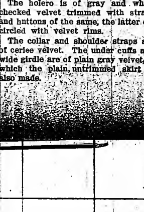
The "hunt" was atarted hy a blast from a horn, and each hunter had to play fair, hagging only ona "deer."

MADAME MERRI.

A Point to Remember.

One of the main points to be recorded in relation to smart outer garments, whether they he the wrap proper or short tailored coat, is that the short sleeve is on ths wane. Three-quarter and full-length effects are growing more conspicuons daily, being handsomely finished with cuffs of their own or contrasting material.

Velvet Bolero



The holero is of gray and white checked velvet trimmed with straps and hnttons of the same, the latter encircled with velvet rims.

The collar and shoulder straps are of ceriee velvet. The under cuffs and wide girdle are of plain gray velvet, of which the plain, untrimmed skirt is also made.

CUPID TO THE RESCUE

By Florence Wilkinson

(Copyright, 1906, by Jossph B. Bowles.)

Eloise Guild, in her wheel-chair, nestled her fair head wearily against her cushions. All her world was abrosd to-day, in the glorious air and sun of one of Naw York's fall days.

Sha smiled wearily in greeting her friend, Katherine Clement, who appeared at the door, rosy amid her furs and laces, her hands full of red hothouse roses.

"I am always glsd to see your room the sams jolly old placs," said Katherine, hrightly, "it has never been changed since the accident, hss it?"

Never," rsplied Eloise, hitterly, "together, the room and I stopped living. You know, Katherine, I should not hs existing now if I had not heard the doctor's verdict—thst hig specialist, Dr. Von Humhuggsry —I don't attempt to rememher his name."

"What did he say, Eloise?"

"I overheard him tell msmma that there was no hops for me, and I resolved to livs in defiance of Dr. Von Humbug. It was my perversity, you see, that saved me."

"If you would only let me hring Dr. Farnsworth to see you!"

"I have no douht he is a most estimshle gentleman," sha replied, "hut excuss me from knowing any mora physicians."

"Ah, there he goes now!" exclaimed Katherine, suddenly psrting the draperies of tha window at which she sat. "Hugo Farnsworth. How well he drives! I lika to see a man liks him handle the lines."

"Describs him!" said Eloise, her facs reflecting faintly the glow on Katherine's features.

"Impossihle, categoricslly. Massive head, finely shaped; dark hair, tumhled; hrown eyes, serious at night. But this doesn't describe him, Eloise. You and he should just get together and then you would see. They say hs was all the rage in Paris when he studied there. You ask your father to send for him."

Upon consultstion with Mr. Guild Katherine decided that it would he hetter for Dr. Farnsworth to meet Eloise at first unprofessionally, and hnve a chance to study the case unhampered hy the relationship of doctor and patient.

In the seclusion of her chamher Eloise learned of the growing friendship between her father and tha hrilliant young physician, Dr. Farnsworth.

Her curiosity was finally piqued, till on a certain afternoon sha was brought down to the library where she sat in her wheel-chair before the fire.

"Eloise, I wish to present Dr. Farnsworth," said her father, and she shook hands with a tall, hrown-haired man, whose eyes looked searchingly into her own.

What happens sometimes, hut rarely, happened with these two. In their first long conversation they girdled the whole world of thought with light exchanges of comment and finally clasped hands on common territory. When Dr. Farnsworth left, they had already reached that stage of acquaintanceship whera hooks are exchanged with passagea marked in them hy one, for tha other's appreciation.

Dr. Farnsworth called repeatedly within tha next faw weeks, generally having the pretext of some errand.

As the weeks went hy Eloisa becama more ahsorhed in this new friendship. Here was a man of intellect who did not consider it condescension to exchange opinions with her. And she was no longar a helle whose friendship might he desirahle for a young physician. Ha was not attracted hy her heauty and high apirits, aa had heen men in the past.

"You think ma cold and philosophic," sha said to Katherine, after one of his calls, "and you admire me for it. Other people think me cold and philosophic, and disapprove of me for it. He takea my mind as ha would a man's. There is no sex in minds."

"But there is the owners of them and that amounts to the same thing," anawered the profoundly illogical Katherine.

As for Hngo Farnsworth, he, tha psychologist, the medical atudent, the materialist, found himsalf more profoundly moved than ha would have cared to admit, by the case of Miss Guild. He had heen interested scientifically at first, then intellectually, and, in the end, against his will, emotionally. It had not heen his purposa to hecome emotionally interested in Miss Guild. On tha other hand, it had been his purpose not to do so. He waa a man of amhition. He was well aware that Miss Guild's recovery, under hia attendance, would mean for him—distinction.

It was May. He came with a hunch of wake-robins which he carefully arranged in a low glass dish which he placed on a table by her aide. The movementa of his hands were gentle and dexterous. Eloiae watched them with pleasure.

"I have heen in the country—"

There had been an unusnal softened pathoa about Eloise's expression before he apoke, bnt at these simple worda of hia her eyes became misty.

"And have bronght yon wake-robins almost as white and fragile as yourself."

It was the first reference he had made to her ill-health, and all at once Eloise felt inexplicably happier. A burden rolled off her mind as of a question pending which has at last heen solved.

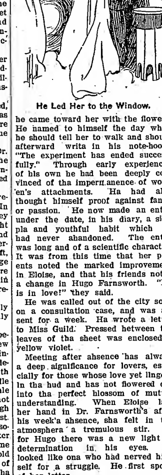
Eloise could scarcely have told of what they talked that afternoon. Hia speech was full of tha spring—of the green meadows ha had seen, and the smell of tha germinating earth.

And when he was ahout to go, he roused herself as from a delicioua dream. He came and stood by her, saying, as his hrown eyes looked down into hers: "I fear I have wearied you, Miss Guild, telling you of those woods whera I hope to take you myself soma day."

As he spoke, he lold his hand gently upon her hand, which rested, white as if carved from ivory, upon the arm of the chair.

"You will pardon me if for once I am professional," ha said; and hia tones were so tender that his touch still felt like a caress. When he had left, his tonch seemed still pulsing through her blood; his presence still filled the room when tha last rays of the May sun gilded the drooping leaves of the wake-rohin by her side.

As he strode along Central Park through the fast increasing darkness, Dr. Farnsworth was lost in deep thought. Ha recalled her eyes as they had shone with violet depth, and the whiteness of her forehead, when



He Led Her to the Window.

he came toward her with the flowers. He named to himself the day when he should tell her to walk and should afterward writa in his note-hook: "The experiment has ended successfully." Through early experiencea of his own he had been deeply convinced of tha impermanence of women's attachments. Ha had also thought himself proof against fancy or passion. He now made an entry under the date, in his diary, a simpla and youthful habit which he had never ahandoned. The entry was long and of a scientific character. It was from this time that her parents noted the marked improvement in Eloise, and that his friends noted a change in Hugo Farnsworth. "He is in love!" they said.

He was called out of the city soon on a consultation case, and was absent for a week. Ha wrote a letter to Miss Guild. Pressed between the leaves of tha sheet was enclosed a yellow violet.

Meeting after ahsence has alwaya a deep significance for lovers, especially for those whose love yet lingera in tha hud and has not flowered out into tha perfect blossom of mutual understanding. When Eloise laid her hand in Dr. Farnsworth's after his week'a ahsence, sha felt in the atmosphera a tremulous stir. As for Hugo there was a new light of determination in his eyes. He looked like ona who had nerved himself for a struggle. He first spoke of her letter.

"It almost repaid me for the loneliness of ahsence," he said, "to get a written message from you."

"I do not feel that you were absent," she returned, "hut with me mora than ever."

Befora the smile in her eyes hia determination wavered. A level heam of sun fell through tha western window straight across her hair. Dr. Farnsworth atarted to draw the shade. Then he leaned to Eloise. "Coma with ma to the window and see tha sunset across the hills and the river."

"What do you mean? I have not been on my feet for a year."

"Do you know, Eloise, that you hava heen growing stronger every day?"

Again her eyes were raised to his, tender with candid surprise. He took her hand, not as one who entreats hut compels. "Lean on me and walk," he said.

She ataggered to her feet, her spirit fluttered upward with the exultation of a heliever in miracles. Aa she rose to her feet Hugo'a determination was swept away.

"It is too late now," he thonght, "I will finish even to the end."

At the window, held in his arms, her eyes blinded by the purple glory of the spring, she heard those words which comprise in the briefest compass all the beatitudes for the heart of a loving woman.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Crookston is trying to join the coal famine crowd of suffers, but here is little more fortunate than the Dakota people, as they can get plenty of good wood a short distance out of them.

The official returns of the vote cast for the respective candidates from the different Congressional districts in the state were made public last week. Congressman Stevenson received 22,145 votes and Halvor E. Born 6, 490, Stevenson's majority being 16,655, being the largest majority received by a congressional candidate in any district in the state this year.

The American people in general indorse the action of president Roosevelt, regarding the Japanese's situation on our western coast, but it is a little humiliating to them to have his good intentions construed by the Japs as cowardice, on the part of this country of Japan. We would advise the little men of the slant eye to be a little careful about plucking so many feathers from the tail of the American Eagle, for she might cuff him with her wing, if they have to pay a cent extra for a lot of matches to pay the expense.

The new naturalization law is liable to catch some homestead ers napping if they don't keep their eyes open. Before making final proof the foreign born wife must be a citizen must post his application to become such sixty days before the term of the district court at which the same is to be heard. Thus if the time limit is in which proof is to be made be nearly expired, no opportunity will be given to make application for citizenship papers unless a special term of court is had. Any one not a citizen whose time to make final proof expires before next June will be required to commute. It does always pay to put off till tomorrow what can be done today, and if you have a friend that has a homestead tell him about this, and save him lots of trouble and expense, for if he intends to stay in this country the shoster he gets his citizens papers the better.

Occasionally a man gets dissatisfied with Minnesota. The milk is too yellow or the honey too sweet and he doubt like to have them flow over his land. Anyway he parts with his farm sells his live stock and other articles too numerous to mention and moves to Minnesota money and buys a farm which is today, and tomorrow is not or he thes Colorado and skedaddles around in the mining strizzling a strip so narrow that a cow couldn't jump in a field because she jumps over it Then he heals of to his old poks down to hunt the bar of gold on the rainbow, in the daytime he starves and bats out of his flesh and at night the skeeters nibble at his feet and the centipedes crawl on his face. When his money is gone he feels like he did on the first night he stayed away from his home. He yearns for good old Minnesota and the yeard sticks in his throat and chokes him until the tears come to his eyes. He would give a month's work to see the old cows standing at the bars on his old Minnesota farm and hear the dear little bleat of

AN HONEST GRAFTER

A Glimpse Into the Future of Municipal Ownership.

A Thumb Nail Sketch of a "Practical Politician"—The Profits of an All Around "Servant of the People, Who Seen His Opportunities and Took 'Em."

"Honest graft" will reach its highest level when, as predicted by the optimists, the principles of municipal ownership are accepted by New York and the city controls the trolley lines, the electric light and gas works and all the ferries as well as the waterworks and the police, the fire and the street departments.

Then such patriots as George Washington Plunkitt, for many years organization leader of the Fifteenth district in New York, will reap rewards of greater magnitude than they have ever been able to gather under the present order of things.

Perhaps you have never heard about Mr. Plunkitt's "honest graft" schemes. He told about them himself in a book published last year, which was introduced by a paragraph indorsing him as a "veteran leader of the organization," signed by its greatest chief.

Plunkitt was wise because there were some objectings to graft being made out of the city by men like him, and in the first chapter of his book he uttered a vigorous protest. "Blackmailin' gamblers, saloon keepers, disorderly people, etc.," he admitted to be wrong. That was "dishonest graft."

"But," he added, "there's an honest graft, and I'm an example of how it's done. I seen my opportunities and I took 'em."

Mr. Plunkitt's explanation of how he did these things will illuminate the possibilities of future municipal ownership days, if they ever come.

After elucidating his ways he was "tipped off" at various times by members of his party—the party in power—when new bridges, new parks, new streets were to be opened, so that he might invest in real estate likely to rise in price from the improvements contemplated, he says. "I haven't confined myself to land. Anything that's going to rise in value has been given a specific instance:

Learning that the city was about to repave a certain street and so would have several hundred thousand old paving blocks to sell, he was "on hand to buy," and he "knew just what they were worth." (Just a newspaper "tried to do him" and got some soluble men from Brooklyn and New Jersey to bid against him. Mr. Plunkitt's own words tell the story best:

"Was I done? Not much. I went to each of the men and said, 'How many of those 250,000 stones do you want?' One said 20,000, and another wanted 15,000, and another wanted 10,000. I said, 'All right; let me bid for the lot, and I'll give each of you all you want for nothin'.'

"They agreed, of course. Then the auctioneer yelled, 'How much am I bid for those fine paving stones?'

"'Two dollars and fifty cents,' says I.

"'Two dollars and fifty cents!' exclaimed the auctioneer. 'Oh, that's a joke. Give me a real bid.'

"'It's found the bid was real enough. My friends stood silent. I got the lot for $2.50 and gave them their share. That's how the attempt to do Plunkitt ended, and that's how all such attempts end."

It is hardly necessary, in the light of this authentic statement by "honest graft" workings, to attempt upon the intellect opportunities that would come to the men of the Plunkitt stamp to own the stream of municipal ownership to come true. Plunkitt says "most politicians who are reckoned of robbin' the city get rich the same way," he did:

"They didn't steal a dollar from the city. They just seen their opportunities and took them."

While in the legislature Plunkitt introduced the bills that provided for the bonding parks in New York, the Harlem River speedway, the Washington bridge, the 59th Street Viaduct, the 72nd street viaduct, additions to the Museum of Natural History and many other important public improvements. He is now a millionaire. Under the proposed municipal ownership bills, with city contracts to be let in the bulk of public utilities in New York and in most other cities in the politicians like Plunkitt, who at different times have been elected state senator, assemblyman, county supervisor and alderman by his fellow citizens, besides serving as police magistrate for one term, and who boasts of his record in filling four public offices in one year and drawing salaries from three of them at the same time, would find him a whole grove of proof hay trees.

Go Slow on City Ownership.

Public politics in America is plainly far beyond its present condition any large experiment in municipal ownership may be called a "little Brooklyn" with much safety. The cities naturally there is involved in the bulks of public debate with all due deference to our national administration the idea has been suggested that it would take more business out of private hands and transfer it to the slower methods of the public.—New York Press.

Another Plant Abandoned.

After many years trial of its municipal electric lighting plant Anoka, Minn., has finally leased the works to a private corporation for a period of years, the corporation to furnish all the

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Berseland, " "
Marti-Kilen, Winsor Minn
John B Wichterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Edmonson, Highland ine, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn
Ed Hagik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Consolidated Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 14th, 1906.
Department of the Interior.—Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 7, 1906.—

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on January 22nd 1907 viz:

John Kusmak.

H.E. No. 1429. Red Lake Series, for the S. E. ¼ Sec 24 Tp. 154 N Rge. 40 W.

Andrew Hanson.

H.E. No. 1158 Red Lake Series, for the S. W ¼ Sec 12 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

John Sisdevold

H. E. No. 1161 Red Lake Series, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 13 Tp. 154 N. Rge. 40 W.

Thiel Hanson

H. E. No. 1162 Red Lake Series for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 11 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

They name the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew Hanson, John Sisdevold, Carlos Hanse, Nic C. Hanson John Kusmak, All of Ascend Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER

Red Lake Falls, Minn.

The Countess Tolstoi.

The Countess Tolstoi has always insisted on plotstering her husband's health, his property and his financial interests, and it is due to her that Count Tolstoi is alive to-day and able to give his genius to the service of the world. Countess Tolstoi has been an ideal mother to her thirteen children, of whom eight are still living. She taught her children Russian and English herself and completed their education by sending them to the best schools in Moscow, where her father, a Prussian army officer, had settled. The names with which she is associated in the world of letters are those of Tolstoi, Turgenieff, Dostoieffsky and Gogol.

Augustus Thomas.

Augustus Thomas, who made the formal address of welcome to William J. Bryan at the big meeting in Madison Square Garden, is better known as a playwright than as a politician.



Among his most notable works for the stage are "The Earl of Pawtucket," "Alabama" and "Arizona." He was born in a manager's pigeonhole for seven years and then made such a hit as an author that he could not get back into the theatrical business.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries, final proofs, etc., within the Crookston, U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant Relief. Don't suffer longer. Write P. W. Williams, 1007 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in Thief River Falls Times 4th 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 29th., 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Magistrial Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls, Minn., on February 5th 1907, viz:

John Peller.

H. E. No. 856 Red Lake series for the Lots 3 and 4 S. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 2 Tp. 158 N. R. 46 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Trosin, Frank Zaremba, Martin Sonka, all of Thief River Falls, Minn., Joe Wedgner, of Grand Forks Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

Champion Daniels.

Charles M. Daniels, who recently returned from England to compete at St. Louis in the national championship swimming contests, won many honors while abroad. He is now the world's greatest amateur swimmer. Though only a New York schoolboy, he defeated leading English athletes in swimming, a branch of sport in which the English are supposed to excel. Athletes.



Spoken by the Exiled.

Mlle. Blanche Allarty, who recently arrived in New York from Paris, is the only woman trainer of camels in the world. In the French capital she was dubbed by the bohemian ladies "the little queen of the camels," she is a native of Paris, but most of her life has been spent in Tunisia and other places in Morocco, where her father, a French army officer, had stationed her.

Definition Perhaps.

Teacher—Define "Democracy."

Bobby—Democracy is a form of government in which the people think that somebody else ought to be governed.

Teacher—Define "Republic."

Bobby—A republic is a form of government in which the people think that they ought to be governed, but don't quite see how to go about it.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS.

Cor Bree Ave. First Door south Ogemah Hotel.

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THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

RADNEY STORE,

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

Furs. We buy from 18 to 22 cents for Rats, From 31 to 36 for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Radneckl, Prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People In Eastern Red Lake County

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ.

TRY THE SUNBEAM WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON
Easy Credit Terms
PIANOS $225.00 UP.
ORGANS $35.00 UP.
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS AT BIG BARGAINS
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FURNITURE FROM $15.00 UP.

We have the largest and most complete stock of Pianos and Organs in the Northwest. Every instrument guaranteed for ten years. Write for our MONTHLY PAYMENT plan. Everything sold on easy monthly payments. Write for our catalogue and prices before buying elsewhere. Mention this paper and we will send you free a beautiful Souvenir Calendar for 1907.

THE ENGLEWOOD CO.
Big Department Store, Minneapolis, Minn.

A Hard Road to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "words?"

Tommy—A turning point.

Teacher—Correct. Now write a sentence containing the word.

After some hesitation Tommy wrote: "I went to see a man in the

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Be sure to come to the boat meeting at Ole Howards January 14th.

There was another good sized blizzard on last yesterday which filled up the roads again.

We pay 28 cents for butter and 25 cents for eggs, for a limited time only. Slinger Bros. Rhoda.

Our sympathy goes out to the Dobson fur buffers and then we have up another big load of good dry wood and get ready for the next blizzard.

There will be a grand Masqura de ball at the new Radny hall on Saturday January 19th. First Class Music. Masks for sale at the hall. All are invited.

Jerry and Miss Katie O'Brien returned from their holliday visit at Cavalier North Dakota on Wednesday evening. They say there is more snow out there than here.

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and tack signes Salary $85.00 per month; $3.00 per day for expences. SAND ERS CO., Department P, 46 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

W. G. Hunt was appointed Clerk of our School District No. 37 on Monday to fill vacancy until the July Meeting. The school board had a Meeting at the school house Monday afternoon

School District No 50, combining the nine north east sections of this Township have voted to bond the district for the sum of $700, and will build a new school house this spring. Tally one more for the enterprise of the Hickland inger's.

There is to be a grand ball a Rhoda Saturday night January 12th. Good Music will be in attendance and plenty of room for dancing. Come one. Come all and have a good time.

Owing to a large amount of snow fall and twine have been delayed and some of the Star routes have failed to make some trips. But our mail from Sanbeam to Lillo has made every trip, and has been only a little behind time, a few days, when the roads were at their worst. Martin and Eddie Hyland are the boys that can get the mail through.

Our School has an enrollment of 31 schalors. The avrage daily attendance for the first two Months has been 19, which will now be increased to about 23, after the holliday's. It is for the interest of every parent and tax payer living in the district to make the attendance as large as possible for the more scholars that goes to school the longer term we can have.

It is amusing to see the large number of ski's that are layin around our school house on a school days. The Northern Minnesota boys, hitch up their "ski" team when they go to school in the morning.

Commencing on next Monday morning Jan. 14th, the schools that attends school the largest number of days from that date to March 4th, will receive a present of a new silver dollar. Second best one years subscription. THE SUNBEAM. Third best a new pen knife. Should there be several attend the same number of days the prizes will be given to those that are tardy the least number of times. Should several scholars tye it will be decided by lot who gets the prize, which will be given to the scholars of this District March 4th.

There is some talk of having a neck tie social at the school house, the latter part of this month. Push it along.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is a remedy that cures by removing the cause Try a 50ct. bottle.

The residence of Fred Brazette at Winsor, was destroyed by fire last week. All the contents were a total loss. The fire originated from an overheated stove.

There will be a social neighborhood dance at the residance of Mr Parno, on section 24 town of Kratka, on next Friday evening January 18th All are Invited

Ralph Green has put in a new feed mill at his place on section 32 in Equality, and will grind feed on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week. It pays to grind your feed for your horses.

Tore O. Moen, of Deer Park Township passed by here this morning on his way to Thief River Falls, where he was taking his two daughters, Bergens, and Annie, to attend high school.

BIDS FOR WOOD WANTED.

Bids for four cords of oak wood, and four cords of green popular cord wood, to be delivered at the school house of District No. 37 Town of High Landing, will be received by the board of directors of said district, up to and including January 26th, 1907 at 2 o'clock P. M. Said wood to be delivered by March 15th.

W. G. HUNT, Clerk.

A Sad Ending.

A young clerk, grown up in the employ of a prosperous German grocer, was, by reason of his ability and knowledge of all the details, virtually intrusted with the manager of the business, and although given frequent advances of salary, began to feel that his services were absolutely indispensable and not properly appreciated from a money point of view. He laid the matter before his employer dialing darticula streets on what a difficult matter it would be to operate the business without him. This claim was admitted by the employer, who inquired further:

"But, Chon, vat if you should die?"

Oh, then you would get alon without me," remarked John.

After a few minutes deep thought the employer looked up at John and said:

Vell, Chon, chust schabder yodyself dat."

WANTED:—Gentlemen or ladys with good reference to travel by rail or with a rig for a firm of $250,000.00 capital. Salary $1,072 per year and expenses, salary paid weekly and expenses advanced. Address with stamp Jos. A. Alexander.—Gaily Minn.

Various Ways Are Yours

"How are you?" in German is "Wie befinden sie sich?" (How do you find yourself?) It is also "Wie gehts?"

The Dutch say "Hoe vaart gij?" (How do you fare?) The Italians ask, "Come state?" (How do you stand?) The French, "Comment vous portez-vous?" (How do you carry yourself?)

The Greeks ask what you are doing, the Chinese want to know if you enjoy your rice, and the Russians inquire how you are living.

The Arabs, a devout people say, "God grant his favors to you." The Turks no less devout, say, "Be under God's care."

Foreshadowed.

The London Telegraph tells of a small girl who entered a grocer's shop in Whitechapel and said:

"Please, sir, I wants 'arf a pound of butter and a penn'orth of cheese, and muvver says she will send a shilling in when farver comes home."

"All right," replied the man.

"But," continued the child, "muvver wants the change, cos she 'as got to put a penny in the gas meter."



THE GOLDEN RULE DEPARTMENT STORE.

"A Square deal to anyone who trades here"

This store never stands still; The history of it's busines makes one continous story of progress. We are trying to make it THE STORE OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA. We are thinking and planing every day how we can lessen the price of what you eat and ware, and still retain the quality. We don't want to make a great deal of money on one sale. We leave that to the other fellows.—There are three things we try to: QUALITY, REPUTATION, PRICE.

The Golden Rule One Price Department store,—THIEF RIVER FALLS.

"Everything you ware, or Eat."

O. J. SCHEI & CO., Props.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give thy personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office In Dobner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sanbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's, & arrives on the same day's, at 5. p.m

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

A TATTOOED EYE.

Good Results From a Delicate and Costly Operation.

An Irishwoman who owns a little stationery shop in the upper part of Manhattan frequently surprises customers with whom she falls into conversation over the counter by asking:

"Which of my eyes do you think is the blind one?"

The customer invariably exclaims that surely it is not possible that either eye is blind, for both are dark blue, sparkling and seem just the same. The shopkeeper, however, proceeds with the information that the left eye is quite without sight.

"That's my tattooed eye," she explains proudly. "It cost $1,000. I didn't pay for it, of course. A rich lady had it done for me.

"You never heard of a tattooed eye? Shure, I never did myself until I came to having one. It was after I was blown up by an explosion—oh, dear, yes, a terrible experience it was! I was living with the lady at the time as her maid. I had been with her five years, and she thought a heap of me, and it was at her house the accident occurred.

"When I lost the sight of the eye she felt bad enough, but when the bandages were removed and it was seen that a white film had spread over the eyeball she was terribly distressed.

"'It ruins your good looks entirely, Mary,' she said. 'You'll never get a husband looking like that. But I know of a physician who can make it look as good as the other, even if he can't make it quite. It will cost $1,000,' she says, 'but I'd have it done for you if it was $5,000.'

"So I went to a fine private hospital, and the doctor tattooed another iris and pupil in the white film. And he matched the blue exactly, now, didn't he? I could scarcely tell, when I looked in the glass afterward, which one I was seeing out of at all.

"Did I get a husband? It's my third, that I'm living with now."—New York Press.

The Color of Flames.

You have often noticed the many tinted hues and tints that rise in the shape of "forked tongues of flames" from wood burning in the grate. It is to no one, however, that you never have thought to inquire on the cause of the variegated hues presented for flames. To bring the matter quickly to the point, we will say that the many colors are the result of combustion among the different elements of the wood. The light blue is from the hydrogen and the white from the carbon; the violet is from the manganese; the red from the magnesia and the yellow from the soda, which are constituent parts of the wood.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. Dec. 21, 1906.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 17th 1906.

Notice is hereby given, that STEIN JORGENSON, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intension to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 9018 made December 23rd, 1904, for the S. W. ¼ Section 12 Township 152 N. R. 41 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on January 29th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter Monik, Salve Nyrum, Gunder O. Austad, Torger O. Lunglie, all of Rhoda Minn.

E. A. Montague, Register.

James G. Blaine 2d.

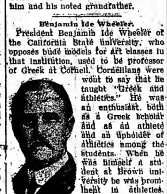
On the parent of the Night and Day bank of New York is a young man who bears a name dear to every tongue. He is James G. Blaine 2d, grandson of the famous Maine statesman who ran



for president against Grover Cleveland in 1884. Young Blaine started work in the bank on Sept. 16 on a salary of $6 per week. He is a bright and promising fellow, and those who know him detect strong resemblances between him and his noted grandfather.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the California State University, who opposes nude models for art classes in that institution, used to be professor of Greek at Cornell. Gentlemen were wont to say that he taught "Greek and athletics." He was an enthusiast. both as a Greek scholar and as an athlete and an upholder of athletics among the students. When he was librarian at Brown university he was prominent in athletics, and as a professor at Cornell he took an active interest in the support of the honor of the university on the field and on the water. At middle age he is a splendid specimen of physical manhood. In 1897 he was a professor in the American school of classical studies at Athens and one of the judges at the Olympic games held in the Greek capital that year.



It Looks That Way.

Apropos of the distinction between an amateur and a professional: "Is a man a professional if he wastes for money?—Life.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE.

At Anton Minnesota.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR IN THE GIVEN TOWNS.

Any Kind of Stock taken in Exchange for Goods.

give me a call.

Located at Anton, Minn. on the 3rd Base East, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Christ Larson, Proprietor

We Are Head Quaters For SHOES,



GLOVES, MITTS, Socks, Overshoes, Sheep Lined Overcoats. All So CHEAP, THAT YOU CA Afford To Fit Yourself Out Comfortable For Winter.

Dry Goods, Clothing Hats & Caps. Groceries Flour & Feed Always On hand,

CASH Highest Market Price Paid For Butter & Eggs, Hides, Wool, Fur, Beef & Pork. WE WILL NOT BE UNDER-SOLD, BY Sears Roebuck & CO., Or anyone else.

SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SUGGESTS MUCH NEW LEGISLATION

AT HIS SECOND INAUGURAL THE STATES EXECUTIVE ADVOCATES TAXATION REFORM, LOWER FREIGHT AND TWO-CENT FARE.

State Department of Mines and Mining Proposed, and a Royalty Tax on Iron Ore Recommended—Reciprocal Demurrage Law Favored.

St. Paul, Jan. 9—The formal inauguration of John A. Johnson's second term as governor of Minnesota took place today at the state capital at a joint meeting of the senate and house in the hall of representatives. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Chas. M. Start, and immediately following the ceremony Governor Johnson read his message, in substance as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The first paragraph of our constitution states that government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify, or reform such government when the public good may require. It is not instituted for the protection of interests deriving their privileges from the sovereign power of the people; neither is it instituted to deprive any individual or any interest of any right which may obtain under the constitution. You are elected as representatives of all the people of the state to make such alterations and modifications in our laws as will inure to the domestic welfare, and I believe that at this session of the legislature you are given opportunities that seldom come to a law-making body. I hope and believe you will approach the office committed to your care with zeal and activity, and with the sole purpose and motive of doing that which is best for the commonwealth.

There is much cause for congratulation in the general condition of our prosperity. We have particular reason for felicitation in the financial condition of the state. According to the report of the state auditor there has been much improvement during the past biennial period. Economy by the legislature, followed by economical administration on the part of the executive departments, will bring a further improved condition in the near future.

TAXATION.

One of the greatest questions with which you will be called upon to deal is that of solving the problem of providing at least in some measure, a wise and just method of distributing the tax burdens of the people you represent.

From the birth of our state government we have had an unchanged system of taxation in the form of a direct tax upon real and personal property. The history of taxation in our state has taught us that taxes have not been equal and that the method has not been efficient. The cause has been in part the law and in part the application.

The state constitution provided that laws should be passed taxing all property according to its true value in money. Laws have been enacted with this idea in view, and yet we know that the taxation of all forms of property, while based in some measure upon valuation, has seldom or never approximated full value. Real property has been generally assessed at anywhere from twenty-five to fifty per cent of actual value; and tangible personal property at much the same ratio; while millions of dollars of invisible and intangible property has escaped taxation entirely because of the ability of the owner to evade his lawful tax burden.

It is not to be presumed that this or any other legislative body while able to devise a system of taxation or enact a tax law which is going to bring about in complete form the results commonly hoped for by all people compelled to pay taxes. The best that this body can do is to equalize as nearly as may be the burden of taxation and so adjust it that its weight will not fall too heavily upon those unable to bear it, and distribute the responsibilities in accordance with the privileges enjoyed under our government. We cannot escape taxation. Taxes are and must be levied for the purpose of government. During the year 1905 the total taxes levied in our state for all purposes amounted to $22,355,326.25, distributed in various ways for the carrying on of state, county, city, town and school governments. No law can be enacted by you which will in a very large measure reduce this burden of taxation, which was even greater in 1906 than in 1905, the total taxable valuation of the property of the state for 1906 being $914,000,000 in round numbers, as against $853,000,000 in 1905.

At the recent general election the people of Minnesota voted to modify the constitution and adopted an amendment giving to the legislature this wider latitude; and it now falls to you to justify, in some small measure at least, the opinion of the people that this action, both by the legislature and by themselves, was a wise one.

PERMANENT TAX COMMISSION.

I would most urgently recommend legislation providing for the establishment of a permanent tax commission, which shall be empowered to make a careful and scientific study of this question and report from time to time, both to the executive officers and to the legislature.

The commission should visit the several counties of the state annually, or at least biennially, and should be empowered to supervise the work of local assessors and boards, and provide rules to facilitate the performance of the duties of assessors and otherwise aid them in the work of securing equal and uniform assessments. Specially important service can be rendered by the proposed state commission in seeing that the tax laws made by this legislature are enforced strictly, uniformly and impartially, and that assessments are free from discrimination as between counties, local assessment districts and different parcels of property in the same district.

TAXATION OF IRON MINES.

Prior to 1896, the owners of iron mines in Minnesota paid a nominal tax of one cent per ton on ore mined and shipped, in lieu of all other taxes. The law, that of 1881, was clearly unconstitutional at that time and was repealed in 1897. Under this act, during the five years ending with 1895 the tonnage taxes on Minnesota iron mines netted a total of only $72,847.

Beginning with 1896, the mines have been assessed as other real property for direct taxation; the totals for St. Louis county, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, being for the past ten years, approximately as follows: $5,900,000 in 1896, $4,000,000 in 1898, $16,000,000 in 1900, $30,000,000 in 1902, $42,000,000 in 1904, and $70,000,000 in 1906.

How inadequate even the assessment of 1906 may be is apparent from the estimates of the companies themselves who hold the mining properties as assets for capitalization. In 1902, when the United States Steel Corporation had much smaller iron ore holdings than at present, the officers testified in a chancery suit, as appears in a government report, that the corporation had in reserve in deposits of tested ore upwards of 700,000,000 tons upon which the officials placed a value of $1.00 per ton as the worth of ore to the company as material for conversion into merchantable products. Subsequent reports of the corporation and public statements of its recent president, Chas. M. Schwab, confirm this valuation and show, moreover, that the great bulk of this iron ore asset of the United States Steel Corporation is located in Minnesota. Since 1902 the exploration and acquisition of iron ore properties in Minnesota have proceeded on a large scale, until the present estimates of mining, financial and government authorities as regards the explored merchantable ore deposits in Minnesota are upwards of one and one-half billions of tons. It is, therefore, apparent that even the 75,000,000 valuation placed upon the iron mines of Minnesota by the State Board of Equalization in 1906 represents only a small fraction of something like five to ten per cent of the actual value placed upon the properties by the companies themselves for practical commercial purposes.

IRON ORE ROYALTY TAX.

Under the new constitutional amendment it is within your power, as it is your duty, to provide some system of taxation which will give the state at least an approximately fair share of its just revenue income from this great iron ore wealth. One step in the right direction, it occurs to me, would be an income tax on the royalties or mineral rights, which are not now listed for taxation.

An income tax of 5 per cent on the $6,500,000 of royalties estimated to have been received by fee holders of Minnesota from iron lands during the year 1906 would net the state treasury $325,000, or a 10 per cent tax would net $650,000.

A royalty tax, were the total thereof equivalent to 5 cents per ton on the present tonnage of 25,000,000 tons shipped from Minnesota mines in 1906, would net $1,250,000, or somewhat exceed the present tax revenue derived from direct taxation of tangible property. This royalty tax should go to the state treasury, and represent the total taxation of the intangible property or rights of mining companies and fee holders; leaving the direct realty tax, as now, for the support of local government.

As much of the inequality arising from the application of the tax laws is due to inefficient machinery for assessment, you may find the following change worth your consideration, namely, the abolition of the office of assessor in cities, villages and towns, and in their place establish either a tax commissioner for the county, or in the larger counties, a tax commission of three or five persons, to be employed annually with a view of the proper listing of property and the better equalization of existing values.

Taxation of sleeping car and telephone companies on a gross earning basis is recommended.

TAXATION OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Your attention is directed to the feasibility and propriety of making a change in the matter of the taxation of express companies. Our statute now provides for the taxation of express companies, based on 6 per cent of the receipts on business done between points in the state, after deducting the amounts paid to railroads for the transportation of freight within the state. This practically makes the rate of taxation of express companies 3 per cent, as the railroads are paid about 50 per cent of the revenue. Express companies do not include any proportion of the earnings or receipts on interstate business; that is, business which originates in and terminates outside of Minnesota, and vice versa, and business passing through the state. Railroads doing business in this state pay 4 per cent on a proportion of all inter-state and also on intra-state earnings, and I believe Minnesota is the only state where the statute provides for the collection of taxes on an earnings basis, to pay on the balance, after deducting the amount paid to railroads. Express companies should not be treated differently from other companies, and I believe it would be more practical to take the total earnings of the express companies and ascertain Minnesota's proportion of such revenue for taxation purposes based on the ratio of mileage in Minnesota of such express companies, which the mileage bears to the total operated mileage; or, in lieu of some such provision, adopt the excise plan obtaining in the state of Ohio with relation to sleeping car companies, to which reference has already been made.

LICENSE TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

Your attention is likewise respectfully called to the following resolution of the state board of equalization adopted Oct. 4, 1906, in favor of levying an annual license tax on corporations, with the spirit of which I heartily concur:

"RESOLVED, By the state board of equalization that the governor is respectfully requested to ask for the passage of a law by the next legislature fixing an annual license fee of, say, $10, for each and every corporation, whether local or foreign, doing business in the state of Minnesota, with a proviso that in the case of failure to pay said annual fee, the offending corporation be barred from the courts of this state, and their charter be considered annulled, said license fee when paid to be accompanied by the address of the principal office, the names of the officers and the amount of capital paid in of said corporation. The fees arising to be paid to state treasurer and be covered into the state general fund."

STATE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

By reason of the vast interests of the state in mines and mineral properties, I herewith submit to you the advisability of organizing a new state department devoted to the subject and the creation of the position of state commissioner of mines, giving such official powers and duties similar to those of the commissioners of insurance, labor, railroads and warehouses, dairy and food, game and fish, or the superintendent of banks. To this department might be entrusted the enforcement of the state mine inspection and regulation laws, the examination of the mineral resources of the state school and other public lands, the protection of the state's interests in iron ore royalties and mineral contracts and leases, as well as the maintenance of a bureau of statistics and general information in regard to the mining industries and mineral resources of the state for the aid and use of the state legislative and various executive departments.

The fact that Minnesota today holds over one-half of the estimated iron ore reserve of the United States, and that our state school and other public institutions have greater mineral holdings than those of any other state in the Union show the propriety and public value of such department to the state, even if our past experience did not prove the necessity of additional state executive authority and machinery in the regulation and protection of its mineral interests.

MINERAL LEASES.

The state has a large area of land containing iron ore, and in the past has leased on terms out of proportion to just and proper conditions. The statute now provides that from all iron ore taken from state lands, the state shall receive a fixed royalty of 25 cents per ton, each ton to be reckoned at 2,240 pounds. In the light of the leases made between private parties this fixed sum is an absurdity, and should be changed without further delay. The average royalty paid by the United States Steel Company to the owners of land on the Mesabi range is more than 27 cents per ton, and upon the Vermillion range, almost 37 cents per ton. Recently this corporation has negotiated a lease with private parties at 85 cents per ton, with a contract to mine not less than 750,000 tons per year. An important lease still more recently has been made on the basis of $1 per ton royalty, and this is likely to be the Mesabi range basis for the future. In view of this condition, the state cannot longer afford to pursue the policy of disposing of its iron ore wealth at prices less than that paid to private individuals. I would suggest that the provisions of the law be changed, fixing a minimum royalty on state leases of not less than 50 cents per ton, and authorizing a board consisting of the governor, attorney general and the state auditor to dispose of mineral leases at public auction to the highest bidder without fixing a maximum price by law. Rather than to continue issuing mineral leases at the price now fixed by law, it would be better far to withdraw all state mineral lands from the market, and hold them for the future with a view of securing to successive generations a fair share of this rich heritage with which by nature we have been endowed.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

No problem with which you have to deal is of more vital concern to you and the people you represent than that of railway transportation, and a proper adjustment of transportation rates. Some idea of the importance of this question to the people of the state may be gathered from the fact that the total gross earnings of railroads within the state of Minnesota as reported by the companies to the railroad and warehouse commission for the year ending July 31, 1906, was $81,619,640.35. The gross earnings per mile of the railroads within this state were $10,283.28, and the net earnings per mile $5,109.90. The relative importance of this matter may be more clearly understood when we realize that the total gross earnings in Minnesota, being $81,619,640.35, is over fifty per cent of the estimated farm productions of 1906. The basis of our wealth is agriculture, and the total estimated agricultural products of Minnesota during the past year, including wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, flax, potatoes, hay, butter, cheese, live stock, poultry, market garden, fruit and nursery products is approximately $160,000,000. In other words, it required more than one-half of the agricultural products enumerated to satisfy the transportation demands of railroad corporations within the state of Minnesota.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

The vast earnings of railway companies have been swollen by excessive rates of transportation, which have been much higher in our own state than in the state south of us, or in Canada, to the north of us. There is a general and just demand that the people be relieved from the extortion and the abuse of high and unfair railroad rates of transportation. In my biennial message to the last legislature, and in discussing this same question, I said that I believed there was a remedy in the establishment of a maximum freight rate that would be fair to the shipper, and not be a hardship to the transportation company; that the railroad and warehouse commission was clothed with proper legal authority to establish fair and equitable rates, and that this failure to establish fair and equitable rates was because of lack of aggressive administration rather than a lack of legal authority. I recommended at that time the appointment of a joint legislative committee to make a complete and full investigation of prevailing rates of transportation within Minnesota, with a view of establishing by law, a maximum tariff rate for transportation which might bear a reasonable rate of interest and profit on the investment, be fair to all parts of the state, and absolutely prohibit unjust discrimination between localities or individuals. Pursuant to that recommendation, the legislature appointed a joint committee which made an investigation of the prevailing rate conditions, and, as a result thereof, the legislature adopted a joint resolution directing the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to proceed with a view to a reduction of merchandise rates within the state of Minnesota. During the past biennial period efforts have been made by the board of railroad and warehouse commission looking toward a reduction of the rates of transportation, resulting in a reduction on merchandise rates; a voluntary reduction by some of the railroads in the matter of coal and grain rates. I am satisfied, however, that absolute justice has not yet been done to the people of the state of Minnesota. During the past year, I caused to be made a complete tabulation of the prevailing rates of transportation between points on the several lines of railway within the state of Minnesota.

The recent rate reductions are in the right direction. Compared, however, with grain rates in the Canadian provinces to the north of us and with Iowa merchandise rates to the south, it is apparent that Minnesota freight rates are still at too high a level, and especially in view of the enormously heavy tonnage passing over Minnesota roads from the several northwestern states tributary to Minnesota distributing points.

A TWO-CENT PASSENGER RATE.

Hitherto we have dealt largely with the adjustment of the rates of transportation on freight. The time has come in our state when relief is also demanded in the matter of passenger rates. The current fare for the carrying of passengers now is three cents per mile. It is recognized that the average fare per mile paid by persons who travel on railroads does not exceed 2.3 per mile. A maximum rate of two per cent per mile should be fixed by law and fixed now. The public has demanded it; the public is right in making that demand, and the legislature should not defer actions.

ABOLITION OF PASSES.

The time has also come for some specific action in the matter of the enactment of law forbidding the granting of pass privileges by railroad corporations to people other than bona fide employees of railways and their families. Our state enjoys the peculiar distinction of having deferred action upon this matter until other states have taken the initiative. So insistent have the people become in their demand for this reform that all of the several political organizations have been compelled to recognize the justice of the demand, and have incorporated planks in their various platforms looking toward the abolition of the pass system in the state of Minnesota.

RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE CHARGES.

For many years the railroad companies of Minnesota have made demurrage charges upon shippers without reciprocity. A reciprocal demurrage law, which will be fair to all parties is demanded by the public and should be enacted at this session of the legislature. If the members of this body need any further enlightenment as to the absolute necessity of prompt action in the passage of such a just and practicable measure, you will find it in the conditions of so-called car shortage which have afflicted the agricultural districts of this and neighboring states in the Northwest during the past ninety days. Even so flagrant have been the conditions that the general government felt compelled to visit this state with its force of traffic experts, hold hearings of shippers and carriers, and enter into an exhaustive investigation of our defective traffic facilities. As one of the chief remedies for the insufficient supply of cars, which has resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars to Minnesota wheat growers, and in some localities produced temporary coal famine, I suggest a reciprocal demurrage law, subjecting carriers to the same penalties for delay in furnishing cars as the carriers impose upon shippers for delay in loading cars. Under present conditions it is time that the state impressed upon public carriers the fact that a private corporation which seeks from the state a charter to exercise a quasi-public function is bound to perform that function to the best of its physical ability, and heed the public interest, and that its duty to the public is paramount to its duty to swell the already generous dividends to its stockholders by "ton-mileage" or other arbitrary economies.

INSURANCE.

Since the last session of the legislature the subject of insurance, and life insurance in particular, has occupied a conspicuous place in the public mind and will no doubt receive your particular attention.

Great evils have grown up in connection with this very important phase of our industrial life; extravagant salaries and commissions have been paid; ambiguous, deceptive and often fraudulent contracts have been sold; colossal accumulations have been secured by adroitly conceived plans and used for the benefit of favored individuals, or hazarded in the doubtful conflicts waged by captains of finance in the money centers of the country. That all this has not been followed by great disaster is due to the wonderful resources of our land and is not to the credit of those who have thus abused their trust.

During your deliberations upon this question you will be told that any legislation seeking to regulate life insurance is "paternalism"; that the companies are private corporations which should be left to manage their own affairs, and finally that the subject is so delicate and technical that if legislation is inevitable its construction should be left to those who by study and research have become expert upon the subject.

In February, 1906, a conference of governors, attorneys general and insurance commissioners was held at Chicago to consider and further the adoption of uniform insurance legislation. A committee appointed by that conference has given careful consideration to the subject since that date; its report will be before you and I bespeak for it your most earnest consideration.

BANKS AND BANKING.

According to the report of the public examiner, the state banks of Minnesota show during the last biennial period the greatest volume of growth of any such period in the state's history.

The number of state banks in operation increased from 325 to 427, a net gain of 102. During the same period the aggregate capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits increased from $11,410,533.04 to $13,414,249.45. The gross deposits had reached the sum of $64,392,858.79, an increase of 48 per cent. The total resources show a net increase of 38 per cent. During this two-year period, there has been no state bank failure, and only one temporary suspension, which resulted in a re-organization and the strengthening of the bank without loss to the depositors or other creditors. The total banking resources of Minnesota in July, 1906, including state and national banks, saving banks and trust companies, but not including private banks, amounted to $266,490,032.83. The total deposit increase in Minnesota's financial institutions, not including private banks and building and loan associations, is approximately sixty millions of dollars, or 40 per cent; this being without doubt the greatest deposit growth in both volume and percentage for any equal period in the state's financial history. The examination of banks subject to inspection by the public examiner has developed the fact that the demand upon our banks for commercial loans is becoming limited in certain localities. Under favorable financial conditions, such as the state is enjoying at the present time, the banks have a considerable amount of surplus funds. Under our present banking laws a state bank is not permitted to make a loan in excess of 15 per cent of its capital stock and surplus. First mortgage farm loans have proven to be a highly satisfactory class of investments, and probably no better or safe class of loans can be made by banks operating in farming communities. Under the circumstances I would concur with the recommendation of the public examiner that our banking laws be so amended as to permit of the making of first mortgage loans on improved farms located within our state equal to 25 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the bank, all such loans to be limited to and not exceed 50 per cent of the cash value thereof; provided that no bank shall invest in that class of loans in the aggregate more than 60 per cent of its deposits.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

I desire to call your attention to one peculiarity in the law relating to the investment of our permanent school funds. The law now provides that loans to school districts for the erection of school buildings shall be at a rate of 4 per cent per annum, and at the same time provides that this fund may be loaned for the construction of ditches for drainage at 3 per cent per annum. It is not fair that the institutions for which this fund is created should suffer by this discrimination. It is hardly fair to provide a higher rate of investment for the schools of the state than for other purposes. We should not discriminate against the educational interests of the commonwealth; and either the rate of interest in one case should be raised, or in the other lowered.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

No one institution within our state is of so much importance as our state university. Its growth in the past has been phenomenal, and with the aid and encouragement which should come to it from the legislature its future possibilities are unlimited. Requests for financial aid for the construction of new buildings are not as large as during other periods, and are submitted to you with the suggestion that they receive careful consideration. It is a recognized fact that this institution has been handicapped somewhat by reason of financial policies which have hitherto made it impossible to pay adequate salaries by which men of recognized ability could be employed and retained in the institution, and from time to time we suffer the loss of some of our best teachers by reason of the inability to properly and adequately compensate them. Certainly Minnesota can afford to pay reasonable compensation for this class of service, and to provide means by which we can compete with any educational institution in the country in bidding for talent which would permanently endow our university.

Since the last session of the legislature the state university has fallen heir to a large sum of money known as the Elliott bequest, providing for a memorial hospital in conjunction with the medical school. This bequest has not yet been secured because its acceptance would involve a new policy and the board of regents decided that this could not properly be done without legislative sanction and approval, and the acceptance would necessarily be conditioned upon the legislature making provision for the future maintenance of the proposed hospital. Your attention will be officially called to this matter later. It is but right that you should know that the bequest, while urged for this specific purpose, will still be available for the use of erecting a memorial building of some other character. Inasmuch as it involves a large sum of money which can be used to splendid advantage at the university, I trust that the question will receive from you that consideration to which it is entitled.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

I am pleased to be able to convey to the legislature the information that during the past biennial period all settlements by the timber board of the state for timber trespass upon public lands have been in strict accordance with the law. Irregular settlements of preceding periods have likewise been considered, and a number of cases were placed in the hands of the attorney general with strict instructions to begin immediate and continuous prosecution of the cases with a view to the collection of all moneys to which the state is entitled under the law. The attorney general, in his prosecution of these cases, has secured from the supreme court an opinion sustaining the validity of the present timber trespass law, and it requires no amendment so far as it relates to punishment of offenders under the law. It has, however, some features which should be changed. The timber board should be given a wider range of authority in settling controversies and making adjustments by which the necessity of some law suits might be dispensed with. A change should certainly be made in that section of the act providing for a re-scale of state timber. Under the present statute provision is made for a re-scale upon a demand by the state auditor, and in such case he is required to serve notice upon the surveyor general, giving a description of the tract upon which a re-scale is demanded. The surveyor general thereupon appoints one of his deputies to act in concert with a state estimator, appointed by the auditor for this purpose, the two to make a re-scale of the timber embraced in the permit, and make a report of the same for record with the auditor. It is provided that in case both the deputy and the estimator agree upon the scale, the same shall be final and binding upon the state and the purchaser; and if it shall appear by the state re-scale that the first scale was practically correct, the state shall pay the surveyor general the sum of $5 for each day spent by his deputy in making such re-scale, in addition to all necessary expenses incurred by him in traveling to and from the land, and that in case of a material difference in the two scales, the surveyor general shall not be entitled to compensation for such re-scale.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

It is hardly necessary to call your attention to the need of some very important modifications of our primary election law. Much opposition to the law as it now stands exists, and there is prejudice against a primary election at all because of the possibilities of abuse under our present system. It is urged, and not without some degree of reason, that the present primary election system cultivates perjury, fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, and a total disregard for our entire election system. Citizens called upon to declare their political affiliations feel that election judges trespass upon the constitutional rights of the citizen and ignore to some extent the very purposes for which the law was created. Candidates for office, recognizing the possibility of victory through the assistance of political parties other than the one with which they affiliate, encourage fraudulent and deceitful voting. This, however, is no excuse for the demand that the present law be repealed. I believe the present law works better results for the people as a whole than the old convention system, but it is not without its weaknesses, and some radical changes should be made in the present law to overcome some of the difficulties in the way of its successful operation. I believe the law would be improved by providing that political parties through conventions might be permitted to nominate two or more candidates to be placed upon the election ballot, and to allow the people to choose between these nominations. The present system of permitting any citizen to declare himself a candidate for nomination by the mere filing of a nomination fee suggests a possibility of having a totally unfit and unworthy man to become the nominee of the political party with which he affiliates. A suggestion worthy of consideration is that nomination for the primary election, or the right of a citizen to have his name placed upon the ballot, should be by petition only. The number of petitioners required should be sufficient to prevent frivolous candidates, but not so high as to bar worthy aspirants.

GOOD ROADS.

The subject of better highways and of making good roads is still prominent in the public mind, and much more interest is being taken along this line than heretofore. We have come to recognize that the improvement of our public highways means better and more economical transportation facilities. The amendment to the constitution proposed by the last legislature relating to this question failed of passage by reason of the failure of a large number of the people of the state to vote upon this question. There was some opposition to the amendment by reason of the fact that the proposed amendment imposed certain limitations upon the legislature. I trust that provision will be made for the submission to the people of another amendment to the constitution, and that restrictions heretofore contained in the constitution be removed. For instance, the legislature is now authorized to add to the state road and bridge fund by providing in its discretion an annual tax levy upon the property of the state not to exceed in any year one-twentieth of one mill on all the taxable property in the state. This limitation should be removed and the legislature should be permitted at its discretion to levy a tax sufficient to accomplish good results along the line of better highways. The provision now in the constitution that no county shall receive in any year more than three per cent, or less than one-half of one per cent of the total fund thus provided should also be changed by striking out that portion of it which provides that a county shall not receive not less than a certain amount. All of the legislative restrictions should be removed with the exception of a possible restriction providing maximum amounts. I believe the legislature understands the importance of this subject, and that further comment is unnecessary.

DRAINAGE.

The subject of drainage is one proper for your consideration at this time. Approximately 2,368,000 acres of the state holdings of 2,750,000 acres of school and state institutional land, which do not include 60,000 acres not yet patented to the state, are too wet for agricultural purposes. This large area is confined to thirty counties in northern Minnesota; 90 per cent of the land being in Roseau, Cass, Itasca, St. Louis, Aitkin, Lake and Cook counties. With this immense area of low lands which the state is able to reclaim at a comparatively small cost, it would seem to be an excellent public policy that the most advanced methods for their reclamation be adopted and that Minnesota co-operate with any satisfactory plan proposed by the federal government for drainage.

Under authority granted by Chapter 159, General Laws 1905, the state drainage commission, has caused a topographical survey to be made of state swamp lands. The report of this work will be submitted to you, and will show the number of acres of wet lands belonging to the state, their location, the feasibility and the cost of their reclamation by systematic drainage. This report will show that the average cost per acre for their reclamation will be $1.40 and that when drained the lands will become productive and their present value increased many times the cost of such drainage. It is a good business proposition that these lands be drained. It is unjust to other business improvements in these counties that the state's wet lands be allowed to stand as barriers in the way of progress. Increased activity along this line will compel the reclamation of thousands of acres of low lands now held by railroad and land companies, and the country will provide homes for those of our citizens now seeking homes elsewhere.

I am glad to be able to say that there is in Minnesota but one sentiment on the question of the wisdom of some plan of drainage, and I would urge liberality in appropriations to this end. I would also at this time call your attention to the plan now in operation in many of the other states by which the geological survey of the federal government undertakes to make a complete survey of the state, with perfect maps, important data, etc. For each dollar expended by the state, the geological survey appropriates an equal amount, and the result is eventually to secure a survey made along the most approved lines at an expense which would be prohibitive were the state to undertake the work alone. This matter is at least worthy of your thoughtful investigation.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW.

During the past year a divorce congress was held in the city of Philadelphia to which duly accredited representatives of the various states of the Union were gathered with a view of framing a uniform divorce statute relating to the annulment of marriage and divorce for adoption by the several legislatures of the various states in the Union. The case with which some states permit annulment of marriages and divorces has come to be an American scandal, and it is earnestly hoped that there will be a complete co-operation by all of the several states of the Union on this important question. At the congress named, Minnesota was represented by a duly accredited representative, who assisted in the preparation of a proposed uniform statute covering this question. Copies of this proposed statute will be submitted to this body, and your earnest consideration of the matter is desired. I trust that Minnesota will be among the first states of the Union to put herself right on this important question.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

I would call your attention to the merits of the advisory initiative and referendum. This permits the people of a state, county, city, village or town to express their views upon questions affecting their organizations and is fast gaining ground upon the theory that the duly elected officers are the servants of the people who elected them and will be guided by the expressed views of a majority. The advisory initiative and referendum is but a step farther than the right of petition, and is not binding upon their officers. The enactment of a law providing for an advisory initiative and referendum can be accomplished without a constitutional amendment, and I am firmly of the opinion that such legislation is desirable. There can be, I am sure, no valid reason against the submission to the people of a proposed constitutional amendment providing for a direct initiative and referendum. This would give the people an opportunity to vote on the question whether or not they want the right to instruct their representatives and also the further right to pass upon the laws enacted by their legislature. But whether or not you would care to go so far in this direction, I would urge your consideration of a plan for an advisory initiative and referendum.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Public ownership of public utilities is fast becoming an accomplished fact in many of the cities and villages of the state. If a city, village or town desires to conduct its public utilities by and for the public, after having so decided by a majority vote, there can be no objection to allowing the municipality to raise the money necessary to purchase and operate in any way it sees fit. Under our present laws it is permitted to bond all the property of the community for this purpose. If, on the other hand, it can find persons who are willing to loan the money upon the property of the public utility desired to operate, pledging only the property of the public utility loaned on, there can be no objection on the part of owners of other and general property.

DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT.

In the field of production our greatest dependence is upon agriculture. In its several branches none has made greater progress in this state during recent years, than the dairy industry. Minnesota butter occupies in the markets of the United States a position in which it commands a decided premium over the product of any other state. This is due in no small measure to the progress made in elevating the standard of its butter by the department, and is shown in the fact that in six national contests, Minnesota has four times been awarded highest honors. Not only along dairy lines, but in raising the standard and quality of food products manufactured and sold in the state has the department excelled. The laws entrusted to this department for enforcement have been administered with the single purpose of accomplishing the ends sought by the legislature. The department has been governed by the policy, first, of rigidly enforcing the laws; and, second, to educate the dealer as well as the consumer to a realization of the necessity of complete co-operation in all efforts looking toward the sale and consumption of pure foods; and while our laws are recognized to be as fully advanced, and perhaps more so, than those of other states, there are some deficiences and some necessity for amendment to existing laws in order to make the work of this department still more effective.

In a report which will later be laid before you, this department recommends that the liquor law be so amended as to fix a standard for purity and to inaugurate a system of labels that will inform the purchaser the character of the liquid that he purchases. The paint provision of the present law is absolutely inoperative and affords no protection to the purchaser.

Standards for flavoring extracts ought to be established. The section of the law governing the manufacture and sale of maple syrup and maple sugar should be amended to prevent deceptive labeling; the law relating to labeling of substitutes of pure jellies, jams and preserves should be repealed, and a new law should require simply the printing of the formula in legible type. An effective patent medicine law should be adopted, requiring the labeling of all packages giving the formula of the product when it contains dangerous ingredients. A standard for ice cream should be established. The department should be relieved of the burden of proof when dealing with food products in which the ingredients are generally recognized and deleterious to health. Owing to the growth of the canning industry, a special law should be enacted giving the department supervision as to sanitary conditions, and fixing a standard of purity in the output of the canneries; and the national pure food law will be more effective if the legislature will make the Minnesota law as nearly uniform as possible to the national law. These recommendations are based on the best experience of the officers of the dairy and food department for Minnesota, and in them I heartily concur, earnestly calling your attention to the suggestions in the hope that beneficent legislation will follow.

STATE PRISON.

During the past two years the state prison twine plant has been materially enlarged; the output amounting during this period to twenty-four and a half million pounds, which was sold at a price amounting to $2,360,000. It is conservatively estimated that the farmers of this state have been benefited to the extent of at least three cents per pound, amounting to approximately $750,000, while the state at the same time has made a net profit of $410,000, thus yielding during the two years a net profit to the state and the citizens thereof of more than $1,100,000. The past two years have been the most prosperous and beneficial since the twine plant was originated. The product has given general satisfaction, and the demand is still beyond the capacity of the plant. In my message to the legislature two years ago, I recommended that practically all of the labor of the prison should be devoted to this industry. I renew the suggestion that the plant should be still enlarged so as to increase the capacity at least five million pounds annually. This can easily be done without additional appropriation from the state, except for the necessary buildings on the new prison site to be used for that purpose. With this increase the output would be 18,000,000 pounds per annum, and would nearly meet the requirements of the total average crop year in the state. The National Cordage Company, a subsidiary corporation of the International Harvester Company, has commenced making twine from flax fibre in this state for the evident purpose of competing with the state product. To meet this situation and to protect the state interests, the law should most certainly be amended to permit the sale of the prison-made twine outside of the state in order that we may meet any effort made by the twine trust to throttle our plan inside of state lines. I would also suggest that the law be changed so as to allow the sale of twine to dealers after March 1, reserving 500,000 pounds to fill small cash orders direct to farmers. With the large increase in the output, it will be necessary to dispose of a large amount of the product through the dealers of the state, as a prudent business man will not wait longer than February or March to secure his twine. He should be allowed to place his orders early enough to meet his requirements and that of his trade. The law now in force restricting the dealer to sell twine at one cent profit per pound is ample protection to the former, and fair and equitable to all concerned.

There seems to be a feeling upon the part of our citizens in favor of making farm machinery at the state prison to compete with the trust; that is, the manufacture of such machinery as is now not made in the state. I believe a departure could be made along this line which would prove of great advantage to the agricultural interests, and I would suggest that the management at least be authorized to investigate the feasibility with power to act. This does not necessarily require or need to carry with it an appropriation, as the necessary expense conservatively engaged could be met from the earnings of the state twine plant.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

I would call your attention to the requirements of additional appropriations for the state soldiers' home in order that Minnesota may continue to discharge her debt to the veterans who gave their early years to the cause of the country in the preservation of the Union. Increasing age, disability and dependence mean that the number of veterans at the home and throughout the state who receive state aid will grow instead of decrease for the next few years. A total of 2,513 cases in which relief was provided through the agency of the relief fund were treated during the biennial period ending July 31, 1906, the average payment being $5.40. The last legislature appropriated $75,000 for a home for the mothers, wives and widows of soldiers. It was found that this sum would not build and equip the building contemplated, and $2,000 was borrowed from the soldiers' relief fund to assist in the work, while changes were made in the plans by which the cost was lessened. The board of trustees now ask for an additional appropriation of $60,000 to complete the women's building according to the original plans and to install an electric elevator. The building has been so far completed as to admit of its occupancy and the first woman to be enrolled is the mother of two Minnesota soldiers. She has just passed the century mark and were it not for the beneficence of the state she would now be forced to become an object of charity.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Laws governing treatment of contagious diseases in cattle, hogs and horses have been vigorously enforced but there is, I regret to say, an alarming increase in diseases requiring special supervision. The executive officers of the live stock sanitary board report that there were killed for the year ending July 31, 1906, a total of 1,438 head of cattle because of tuberculosis and 606 head of horses for glanders. The law requires that the state shall pay three-fourths of the appraised value of animals killed under its terms, but limits the value of the animals to a reasonable maximum. Under the law creating a separate sanitary board there was a reduction to $19,000 of the amount given to the board for its maintenance annually, this amount being intended also to cover the state's share of the value of animals slaughtered under its provisions. I do not hesitate to say that the sum is wholly inadequate. There are now on hand over 750 claims approved by the board, representing every county in the state, for slaughtered cows and horses, aggregating $55,000, and which the state is under a moral obligation to pay. The board asks for $55,000 to wipe out this debt and also asks for an appropriation of $50,000 annually with which to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses.

CONCLUSION.

By way of conclusion, permit me to add that I have every confidence that you will be guided and governed by a desire to do that which is best for the state. This commonwealth, with all of its moral, intellectual, and material advancement is, I am sure, as dear to you as to me. We have been chosen by the same people; we serve the same cause; we may differ in our opinions, but if our differences are honest ones, they will find adjustment with little difficulty. Whatever our political convictions, our duty is the same. We may have our obligations to political parties, and these obligations it seems to me will be best met and redeemed in patriotic service regardless of the demands of partisan service; that we will serve our parties best by serving the state best.

We live in a time when purely party considerations are being made to yield to the principles of good government, and in any conflict between the two our first duty is to the state and nation, and allegiance to a party organization a secondary matter. Let us strive to attain the highest ideals and reward the people who have reposed special confidence in us by honest effort which will make us worthy of the honors conferred upon us. In your every effort to bring about a healthier and better state of governmental affairs I pledge you the hearty co-operation of my office, and assure you, as well, that I will be glad to welcome any suggestion calculated to promote the prosperity of our people and the general domestic welfare.

AN IMPORTANT CASE

Patient Cured of Ataxia Gives the Entire Credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. S. C. Wellock, of 114 Cleveland Avenue, Everett, Mass., the wife of an employe in the government works at Chelsea, says:

"I had been troubled with nervousness for ten years and the disease kept growing on me. Then I learned that I was suffering from locomotor ataxia. I had terrible trembling in my right leg which would get rigid and when this happened in the street I had to stand still until it passed away to keep from falling. My right arm felt as if a thousand needles were pricking it. The sheet touching my knee in bed would nearly cause me to scream out with pain and both knees were so weak I could hardly stand.

"I had to use a cane and be helped about by my son. Then the pain began to settle in the calves of my legs and the muscles became numb and quivered constantly. The cords under my knees seemed to be drawn up tight and the terrible shooting pains in my legs would nearly drive me insane. My toes became numb and at times would prickle as if needles were being thrust into them. My eyes became dull and black spots floated before them. My heart was very weak.

"My attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I bought several boxes right away and soon felt relief. I was so pleased that I kept on taking them until they cured me entirely, and I have had no symptoms of the trouble for over a year."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A booklet, entitled "Nervous Disorders," sent free on request.

Owes Double Allegiance.

Count Prosper D'Epinoy, who has been decorated in Paris by the British ambassador with the Victorian Order, is in the odd position of being a British subject and yet a Frenchman at the same time. He was born in the island of Mauritius some 65 years ago. The island, of course, is inhabited by a French-speaking population and once formed part of the territories of France. Both the count's parents being French, the count is regarded in France as a Frenchman, but being born under the British flag he is just as surely a British subject.

Comment That Stung.

The marquis of Lansdown, leader of unionist peers in the British parliament, speaks rarely but always with effect. He revels in grave sarcasm. On one occasion Lord Crewe, the liberal leader, made a speech on a subject which he desired to leave a matter for open voting among his followers. Lord Lansdown congratulated his friend on his eloquent speech. "I have followed it," he said, "with great interest, not only on account of the importance of the subject but also on account of the noble lord's judicial attitude. I admired his earnestness and eloquence, but what impressed me most was his impartiality." A pause. "Yes, until the last minute I did not know on which side of the fence his lordship was coming down."

French President's Doubts.

M. Fallières was until recently believed to be the only president of the French republic who had no double, but his counterpart has been found. The man who most resembles him physically is a respectable merchant of the Saint Honoré, who plays his part with decorum and dignity. He wears exactly the same kind of blue butterfly necktie with white dots as the president, the same kind of hat and exactly as daily cut a beard. And on his ponderous do is always accompanied by a friend who could easily be taken for the president's private secretary. Dignified and with measured steps the enviable double walks through the Faubourg Saint Honore and feels overjoyed at being saluted on all sides.

NEVER TIRES

Of the Food That Restored Her to Health.

"My food was killing me and I didn't know the cause," writes a Colo. young lady. "For two years I was thin and sickly, suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism.

"I had tried different kinds of diet, plain living, and many of the remedies recommended, but got no better.

"Finally, about five weeks ago, mother suggested that I try Grape-Nuts, and I began at once, eating it with a little cream or milk. A change for the better began at once.

"To-day I am well and am gaining weight and strength all the time. I've gained 10 lbs. in the last five weeks and do not suffer any more from indigestion and the rheumatism is all gone.

"I know it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. I still eat the food twice a day and never tire of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The flavor of Grape-Nuts is peculiar to itself. It is natural, not too sweet and has an agreeable, healthful quality that never grows tiresome.

One of the sources of rheumatism is from overloading the system with acid material, the result of imperfect digestion and assimilation.

As soon as improper food is abandoned and Grape-Nuts is taken regularly, digestion is made strong, the organs do their work of building up good blood cells and of carrying away the excess of disease-making materials from the system.

The result is a certain and steady return to normal health and mental activity. "There's a reason." Read the little book "The Road to Well ville" in pkgs.

THE DAIRY

VENTILATING A STABLE.

How It Can Be Done Without Draft and Cold.

To provide ventilation for a stable in a very cold climate it is well to have double windows. Make a wide frame and put one sash near the outer edge, and the other near the inner edge, leaving a dead air space eight to ten inches wide between the two. This arrangement will effectually bar out the cold and keep the warmth from passing out, for there is no more effective barrier for such pur-

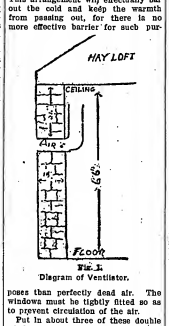


FIG. 1.

Diagram of Ventilator.

poses than perfectly dead air. The windows must be tightly fitted so as to prevent circulation of the air.

Put in about three of these double windows on each side and two on each end. Put in the same number of fresh air intakes, six inches in diameter, after the manner shown in Fig 1, and furnish each with a damper or cap so that it may be closed, or partly



Flue for Foul Air.

closed when the wind blows too fiercely from any quarter.

For removing the cold and foul air, says Montreal Herald, locate a flue where it will be least in the way. Build it in one corner, as shown in Fig. 2, by enclosing 12 inches on each side and making an opening 20 inches wide and 12 inches in height. Make this flue practically air tight, just as one would build a chimney and let it extend well above the highest part of the roof.

HOME GROWN FEEDS.

What Will Prove the Most Economical in Feeding the Cow.

The most economical feeds that I have been able to find for feeding dairy cows include corn, rye, peas, bran, clover hay and corn stover, writes a farmer in Farm and Home. The quantity will depend upon the size of the cow and should vary according to the amount of milk produced.

For the average cow, weighing around 1,000 pounds, and giving from two and one-half to three gallons milk per day, I find the following to be about the right amount for a dairy ration: Four pounds corn, three-fourths pound bran, 10-15 pound cow peas, 5-10 pound clover hay and all the corn stover that they will eat. Whenever I do not have the cow peas, I increase the amount of clover and add one to one and one-half pounds cottonseed meal.

I think cow peas one of the best and most economical feeds for dairy cows that we have. The cows like them better than any other dry feed, and they are rich in protein. I always try to raise enough peas to feed my cows a small amount during the winter. The only feeds I buy are bran and cottonseed meal.

My cows are fed in stalls and mangers similar to the Board's dairy stall, which is very satisfactory. In feeding, I think it best to be regular both as to quantity and time of feeding. Any increase or lessening of feed should be done gradually.

THE DAIRY.

Sunshine will make the stables sweet.

It is the cow that counts, not the name of the breed.

A thorough dairy cow milks close up to calving. She bangs on far better than the "scrub." This is the case where the well-bred makes only half the loaf.—Rural New Yorker.

You can't rub rust off your cans, pails and pans. Better get new milk things just as soon as they begin to show signs of rust.

Don't let the cows nor the young stock start to lose flesh this month.

The one-cow dairy arrived long ago, and a mighty handy institution it is. The one-cow silo has not yet reached the one-cow dairy, but it is on the way.

The man who looks on a cow as a machine and treats her as he would a machine, will get from her ground-out results, and nothing more.—Farm and Home.

BLOATED WITH DROPSY.

The Heart Was Badly Affected When the Patient Began Using Doan's Kidney Pills.



Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, of 415 West Fonrth street, Olympia, Wash., says: "For over three years I suffered with a dropsical condition with heart being affected that it was due to kidney trouble. The early stages were principally backache and headache and finally down pain, but I went along without worrying much until dropsy set in. My feet and ankles swelled up, my hands puffed and became so tense I could hardly close them. I had great difficulty in breathing, and my heart would flutter with the least exertion. I could not walk for without stopping again and again to rest. Since using four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills the bloating has gone down and the feelings of distress have disappeared."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

And it's a sure thing that one can't be sure of anything in this world.

Furs, Hides, Pelts.

Write for prices and ship to McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Nothing pleases a homely woman so much as to have a man compliment her figure.

Take Garfield Tea, the Natural Laxative, for constipation, indigestion, liver and kidney derangements, and colds. It is made of Herbs. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Law.

We daily influence each other for good or evil. Let us not be the occasion of misleading others by our silence when we ought to speak.—J. R. Newman.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Still Working for Humanity.

Tennie Claflin, as she was called before she married an English lord and went to England to live in the '70s, is back again in New York. Her agitation now is to promote happier marriages by lectures and informal entertainments in churches.

Millionaire Is Generous.

Congressman John E. Andrus, who represents the Yonkers, N. Y., district for several years has taken delight in playing the role of Santa Claus to the paper and telephone and telegraph boys of the house. This year, as usual, his gifts to the youngsters consisted of two and five-dollar bills. Col. Andrus is worth $20,000,000, made out of the manufacture of pepsin.

Safe, Sure and Speedy.

No external remedy ever yet devised has so fully and unquestionably met these three prime conditions as successfully as Allcock's Plasters. They are safe because harmless, no deleterious drugs and are immediately upon scientific principles of medicine. They are sure because nothing goes into them except ingredients which are exactly adapted to the purposes for which a plaster is required. They are speedy in their action because their medicinal qualities go right to the part and relieving pain and restoring the natural and healthy performance of the functions of muscles, nerves and skin.

Allcock's Plasters are the original and genuine porous plasters and like all good medicines are imitated and extensively imitated, therefore always make sure and get the genuine.

ANIMALS THAT SHED TEARS.

Travelers' Observations Have Proved That Weeping is Common.

Travelers through the Syrian desert have seen horses weep from thirst, a mule has been seen to cry from the pain of an injured foot and camels, it is said, shed tears in streams, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. A cow sold by its mistress to the butcher's young sokn ape used to cry from vexation. If Livingston didn't nurse it in his arms when it ailed him to. Wounded apes have died crying, and apes have wept over their young slain by hunters. A chimpanzee trained to carry water jugs broke one and fell to crying, which proved sorrow, though it wouldn't mend the jug. And, discovering their young drowned, have been moved to tears. A giraffe which a huntsman's rifle had injured began to cry when approached. Sea lions often weep over the loss of their young. Gordon Cummings observed tears trickling down the face of a dying elephant. And even an orang-outang when deprived of its mango was so vexed that it took to weeping. There is little doubt, therefore, that animals do cry from grief or weep from pain or annoyance.

OLD CAPT. CACK'S QUESTION.

Somewhat Pointed, But It Dangled Quick Intelligence.

Pierce Jay, the commissioner of banks of Massachusetts, at the American Bankers' association's convention in St. Louis, advocated a better accounting system.

"But above all," said Mr. Jay, in a discussion of his idea, "we want intelligence, if embezzlement is to be thoroughly put down. Systems are good, but intelligence is better, and the cashiers and tellers and bookkeepers and note clerks we want the same keen, quick intelligence that characterized old Capt. Hiram Cack, of Gloucester.

"Cack lay very ill. One day he got down-hearted, feeling that his case was hopeless.

"'I fear, doctor,' he said, 'there isn't much hope for me.'

"'Oh, yes, there is,' the doctor answered. 'Three years ago I was in your condition precisely. Just look at me now.'

"Cack, intelligent and alert, said quickly:

"'What doctor did you have?'"

ALMOST A SOLID SORE.

Skin Disease from Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit—Cured Her with Cuticura.

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. G—— suggested that he try the Cuticura Remedies which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost a solid scab. He had used it about two months and the child was well. I was there when they commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies. I stayed that week and then returned home and stayed two weeks and then went back and stayed with them two weeks longer, and when I went home I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her and the last time I heard from her she was well. Mrs. F. Engle, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905."

Made Much on Small Capital.

Twenty-five years ago W. S. Wotham left the town of La Grange, Ga., with the munificent sum of one dollar in his pocket and landed in New York with nothing to his credit but his clothes and his character. The quality of the former does not matter and the quality of the latter has shown itself. He is to-day president of 75 banks, all but four of which are situated in his native state. In answer for Georgia's small advance of 100 cents he has pretty well cornered her banking interests and has in keeping a goodly amount of her funds. The four banks of which he is president outside of the state of Georgia are situated in Florida.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Woman's Important Position.

An American woman, Mrs. John Leslie—familiarly known as Mrs. Jack Leslie—and Princess Blanche Jerome of New York, is unofficial adviser in fashion and dress of the duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, to the former of whom she is lady in waiting.

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Nothing hurts a conceited man like being ignored.

What is Pe-ru-na?

Is it a Catarrh Remedy, or a Tonic, or is it Both?

Some people call Peruna a great tonic. Others refer to Peruna as a great catarrh remedy.

Which of these people are right? Is it more proper to call Peruna a catarrh remedy than to call it a tonic?

Our reply is, that Peruna is both a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Indeed, there can be no effectual catarrh remedy that is not also a tonic.

In order to thoroughly relieve any case of catarrh, a remedy must not only have a specific action on the mucous membranes affected by the catarrh, but it must have a general tonic action on the nervous system.

Catarrh, even in persons who are otherwise strong, is a weakened condition of some mucous membrane. There must be something to strengthen the circulation, to give tone to the arteries, and to raise the vital forces.

Perhaps no vegetable remedy in the world has attracted so much attention from medical writers as HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. The wonderful efficacy of this herb has been recognized many years, and is growing in its hold upon the medical profession. When joined with CUBEBS and COPAIBA a trio of medical agents is formed in Peruna which constitutes a specific remedy for catarrh that in the present state of medical progress cannot be improved upon. This action, reinforced by such renowned tonics as COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS, CORYDALIS FORMOSA and CEDRON SEED, ought to make this compound an ideal remedy for catarrh in all its stages and localities in the body.

From a theoretical standpoint, therefore, Peruna is beyond criticism. The use of Peruna, confirms this opinion. Numberless testimonials from every quarter of the earth furnish ample evidence that this judgment is not over enthusiastic. When practical experience confirms a well-grounded theory the result is a truth that cannot be shaken.

RHEUMATISM CURED



The Circulation Stimulated and the Muscles and Joints lubricated by using

Sloan's Liniment

Price 25c 50c & $1.00
Sold by all Dealers

"Sloan's Treatise On The Horse" Sent Free
Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER.
THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.

CAPISICUM VASELINE

EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND PAINLESS CURE FOR PAIN—PRICE 15c—INCOLLAPSIBLE TUBES—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS. OF MAIL. SECRET OF ITS PURITY AND STRENGTH. IN POCKET FAMILY SIZE TUBE TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY.

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the safest and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say it is the best thing they ever put on a cut. Ask your druggist for preparation of vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL MAIL YOUR VASELINE PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—G (1907—2) 2160.

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MRS. JAMES McDONALD. CHOC

Bringing Up an American Daughter.

New York.—How Pastor Wagner's heart would rejoice could he take a peep inside the Waldorf-Astoria when the two pretty Stallo girls are there! The simple life at this conservatory of the very rich? To be sure! And, mind you, the two young sisters, 16 and 15, are the richest girls in their own right in all Cincinnati.

What's more, some day they will own a big slice of the Standard Oil company, somthing like $15,000,000 worth.

These two charming young girls, despite their great wealth, live according to rule. They rise by rule, eat by rule, study by rule, play by rule and retire by rule. Every moment of their time is regulated with the nicety of clockwork.

In a word, they are being brought up with the idea that great wealth brings great responsibilities, even for young women. And all their work and play is directed along these lines.

These two girls—cited as the picture of health and beauty—are the daughters of Edmund K. Stallo, Laura and Helena. Their mother died a dead. They are the wards of their grandfather, Alexander McDonald, a director in the great Standard Oil company and president of the Standard Oil company of Kentucky. He is Cincinnati's richest citizen, though he is as much in New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, as he is out there.

Early Left Motherless.

Mr. McDonnld's wife, the young girls' grandmother, died three years ago. Their mother, Mrs. Stallo, only child of thn McDonalds, died when Helena was two years old. And now these two beautiful grandchildren are all that rich Mr. McDonald has left, and all his wealth will go to them, share and share alike. They have already inherited from their grandmother a million apiece. It is only a trifle of what is to come from their grandfather, who is their legal guardian by order of the New York courts.

Miss Laura is 16 years old, and Miss Helena is just 15. Both are beautiful brunettes, well-built, with rosy cheeks and flashing eyes and a wealth of dark, wavy hair. Their governess lays all of this to their simple mode of life.

Not that everything that money can buy is not theirs. They have horses and autos and private cars, travel in Europe or in the new world every summer in the most luxurious manner. They are in New York, as they have been recently, several times a year and a rich suite in the Waldorf-Astoria is always reserved for them. For here, as in Cincinnati, they must lead the simple life, says the New York World.

For them it is bed-time always at nine p. m. They rise in the morning at seven a. m., and breakfast is served on the dot at eight. No late hours, no parties, no theaters, no cards, no dances, no little club affairs on their daily schedule.

No play?

Why, certainly, but of the healthy, out-door kind. They ride and they drive and they run their automobiles when their lessons are done.

Their governess is their guide, philosopher and friend. She rules their work as well as their play. Breakfast over, their morning hours are devoted to study and to recitation. The governess instructs them in everything they are to know in a general way, and there are special teachers who come daily for music and the languages.

It delights their grandfather that both his wards are so musical. Both ploy the piano with ease and finished technique, and both show more than the average talent. They are at home equally well with guitar and mandolin, and their duets are a joy to the old man's big heart.

Their course of study is just what any girl in a public school would be expected to take. The list is laid down and adhered to rigidly, whether the girls like it or not.

Especially is attention given to the languages. The girls have been sent to Italy to study Italian under native teachers. They have learned French in Paris and German in Berlin and Munich. This plan of learning the foreign languages from their native beaths has proved highly successful. Miss Laura and Miss Helena speak the three languages fluently and with the most fascinating of accants. Though they speak so well they keep up the three languages regularly by reading books isid down in their regular curriculum.

Not Yet Ready for Society.

"We don't pamper our girls in the slightest," said their governess, proudly. "They will never come out into society nor will they be allowed to do so for at least two or three years more."

The governess didn't say it, but company at either the Waldorf-Astoria, or at Delray, Mr. McDonald's beautiful suburban home in Clifton, Cincinnati, is extremely limited. A girl friend in occasionally for an hour or so in the afternoon is about all that is permissible, according to Mr. McDonnld's ideas of the simple life for his carefully reared granddaughters.

Traveling is their greatest pleasure. And in this Mr. McDonald indulges them to the fullest extent. They have seen all of Europe; Egypt, with its pyramids and tombs and ruined cities is an open book to them. Last autumn they toured Mexico.

When his wife died Mr. Stallo turned his two tiny girls over to their grandparents. They grew into young womanhood knowing Mrs. McDonald as their mother. When she died here at the Waldorf-Astoria three years ago it seemed as if her place could never be filled, but Mr. McDonald stepped into the breach and resolved to devote the remainder of his life to the bringing up of his motherless granddaughters.

Gave Up Business Cares.

He began by retiring as quickly as he could from his business enterprises, retaining only the headship, without charging himself with heavy responsibilities.

"I want to devote as much of my time as possible," he explained to his friends, "to my motherless little granddolcen; they are all I have. We never had but one child, my daughter, the mothar of these little girls, and she has been gone these 12 years."

Mr. Stallo is the son of Judge J. B. Stallo, minister to Italy under President Clavaland. Ha lives here in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, with his second wife, who was Mrs. Dan R. Hanna, wife of the son of the late Senator Mark Hanna. They were divorced. Mr. McDonald did not take kindly to his son-in-law's second marriage.

In London the two pretty Stallo girls stay at the home of Mrs. James McDonald, wife of the London representative of the Standard Oil and one of their nearest relatives. Mrs. McDonald is one of the smartest Anglo-Americans in all England and entertains lavishly, but in excellent taste. But none of this for her young guests. It is the simple life in London as it is here in New York or in Cincinnati.

Mrs. McDonald has just come over to pay them a visit and she has had much to say to a writter for the World Magazine concerning Anglo-American marriages and the American girl abroad.

"London Loves the American Girl."

"London loves the American girl," said Mrs. McDonald at the St. Regis, "but the American man—well, he is only tolerated. It would he hard for an Amsrican woman to have to choose between her own countrywomen and the English women for her friends, but if she is like ma she would love both.

"The American women are beautiful, vivacious, daring and most entertaining. They are excellent company and they are distinctive. The English women are quiet, reserved, probably not quite as pretty, but no less attractive, steadfast friends and ara themselves distinctive.

"The average American girl is hiase almost before the English girl is ready to leave school. The English girl never leaves her governess and home before she is 18, while at the same age the American girl has seen much of the world.

"Yet the American girl retains her vivacity and her interest in everything, and it is that one quality, I think, above all others that makes her so dear to the English woman. It is that quality that certainly wins for her the admiration of the Englishman, though at the some time it scares away his love.

"The Englishman admires the American girl. He likes to talk to her, to entertain her; but to marry her—why, that is a different matter. He doesn't understand her.

Natures Are Different.

"To trace the cause of the trouble in many of the international alliances between American girls and Englishmen that have turned out unhappily one would have to go the very natures are devoted to study and to recitation. The governess instructs them in everything they are to know in a general way, and there are special teachers who come daily for music and the languages.

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AN EXCITING WOLF HUNT AT CHICAGO.

SOUTH SIDE POLICEMEN ENJOY DIVERSION.

PAIR OF BOLD OFFICERS

Dash Into Yard Where Little Girl Is Trying to Make Friends with "Savage Beast"—Young Lady Claims Animal.

Chicago.—An exciting wolf hunt broke the monotony of life in the Stanton avenue police station the other day, the police arriving like stage heroes, just in time to save a child from the "savage beast."

For 24 hours a large black timber wolf had been at large on the South side. The animal was captured in the back yard of a residence on Calumet avenue, while a little girl, supposing it to be a dog, was trying to make friends with it.

The rescuers were Patrolmen J. P. O'Donnell and D. D. Morrin. Morrin comes from the Black Hills, and boasts of having caught coyotes with his bare hands. He had an opportunity to display his ability in this line when the telephone bell of the police station rang and a hysterical voice over the wire announced that a big wolf was eating up a child.

Five minutes later the men arrived at the wolf "lair." The baby, dressed in a red coat, was toddling toward the animal, which, when it saw the two intruders, bristled and showed its teeth.

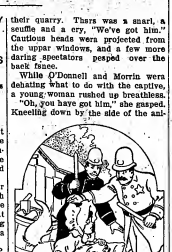
"Nice dogzie," said the little girl, as the animal, growling savagely, hacked into a corner. A frantic mother ran out at this moment, and, preceded by the police, seized the child in her arms.

O'Donnell and Morrin advanced cautiously, one of them holding a rope ready to lasso the beast. The wolf snapped viciously at Morrin, but its teeth caught in the man's glove. Then the animal battled for the basement. The occupants of the house, thinking that the wolf had come to devour them, fled in a panic upstairs.

In the gloom of the basement the wolf's eyes glowed like two jewels. Again the men pressed down upon their quarry. There was a snarl, a scuffle and a cry, "We've got him." Cautious heads were projected from the upper windows, and a few more daring spectators pesped over the back fence.

While O'Donnell and Morrin were debating what to do with the captive, a young woman rushed up breathless.

"Oh, you have got him," she gasped. Kneeling down by the side of the animal she began to stroka its sides. "Nice puppy, and was it lost?" she crooned.



"Nice Doggie," Said the Little Girl.

"I guess it was, ma'am," said the policeman.

"You ought to know better than to let savage wolves run amuck around other peoples' houses," came an indignant voice from upstairs.

The young woman, who had provided a muzzle for the purpose, attached it to her pet and led the wolf away. The animal barked like a dog and seemed glad to be found again. Tha owner is Thomas H. Pick, who caught the animal in the "Black Hole" of Colorado.

BOY PLAYS SANTA CLAUS; STICKS IN THE CHIMNEY

Lad Hauled Up Bruised and Penitent by Mother, Neighbors and a Clothesline.

Philadelphia.—Stuck in an old chimney for nearly two hours while his mother and neighbors fished for him with clotheslines, William Matson, a 13-year-old lad, of Shawmont, just



They Hauled Him to Safety.

above Roxborough, had the scare of his life while playing Santa Claus and was so badly scraped and shocked that his experience that he had to be taken to a hospital for treatment.

Matson, with his brother, Andrew; Matthew Conway, Joseph Miller and Harry Thompson, went to a vacant house in Shawmont avenue, near Ridge avenue, to play. The house was from nine to 14 years old, and when it was suggested that the time-honored dreams of Santa and the chimney be enacted William Matson clamored for the star part.

He got it, and, armed with an old satchel filled with straw, mounted to the roof of the old house, which has not been occupied for years. His companions waited on the floor below by an open fireplace, through which he was scheduled to make a triumphal entry.

Matson lowered himself boldly into the chimney, and began to slide down the ancient coat of soot with a joyous thrill. Half way down he stuck, and it became evident there was a bend in the chimney. His companions, instead of a joyous shout from the fireplace, heard a dismal cry from the wall above, and recognized their playmate calling wildly for assistance.

They ran to his home, a few doors away, and told his mother. She, thoroughly frightened, got a ladder and clothesline and a stout hook. Getting on the roof, she lowered the rope, and managed to get the satchel, but could not land the boy.

Then some men came out of the big crowd which had gathered in the street, and with several more ropes they managed to get a firm grip on young Santa Claus, and haul him to safety.

When the soot-begrimed, bleeding little figure was brought to daylight, he laughed. The youngster was so frightened that he almost fainted; his clothes were torn, his face and hands were bleeding and scraped and his frantic struggles to raise himself against the walls of the chimney.

He was taken to the hospital, where his cuts were dressed. Ha was then given a toole, a good wash and sent home.

KEPT HORSE IN BEDROOM.

Animal is Member of Grocer's Household for Two Years.

Cleveland, O.—John Radis, a grocer, on St. Clair avenue, was very indignant when the police haled him into court for violating a city health ordinance by keeping a horse in his house. Radic operates a grocery store and lives with his family in rooms in the rear. Until the other day his delivery horse occupied a room adjoining the sleeping apartments of the family with a door between and also one opening into the grocary store.

Sanitary Policeman Blackstock happened to walk into the store and detected the presence of the horse in the adjacent hedroom. Radic was arrested, charged with violating the health code, and fined $5 and costs. Radic waxed indignant over the alleged outrage.

"I keep my horse clean," ha assert ed. "He keen in house two years. My wife and me and my boys are never sick. In the old country I sleep in a room with six horses and I was always well."

Radic has temporarily moved his horse to a neighbor's barn. Being frugal, he has posted a sign in his house announcing a furnished room for rent. That is, the vacant stall.

Prince Subdues Wild Beasts.

Rome.—A thrilling affair has occurred at the exhibition grounds at Milan. In consequence of a dispute between the owners of two menagerie and the proprietor of a theater where the wild beasts were installed the lions did not receive their food for two days. They became very savage and fought so desperately among themselves that no one dare venture near their cage. Prince Wolfetta, who is a great lover of wild beasts, heard of the trouble and resolved to tame the animals. He accordingly took them in hand, and not only managed to subdue them, but forced them into separate cages.

Debtor and Creditor.

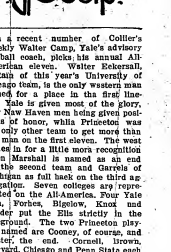
Against your share of that per capita circulation which is so very difficult to get hold of just set off your share of the public debt, which of course you'll never pay. It is thoughts like these that cheer one along through the dreary weather.—Indianapolis News.

Sporting Gossip.

In a recent number of Collier's Weekly Walter Camp, Yale's advisory football coach, picks his annual All-American eleven. Walter Eckersall, captain of this year's University of Chicago team, is the only western man named for a place in tha first lineup. Yale is given most of the glory, four Naw Haven men being given positions of honor, while Princeton was the only other team to get more than one man on the first eleven. The west comes in for a little more recognition when Marshall is named as an end on the second team and Garrels of Michigan as full back on the third aggregation. Seven colleges are represented on the All-America. Four Yale man, Forbes, Bigelow, Knox and Veeder put the Elis strictly in the foreground. The two Princeton players named are Cooney, of course, and Winter, the end. Cornell, Brown, Harvard, Chicago and Penn State each receive one place. The Harvard man to be honored was Burr, the big guard. One of the surprises by Mr. Camp was in his "overweight" of the Carlisle Indians. None of the redskins made either the first or second team. Two of them, Hunt and Exendine, got on tha third squad. The center position on the first team is given to Dunn, of Penn State, Hochenberg, center of the champion Yale team, getting the place on the second team. "Tad" Jones, of Yale, was, of course, second choice for the quarter back position, and E. Dillon came in for the remaining place at quarter on the third team. Annapolis has one place on the second eleven, which Dague, the end, fills, and the West Point team comes in for two lianes on the third aggregation. Mantle, of Vanderbilt, was recognized and put on the third team. Sizing up tha new game, Mr. Camp has the following to say:

"The changes have worked out to give us a game pleasing to the spectators, lessening the number of injuries, less exhausting on the players and admitting of greater strategy and less dependence upon brawn. It gives all kinds of men an opportunity. The light, native dodger is sought after, but he has not wholly supplanted the big, powerful man for the middle of the line. The heavy-weight, who may be too clumsy for other plays, may be just the bulwark for tha middle of the line, and need not be abandoned for the greater activity of the small man. A fast man and a good kicker are requisites; the passer is coming into greater demand; there must be one absolutely sure catcher of punts; there should be a drop or place kicker; the majority of the men must be good tacklers, and, altogether, any weakness of any kind in any department of the game is likely to prove disastrous to the team exhibiting that weakness."

E. H. Ten Eyck has been selected to handle the rowing interests at the University of Wisconsin. The new coach will take the place of Andrew M. O'Den, who resigned last year after the Poughkeepsie regatta. Edward Hanlon Ten Eyck will get $1,000 for his work, which extends from January 1 to June, though he may not. Ten Eyck comes from a rowing family, his father being John A. Ten Eyck, a rowing man, and the lad is the only American ever to take the "diamond



E. H. Ten Eyck.

sculls" at Henley. The son has received a broad water training, both from his father and at Philadelphia, where he has coached four and eight-oared crews. He was recommended by Coach Hutchins. Andrew M. O'Den is a racehorse in the far west. His resignation marks the end of a long Australian taught system at Wisconsin. O'Den was largely instrumental in awakening interest in rowing and maintaining it at the varsity and worked up the eastern trips year after year.

John Schuchnecht has been elected to captain the Minnesota football team in 1907. Schuchnecht won his "M" this season playing halfback, and it is believed he has a most brilliant career before him.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1907. NO. 42.

Capital Gleanings

Interesting Bits of Gossip from Washington—Story of Lady Towmley's Part in Retirement of Durand Causes Surprise in Society Circles—Victory for "Uncle Joe."



WASHINGTON.—A sensation has been caused in official and social circles by the publicity given to the disclosure that the jealousy and earesam of Lady Susan Towsley had a good deal to do with the retirement from Washington of British Ambassador Sir Mortimer Durand.

In the innermost diplomatic circles tha Lady Townley affair has been known and discussed for some time. Now that it is in print the gossips are talking more freely, without disclosing additional incidents of interest, but confirming the almost intolerable conditions which merited Sir Mortimer's brief sojourn at tha capital. Several tangible reasons are given for his recall.

Aside from the influence of Lady Towsley, which is believed to have been considerable, in embarrassing the tenure of tha ambassador, tha British governmeat probably found it desirable, for political reasons, to place in Washington some one more in harmony with government officials here and with the plans of the two governments to reach an agreement upon questions left open and unsolved by the joint high commission.

Secretary Root in addition to his great aspiration to promote relations with Latin-America, desires to mark his administration of affairs of state by a settlement of the Canadian questions. Sir Mortimer gave no enthusiastic support to the proposition advanced by Secretary Root, and in which the Canadians acquiesced, to submit the questions to representatives of Canada and the United States, one commissioner to be appointed by each.

Sir Mortimer has been an obstacle instead of a help in the negotiations. He has been reticent and retiring. He was altogether out of harmony with his surroundings, and his government knew it.

Aside from the Townley incident there was nothing more natural under the circumstances than that the British government, desirous of maintaining an equal footing with other nations at Washington, should want some one here more in sympathy. Sir Mortimer's recall can be placed to no accumulation of incidents, political or well as social, which marked him not the popular diplomat his two immediate predecessors were.

"UNCLE JOE" WINS SOCIAL VICTORY.



The president gave a dinner at the White House January 4 in honor of the speaker of the house of representatives.

Great significance attaches to this bit of news, for it means "Uncle Joe" has won out in the fierce feud waged between him and the chief justice of the United States supreme court over the question of precedence.

The speaker has kept away from White House dinners for two years, whenever there was any possibility of a conflict between himself and the chief justice, as to which was entitled to the seat of honor nearest to the president.

The rivalry has been a matter of great embarrassment to the president, who is always in a quandary about the seating arrangement when his list of guests includes both the speaker and the chief justice.

Whenever the diplomatic corps is entertained, the president places the secretary of state at his right, and the dean of the diplomatic corps on his left. Ambassadors and ministers are then distributed down the line, which would bring Uncle Joe, if he were present, to a place at the foot of the table.

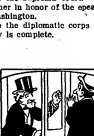
"Uncle Joe" always manages to have a dinner of his own home the night the president entertains the diplomatic corps and the supreme court. The announcement that the president was to give a dinner in honor of the speaker was important social Washington.

The Cannon dinner came before the dinner to the diplomatic corps and the supreme court affair. So "Uncle Joe's" victory is complete.

CHASE OF GAINES IN A REVOLVING DOOR.

"Waltz Me Around Again, Willie," has been changed to "Run Me Around Again, Johnnie," as the result of a bloodless and ludicrous affray between Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee and a man in Washington who is known as a publicity agent.

As the story goes, Gaines and the publicity agent engaged in an altercation in the rotunda of a leading hotel which concluded in an invitation to Gaines to "step out on the sidewalk and take a licklor." The alacrity with which the invitation was accepted somewhat discouraged Gaines' would-be antagonist, who led the way toward the street.



When a big revolving door leading into Pennsylvania avenue was reached the publicity agent's courage shrunk completely. Instead of passing into the street he calmly followed the door around in a circle, the irate Gaines at his heels. Around and around went the pursued and pursuer with ever-increasing velocity, each in his separate compartment, dragging his heels from under the door, following obstinately upon his footsteps.

As the compartments flew by the open space leading into the hotel and into the street loud words resounded only to be muffled a moment later as the compartment sped into the "round" on either side of the doorway. Finally Gaines is reported to have become exhausted from the chase, tha publicity agent vanished and when the police arrived Gaines was found alone on the field of battle with a smoking revolving door in both hands.

NO NICHE IN SENATE FOR ROOSEVELT BUST.



Whether the bust of President Roosevelt shall be set up along with the busts of others that have been vice presidents of the United States in the niches about the galleries of the senate chamber, or shall be forced to stand out in the loniiness of the main corridor, is an interesting question that will soon have to be disposed of.

Advices from New York are that the clay model of the bust to be executed in marble has been finished by James Earl Fisher, the sculptor.

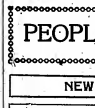
The cutting of the bust will be finished this winter. The bust is intended to represent Mr. Roosevelt as one of the vice presidents. The theory is that each vice president shall be honored by having his bust in marble in the senate chamber, where it is possible to look down in solemn superintendence over the proceedings. When Mr. Roosevelt's bust is finished the only vice president that will not be represented by one will be Vice President Fairbanks. His will be executed later.

In view of the well-known antagonism between the president and various elements in the senate some might calculate that it would be a fine revenge to take on the president for his habit of shaking the big stick at the upper branch of congress to leave his bust out in the corridor and exclude it from the chamber.

Just how the matter will be settled it is too early to guess. The committee on rules will dispose of it. Possibly the bust of some one of the earlier vice presidents may be removed from its niche in the chamber and that of Mr. Roosevelt put in its place.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR



Enrique Clay Creel, who has been named as ambassador to tha United States by President Diaz of Mexico, is an ex-governor of Chihuahua. He is known in Mexico as one of its most progressive and "American" business men. He is interested in banking, mining and street railways in northern Mexico, and is considered one of the wealthiest men of the country.

As a matter of fact, Creel is of American extraction. He is American in manner and appearance rather than Spanish. He is of medium height, wears a small mustache, and is frank and genial. He is the president of the Banco Minero, the leading financial institution in Chihuahua, and for years he has been the leading spirit in the Banco Central of the City of Mexico.

In 1901 Senor Creel was the guest of honor at one of the most important financial dinners ever given. Tha host was Charles R. Flint and the 25 guests who sat about the board represented aggregate fortunes of no less than $500,000. The dinner cost $60 a plate.

It was as a member of the monetary commission appointed by the Mexican minister of finance a few years ago that Senor Creel's fema as a financier began to grow international. The commission studied the methods of putting the finances of the republic on a gold basis, doing away with the peso of daily changing and steadily depreciating value.

Senor Creel has now given up all business interests and purposes to devote tha rest of his life to public affairs and the upbuilding of his country. Washington is his first diplomatic post.

MAY BECOME LADY KITCHENER



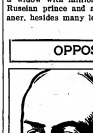
Alice Louise Carr Chauncey, "the most beautiful widow in the world," whose charms it is rumored, have captured the heart of England's most famous bachelor, Lord Kitchener, was born the daughter of a poor Hoosier merchant, who in later years was made United States pension agent in Louisville, Ky.

She was a pretty golden-haired child. Out of her father's salary as pension agent she had nothing to adorn her beauty but made-over gowns and turned ribbons, but when she was graduated in white ewise that she herself eat up nights to trim, she made a sensation.

Throughout her girlhood misfortunes crowded upon her. Just after she was graduated her father was taken ill and died. The little family was once more plunged into poverty, and not daring to face it in a big city, returned to Leavenworth, Ind. Shortly after the return, however, Alice was united in marriage to Mr. and Mrs. George Griffin in Louisville, who took her to Florida, and there she met Samuel Sloan Chauncey, a man of the world, a member of the New York Stock exchange and millionaire.

Before the end of the summer she had promised to become the wife of Mr. Chauncey, and at the beginning of the following year she was married in Christ church, Louisville. Happiness lasted complete for one year, when a daughter was born. Poor health afflicted Mr. Chauncey soon after, and he was obliged to travel from state to state, but without relief. He died at Colorado Springs, and his wife became almost a recluse. Finally, for the benefit of her daughter, she was induced to go abroad, and before she knew why she was heralded as the rival of the beautiful Mrs. George Law, like herself a widow with millions. In the train of her admirers already have been a Russian prince and an Austrian duke, Lord Rosebery, and now Lord Kitchener, besides many lesser personages.

OPPOSES UNION OF TEACHERS



Nicholas Murray Butler, who recently told the Chicago school board it was breeding anarchy by recognizing the Teachers' Federation and said that all unions among employes of the public are dangerous, is a noted educator and president of Columbia university in New York city. It has been said on good authority that on the event of either Senator Platt or Depew resigning Prof. Butler would succeed to the position.

A year ago Prof. Butler made a trip to Germany. His breakfasted with tha kaiser and suggested an interchange of professors which has since resulted in President Roosevelt sending an American educator to a Berlin university. Prof. Butler's observations led him to believe that Germany's recent wonderful advances are due to "fads" in the schools. He said:

"I believe in what are called the fads and frills—in other words, the teaching of physical culture, of manual training, of drawing, that which trains the hand and eye. There is a growing sentiment in favor of such education and within ten years the personnel of the teachers will be so changed that these branches will be generally adopted. They will be taught, too, not in a perfunctory or lackadaisical way, but by teachers who believe in them. It will, of course, be hard for those instructors who were brought up with the idea of teaching only certain things to follow this new idea."

Prof. Butler is 44 years old and the author of several leading educational works.

FRENCH GIRL ARTIST WINS FAME



Although she is only 25, and, one might think, altogether too pretty to be a real genius, no one can question the claim of Mlle. Lonlee Lavrut to be one of the most gifted women artists of the day.

Having won some of the highest honors in the French world of art, Mlle. Lavrut recently went to London to give an exhibition of her paintings, and, considering her great ability and the fact that she has the backing of the king himself, it is not surprising that her visit proved more or less of a triumph. Commissions for portraits of leading members of the fashionable world are coming in faster than they can be executed by the young French artist.

The story of Mlle. Lavrut's career is a truly wonderful tala. She showed an aptitude for drawing soon after she began to walk. When at school at the Legion of Honor establishment sha a mere child she was allowed to draw with crayons, and her studies attracted the attention of Jules Lefebvre, who was at that time one of the visiting professors. He watched the child, and finally, after much opposition from her family secured permission for her to attend the Julian academy.

After a thorough grounding in the elementary art there she was allowed to enter the ateliers of Jules Lefebvre and Robert Fleury. When 17 years old her first picture was exhibited at the Salon. She was kept hard at work in the studios of her two masters, until at 19 her picture at that year's Salon brought her an honorable mention. Then she established her own studio and began taking commissions.

New York Town Talk

Adamless Eden Hotel Proves a Failure and Will Hereafter Be Devoted to Money-Making Purposes—Anarchist Berkman Opens Job Printing Office—Other Notes.

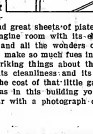


NEW YORK.—The Adamless Eden in New York does not pay? Tha Martha Washington, after a struggle of four years as a hotel for women exclusively, is admitted a failure and will be turned over to a lessee. This, after a record for a full house and a spotlessness of character that made other hostelries green with envy.

During its entire existence the list of casualties comprises two infants of the male sex (smuggled in by fond mammas when the clerk wasn't looking); one over-stimulated guest, one fira scare and one suicide.

But, while prices have trebled since the opening and tha bill of fare has shrunken to a mere shadow of its former self; while tha staff has been reduced to the minimum requisite for law and order, the stockholders have received no dividends on the enterprise, which made an era in the city's history.

WHERE THE WHEELS GO ROUND.



New York never has been particularly shy about its public exhibitions of all kinds and long has held its reputation for showing lots of things that most persons would not agree were of public interest. But one of the most unusual "free shows" in town that are permanent is the comparatively recent one of inviting the public to view the engine room of a new Broadway hotel, and nleo the one in a mammoth office building. You have to go in search of the one in the hotel in question, but in the office building you are invited to look at the wheels go round through an attractive sign on a glass door in the arcade of the building that bears the legend, "Visitors' Gallery, Engine Room."

On opening the door there is a short flight of winding marble steps that lead you down to a little gallery all inclosed with polished white ties and great sheets of plate-glass through which you can see every part of the engine room with its shining array of machinlems, brass pipes, copper caps and all the wonders of the present-day electrical engines that do not seem to make so much fuss in their work as the steam engines did. In fact, the striking things about this exhibition is tha unusual quietude of the place, its cleanliness and its heat. On top of this one cannot help wondering over the cost of that little gallery, which must have meant a pretty penny. But as in this building you can also have, for the asking, a postal card souvenir with a photograph of the structure on it, money does not seem to count.

BERKMAN GOES TO WORK AT HIS TRADE.



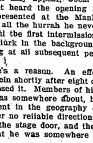
Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, who served 13 years in prison in Pennsylvania for attempting to kill Henry C. Prick in the strike in Homestead July, 1892, has opened a job printing office at 398 East Twenty-seventh street.

Berkmnn, who learned the printer's trade before his imprisonment, expects to get a good share of the smaller printing for the radical societies of the city. He will employ no help, as he true anarchist does not believe in work in the exploitation of another man's labor for his own benefit. As his business grows he will take partners.

"Some of my friends wanted me to open a big shop downtown and guaranteed sufficient work to keep five to seven men busy, but I would not do that," said Berkman; "all I care for is the return of my own labor. That will maintain me."

Since his release he has spent most of his time in New York, speaking frequently in weekly meetings of anarchists and aiding the cause of Russian revolutionists.

"ROOF WARDS" LATEST MOVE OF HOSPITALS.



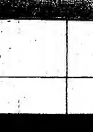
"Roof wards," which represent the latest advance which medical science has made in the treatment of pneumonia and typhoid fever, soon are to be opened on the top of the main building of the Presbyterian hospital. The structure, radiating and various appliances are the gift of a patron of the institution, who made the donation simply as "A Friend."

Two other hospitals, whose superintendents have inspected the new roof wards of the Presbyterian, are making arrangements to install a similar equipment.

So successful was the treatment of pneumonia and kindred diseases on the roof of the institution last winter, under the direction of Dr. William P. Northrup, that it was decided to make it a feature of the hospital. Of the cases that were treated there only one death occurred, and that was due to double pneumonia, complicated with several other maladies.

This open-air sanitarium cost about $16,000. Although the trustees decline at the present time to make any announcement concerning the donor, it is generally understood that it was given by Mrs. W. E. Vanderbilt, Sr.

NEVER HEARS FIRST ACT OF OWN PLAYS.



Remarkable as it may appear, Oscar Hammerstein has not yet heard the opening act of any opera he has presented at the Manhattan Opera House. Amid all the hurrah he never has been in evidence until the first intermission, and he has continued to lurk in the background during the early evening at all subsequent performances.

Of course, there's a reason. An effort to locate Mr. Hammerstein shortly after eight o'clock the other night disclosed it. Members of his staff were sure that he was somewhere about, but being somewhat deficient in the geography of the house they could offer no reliable directions. He had been noticed at the stage door, and the chief engineer thought that he was somewhere in the cellar.

In an underground passage connecting with the stage by a narrow stairway the impresario was finally found. He was seated on a stool in a tin-plated room that was as severe as the frown upon his brow. Between his lips was a huge cigar, which he removed now and then in order to growl forth his pent-up feelings.

His language was not complimentary. He was talking of his enemies.

"The firemen won't let me while I have this," he grumbled, pointing to the big cigar. "And I'm lost without my after-dinner smoke. I can't smoke out in the front of the house, so I've had this little private smoking-room built. It's fireproof. The trouble is that I've educated myself to a cigar that keeps me smoking from eight until nearly nine o'clock. I'd like to hear one of my first acts, but I don't see how I can arrange it."

MONEY KINGS MUST ANSWER QUESTIONS

WALL STREET FINANCIERS WILL BE SUBPOENAED TO TELL OF HARRIMAN DEAL.

Commerce Commission Wants Light Thrown on Alleged Profit of Standard Oil Crowd in Union Pacific Stock Purchase.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Fearing that William Rockefeller, James Stillman, president of the National City bank of New York, and other Wall Street financiers will flee to Europe to escape the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission in the investigation of the alleged $25,000,000 "rake off" in the gigantic Harriman railroad combine, orders were given by government attorneys in Chicago Thursday to have subpoenas served on the financiers to prevent them from leaving the United States.

Reports that Rockefeller and Stillman are planning to make a sudden and hurried departure to Europe and will be absent when the commission resumes its inquiry in New York in February, aroused the suspicion of attorneys to this sensational action.

Subpoenas will also be served in New York on H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil company, Henry C. Frick, former partner of Andrew Carnegie; Jacob Schiff of Kuehn, Loeb & Co., and other financiers who, it is feared, may also make a sudden determination to leave the country while the investigation is in progress.

Disclosures Expected Soon.

The evidence on the charge that E. H. Harriman and the Standard Oil officials personally profited to the extent of $25,000,000 in the $110,000,000 deal by which the Union Pacific railroad purchased stock in competing lines is expected to be obtained by information gained from Rockefeller, Stillman and other financiers. Knowledge of this, the government officials believe, is responsible for the reported activity of the millionaires to evade the jurisdiction of the commission.

Orders were sent from Chicago to the government attorneys in New York to have the subpoenas prepared and served on the Wall street magnates at once. It is not known whether Rogers, Frick and Schoff have planned flights to Europe, but the government officials will forestall any move of that kind.

At the request of the commission in Chicago Thursday James H. Hilliard, third vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, was the first witness called. He was followed by Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and way of the Harriman system.

Have No Intention of Leaving.

New York, Jan. 11.—Many financiers, Harriman and Frick were each shown the dispatch from Chicago announcing that counsel for the government had asked for writs of no creat to prevent them from leaving the country. They each in turn declared that they had no thought of leaving the United States at this time even for a short period.

James Stillman, who had been mentioned during the interstate commerce commission's sessions in Chicago, and who was expected to be a witness, sailed for Europe on Thursday on account of ill health, it is announced.

PRESSING BAILEY CLOSE.

Fourteen Texas Senators Demand That He Be Investigated.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—A resolution was introduced Friday in the senate of the Texas legislature, signed by 14 members out of 30 composing that body, demanding an investigation of Senator Bailey and Attorney General Davidson and their connection with the readmission of the Waters-Pierce Oil company into Texas after its ejection under the antitrust laws.

The hearing of the resolution was set for Monday afternoon next, upon which occasion both Senator Bailey and Attorney General Davidson are invited to be present.

TRAGEDY IN IDAHO TOWN.

School Principal Kills Woman Teacher and Himself.

Rigby, Idaho, Jan. 11.—Miss Irene Miller, a teacher in the public schools at Lewisville, some here, was shot and killed Wednesday night by Prof. I. F. Couch, principal of the schools, who then committed suicide.

The underlying cause of the tragedy was a broken marriage engagement. Miss Miller was a member of one of the old Mormon families of Utah, her father being M. M. Miller of Salt Lake City. Prof. Couch recently came to Idaho from Westville, Mo.

More Japanese Are Nabbed.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 12.—Six Japanese, headed by a sailor in the uniform of his own country, were captured at Anapra, N. M., Friday by immigration inspector Cox. The Japanese had been under the guidance of a scout, and had smuggled themselves across the border by wading the Rio Grande river.

Man Is Frightened to Death.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Albert Lindsay was frightened to death and two men were severely burned by an explosion of molten metal in the finishing plant at Baldwin's Locomotive Works Thursday.

TOBACCO TRUST IS GUILTY

TWO COMPANIES CONVICTED IN LICORICE PASTE TRIAL.

For Forming Illegal Combination and Being a Monopoly—Individual Defendants Acquitted.

New York, Jan. 11.—A jury in the United States circuit court Thursday returned a verdict in the so-called "tobacco trust" trial, which had been on hearing before Judge Hough for the past three weeks. The jury acquitted Karl Jungbluth and Howard E. Young on all the counts charging conspiracy in restraint of trade and combining to control the licorice paste industry but found the MacAndrews & Forbes company and the J. S. Young company guilty on two counts, one of forming an illegal combination and the other of being a monopoly.

The corporations named, which were the defendants with Jungbluth and Young, were acquitted of the charge of conspiracy.

Counsel for the defendant companies at once moved for an arrest of judgment and Judge Hough will hear arguments on the motion next Monday.

The cases were prosecuted for the government by Special Assistant Attorney General Henry W. Taft. The evidence was largely documentary, the government having in the presentation of its evidence introduced over 275 exhibits, consisting of private letters passing between the various defendants relative to licorice paste business. These letters the government found in the defense to give up after a fight which was carried to the United States supreme court in Washington.

A fine of not more then $5,000 or less than $1,000 can be imposed for each violation of which the corporation has been found guilty.

ARCHBISHOP MONTGOMERY DIES.

Catholic Prelate Succumbs After Operation for Appendicitis.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Archbishop Montgomery died Thursday afternoon. He was operated on for appendicitis a few days ago. He rallied after the operation and was believed to be recovering when a relapse occurred and he remained in a state of coma most of the time until his death.

Archbishop George Montgomery was born in Davis county, Kentucky, December 30, 1847. Cardinal Gibbons ordained him in Baltimore December 20, 1873, and he was consecrated bishop and coadjutor to Bishop Mora of Los Angeles April 8, 1894. On June 10, 1896, Bishop Montgomery succeeded Bishop Mora at Los Angeles, where he remained for seven years, and in October of 1903 was transferred to San Francisco as coadjutor to Archbishop Riordan.

WIFE MURDERER IS LYNCHED.

James Cullen Hanged by Mob at Charles City, Ia.

Charles City, Ia., Jan. 10.—James Cullen, who murdered his wife and 15-year-old stepson Wednesday morning, was taken from the Floyd county jail Wednesday night by a mob and hanged to the Cedar river bridge in the heart of the city. The lynchers broke into the jail and quickly overcame the feeble resistance Sheriff Schermerhorn was able to offer.

The mob was composed of many of the leading citizens of the town and even the leaders made no attempt to disguise themselves.

Cullen fought like a tiger, but was overpowered. He declared that his wife and son attacked him and that he killed them in self-defense.

Four or five ministers and a large number of women were in the crowd.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH WINS.

Nominated to Succeed Senator R. A. Alger of Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 11.—Congressman William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids was nominated Thursday night to succeed United States Senator R. A. Alger. As there are only a half dozen Democrats in the state legislature Thursday night's nomination by the Republican caucus is equivalent to an election.

Peace at Orizaba Mills.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 10.—Francisco Mallen, Mexican consul here, received a telegram Wednesday from Senor Morisoni, minister of the interior of Mexico, declaring all troubles over in Orizaba, where a textile mill strike is in progress. The telegram denies that any mills were destroyed by strikers, but says several small stores were burned and looted.

Oklahoma Election September 3.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 11.—The constitutional convention Friday passed an ordinance setting the date of the election for ratification of the re-fection of the constitution and the election of an entire corps of state officers as Tuesday, September 3, next.

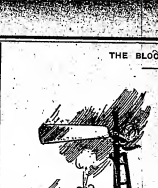
Endorses President's Stand.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12.—The upper house of the Tennessee legislature Friday adopted a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's stand on the discharge of the negro soldiers at Brownsville, Texas. The house adopted the same resolution Thursday.

Great Fire in Lancaster.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 12.—A fire which started in the tobacco warehouse of S. H. Moss & Co., here Friday from the falling of an electric arc light spread to adjoining property and caused a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

THE BLOCK SYSTEM.



Before 6:30 P. M.



After 6:30 P. M.

TERRIFIC GAS BLAST IN A CROWDED HALL

ACETYLENE PLANT EXPLODES AT CARD PARTY IN WILMINGTON, ILL.

Two Men Are Killed; Many Persons Hurt—Victims Are Blown Through Wall While Trying to, Repair a Leak.

Wilmington, Ill., Jan. 12.—Two men were killed and more then a score of persons injured, including several women, by an explosion of acetylene gas at a card party in Woodman's hall here.

Blast Shakes Town.

The explosion imperiled the lives of 60 other persons, blew out the rear of the building and shook the town, shattering glass in the windows of houses blocks away, and caused the residents to rush from their homes in a panic. Following reports of predicted earthquakes the citizens of the town believed the shock was the preliminary of a great seismic disturbance.

The dead: F. H. Pope, grocer, aged 55; Edward Schreiber, aged 65. The seriously injured: Rev. Fr. Dwyer, Catholic priest; Miss Rose Heek, aged 23; Mrs. James Cavanaugh, arm broken in two places.

The acetylene gas plant was leaking and the two men killed went into a rear room to make repairs.

The explosion followed, and the two men were blown through a partition.

The accident happened while a card party was in progress in the hall. More than 70 persons were present, a large proportion being women. Many prominent families of the town were represented in the little social gathering where all was joy and brightness. It was a merry crowd, mostly young people, who laughed, joked or made love in the secret language of the eyes as they played cards.

Try to Stop Gas Flow.

A strong smell of gas had sent two men of the party into a rear room where the gas plant was located. Suddenly the the babble of mirth and clatter was drowned by a mighty roar. The building shook, quivered and reeled under the shock, and every person in the room was buried to the floor by the concussion. At the same instant the bodies of two men crashed through the wall between the main hall and the gas plant room, and fell in the midst of the prostrate card players.

The rear wall of the building flew outward, and plaster dropped in great chunks from the ceilings and walls, cutting and bruising those in the hall, and a stifling smoke filled the room.

The explosion was followed by a chorus of screams, cries and groans, and those least injured struggled to their feet and started in a mad rush for the stairs.

Many of the women were trampled on and severely injured in this panic. Men who retained their presence of mind aided the injured to escape from the building.

CURTIS TO SUCCEED BENSON.

Republican Legislature of Kansas Picks Congressman for Senator.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 12.—Congressman Charles Curtis was nominated for United States senator to succeed Senator Benson, by the caucus of Republican legislators here Friday night. The action of the caucus is equivalent to election.

The senate Friday passed the house bill raising the salaries of the judges of the supreme court from $3,000 to $4,000 a year, and the salaries of the district judges from $2,500 to $3,000.

Mauna Loa in Eruption.

Honolulu, Jan. 11.—The crater on the summit of the volcano of Mauna Loa broke out at midnight Wednesday. The eruption forms a magnificent spectacle, which is visible for hundreds of miles at sea.

Big Transvaal Gold Output.

London, Jan. 12.—The gold output in the Transvaal for 1906 was 4,24,573; 297 ($122,599,935), an increase of nearly £4,000,000 ($20,000,000) over 1905.

CONFESSES GOX MURDER

PRISONER IMPLICATES HARGIS AND EX-SHERIFF CALLAHAN.

John Smith Declares They Ordered the Killing and That They Paid Him $100.

Jackson, Ky., Jan. 12.—John Smith, one of the men under indictment for the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, has made a confession, which is now in the hands of Commonwealth Attorney Jewett. Smith names ex-Judge Hargis and ex-Sheriff Edward Callahan as moving spirits in the crime. He says that Hargis and Callahan induced him to enter the conspiracy against Cox, making promises to see that he was acquitted and to give him a job. He declares Callahan gave him $100 after the killing, saying "Jim" Hergis sent it to him.

According to the confession, three men shot Dr. Cox. Smith's words in describing the murder are:

"So Judge and Ed put us three—Spicer, Abner and myself—under the stairs back and sent Elbert Hargis to stand on the corner. When Dr. Cox left his office and started home and got opposite where we were in hiding, Elbert Hargis was to call him so we would know it was Dr. Cox.

"And when Dr. Cox did start from his home and came down just across the street from us, Elbert Hargis called to him and said: 'Is that you, Doc?' and he said: 'Yes,' and stopped, and all three of us fired at the same time, or so near the same that it was all one report."

Conditions are easier here since the writ of prohibition was granted, preventing Special Judge W. M. Carnes from presiding in the trial of ex-Judge Hargis, charged with the assassination of Dr. Cox. Judge Carnes left for Frankfort Friday to explain to the court and counsel the reasons in making rulings in favor of Hargis. His said if he was prevented from trying Hargis he would go into the cases of William Bitton, John Smith, John Abner and Elbert Hergis, all charged as accessories before the fact.

It is almost certain that troops will be sent here to prevent rioting.

MILLIONAIRE'S SON KILLED.

Walter S. Bogle, Jr., of Chicago, Accidentally Shoots Himself.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Walter S. Bogle, Jr., son of the millionaire president of the Crescent Coal company, was killed by a pistol shot Friday morning while alone in a room at his home, 826 North Dearborn avenue. Members of the family declare the death was accidental.

The body of Mr. Bogle was found on the floor of the sitting room on the second floor by Mrs. W. S. Gilmore, a sister, and Walter S. Bogle, Sr.

Mr. Bogle, who was 24 years old, was shot in the right temple while packing a valise in which he intended to carry his effects on a trip to St. Louis. He had taken the weapon from a mantelpiece in the sitting room and was about to place it in the valise.

PONCE IS SAFE IN HARBOR.

Towed to Bermudas with Broken Shaft, by Tramp Steamer.

New York, Jan. 12.—The steamship Ponce, with a broken shaft but safe, is riding at anchor in St. George's bay, the Bermudas, and her crew of 52 persons and the seven passengers aboard are reported "all well."

This assurance was received direct from Capt. W. A. Harvey by the owners, the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company, Friday evening. The long overdue steamer reached harbor in tow of the German steamer Elizabeth Rickmers.

St. Louisan Held for Murder.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—John R. Dunne, aged 22 years, was arrested Thursday and is held pending investigation into the death of John Cook, aged 55 years, whose dead body was found in an alley Wednesday night. Cook's skull had been crushed with a club. He was last seen alive talking with Dunne.

SENATOR HOPKINS DEFENDS SMOOT

ILLINOISAN SAYS SENATORS CAN BE PUNISHED ONLY BY COURTS.

Blount Case Cited as Precedent—Utah Man Declared Qualified for His Office and of a Personal Character Above Reproach.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The first speech in defense of the right of Reed Smoot to a seat in the senate was delivered Friday by Senator Hopkins of Illinois.

Sebetor Hopkins took the position that senators were not federal officers to the extent that the senate could pass upon their qualifications and eligibility or could impeach them for high crimes or misdemeanors. If a senator was to be punished, it must be done by the state or federal courts. Only, federal officers, he maintained, were impeachable, and this impeachment must be for acts committed as such federal officers.

The precedent cited was the unsuccessful effort to impeach Senator Blount of Tennessee, charged with treasonable correspondence with a foreign nation, more then 100 years ago. The conclusion then, Senator Hopkins said, had never been reversed, and that was that the senate had no right to try the case, as Senator Blount was not an officer of the United States.

Personally Above Reproach.

Referring directly to Senator Smoot, he continued: "It is conceded by the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections that Senator Smoot possesses all of the qualifications required of him in the constitution itself. It is also conceded, not only by the able chairman of this committee, but I think by all who are at all familiar with the case, that Senator Smoot is not a polygamist, that he has never married a plural wife, and has never practiced polygamy; that he is a man in his personal relations as son, as husband, as father and citizen, above reproach; that in all of the relations of citizenship he has lived a singularly pure and upright life."

A general service pension bill was passed by the senate Friday which, if it becomes a law, will give to survivors of the civil end Mexican wars who have reached the age of 62 years, $12 per month; $15 will be given 70 and $20 to those 75 years of age.

Lively Scenes in House.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The house late Thursday took on its accustomed air of the closing days of the Fifty-fifth congress, commonly known as the "War congress," when altercations between members were frequent.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Gaines of Tennessee and Mr. Madden of Pennsylvania were only prevented from meeting in a personal encounter by the intervention of other members. Mr. Gaines was making a speech on his bill to "dock" members' pay for absence, when the house end began being twitted by both sides of the chamber, to his evident embarrassment, that he had dodged Mr. Madden's having absent from the house 95 per cent. of the time.

Mr. Madden thundered:

"Any man who charges me with being away from this house 95 per cent. of the time tells an untruth."

Mr. Gaines started down the aisle from his seat. "No man can tell me I lie!" exclaimed Mr. Gaines.

Gallant Charge by Gaines.

When order had been restored Mr. Madden again arose. He had been cautioned by the chair that if words against the rules to address a member in the second person, he must have his words, saying he would speak in the "fourth person." He said:

"The charge of the gentleman from Tennessee that I am away from this house 95 per cent. of my time is a deliberate falsehood."

With a rush Mr. Gaines reached the center aisle of the chamber, making directly toward the gentleman from Pennsylvania, insisting as he went that no man could call him a liar without personel chestisement.

The rush of Mr. Gaines upon his adversary brought a dozen members before the speaker's desk. Messrs. Ollie James of Kentucky, Taylor of Alabama, Bell of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, the minority leaders, and Stafford of Wisconsin, grabbed Gaines who, resisting vigorously, was borne back to his seat.

The friends of Messrs. Gaines and Madden engaged in an effort to bring about a reconciliation in which they were successful. Both gentlemen apologized. Mr. Madden stated upon the chamber and the two clesped hands amid loud applause.

Railway Labor Bill Passed.

By a vote of 70 to 1, the senate Thursday passed a bill providing that railway employes engaged in the handling of trains shall not work more than 16 consecutive hours, which period is to be followed by ten hours' off duty. The one negative vote was cast by Senator Petrus.

The bill provides under certain contingencies and in case of accident the time fixed may be exceeded. The enforcement of the law is given to the hands of the interstate commerce commission and the federal courts, the penalty provided being a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. The act is to apply to trains doing an interstate or foreign commerce business.

A SIMPLE FORMULA

PRESCRIPTION OF AN EMINENT SPECIALIST IS GIVEN.

Necessary Ingredients Cost Little and Can Be Secured in Any Good Drug Store—Will Break a Cold Quickly.

Mix half ounce of the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine with two ounces of glycerine and half a pint of good whisky; shake well and use in teaspoonful doses. A noted authority on diseases of the throat and lungs who established a camp for consumptives in the pine woods of Maine, declares that the above formula will heal the lungs and cure any cough that is curable. It will break up a cold in twenty-four hours. The ingredients can be secured from any good prescription druggist at small cost.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing; each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper, showing the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) prepared only by Lesch Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., —plainly printed thereon. There are many reak imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put out under various names, such as Concentrated Oil of Pine, Pine Balsam, etc. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and other effect the desired result.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is also said to be a perfect neutralizing agent for uric acid.

Autocratic Revivalists.

The earl and countess of Tankerville have been holding crowded religious meetings in Shropshire, England. Both are much interested in this kind of work. The countess was Miss Ramora Van Marter, an American girl, and she spent much of her youth in this country. He is an ener-getic member of the house of lords and, like his wife, a great revivalist.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fine Feat of Engineering.

The feat of moving a lighthouse without taking it apart or dismantling in any way has recently been accomplished at Ashtabula. The range light, weighing 65 tons and standing 65 feet, was placed on a lighter and towed along the river a distance of 750 feet, and then successfully placed in its new site. It was raised by the use of jacks and moved on rollers to and from the lighter. Guy ropes held it in position while moving.

Way Up In Maine.

"Well, sir," said the cross-roads storekeeper up in the Androscoggins kigginemaphremegookattawampus, re-plied the native, "I ain't got no stock at present, but I guess yew can find the olive in at the post office and the canned tomatoes at the meetin' shop. So yew shot a moose, did yew? Well that's reel fine, but I kind o' hoped it was a deer. Yew see the accident yew'd shoot Hen Pussley, yewr guide, I ain't vindictive, or anything of the kind, but he's been over the hill in'n for I d'know how long, and I kind o' think I cr'd e'lect it easier out o' sight than I can out o' Hen."—Smart Set.

American Idealism.

Since my first arrival in America I have held that the moral spirit is idealistic and that the average individual American is controlled by idealistic impulses. Those who contradict me can not have sounded the depths of the philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerson, or they have not read the speeches of Abraham Lincoln, and considered their far-reaching effect on the American people. Without a great character nothing can be moralstriding than the way in which he combined reality and the loftiest ideal with a thoroughly practical capacity to achieve that ideal by practical methods. This society seems to give him a far-sighted, almost superhuman vision, which enabled him to pierce the clouds obscuring the sight of the keenest statesmen and thinkers of his time.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, in Forum.

COSTLY PRESSURE.

Heart and Nerves Fail on Coffee.

A resident of a great western state has given strong testimony regarding with a comprehensive brevity that is admirable. He says:

"I am 56 years old and have had considerable experience with stimulants. They are all alike—a mortgage on nerve energy and ruinous interest. As the whip stimulates but does not strengthen the horse, so do stimulants set upon the human system. Feeling this way, I gave up coffee and all other stimulants and began the use of Postum Food Coffee, therefor a reason. The beneficial results have been apparent from the first. The rheumatism that I used to suffer from has left me. I sleep sounder, my nerves are steadier and my brain clearer. And I hear testimony also to the good value of Postum—something that is lacking in coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read "The Road to Wellville," the-quaint little book in pkgs.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Coal is Found.

Owatonna.—A large vein has been discovered on the Albert Kasper farm two miles south of this city. The vein is five feet or more in width and one hundred feet under ground. The coal is said to be valuable for fuel purposes, being a species of soft coal, but still resembling anthracite.

Some years ago, owners of land near this farm discovered coal on the banks of Straight river, which flows a short distance in the rear of the farm. The coal was found at the foot of a hill and close to the surface of the water, which washes against it at this point. A small quantity of the coal was tested and found to be good. Since that time, however, no further developments have been made and the discovery has been allowed to go.

A short time ago, Mr. Kasper engaged well diggers to drill a well near his house, and this work later was started. The work went along smoothly until the drill was about one hundred feet below the surface, when it was found that some hard substance was being encountered by the drill. An investigation immediately was ordered by the owner of the machine, Edward Austin, and the substance was brought to the surface and carefully examined. It then was discovered that a bed or vein of coal had been struck by the drill.

Samples of the fuel were then taken to the Kasper home and tested and burned in the stove where they were found to burn well. Samples also were brought to one of the local blacksmith shops and were used in the forge.

Farmers' Institutes.

Minneapolis.—Following is a list of the farmers' institutes scheduled for the first half of January, with the name of the local corresponding secretary:

Dodge County, Dodge county, Jan. 22, Peter J. Schwarz; Granada, Martin county, Jan. 23, Edward R. Bechaeft; Wilcrme, Martin county, Jan. 25, H. A. Zittel; Jackson, Jackson county, Jan 26, W. W. Wold; Edgerton, Pipestone county, Jan. 28, C. F. Blackmore; Pipestone, Pipestone county, Jan. 29, F. A. Payne; Slayton, Murray county, Jan. 30, James Ruane; Luverne, Rock county, Jan. 31, H. J. Miller; Waconia, Carver county, Jan. 22, W. J. Kuntz; Norwood, Carver county, Jan. 23, J. W. Cramer; Gaylord, Sibley county, Jan. 24, Charles Wallin; Gibbon, Sibley county, Jan. 25, A. C. Schmidt; Fossile Ilo, Renville county, Jan. 26, A. J. Olin; Hutchinson, Yellow Medicine county, Jan. 28, W. R. Hanson; Clarkfield, Yellow Medicine county, Jan. 30, Paul Johnson; Dawson, Lac qui Parle county, N. F. Soetebeer.

More Money.

St. Paul.—The state treasury has received the semi-annual interest on the Minnesota gold bonds, which pay 2½ per cent and the Virginia funding bonds at 3 per cent. The interest received from the Massachusetts bonds amounts to $37,525, and the interest from the Virginia bonds, $31,725. Of this latter, the school fund will receive $24,375 and the university $2,250. The internal improvement fund of the state will receive $375 and the state institutions' fund will be enriched $1,500 by the payment of this interest. The Virginia bonds are among the lowest interest-bearing securities that the state holds and the amount held by the state of these bonds is $1,625,000.

State Treasurer Julius Block, a year and a half ago, ordered the investment board to transfer this money to the state so that it could be handed within the state to the several counties entitled thereto at 4 per cent.

Car Shortage.

Minneapolis.—Owing to the car shortage, which precluded the possibility of adequately handling wheat shipments during the last three months of 1906, there were 5,661 less cars of freight received at Minneapolis during the year just closed than in 1905.

The report of the Minneapolis Commercial Club shows that during the past year a total of 282,059 car lots of freight was received, as against 290,720 in 1905.

To counteract this and to show the rapid growth of Minneapolis as a manufacturing center the report shows that the freight shipments from this city amounted to 7,003,519 pounds more than in 1905.

News Notes.

Washington.—Charles H. Furch was appointed postmaster at Bertram, Todd county, Minn., vice E. W. Willson resigned, and E. Hermann, vice Rosby Hubtard county, Minn., vice K. Erickson, resigned.

Shackleton.—On account of the mild weather which has prevailed so far this winter logging is practically at a standstill in this vicinity. There is snow to spare in the woods, but it fell before the ground had frozen. The snow is about three feet on the level, but has no foundation. Heavy hauling is impossible and only light loads can be carried.

Minneapolis.—Joe Mahoney and Ed Bryant, proprietors of the Unique theatre, Seventh and Nicollet streets, got into a fight in the theater, after which Mahoney was found with his right ear nearly cut off, his left ear penetrated by a knife blade and two gashes on his neck, one of which narrowly escaped the jugular vein.

Winona.—W. L. Miller, alderman from the Third ward, was examined for insanity and committed to the asylum at Rochester. His trouble dates back to about two years ago, when he was the victim of a severe electric shock.

Rochester.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Durand of this city, each eighty-four years old, celebrated their sixty-sixth wedding anniversary.

Frank Danna, 45 years old, a switchman in the employ of the Minneapolis Transfer Company, was run over by a train and instantly killed.

St. Paul.—Labor Commissioner Williams is in favor of establishing two more state labor bureaus.

Crookston.—The grocery store owned by Andrew Staumbaugh on the foot of Houston avenue, was burned.

St. Paul.—The city engineer recommends improvements to the water supply system to cost $181,100.

Alexandria.—Senator Nelson is nominated unanimously for a third term and the legislative session opens.

Minneapolis.—The state board of health will supply antitoxin to diphtheria patients who are unable to buy it.

St. Paul.—John Burns of Independence, Iowa, is kicked to death by some one whose identity has not been made known.

Minneapolis.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Security bank it was decided to grant a bonus of 4 per cent upon the salaries of the clerks.

Mankato.—The postoffice receipts were $46,316, a gain of more than $5,000, insuring the placing of the office in the list of first-class postoffices July 1, with an additional clerk and a raise of $100 in the salaries of the postmaster and deputy postmaster.

St. Paul.—The state game and fish commission has issued 861 permits to persons within the state to be allowed to spear fish. The spearing season lasts from Dec. 15 to March 1 and S. P. Fullerton asserts that never before will be the greatest season ever experienced in this respect.

Rochester.—Earl Wilmont, who stole a suit case on a North-Western train between this city and Winona, was sentenced in district court today to one year and six months in the penitentiary.

Owatonna.—Owatonna is to have a new cement block manufacturing concern. The Fitzhugh Brothers of Minneapolis has been in the city for the purpose of interesting local capital in the project and it is said the desired amount has already been raised.

Faribault.—The issuing of marriage licenses in Rice county during the year 1906 has fallen off considerably from the year previous. The clerk of the court issued during the year 158 licenses, where in 1905 he issued 213, a falling off of fifty-four.

Minneapolis.—John P. Quirk, charged with the murder of William A. Dowell, was injured seriously yesterday in the court house when the elevator, loaded with eight prisoners and two deputy sheriffs, fell from the third floor to the basement.

Preston.—Jacob W. Shook, a farmer living ten miles southwest of here, was killed by the limb of a falling tree within two rods of his house. When he did not respond to the call of dinner his wife sought him and found him lying in a pool of frozen blood.

Rochester.—A meeting of Rock Dell citizens was held in that township to discuss the proposition of organizing a co-operative lumber yard at Hayfield. The sum of $2,000 was subscribed, but the organization will not be completed until $5,000 is back of the project.

Minneapolis.—Probably thrown from the window of a Great Northern passenger car, the body of a baby boy about a week old was found partly beside the track at Second avenue north. The body was frozen stiff and indications are that life had been extinct for several hours.

Shakopee.—A number of veteran Indian fighters who participated in the defeance of Hutchinson from Little Crow's band, have met to formulate a plan of action in regard to the state pension law passed at the last session of the legislature.

Blackduck.—A wood-working factory for this city is now an assured fact, according to C. W. Jewett, who with his associates has been negotiating with a large Minneapolis concern which has had several points in view for some time for such a plant.

St. Cloud.—Frank C. Taylor, twenty-two years of age, sentenced from Hennepin county in Dec. 1906, to the state reformatory for an indeterminate sentence for grand larceny, was one of the three pardoned by the board. With Taylor it was a case of a good boy falling in with bad company for the first time. Then came a burglary and he admitted the crime of stealing a watch he had with his first drink of liquor.

St. Joseph—John Philips, charged with intoxication and threatening to shoot out the lights if they did not obey him, has been sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. According to the testimony Philips went home in a hilarious condition, and with a revolver knife in his hand drove his wife and eight children out of the house. He threatened to kill them. The children range in age from two to ten years.

Mankato.—One of the leading dairy farms that is supplying milk to patrons in the city this morning marketed six high-grade Jersey cows and one steer at the local packing house, and when they were slaughtered the federal inspector, Dr. Herrr Dahl, condemned the six cows, as they were found to be badly infected with tuberculosis. The lungs, livers and in most cases the udders were found to be a mass of tubercles.

Winona.—Considering the efficiency of the city's fire department, the report of the fire department of fire losses during the last year is considered large. The total loss approximated $136,225, as against $10,682 for the preceding year.

St. Paul.—The insurance order of Knights of Honor must materially revise its rates and plan of insurance in order to protect its policy-holders, according to a report issued by insurance Commissioner O'Brien.

Brainerd.—William Buchite, charged with manslaughter in shooting Lewis Kling by mistake for a deer on Nov. 24, was found not guilty.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

IS NOW IN FULL SWING AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Several Important Measures are introduced Including a Two cent Railroad Fare.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 7—Harmony prevailed at the caucus of the republican members of the senate at the Ryan hotel this afternoon, and the dove of peace was also present at the caucus of the republican representatives of the house, which this evening at the capitol. The senate caucus was practically in charge of Senator E. E. Smith, of Minneapolis, and there is every indication that the combination which worked in the senate two years ago has been reorganized this time, the members being brought into line by each one in the combination giving the appointment of some employee. The senate state agreed upon was as follows:

Senator A. Langum, of Preston, secretary.

W. H. Alton, of St. Paul, assistant secretary.

W. A. Simonton, of Glenwood, reading secretary.

Frank Holcomb, of St. Paul, enrolling clerk.

E. A. Nelson, of Hallock, engrossing clerk.

James H. Ege, of Minneapolis, sergeant-at-arms.

Rev. J. W. Eckman, of Dunnell, chaplain.

The action of the house caucus this evening was simply a ratification of agreements hatween steering committees arrived at during the day. The slate went through without a hitch, as follows:

Speaker, L. H. Johnson, Minneapolis.

Chief clerk, Adolph E. L. Johnson, Minneapolis.

First assistant clerk, Archibald H. Vernon, St. Paul.

Second assistant, Oscar Arneson, Herman.

Reading clerk, John T. Jones, Minneapolis.

Enrolling clerk, Lester Bartlett, Buffalo.

Engrossing clerk, D. W. Meeker, Moorhead.

Sergeant-at-arms, F. B. Selz, Red Wing.

Postmaster, Albert H. Spring, Rochester.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 8—At noon today the thirty-fifth Minnesota legislature came into existence with the calling to order of the state senate by Lieut. Gov. A. O. Eberhart and the opening of the house of representatives by Julius H. Schmahl, secretary of state. In the senate the members were sworn in by Charles M. Start, chief justice of the supreme court; in the house, by Calvin L. Brown, associate justice.

In both branches of the legislature the minority made some objection to the republican slate, but with no avail so far as changing of the schedules was concerned. In the house, Lawrence D. Johnson of Minneapolis was nominated for speaker by Judge H. G. Hicks of Minneapolis. Dr. J. H. Dorsey was nominated for speaker for the democrats by James Handlan of St. Paul. Johnson received 106 votes, Dorsey 13. The governor-elect of the state then went through without any trouble. Adolph E. L. Johnson of Minneapolis received 116 votes for chief clerk, Archibald H. Vernon of St. Paul was elected first assistant. A score of men were elected to the committee clerks, door, cloak room, and gallery keepers, all at the usual compensation of $5 a day.

The program followed by the senate was like that of the house, the adoption of the prepared slate and the doling out of a lot of minor jobs to waiting politicians. Senator A. Langum of Preston was named secretary of the senate, a job he has held every two years for a long time; only "the earliest settlers" can remember he ever had a predecessor. W. H. Alton of St. Paul, a veteran, was named assistant secretary. Frank Holcomb of St. Paul was named enrolling clerk. E. A. Nelson of Hallock secured election as engrossing clerk and so on down the slate. Then came a lengthy recitation by Senator "Andy" Stephens of the big county, naming the long list of minor employes. Senator Stephens, democrat, of Minneapolis, wanted action delayed on the resolution until the morrow. The republicans could not hear him. He then announced notice of debate. Notice of debate means the old senate rules compels the tabling of a resolution for 24 hours. But Senator Goff Sherburne ruled that the senate as yet had no rules, the old ones not having as yet been readopted, and the resolution would have to go to immediate vote. It carried by a vote of 57 to 4, a good preliminary score of the republican machine in the senate. After the transaction of some minor business preliminary to perfecting the senate organization, adjournment was taken.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 9—The presentation of the governor's message to the legislature which was expected, and the introduction of a grist of thirteen bills in the senate, which were unexpected, were the two events of today's session at the capitol. The senate convened with the house to hear the message. The galleries were crowded with people, many being ladies. Gov. J. A. Johnson spoke for nearly three hours. Even though he took this length of time, he cut out considerable of the message as it left his typewritten manuscript in the delivery.

Senator Peterson has the honor of introducing the first senate file, S. F. No. 1 which was a bill to appropriate $100,000 for the general expenses of the legislative session.

There were several other senate bills worthy of special mention. Senator Sullivan introduced S. F. 5, to permit the state board of control to establish a plant at the state prison for manufacture of farm machinery and thus compete with the farm machinery trust in this industry as well as in the manufacture of binder twine. The board is authorized to use half the labor of convicts in the prison for this purpose by the bill. The same senator fathered a measure to create a legislative reference library under the bureau at the capitol, similar to the Wisconsin law.

Senator Calhoun introduced a bill to provide for election of delegates to state, congressional and judicial conventions by the Australian ballot, anyone desiring to be allowed to have his name placed on the delegate ticket.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill to create a state tax commission of three members. Senator Thomas introduced two measures, to appropriate commissioners of three members each for separation of Minnesota exhibits at the Alaskan Yukon Pacific exposition at Seattle in 1909, and at the Jamestown, Va., exposition in 1907. The two bills carry an aggregate appropriation of $150,000.

Senator Green introduced a measure to fix a two cent a mile rate for passenger traffic on railroads. Senator Cashman had a railroad measure to establish a distance tariff, that freight for ten miles same class of freight per ton mile must prevail for both long and short hauls. Another bill by Senator Gundersen on railroads was the product of Senator Moonan. No bills were presented in the house.

The expected happened last evening when the republicans of the house and senate in caucus by a vote of 108 all present, nominated Knute Nelson to succeed himself as United States senator from Minnesota. Senator Gundersen of Alexandria made the nominating speech for the caucus.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10—The legislature today practically decided upon a joint investigation of the alleged harvester and general farm machinery trust, and of the coal combine which has been said to control the price and supply of fuel in Minnesota and the northwest. In the house, the resolution calling for the farm machinery probe was introduced by L. C. Spooner of Morris; the one for the coal investigation was introduced by Miles Rochis of Madison. The resolutions called for joint committee of the senate and senate to be appointed, and were promptly passed. In the senate the same resolutions were introduced by Senator Peterson and Senator Hanson, but were laid over for further consideration on suggestion of Senator Ege. The coupling of the committee could combine the work and accomplish it better than two.

Seven bills made their appearance in the house today, the first of the session. Among them were three measures for five cents per mile rail-road fare. John Zelch of Cottage Grove got in the first one. Burdette Smith of Winona called up A. G. Johnson of St. Paul followed.

W. C. Bicknell of Morris introduced a bill for the regulation of railroads for a tax of 1 per cent on incomes up to $2,000, 2 per cent on incomes up to $15,000; over $15,000, 3 per cent.

W. A. Nolan introduced his famous anti-pass bill, which was killed which defeated two years ago after a hard fight.

The senate took another spurt in the introduction of bills, running the number from 13 yesterday up to a round two dozen. Senator Wright of Litchfield introduced several railroad measures, to apply the primary law to railroads, to permit orders of the railroad commission to go into immediate effect, and to create a 7 per cent gross earnings tax for express companies. Senators Wright and McGown both introduced bills calling for the appointment of a commission of state of all legislative lobbyists who must give a strict accounting of their actions and for the money spent. Senator Works fathered a bill to extend the Lyman Law's scope to, exceptionally, rural counties of the state. It now only applies in the three largest, Senator Fosseen had a measure to increase the personal tax exemption from $200 to $300. Senator Wilson presented one to create a permanent legislative committee of two members, at $6,000 a year salary each.

Both senate and house adjourned to 10 a. m. next Monday, that members might go home for Sunday.

Beards as a Sign of Mourning.

In ancient Rome men only grew beards as a sign of mourning. In Egypt all went clean shaven, but in Assyria only the slaves and peasants shaved.

Two Kinds of Flying Fish.

Flying fish of two distinct kinds are known to man—namely, the flying gurnards and the flying herrings.

Serve the Lord in Youth.

When men grow virtuous in their old age, they only make a sacrifice of the devil's leavings.—Pope.

FIRST MAKER OF DIAMONDS

M. MOISSAN AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY.

Noted French Experimenter Also Invented the Electric Furnace—Was First Man to Discover Calcium Carbide.

London.—The manufacture of diamonds has been successfully performed by M. Henri Moissan, to whom the Nobel prize for chemistry was awarded the other day, but that is not his chief claim to fame. The electric furnace, which nowadays plays so large a part in industrial processes, owes more to him than to any other experimenter.

About the year 1878 M. Moissan was engaged in developing an electric furnace, which consisted in its simplest form of two blocks of lime or limestone, forming the body of the furnace, through which an arc was formed between carbon electrodes. The peculiarity of M. Moissan's furnace was that it was able to produce far greater temperatures than had previously been attained. As much as a hundred horsepower was used to concentrate its energy on a small charge, and in this way a temperature was reached only limited by the boiling point of carbon, which lies between 6,000 and 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

At this tremendous temperature, which is probably not far off that which exists in the sun's atmosphere, the most refractory metals are converted into vapor, and chemical changes or combinations are produced which are quite impossible at the comparatively low temperature of ordinary furnaces. The investigations of M. Moissan, which have been placed freely at the disposal of the world, unhampered by patents, have done more than those of any one else to advance the use of the electric furnace in the industries, that was, for instance, the first to discover that calcium carbide so largely used for the production of acetylene, that brilliant and convenient illuminant, could be cheaply produced in the electric furnace by the fusion combination of lime and carbon; and the whole department of electro-chemistry, which has revolutionized so many industries and promised so much water power that was previously running to waste, owes more to him than to any other of the numerous workers who have built it up in the last 20 years.

The most interesting, though not the most industrially important, of the researches which M. Moissan has carried out in his electrical furnace is the manufacture of artificial diamonds. We have long known that the diamond is only a crystallized carbon. If we could melt carbon and allow it to cool slowly, there is no doubt that it would solidify into the brilliant crystals which we call diamonds. Unfortunately carbon cannot be melted at all under ordinary conditions. It is one of the few elements which pass directly from the solid to the gaseous condition—like iodine.

But there is another way of producing crystals. Instead of melting the substance which we desire to crystallize, it is sufficient to dissolve it and allow it to crystallize out as the solution by evaporating the latter. The crystals of barley sugar which are to be seen in every confectioner's window are thus produced. Molten iron happens to be a good solvent for carbon,



HENRI MOISSAN.
(French Chemical Investigator Awarded a Nobel Prize.)

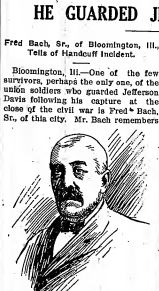
which is usually set free when it cools in the form of graphite scales. M. Moissan, however, hit upon the brilliant idea of making the molten iron charged with carbon cool under great pressure. This pressure is easily obtained, by using the property which cast iron shares with water and a few other bodies, that it expands instead of contracting at the moment when it solidifies.

M. Moissan thus melted iron mixed with carbon in his electric furnace, at a temperature of about 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and then plunged it into cold water or into molten lead. When cooling solidified the outer skin of the ingot. The expansion of the inner part, still liquid, on solidifying within this hard skin, produced enormous pressure, and it was found that the carbon under this pressure actually crystallized into minute diamonds. The largest yet made is only about one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter, but they are genuine diamonds, and M. Moissan is thus the first and only diamond maker.

HE GUARDED JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Fred Bach, Sr., of Bloomington, Ill., Tells of Handcuff Incident.

Bloomington, Ill.—One of the few survivors, perhaps the only one, of the fifteen officers who guarded Jefferson Davis following his capture at the close of the civil war is Fred Bach, Sr., of this city. Mr. Bach remembers



Fred Bach, Sr.
(One of the Union Soldiers Who Guarded Jefferson Davis.)

distinctly the incidents connected with the incarceration of the famous prisoner in Fortress Monroe.

He says Davis was irritable and peevish and constantly complained of the noise made by the guards pacing back and forth. The prisoner was kept in the cell in which he lay, supposedly, at all counties of the state. It now only applies in the three largest, Senator Fosseen had a measure to increase the personal tax exemption from $200 to $300. Senator Wilson presented one to create a permanent legislative committee of two members, at $6,000 a year salary each.

Both senate and house adjourned to 10 a. m. next Monday, that members might go home for Sunday.

this action and declined physically and mentally. When Dr. Craven reported the effect of the shackles upon the prisoner the war department promptly ordered them removed.

HAS NO PEDALS OR SEAT.

Curious Bicycle, Imported in 1836, Still in Existence.

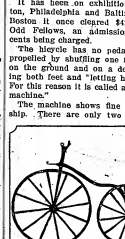
Boston.—Frank O. Hale of Springfield, Mass., has in his possession a curiosity in the shape of a bicycle, brought from France in a New Bedford whaling vessel in the year 1836.

Mr. Hale, as a boy, used to knock about the docks at New London. Then he became acquainted with Capt. Ira Potter, who presented the curio to him about the year 1860. The wheel was given to the captain by a passenger on his vessel while coming over from France.

It has been on exhibition in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. At Boston it once cleared $42 for the Odd Fellows, with an admission of two cents being charged.

The bicycle has no pedals and is propelled by shuffling one foot along on the ground and on a decline lifting both feet and "letting her coast." For this reason it is called a "walking machine."

The machine shows fine workmanship. There are only two pieces in



The "Walking Machine."

the iron frame. The steering is done by turning a swivel, an ingenious contrivance. The wheels are of wood. There is no seat and the rider was accustomed to place a cushion on the iron frame.

A bicycle similar to the one owned by Mr. Hale is recorded as having been run in France in 1816.

This mode of riding was hard on the footwear and the bicycle tourists of those days were accustomed to wear special iron-shod shoes.

After this old style came the high wheels, then safeties with hard and then with soft tires; until the present perfect machines were evolved.

Amboy—The annual hunt proved to be a success, although no big game was killed. There were twenty hunters on a side, and the start was made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. All game was returned to the lodge at 7 o'clock that evening. The trophies of the chase consisted of 300 cottontails, 1 jack rabbit, 1 crow and 3 owls. Capt. William Klenbole's company won by 148 points.

Mankato—A company is being organized in Mankato with $50,000 capital to manufacture automobiles along lines of an invention made by Ernest Roenberger a wholesale candy manufacturer of this city.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

It would seem that the citizens of Thief River Falls, and particularly those who are interested in the cross ferry down there had enough to take an active part in assisting the people up this way to get boats running on this river. The milling Company claim that there was a loss to them running the boats last season, and The Red Lake River Transportation may find that it is not a business to engage in, so far as the revenue income of the boats may go, but they will gain by having a way to get their products to market, and this is the only way they will have of disposing of their cream this season.

Bisonce the supream court is to decide the County seat removal case between Red Lake and Thief River Falls this week. It has been said that no one but the supream being could tell how a jury would decied a case, and we think it would keep him acting some to tell how a Minnesota Supream court would decide a county seat scrap, as they reversed themselves on the Columbia County proposition but his honer has exaulted ideas of justice when it comes to deciding a county seat scrap, and we have always had an exaulted opinion of honors decision on these matters since that decided that last exaulted opinion in the Columbia County seat matter.

A bill has been introduced in congress by representative Garrett of Tennessee to restore the right of newspapers to make contracts with mail carriers for the exchange of advertising space in order for the value in money of all of the special agents and postmasters and fireclerks local mail offices throughout the United States, and to give the widest publicity there to that the price of some of said acts of February 28, 1885, for the summer destruction of indicated and established rights existing in violation of said act will be rigidly enforced on and after April 1, 1907.

A Surprised Preacher.

When a clergyman in the course of his sermon asks a question he doesn't expect any one to answer it. At a watch night service at St. Paul's church, Brixton, England, the vicar was preaching a sermon on the prodigal son in the course of which he said: "Last year some people came to watch night service from a neighboring public house, and some of them were drunk. Is there any one here like that tonight?"

"Yes," said a respectable looking man seated in the aisle; "I'm here, and I'm drunk".

The effect on the congregation was electrical. The preacher was startled for a moment, but after saying, "Poor fellow, poor fellow!" proceeded with his discourse.

"I tell you I'm drunk," said the intruder.

"Hold your tongue," said the vicar, "I am speaking now and must not be interrupted."

A Fine Piece of Work.

"I tell you," exclaimed the young medical student, "our professor is an eminent surgeon."

"How's that?" asked his chum.

"Well, a fellow was brought in with a crushed leg. The professor said it must come off, but by some means or other he cut off the wrong leg."

"Do you call that a fine piece of surgery?"

"Wait a bit. The professor said it would be terrible for the poor fellow to go about with no legs at all, so he splinted up the crushed leg instead of cutting that off, too, and now it is as good as ever. An ordinary surgeon would have left the fellow legless. Wonderful skill, the professor's!"—Strand Magazine.

Did the Dog Reason?

The late Duke of Beaufort, who was an excellent observer, notes in his diary how (he was hunting the hounds himself) the pack drove down to a well and flashed over all but Bachelor. This hound missed the scent as he reached the top of the well and, standing there, waved his stern as if in thought. Then it seemed to flash across him, "If the fox has not crossed he must have turned short under the wall." So Bachelor dropped back into the road and, racing along, picked up the line.—T. F. Dale in Outing Magazine.

Not Guilty.

"Tommy," said the teacher reproachfully, "why didn't you take your hat off to me when you passed me yesterday?"

"I didn't have me hat on, ma'am," replied the boy.

"Don't tell me that. I saw it on your head."

"I know you seen me, but you didn't see me hat. That was me brother's hat I had on."

New Order From The Department Of Interior.

Washington, D. C.

January 3, 1907.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sir: Referring to the circular of instructions to special agents of your office, approved by me on January 29, 1904, relative to their duties under the act of February 26, 1885 (23 Stat., 321), entitled "An act to prevent unlawful occupancy of the public lands," you are advised that said circular is hereby amended and modified as follows:

Strike out from said circular paragraphs 5 and 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

It shall be me duty of the special agent on receipt of any charge or complaint or upon information being acquired by him from any source, that an unlawful inclosure is being maintained by any person or persons, association, or corporation, to at once proceed to secure sufficient data, including a discription of the lands inclosed, with reasonable certainty, not necessarily by metes and bounds, nor by Government subdivisions of surveyed land, but only so that the inclosure may be identified and the person or persons guilty of the violation, as nearly as may be, and by description if the name can not, on reasonable inquiry, be ascertained, and to at once submit such case, with the data thus obtained, to the United States attorney for prosecution.

It shall be the duty of the special agent and he shall be instructed to be alert and vigilant in his district and to proceed in accord once therewith as here in above directed, and that he is not to consider his duties as requiring that, before proceeding in the matter of an unlawful inclosure, there must first be filed with him a formal complaint of some person or persons adjudicated with the facts, but it shall be his duty, as hereinabove stated, to take the initiative himself.

In this connection you are further instructed to give attention to the Order of the President to at once notify all of the special agents and fireclerks and fireclerks local land offices throughout the United States, and to give the widest publicity there to that the price of some of said acts of February 28, 1885, for the summer destruction of indicated and established rights existing in violation of said act will be rigidly enforced on and after April 1, 1907.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARK'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, " Rhoda Minn,
Carl Jensen, " Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, " Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, " "
Marie Kilen, Winsor Minn.
John B Winchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espelter, Minn.
L. K Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Consolidated Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 14th, 1906.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 7, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler's have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land Office at Crookston Minn., on January 23rd 1907 viz:

John Rusmak.

H. E. No. 1278, Red Lake Series, for the S. E. ¼ Sec 24 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

Andrew Hanson.

H. E. No. 1153 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec 12 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

John Sjolsveld.

H. E. No. 1241 Red Lake Series, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 13 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

Torlef Hanson.

H. E. No. 1168 Red Lake Series, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 11 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 40 W.

They claim the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew Hanson, John Sjolsveld, Peter Hanson, Ole P. Hanson, John Knutsen, All of Ardent Minn.

R. J. MOSTROM Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Jan. 18th, 1907.

Department of the interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 16th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN GUNAS of Thief River Falls Minnesota, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Hom. stead Entry No. 802 made October 18th 1901 for the S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 45 W and that said proof will be made before the Co. Judge on March 13, at Crookston the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

C. Fiktus Douglas, Alfred Rue, Chrics Skoglund, Chrisels Dougish, All of Thief River Falls Minn

R. J. Mostrom, Register

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SIGEL.

Rhoda Minn.

The Word "Important."

Originally the word "important" signified merely "not belonging to." When Wyclif said that there were many men in this world who were "impertinent to earthly lords" he did not mean that they were "pleeky!" but merely that they had no masters. Then, as used by Shakespeare, "impertinent" came to mean "irrelevant." Just 200 years ago it was defined as signifying "absurd, silly, idle."

Not His Fault.

"James," asked the druggist sternly, "how did you come to lose that sale?"

"We didn't have what the lady wanted, sir."

"Why, you know we carry the most complete line of perfumery, knickknacks, stationery, toilet accessories and fancy articles in the city."

"Yes, sir, but it was medicine she wanted."—Great Falls Tribune.

Cruel.

Miss Fortyummers—I had a proposal last night and refused it. Miss Crushet—You are always thinking of the welfare of others, aren't you, dear?

The tomorrow of which we dream never comes, but the real whenever you arrive is merely a commonplace today.—New York Tribune.

A Desperate Case.

Walk O. Nights—Doctor, what is a simple remedy for sleeplessness? Doctor—Let the person come till he sleep. Walk O. Nights—He come. It's the baby.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U. S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc., within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Dry sipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 4th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 29th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn., on February 5th 1907, viz:

John Piller.

H. E. No. 886 Red Lake series for the lots 1 & 2 and S. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 2 Tp. 156 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Joseph Trosin, Frank Zatorski, Martin Bordech, of Erie Mines George Wangen, of Brandsberg Minn.

R. J. MOSTROM Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 18, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Jan. 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that RICHARD BARKER, of Goodridge Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 8078 made Nov. 8th, 1904, for the N. ½ of Section 33 Tp. 156 N. R. 45 W. and that said proof will be made before Clerk of District Court, at Thief River Falls Minn. on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Johnson, Joseph H. Wickstrom of Goodridge Minn. Harry Woodside of Thief River Falls Minn. John Parker of Highlanding, Minn.

R. J. MOSTROM, Register.

Stupidity and Sangfroid.

Commander Gambier of the British navy tells in his book this story of a soldier, servant named Andrews, a fellow of stupidity and sang froid: "We were practicing with a revolver pistol in my brother's quarters, and Andrews was in a small dressing room adjoining when a ball went through the door and took the tip off his ear. Most men would have made some remark. He did not, and we knew nothing about it until by chance, looking into the room, we saw him groping about under the table for something, he had lost. 'What are you looking for, Andrews?' said my brother. He drew up, stood at attention and replied in an apologetic tone—as if deprecating his master's wrath, 'I was just looking for a bit of my ear as come off when you fired that shot through the door, sir.'"

Early Protest Against Tea.

The introduction of tea into European communities met with considerable protest. In Germany tea drinkers were considered immoral, and many pamphlets were published condemning the use of tea in any form. Tea was first brought to England from Holland in 1666. Soon the drinking of it became fashionable in London, and a pound of tea could have sold for 60 shillings. Thomas Garway was the first dealer in tea in England. He recommended it as a cure for all disorders and sold great quantities of it at a large profit. Receipts show that tea at times been sold in England for as much as £10 a pound.

Mr. O. in Chicago as Dead as Cæsar.

One of the most remarkable reversals of public opinion on record is that which has taken place in Chicago in the past year in the matter of municipal ownership and operation. The municipal ownership theory, which little more than a year ago flourished here with as much vigor as to attract the attention of the entire civilized world, is now the greatest dunk in the bunk. Apparently nobody believes in it any longer. Certainly nobody ever talks any more about it.—Chicago Journal.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS

LaBree Ave. First Door south Ogemah Hotel.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege pay-n ent's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

BADNEY STORE,

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR AT LOWEST PRICE.

Highest Market Price Paid For Furs and Produce.

Furs Wanted from 18 to 22 inches for Rats,

From skins of dead animals bought and sold.

John Radaeckl, Prop.

IF YOU WNT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People In Red Lake County

You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ.

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

The "Kenneton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.

By buying this reliable, modest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

Sold by Sewing Machine Co.

ILLINOIS.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $185.00 UP.

ORGANS $1.00 UP.

SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.

STOVES and RANGES $7.50 UP.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at all prices.

IRON and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE from $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers of Sewing Machines in the world and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS at reasonable profits in all parts of the world. We make satisfactory what you see the use is for years while others worry you for them.

Write for information and Free Catalogue

THE KNOLEWOOD CO.

D-66 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

A Hard Road to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "trials"?

Tommy—A turning point.

Teacher—Correct. Now write a sentence containing the word.

After some hesitation Tommy wrote, "They came to a trials in the road."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Don't forget the big Masquerade ball at Radney tomorrow night.

About three inches more of snow fell Wednesday, which will help sleighing "nit."

Those who attended the Rhoda ball last Saturday evening report a first class time.

Sam and Charls Swanson, of Deer Park Township were doing Notary Public business here Tuesday.

Knute Lovedahl of Gully is confind to the Fosston hospital with an attact of Typhoid feavor.

Andrew Ellingson, the Highlanding merchant is busy now taking his yearly invoice.

Miss Annie Olson, of Equality Township has commenced to learn the printers trade at this office.

Miis Caroline Jordahl, of Gully has commenced clerking for George Kronschnabel in his large store, at Gully.

Chris Lovedahl, of Gully left for St. Paul last Friday, to take medical treatment by a specialists as it is feard he has lung trouble.

Edward Singer of Rhoda was a pleasent caller at this office Wednesday afternoon. He says business is good down there this winter

S Polka, of Gully came up to Rhoda last Friday with a load of flour for Singer Bros. He remaind until Sunday morning visiting old friends and neighbors in Deer Park Township.

How long since you paid your subscription to THE SUNBEAM? We need money at the present time and every dollar received on subscription will be duly appreciated. If possible, pay it now.

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and tack signs. Salary $83.00 per month $3.0 per day for expences. SAN D ARDS CO., Department P, 41 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

Joe Maxwel, caught a prime Mink, on Sunday last, which is worth about 5, or 6, dollars. He has three about $75. worth of fur that he has bought this winter. The farmers of Northern Minnesota are busy harvesting the year around.

Gunder Asbjornson of Mayfield township says, this couhtry is good enough for him, and all a man needs to make money is plenty of cows, and energy enough to feed and milk them, and he can make plenty of money.

The farmers boat meeting at Ole Howard's on Monday last was largely attended and all present were unanimous in for building a boat to transport freight up and down the Red Lake River. The Company is now completly organized and a contract will be let on Saturday for the building of the first boat which is to be 32 feet wide and sixty four feet long with a forty horse power engine and 60 horse power boilers which boat will be ready to do business by the time the ice goes out in the spring.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Red Lake River Trasportation Co. last Monday the last of subscriptions was turned over to W.G. Hunt for collection, with instructions to colect the amount at once, and turn the money over to August J. Wentzel treasurer of the company to be used in paying for the boat. Certificates of stock will be issued to all subscribers on the payment of the amount of their subscription.

George Singer is transacting business at Red Lake Falls, this week.

Stephen Singer left for Red Lake Agency yesterday morning on an other contracting trip.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is a remedy that cures by removing the cause. Try a 50ct. bottle.

Mrs. A. W. Shosten has the roofing of her husbands, A. W. shostens estate about completed.

Charles W. Johnson, the Rhoda barber, is putting in the winter at Island Lake, Minnesota, cutting down the tall pine.

We shall publish the name of all the scholors atten ding school who go every day during this month.

There was a basket social and dance at the residence of Sjur Stolass on last Saturday evening which was enjoyed by a large number of the young people.

A. V. Lenord, of Rhoda has been quite sick the last week with a scarious cold, which at one time threatened to turn into Pneumonia, but he is better now, after taking Marks Lung balsam.

This, from the Bagley Indpendent, is almost incredible to the average country publisher: "Ole Erickson has our thanks for a box of ten cent cigars as a Christmas gift and $3 in cash for the Independent. Mr. Erickson has several years past been one of our best subscribers and always pays $5 per year in advance."

The board of directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Company elected the following officers for the ensuing year. President, James O'Brien, Vice President, Ole Howard; Secretary, Thomas Jacobson. Treasurer, August J. Wentzel. A complete new board of directors was also elected.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

BIDS FOR WOOD WANTED.

Bids for four cords of oak wood, and four cords of green popular cord wood, to be delivered at the school house of District No. 37 Town of High Landing, will be received by the board of directors of said district, up to and including January 26th, 1907 at 2 o'clock P.M. Said wood to be delivered by March 15th.

W. G. HUNT, Clerk.

WANTED:—Gentlemen or lady with good reference to travel by rail or with a rig for a firm of $250,000.00 capital. Salary $1,075 per year and expenses, salary paid weekly and expenses advanced. Adress with stamp, Jos. A. Alexander.—Gully Minn.

When a Man Lies.

"If you want to tell whether or not the man you are talking to is telling the truth, don't look him in the eyes," said a Denver bank teller to some friends last night. "I thought it was just the other way," said one of those present. "I've always understood that it made it harder for the liar if you looked squarely in his eyes." "That's a wrong impression," continued the bank teller. "The man who knows how to tie knows how to look you in the eyes while he's doing it. And the man who isn't a regular liar, but who has made up his mind to lie to you, decides first that he must look you straight in the eyes. It is the voice, when you don't look at the eyes, that tells you whether the other fellow is lying. We use the system frequently in the bank. A man will come in to tell us some business tale. We look at his feet or his hands or his knees, but never in his eyes. If he's telling the truth his voice will be firm and straightforward, and the absence of your gaze in his eyes will not affect it, but if he's lying he'll be confused by your action and his voice will tremble. He'll hem and haw and clear his throat. You may rest assured then that he's stringing you."—Denver Post.

Too Much.

While a great many persons probably take themselves too seriously, entertaining an altogether exaggerated opinion of their ability and worth, not many nowadays go to the extreme length of the German whom the English poet Coleridge met at Frankfort. He always took off his hat when he ventured to speak of himself. Were this practice to become general what a number of people would be permanently bareheaded!



THE GOLDEN RULE DEPARTMENT STORE.

"A square deal to anyone who trades here"

This store never stands still; The history of it's busines makes one continous story of progress. We are trying to make it THE STORE OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA. We are thinking and planning every day how we can lessen the price of what you eat and ware, and still retain the quality. We don't want to make a great deal of money on one sale. We leave that to the other fellows.—There are three things we tie to: QUALITY, REPUTATION, PRICE.

The Golden Rule One Price Department store, THIEF RIVER FALLS.

"Everything you ware, or Eat."

O. J. SCHEI & CO., Props

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

Give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank.

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunmaan at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

LUDICROUS LEGAL LORE.

A Legend of the Early Jurisprudence of Michigan.

The early history of the jurisprudence of Michigan, if faithfully chronicled, would furnish forth an entertainment abounding with the soul and point of humor. Many of these little legends yet float around the scenes which have given birth to them and serve sometimes to give rest to a bar dinner or to enliven a bar meeting. Among ther is the following:

Judge B., a plain and worthy man, but no lawyer, was once county judge of Oakland under the old system. A case came on for trial before him on one decision in which the action was founded in tort, and the plea of the defendant, which was special, was such as to give him the affirmative of the issue, upon the strength of which he claimed the right to open and close the case. This point was denied by the counsel for the plaintiff, "who never in the whole course of his practice had heard of such an enormity as the defendant's presuming to open the case." Authorities were brought and cited, however, and the judge, after mature consideration, determined that such was the defendant's right and so pronounced his decision. After a short pause, during which the plaintiff was grumbling his dissatisfaction, the court told the defendant's lawyer to go on.

"Your honor," said he, rising, "I am not quite ready to open the case. When I get ready I will let the other side know." This opened, if not the case, at least the eyes and mouth of the other side, who sprang to his feet and bellowed forth denunciation upon the stupidity of the judge, whose absurd decision had placed him in such a dilemma. "You see, your honor, what you have done. You have actually placed the case in the hands of the defendant. He took possession of our case, and when we brought an action to recover them he took possession of that also." "I can't help it, sir," said the learned judge, with great sternness. "The decision is made, and it is too late to alter it. The law must take its course. You must withdraw your action and sue again."

"If he does, your honor," said the defendant's counsel, "I shall plead the pendency of this action in bar and bent him." "Then, Mr. ——," said the judge, "I see no other way for you but to sit down quietly and wait till the defendant gets ready to try this case." The plaintiff took the judge's advice, but the time appointed has never elapsed, and he is waiting yet. — Philadelphia North American.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. Dec. 21, 1906.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 17th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given, that STEIN JORGENSON, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1918 made December 22nd, 1904, for the S. W. ¼ Section 12 Township 152 N. R. 41 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on January 29th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Erick Momb, Salve Nyrum, Gunder O. Austad, Target O. Langie, all of Rhoda Minn.

K. J. Montague, register.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Citation for Hearing on final Account and for Distribution

ESTATE OF ANTON W. SHOSTEN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE } ss
IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Anton W. Shosten, Deceased.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Eva Shosten, Clifford Raymond Shosten, Myrtil May Shosten, William Shosten, Fort Agnes Shosten, Edith Irene Shusten, and Anton Earl Shostent all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said deceased: The representative of the above named decendent, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled;

THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House in the City of Red Lake Falls, in the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of February 1907, at 9 o' clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of said Court, this 19th day of January 1907.

N.W. Tarrant,
[Seal] Judge of Probate.

The Pay for Roads.

Jobbers collect the taxes that are levied by tenants and send them to auction rooms, where they are sorted into piles marked "Meat," "Groceries," "Children's." Sevfral poor people made fair bids, but the auctioneer did not seem anxious to sell. Finally a man pushed his way through the crowd and offered 10 cents apiece for the whole lot. His bid was successful.

"I was killing time with task waiting for that fellow," said the auctioneer afterwards. "He always pays high for these shods, and he does not want them for wearing, either. He wants to beat them out for the leather in them. He gets what material there is, puts it through a process and makes stamped imitation leather novelties, such as picture frames, bags, pocketbooks, penknife holders and even chair backs and seats. He finds a ready sale for these novelties and gets a good price for them."—Shoe Retailer.

The Word Cigar.

The word cigar occurs in a German dictionary for the first time in 1813 and in the Dictionnaire of the Freiberg Academie in 1826. Kant used the word "cigarro" in 1796. It occurs at the present day the word "cigarro" means a cigarette, for which the Spaniards have the word "pitillos." Their name for a cigar is "puro."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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CHEAP, THAT YOU CAN Afford To Fit Yourself Out Comfortable For Winter.

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SINGER BROS,

Rhoda, Minn.

A Matrimonial Mishap

BY R. NORMAN SILVER
Author of "Wonders of the Deep."

(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Dear sir: Having seen and liked a copy of your paper, The Golden Circle, I venture to trespass a little upon your attention. I am young, only 22—"

"And have inherited some money from an aunt, with whom I had lived since childhood, and who has just died. Thanks to her, I have been fairly well-educated, and I believe I am naturally neither stupid nor awkward. Yet I am now altogether alone, and am very unhappy. If you could see me, you would know why; I am just the ugliest woman in the world. Yet I think if some one could know me as I am, he would love me. Can you help me? I enclose $25. I am sure it would never be worth your while to attend to my case at your ordinary rates. I am so very, very ugly. Believe me to be, yours very truly, Stella Garner."

A few days after Thaddeus Field's receipt of "Stella Garner's" letter he received an important visit. This tall footman opened the double doors, and bowed in a handsome man of middle age—a man with blue eyes, crisp, iron-gray hair and beard, and dazzling white teeth. Thaddeus Field was impressed, and rose graciously as Pierre, the footman, retired.

The newcomer held out his hand. "Mr. Thaddeus Field?" he said.

"I am Mr. Thaddeus Field," answered that gentleman, assuming his official dignity.

His visitor bowed.

"I am Stephen Osborne," he explained. "Stephen Montgomery Osborne, of your service."

"Pray be seated," said Thaddeus, offering a chair.

Mr. Osborne sat down, and crossed his legs.

"In what way," demanded Thaddeus, "can I have the pleasure of serving you?"

Stephen Osborne laughed out heartily.

"I want a wife," he answered.

"What kind of a wife do you want, Mr. Osborne?" Thaddeus asked.

Stephen Osborne seemed embarrassed.

"To be quite honest, Mr.—Mr. Field," he replied, "it isn't so much the kind of a wife I want, as the kind of wife I've got to have."

"Indeed!" said Thaddeus, frigidly.

"Yes," said his client, irritably; "I haven't a great deal of time. You see, when I was a bit younger I was fool enough to tell my papa, who had married again—I was the only child of the first marriage—that I would never marry if I couldn't get some one a little better looking than my new step-ma. So we quarreled and parted, and when the old boy died last winter—there were no more children, and step-ma died some years ago—he left me his money on condition that I married a girl uglier than step-ma, and gave me 12 months to make up my mind. I didn't expect ever to need the money, and so took it easy, but some of my speculations have done decently bad, and I absolutely sonno cash before long or go bust. That's why I'm here."

Thaddeus Field's eyes shone—it was just the kind of case he liked.

"If you will call to-morrow about this time, Mr. Osborne," he said, "I think I shall have something to say. Good-day."

With this comforting assurance he rang the bell, and Mr. Osborne departed.

That afternoon Mrs. Christina Field left for Boston. Her instructions were not to return without Miss "Stella Garner."

On the succeeding morning Christina, accompanied by a heavily-veiled lady, entered the anteroom. Christina left her charge sad went into her husband's sanctum. Thaddeus was standing on the hearth-rug, chawing his mustaches with impatience.

"Will she do?" he asked.

Christina grianed.

"As ugly as sin," she said; "but smart."

"That's all right," concluded Thaddeus; "bring her in."

Christina opened the door and called. The veiled lady rose and entered.

"Miss Garner, I understand," said Thaddeus, rapidly; "pleased to meet you. Miss Garner, I want you to see a gentleman; if you can like him, I think he can like you. If you take a fancy to him I shall be glad to ask you to meet him at my house some evening soon. I can't stop to explain. You must just step in there with my wife, and leave yourself in her hands. You'll be able to see all right; our man's almost gone."

No sooner had the two ladies been safely disposed of than Mr. Osborne was shown in, and was soon in deep converse with Thaddeus.

Thanks to the tact of Mr. Thaddeus Field, Mr. Osborne laughed and chattered and looked so merry and handsome that the lady behind the carved screen knew her heart to him, and when Mr. Field escorted Mr. Osborne out, and the door closing behind them, the ladies were at liberty to come forth again, Miss Stella Garner laughed herself, and chatted, and looked not so ugly after all. And Mr. Stephen Osborne, who with Thaddeus had gone round another way into the hidden cupboard, that the former might spy upon Miss Garner as she had spied upon him, drew a deep breath, and whispered to the matrimonial agent, "I suppose I can't do better—she seems a decent sort."

"Quite the lady, I assure you, Mr. Osborne," murmured the wily Thaddeus in his ear; "any amount of accomplishments—strong, and a little bit of money in the bank. Will you come up to my house to-night? I'll ask her round too."

"No, thanks," said Stephen Osborne, "let it be to-morrow. I've something else on to-night."

"To-morrow, then," replied Thaddeus, "you will make the acquaintance of the future Mrs. Osborne."

Now, there was one thing in the world for which Christina Field lived and moved and had her being, and that was jewelry. In her bedroom at the little uptown house she had a small strong safe built into the wall, and the key of that safe never left her possession. Her diamonds were not imperial, still they were valuable, and had been mounted to her own instructions, and she had a ruby bracelet for which many a fairly honest woman would have risked her soul. When an opportunity arose for Mrs. Christina to don her glittering treasures she was happy; when there were women present to envy them she became positively radiant.

In obedience to this ruling passion, Christina—dressing for the early dinner at which Stephen Osborne was to meet Miss Stella Garner, and which was to be followed by a visit to the theater—clasped about her white throat and dainty arms some five thousand dollars' worth of precious stones. Very well she looked, too, did Christina, when she took her place at the head of the table and beamed on the ugly Miss Garner, the admiring Stephen Osborne and the complacent Thaddeus.

It was a wonderfully merry little party; each seemed to vie with each in brilliancy. If Christina was gay,



It Was a Wonderfully Merry Little Party.

Miss Garner was brilliant; if Thaddeus was overflowing with good humor, Stephen Osborne proved a prince of entertainers.

Suddenly upon the mirth of the party there descended an astonishing quiet. Thaddeus, strange to say, fell asleep in his chair, and Christina, after a gallant struggle to keep awake followed his example.

Then Mr. Stephen Osborne and Miss Stella Garner indulged in a very remarkable proceeding. They rose from their places and calmly proceeded to strip their sleeping hostess of her jewelry. Miss Stella's light fingers unclasping Christina's necklace and bracelets, and removing her rings, Stephen Osborne the while deftly concealing the jewels about his person. Then Christina's shoulders, wrists and fingers were bared of their glittering load, the pair turned their attention to the slumbering Thaddeus, relieving him of a diamond stud and ring, worth together a hundred dollars or so. Then they paused, and, looking at one another, laughed silently.

"It's a fair 'have,' Pollie," said the man who had called himself "Stephen Osborne."

Miss Stella Garner nodded.

"Are you sure that stuff'll only make them sleep?" she asked, anxiously.

"Certain sure," said the other. "Do you think I want to swing? Not much. Come on, look slippy, nag; this way out."

And with that Mr. "Stephen Osborne," Miss "Stella Garner" and about five thousand dollars' worth of "swag" disappeared through the French window of Mr. Thaddeus Field's dining room.

Mr. Thaddeus Field never found a sufficiently ugly partner for Mr. Stephen Osborne, in fact he never saw Mr. Osborne again. Nor did he ever set eyes on Miss Stella Garner, nor find her some one to love. They had vanished into the unknown through that French window, and Christina still mourns her diamonds.

For Freedom from Wrinkles



Wrinkles come from hard work, is the assertion of a famous beauty specialist. The mind and the body work. And they come from[aching feet. Tired feet will make wrinkles very fast. Don't let your feet get tired unless you want to have wrinkles in your face.

"I went to a beautiful English woman last year—one whom I had known a long time and to whose club I belonged—and I said: 'Please tell me how you manage to keep so free from wrinkles.'

"By walking and keeping out in the open air,' she said, 'and by not worrying.'

"But suppose your shoes pinch and your feet hurt and your ankles are not comfortable and you are miserable after you have walked a mile,' I ventured.

"You must wear big shoes,' said she, leaning toward me. And then she whispered something in my ear. It was this: 'Wear No. 8's when you go out for a constitutional. You can't get your shoes too big. When you come in the house take off your big shoes and put on your little ones. But when you are out for your health wear shoes so big that you have to tie them on to keep them from slipping off. My shoes almost turn around upon my feet. And I walk like a queen.

"It was a fine lesson in wrinkles to me, for women get wrinkles from the tired feet as well as from a tired mind."

Praises Modern Ideas in Bringing Up Girls

Here is a tribute to the wisdom of the modern ideas on the upbringing of girls. It is the professional opinion of an English physician, writing in the Medical Brief on the subject of hysteria:

Hysteria is the generic name applied to some of the most horrifying as well as most interesting cases with which physicians have to deal; cases which produce what might be called phenomeno of the nervous system, morbid and abnormal manifestations which have been and are being studied by medical men everywhere.

A nation whose women are inclined to develop hysteria is to be pitied. One whose women are conspicuously free from this tendency is to be congratulated. The physician referred to above, after noting the fact that hysteria is less common in England now then it was a generation ago, declares that much stress must be laid on the defective education and upbringing of English girls 25 and 30 years ago. They were allowed but little freedom of thought or action and were kept closely tied to their mothers' apron strings. This mother was a well meaning person, but she had but little intuitive and was hidebound by convention.

She was orthodox, but her orthodoxy was that of her mother, supplemented by the teaching of the village parson. This degeneracy reached its highest point in the cathedral towns of Great Britain.

A quarter of a century has marked a great change in this respect and has been concurrent with an increased robustness of health of our girls. They are stronger now physically, mentally and morally.

The advent of bicycling and motoring and especially of greater facilities for traveling in foreign countries, has had much to do with this, chiefly by permitting a more vigorous and intimate social intercourse between young men and women.

The girl of to-day dictates the policy of her mother and with a healthier outdoor existence there are fewer of the factors which tend to develop hysteria and its attendant evils. It is comparatively rare nowadays to meet with a neurotic English girl, and the most typical and exaggerated form of the disease must be sought among the Latin races.

A New Fabric.

A new material for evening wear is gaze pekinee, something on the order of silk mousseline. There is really very little novelty in the fabric this winter for evening gowns, but the former materials are improved and are most beautiful in design. Nearly all the sheer fabrics are trimmed with velvet or fur or both, until one would imagine that their weight would destroy the thinner robe beneath.

Made from Scraps of Silk.

Attractive opera or slipper bags may often be evolved from odd pieces of silk. In the first case these may be embroidered, hand-painted or beaded and put on bright clasps, or in both cases they may be put on drawing strings of velvet or satin ribbon.

Corsets Have Much to Do with Appearance

All Frenchwomen wear corsets; a great majority have their corsets made to order. My own cork, for instance, does, and she pays 30 francs (about six dollars) a pair. These for best last her three or four years, says a writer in Harper's Bazar. In families driven to the last limit of economy, corsets are commonly home made. Very poor women, obliged to purchase their corsets, ready made buy invariably a good article, paying on an average three dollars a pair. These initial expenditures become relotively economical, by virtue of the excellence of the article secured and by the care and cleverness which the French exercise in cleaning and repairing corsets.

There exists a number of characteristics in common which are clear principles of the Frenchwoman's art of being pretty. First, there is the perfect orderliness which the Frenchwoman's hairdressing invariably presents. By the aid of invisible pins, even of invisible nets, and, for out-of-doors, of veils, the Frenchwoman, having thoroughly washed, brushed and studiously arranged her hair, is protected always against the least appearance of disheveiment which among all classes is abhorred. A point of beauty always sought by the French in the arrangement of the hair is to prevent a loll nuque—that is, a pretty nape of the neck. Effects they produce in this respect are wonderful, and are chiefly attained by care in securing a graceful line marked by the hair from ear to ear, and a charming contour which clever waving of the hair produces.

With proper corsets and her hair attractively arranged, the woman who is resolved to lead a better life in the matter of being pretty need not despair if money to buy a complete new and becoming wardrobe is not at hand.

In Black Velvet



Black velvet hat with choc of emerald green taffeta and black and green coque feathers.

POULTRY AND BEES

DESIGN FOR POULTRY HOUSE.

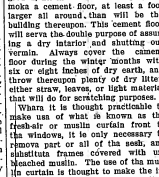
Building Which Will Accommodate One Hundred and Fifty Fowls.

The size of the building here represented is 12 feet wide and 80 feet long, divided into six separate apartments for poultry, with a passage way in the rear of the separate apartments. This is called a connected apartment house, from the fact that from the hallway in the rear you could enter each apartment. When it is desirable so to do, there need not be any partitions, but the whole building may be thrown into one large room.

The advantages gained from the separate apartment house are several. First of all, it will be better when not to exceed 25 or 30 are permitted to live in each apartment. This building, as represented here, would furnish six rooms large enough for 25 each of fowls this size of Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes. Thirty Leghorns might be kept to good advantage in each apartment. The roosts should all be constructed on the level from a drop ping board. Underneath the dropping board may be constructed the nests, or the nests may be built against the partition while that divides the apartments. It is always best to raise the nests from the ground, and to hovt the hens enter them from the rear or behind to lay. That hides the hen and the eggs cover from those on the floor, and does not tempt them to fly up and eat the eggs.

The run or areas way in front of the poultry house can be large or small, according to the ground space that you have to devote to the same. The more the better. Fowls always do the best that have a large space of ground to roam over.

The gable may he constructed fashioned after either one of the end elevations presented, or, where it is preferred, the rear wall may hs built high enough so as to have a shed roof from rear to front in the entire width of the building. In this construction of a poultry house, great stress should he laid on having of dry floors and dry interior. Perfectly dry floors usually



Plans of House.

assure a dry interior. In selecting the location for a poultry building, always place it on the high ground, where there is an under and surface drainage. If this cannot he, dig out the building deep enough and then make a cement floor, at least a foot layer all around, than will be the better option. This cement floor will serve the double purpose of assuring a dry interior and shutting out vermin. Always cover the cement floor during the winter months with six or eight inches of dry earth, and throw between plenty of dry litter, either straw, leaves, or light material that will do for scratching purposes.

What is thought practicable to make use of what is known as the fresh-air or muslin curtain front of the building, it is only necessary to remova part or all of the sash, and substitute frames covered with the muslin curtain. The use of the muslin curtain is thought to make the interior more healthful for the poultry. The continual passing of the air through the curtain has a tendency to dry the atmosphere within the poultry house. While such buildings, says Country Gentleman, are considerably colder than glass fronts, the interior is apt to be perfectly dry, and the hooded roost may he made tight and cold enough to keep the fowls warm during the frost of winter weather.

As to a correct ration of feed for the production of eggs during the winter months, try a dry grain ration, one-third cornmeal, the rest made of a mixture of all kinds of small grain. If a mash food is fed, always feed it at noon. It is best when composed of equal parts, by measure, of cornmeal, ground oats, bran and middlings, all mixed with either scalding milk or water, and allowed to set to cool.

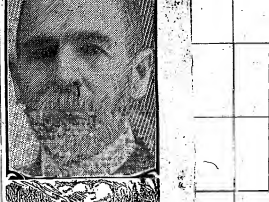
Some animal food of some kind—beef scrap or ground green bone—should always be furnished them in winter. In addition to this, plenty of green food of some kind, water and grit should always be at hand. If fed this ration, and to this ration, and properly housed, hens should always furnish a full egg supply in winter.

Packing Fowls.

When fowls are packed, in barrels or boxes for shipment, all the animal heat should be got rid of them, before them before that time is to increase the opportunities for the heat to develop in the center of the box or barrel and the forces of decomposition begin their work. It will be seen that this might easily lead to heavy losses as it frequently does.

The next thing to green bone for eggs is good thick buttermilk.

LIEUTENANT BOWMAN.



IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS PE-RU-NA CURED HIM.

Cold Affected Head and Throat—Attack was Severe.

Chas. W. Bowman, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 4th U. S. M. Cav. Yoke, writes from Lanham, Md., as follows:

"Though somewhat averse to patent medicines, and still more averse to becoming a professional affidavit man, it seems only a plain duty in the present instance to add my experience to the columns already written concerning the curative powers of Peruna.

"I have been particularly benefited by its use for colds in the head and throat. I have been able in fully one myself or some severe attack in forty-eight hours by its use according to directions. I use it as a preventive whenever threatened with an attack.

"Members of my family also use it for like ailments. We are recommending it to our friends."

—Chas. W. Bowman.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

Novelist's Early Earnings.

A pocket series of Mr. Thomas Hardy's stories is to be published soon, and lately a complete edition of his books in 20 beautiful volumes was issued in America with success. When Mr. Hardy took the manuscript of "Under the Greenwood Tree" to the late Mr. Tinsley that enterprising publisher offered the novelist the sum of $125 down for the book. Mr. Hardy accepted the sum, although he owned that he was "a bit disgusted," adding that nevertheless he "meant to keep on." Next came his book "A Pair of Blue Eyes," for which Mr. Tinsley gave the novelist $500, saying: "There is no money in the book, but I can see that Hardy is going to get a grip some day."

THE FIRST TWINGE

Of Rheumatism Calls for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if You Would Be Easily Cured.

Mr. Frank Little, a well known citizen of Portland, Ionia Co., Mich., was cured of a severe case of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In speaking about it recently, he said: "My trouble began in my arms and continued to withstand disease and about five years ago I began to feel rheumatic pains in my arms and across my back. My arms and legs grew numb and the rheumatism seemed to center in every joint so that I could hardly move, while my arms were useless at times. I was unable to sleep or rest well and my heart pained me so terribly I could hardly stand it. My stomach became sour and bloated after eating and this grew so bad that I had inflammation of the stomach. I was extremely nervous and could not bear the least noise or excitement. One whole side of my body became paralyzed.

"As I said before, I had been suffering about five years and seemed to be able to get no relief from my doctors, when a friend here in Portland told me how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured him of neuralgia in the face, after all else had failed to draw it to one side. I decided to try the pills and began to see some improvement soon after using them. This encouraged me to keep on until I was entirely cured. I have never had a return of the rheumatism or of the paralysis.

"The pills are for sale by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

BrentGood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

UTTERLY WORN OUT.

Vitality Sapped by Years of Suffering with Kidney Trouble.



Capt. J. W. Hogun, former postmaster of Indianola, now living at Austin, Tex., writes: "I was afflicted for years with pains across the loins and in the hips and shoulders. I had headaches also and neuralgia. My sight, eye, from pain, was of little use to me for years.

The constant flow of urine kept my system depleted, causing nervous chills and night sweats. After trying seven different climates and using all kinds of medicine I tied the good fortune to hear of Dean's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured me. I am as well to-day as I was twenty years ago, and my eyesight is perfect."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SAVES HER VISITING CARDS.

One Woman's Pet Economy Certainly a Queer One.

Women are proverbially niggardly on one or two points; every woman that ever existed had some pet economy, no matter how extravagant she may be in some respects. There's the woman who spends hundreds of dollars on imported gowns, but hates to give up one penny for a paper of pins. The paper-saving person who drops into department stores and hotels to borrow stationery rather than spend any money upon the commodity always is with us; we all know the stamp-stealer and the match borrower; but the visiting-card economizer is a new brand of woman who exists only in the most exclusive society. So discardly is she on the point of her visiting cards that she demands them back from her intimate friends from her mere acquaintances she steals them at an opportune moment when the servant's back is turned, or when the mistress has left the room. She puts them slyly back into her card case. By a clever series of manipulations it is said she can make two of them go as far as 500 went before.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WESTERN CANADA.

Will Open Up Immense Area of Free Homestead Lands.

The railway facilities of Western Canada have been taxed to the uttermost in recent years to transfer the surplus grain crop to the eastern markets and the seaboard. The large influx of settlers and the additional area put under crop have added largely to the grain product, and notwithstanding the increased railway facilities that have been placed at the disposal of the public, the question of transportation has proved to be a serious one.

It will, therefore, be good news to everyone interested in Western Canada to know that an authoritative statement has been given out by C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, that that railway will do its share towards moving the crop of 1907 from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to the seaboard, and thus assist in removing a serious obstacle which has faced the settlers during recent years. Mr. Hays, who has just completed a trip from Portage la Prairie to Edmonton in a private schooner, a distance of 738 miles, which was covered in eighteen days, is enthusiastic about the country.

This will be gratifying to settlers in the Canadian West, even if Mr. Hays declines to be bound to a time limit with the exactitude of a stop-watch. The Grand Trunk Pacific road will be in a position to take part in the transportation of the crop of 1907, and that will be satisfactory to the settlers in that country when the harvest is garnered.

The wheat crop of 1906 in Western Canada was about 90,000,000 bushels, and, with the increased acreage which is confidently expected to be put under crop next year, it is safely calculated that fully 125,000,000 bushels will be harvested in 1907. The necessity for increased transportation facilities are, therefore, apparent, and the statement made by Mr. Hays will bring encouragement to the farmers of the Canadian West, new and old. The opening up of additional thousands of free homesteads is here assured by the agent of the Canadian Government, whose address appears elsewhere.

Destructive Yellow River.

Thousands of men work all their lives at securing the banks of the great Yellow river in China. Yet every now and then the tide sweeps away all opposition and the loss in human life is greater than any war ever caused. Nineteen years ago the river burst its bonds. Day after day the torrent flowed, 20 miles to the hour, 30 miles wide and ten feet deep. The flood has been described as that of five Danubes pouring from a height for two months on end. For 2,000 years the Chinese have been embanking this river.

Convict's Peculiar Claim.

A life convict in the Andamans had served some long period when an order recently came for his release. All the time he had been in the band, and had evidently so far forgotten that he was a prisoner that on his release he put in a claim for a pension on account of his long and faithful service as a government servant.—Madras Mail.

Economy is the road to wealth. PUTNAM FADELESS DYE is the road to economy. 10c per package.

It's a wise Eaten who keeps his board away from the candles.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood and eradicates disease. Take it for constipation. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Law.

Many a man smacks of freshness, but freshness gets no smacks.

Far Prices on Poultry.
Either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul.

Many a citizen who trades on margins wouldn't think of buying a gold brick.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

And when a man bumps up against hard luck he always blames some other fellow for shoving him.

Top Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts.
Write for circular and catalogue No. 9. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Invention Long Looked for.
A Paris paper devoted to scientific subjects announces the discovery of a practical method of shielding watches and clocks from all magnetic influences. It is said to be the work of a watchmaker named Leroy.

SCALY ERUPTION ON BODY.

Doctors and Remedies Fruitless—Suffered 10 Years—Completely Cured by Cuticura.

"When I was about nine years old small sores appeared on each of my lower limbs. I scratched them with a brass pin and shortly afterwards both of those limbs became so sore that I could scarcely walk. When I had been suffering for about a month the sores began to heal, but small scaly eruptions appeared where the sores had been. From that time onward I was troubled by such severe itching that, until I became accustomed to it, I would scratch the sores until the blood began to flow. This would stop the itching for a few days, but scaly places would appear again and the itching would accompany them. After I suffered about ten years I made a renewed effort to effect a cure. The eruptions by this time had appeared on every part of my body except my face and hands. The best doctors in my native county advised me to use arsenic in small doses and a salve. I then used to bathe the sores in a mixture which gave almost intolerable pain. In addition I used other remedies, such as Iodine, sulphur, zinc salve, ——'s Salve, —— Ointment, and in fact I was continually giving some remedy a fair trial, never using less then one or two boxes or bottles. All this was fruitless. Finally my hair began to fall out, and I was rapidly becoming bald. I used ——'s ——, but it did no good. A few months after, having used almost everything else, I thought I would try Cuticura Ointment, having previously used Cuticura Soap and being pleased with it. After using three boxes I was completely cured, and my hair was restored, after fourteen years of suffering and an expenditure of at least $50 or $60 in vainly endeavoring to find a cure. I shall be glad to write to any one who may be interested in my cure. B. Hiram Mattingly, Vermillion, S. Dak., Aug. 18, 1906."

MEN STILL LIVE IN CAVES.

Troglodytic Villages Are Found in Northern Africa.

Grottoes and caverns are used more or less as shelters by primitive peoples and thus inhabited caves are of coarse most frequent in Africa. A considerable number of natives make their homes in caves along the southern shore of the Strait of Gibraltar and in some of those caves are found the polished stones and arrow heads of the stone age. Troglodytic villages are frequent in the Tehessa territory of Algeria, one of which, at Djeurf, 250 feet above the gorge of the Wadi Hallail, is reached by steps cut in the rock.

The inhabitants of the Tunisian island of Galite are cave dwellers, their habitations being grottoes which they have dug out of the limestone, or ancient burial caverns that they have enlarged. The subterranean villages of Matmata and of Medenine, hewn out of the rock, are in southern Tunisia.

A Christian subterranean church underground in the twelfth century still exists at Goba, Abyssinia. The enormous cavern discovered several years ago within two hours' walk of the port of Tanga, in German East Africa, contains rooms the roots of which are from 120 to 250 feet above the floor. Only a few of these vast chambers have yet been explored, for the entire cavern seems to be inhabited by millions of bats. One of these filled with a stick measured nearly five feet across its extended wings.

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KIDNEY DISEASES
BRINGS BACK HEALTH

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At such times Nature, the wisest and best of doctors, takes the means to give warning that she needs the help and gentle assistance which can best be obtained from that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills, which has been in use for over a century.

They are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used when doctors were few and far between, and when people had to have a remedy that could absolutely be depended upon.

Brandreth's Pills can be depended upon, and are sold in every drug and medicine store, plain or sugar-coated.

Man cannot be altogether cleared from injustice in dealing with beasts as he now does.—Herculitus.

To recover quickly from bilious attacks, sick-headache, indigestion or dizziness, take Garfield Tea, the mild laxative. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Law.

Kindness is wisdom. There is none in life but needs it and may learn.—Bailey.

Trappers' Supplies Sold Cheap.
Write for catalog and circular No. 9. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A men's good judgment usually shows up the day after.

Furs, Hides, Pelts.
Write for prices and ship to McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The last person to forget a kindness is the one who does it.

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For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

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Buy a package to-day for breakfast to-morrow!

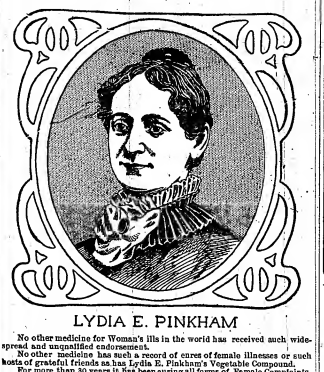
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It removes that wearing feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, irritability, nervousness, dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, fatulency, melancholy or the "blues". These are indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the organs, which this medicine cures as well as Chronic Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex.

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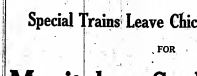
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SAD YEAR FOR CUPID WAS ONE JUST PAST

DOMESTIC JARS FREQUENT AND SEVERE

Matrimonial Wrecks Almost Beyond Counting Have Strewn the Shores of Life--West Far Ahead of the East in the Number of Divorces That Have Been Asked For and Granted.

Chicago.—Surely New York's day must have been the saddest that Cupid over has spent.- When the little god balances his books for 1906 he will be compelled to sit down and weep, for the list of the matrimonial wrecks of the year shows an awful number of disasters. There have been enough domestic jars to shake the continent worse than the earthquake shook San Francisco. If they all had occurred at one instant. The tears that have been shed would make a salty sea if they could be collected in the desert basin of Sahara.

Indeed, it has been a bad year for Cupid. Divorces have been more numerous than in any other twelve months since marriage became an institution. Princes, dukes, counts, statesmen, magnates, end millionaires, butchers, doctors, grocers, lawyers, and laborers have come to grief in their love affairs.

In the good old days people married and lived happily ever after." Now the problem of the novel begins instead of ending at the altar. People get married and then get divorced.

Chicago still leads the world in divorce population, and perhaps in the facility with which divorce is granted, due cause belog shown. The herring of testimony and the grunting of a decree in default cases in this city takes only a few minutes, and the average length of time consumed is estimated at ten minutes by people who study divorce methods. That is why the local courts are known as "divorce mills." They work with the speed of a steam buzz saw as they go through the knots of matrimony. Your lawyer files the papers, your case is called, and burr-r-r—you are divorced.

It is the women who keep the buzz saw working in the divorce mills in Chicago. Four out of five suits are brought by the wives. The men are meaner than the women, perhaps; or else the husbands are more willing to rough it out without appeals to the court.

Air of Festivity in Courtroom.

While Cupid weeps at the sight of a divorce court, that is more than the complainant does. One Chicago divorce lawyer says that there is a noticeable air of festivity in the courtroom when cases are being heard. The average woman who appeals to the courts for release manifests no sense of sorrow or humiliation. It is a business proposition with her. She sues her husband for his cruelty or desertion and tells the story to the court in a business-like way. The uniformed stranger, strolling into the courtroom, easily might think the dispute was over a grocery bill or a ruined gown, rather than a ruined life. The law says she may have a divorce, and she proposes to get it. That is all. If her husband has a good position or a bit of property, she asks for alimony. The struggle for some form of maintenance sometimes becomes strenuous, showing that the woman regrets the loss of the man who has been her support rather more than the loss of the man who has been her husband.

All this is like a comic opera, but it makes Cupid weep. He has been telling the world for thousands of years that marriage is e sacred institution, and now he first discovers that it is a joke.

The proportion of divorces to marriages to New York is one in four. In Chicago it is one in nine; in San Francisco it is one in four. The further west you go the more frequent are divorces. The decree separation has hitched its wagon to the star of empire. Kansas City, Los Angeles, and Seattle are as bad as San Francisco, in each of these cities there being one divorce to every four marriages. The statistics for Sioux Falls are kept locked up in a reporter proof vault.

The most notable case of the year, perhaps, was the international tragedy of the Castellanes. For years the world had witnessed the extravagances and indiscretions of Count Boni and wondered how much longer the poor woman would endure them for the sake of her children. American sympathy, almost without exception, has been with Anne Gould, for however much Jay Gould, the railroad magnate, may have been distrusted, his daughters always were popular. Count Castellane was a ridiculous joke to people who took life lightly and no exaggerated villain to those who took it seriously.

Troubles of Heiresses and Titles.

When the countess finally left her husband, people on both sides of the Atlantic said it served him right. The matter of separation has been settled, but the count still is clamoring for money—millions of it—to pay his debts. Perhaps in the final disposition of the case he will receive an allowance even greater than the alimony of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who draws $250,000 a year from her former husband, W. K. Vanderbilt. Count Castellane is said to have cost $15,000,000 when the Gould family first bought him his title and it probably will take as much more for them to be rid of their bad bargain.

The domestic wreck of the Marlboroughs was more of a surprise to the world. There had been rumors of disagreements, but these were not thought to be serious. The duke of Marlborough, like the count de Castellane, was not able to understand the character of American girls. They might be attracted by a title, but they would not submit to the indignities—it is a mild word—of their husbands. It was sold at the time Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt married the duke that she had made the best bargain of any American girl that ever bought a foreign lordling, but her grave charges against Mrs. Hartje and her coachman and counter charges on the part of the wife that she was the victim of a conspiracy in which her husband—the man she had loved and with whom she had lived—sought to blast her reputation by hired and perjured testimony. This was one of the most notorious domestic tragedies ever aired in any court of any land. It was worse even than the Tegagrt case. Alone it was enough to make the year memorable in the matter of divorce.

In contrast with this the trouble of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes and Wilson Mizner were almost farcical. Mr. Yerkes, the traction magnate, died in New York in December last under circumstances that called the attention of the whole world to his widow. Although they had not been living together harmoniously during the later years of his life, Mrs. Yerkes declared that her husband had never ceased to love her, and that she was devoted to his memory.

Yet within a month it was announced that Mrs. Yerkes had married Wilson Mizner. At first the public refused to believe it. Mizner was not 30 and the widow of Yerkes was more than 50. He was a gay young soldier of fortune, and people only laughed when he smiled and admitted that the marriage had taken place, especially as Mrs. Yerkes tearfully and indignantly declared that the idea was absurd.

But the news was true. Mizner and Mrs. Yerkes were man and wife. Before people were through talking about the case the couple quarreled and parted and remained apart. It was said, though not known to be true, that Mr. Mizner had insisted upon her giving him $1,000,000, and that she had refused. After the separation Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner explained the marriage by saying: "Mr. Mizner came to me at a time when I was looking at life through eyes that were filled with tears. He was an artist. He enchanted me. The way I was approached first startled and amazed me, then captivated me." But within a few days she discovered, she says, that the young man did not love her. The case was a nine days' joke to the public, but it was a great shock to Cupid, who insists that all matters pertaining to love be taken seriously.

Cupid and Senator Platt.

Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York is reported as saying: "It is better to be wise than to be rich," and that "A good wife is the best of all a man's possessions." Yet Senator Platt was not wise enough to get a good wife, if what he says be true. Or if his wife was good, as she declares she was, then the aged New York senator was not wise enough to keep her. He is not the first man marked by Cupid, however, as hising unable to live up to his own epigrams.

When the separation of the Platts occurred a few months ago Mrs. Platt defied her husband, notwithstanding the charges he made, and threatened to bring suit against him. She insisted that he should give her a share of his fortune. She is quoted as saying: "He bought my beauty; now let him pay for it." If the senator did not pay in money, at least he paid in sorrow and humiliation and loss of dignity—paid to the last farthing.

Love Leaves After Many Years.

It is small wonder that Senator Platt declared in one of his latest interviews that his life as he had lived it "was not worth the living," and that if he had the years back he would spend them differently. Rich and powerful as he is he finds nothing in his old age to compensate him for his disrupted home.

W. J. White, the chewing gum magnate of Cleveland, was the central figure in one of the domestic wrecks of the year. Perhaps he was spoiled



by good fortune, as Mr. Corey was said to be. Mr. White lived for 33 years with the wife of his youth. To her sorrow they had planned and worked to build up the foundations of his millions. After they had grown old and each together they found that love had flown out through the window as the million came pouring in at the door. Mr. White left home and Mrs. White sued for divorce. There was no public scandel in the case, but it certainly was one of the sadder Cupid wee. He likes to see the white haired man and wife going down the hill of life hand in hand. Having borne the burden of the day together, they should reconcile themselves to the calm and peace of the evening.

W. J. Lemp, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, also had trouble which resulted in his separation from the beautiful Mrs. Lemp, known in St. Louis as the "levendar lady" on account of the prevailing color scheme of her many beautiful gowns.

Four Times as Many Separations.

Among the more famous Chicago cases of the year might be mentioned that of Clarence Eddy, the organist. This was a musical romance, in which the first discord was struck after nearly 20 years of married life. The "artistic temperament" of the great organist is mentioned in connection with the domestic unhappiness. Cupid has had trouble from time immemorial with the artistic temperament. The separation of the Eddys occurred in Paris, and Mr. Eddy first brought suit in Chicago, but afterward dismissed his case and secured the divorce in South Dakota last summer.

The list of the year's domestic tragedies might be continued almost endlessly. It is no wonder that Cupid weeps. Efforts are being made by divorce congresses and reformers to cure the evil by a national divorce law. It is claimed that if the road to separation were made more difficult to travel there would be fewer divorces and perhaps less unhappiness.

In recent years, while the population was increasing 30 per cent, the number of divorces has risen 200 per cent. The disproportion is increasing rapidly. If it keeps on for another generation there will be a divorce for every marriage.

Meantime dejected Cupid ponders the case. He knows how to make people fall in love and marry, but he can find no way in which they may be happy though married. He thinks much if legislation against divorces would compel them to continue to love one another.



GETS SWEETHEART IN OLD ROMAN WAY.

LOVER CAPTURES HER IN TUG OF WAR WITH BROTHERS.

KNOT THEN QUICKLY TIED

Irate Father Accepts the Inevitable and Forgives—Story Showing Romance Still Lives in Tennessee Hills.

Dresden, Tenn.—A good story of a lover who captured his sweetheart and carried her off and married her in the good old Roman way come from the Twentieth district of this county and is told as follows in a local newspaper:

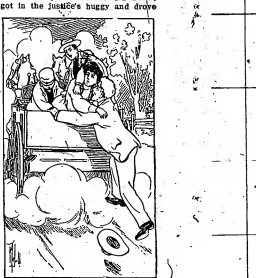
It appears that Ed Grief has been much in love with Ellie Francis for some time. The courtship, however, was carried on very much against the wishes of the young women's parents. For some six months they had kept their eyes upon her at church, at school and at home. If they were not watching they had some person always near whose intention was to keep down the match.

In that mysterious way known only to lovers, however, they kept up a correspondence with each other, she assuring him upon every occasion possible that her heart was still true. One recent Sunday morning she conveyed the intelligence to her lover that she was going to visit her uncle in Hyndaver community, and would likely be accompanied only by her two brothers, aged 15 and 17 years. This news was sufficient for the young man, and he made preperations accordingly.

He came to Dresden and procured the necessary license. He then secured the services of Squire W. W. House, a hosom friend of his, and posted him near the roedside where the wagon was to pass. At the hour often the wagon came rolling along, and sure enough the young woman was in it, sitting on the front seat between her two brothers. As it pessed Grief came out of the bushes, belted it and reached for his sweetheart.

The brothers, seeing what was about to happen, whipped the mules, but Grief bed teken the precaution to build a rail fence across the road just in front. He swung on the wagon with all his strength, and the team soon came to a standstill. He seized Miss Francis with both arms around the waist, while the brothers hung on to her feet, but like all lovers in such cases he pulled her loose, and they struck across the open field to find the justice. He was not very far away, and the knot was tied before you could say "Jack Robinson."

After the marriage, the couple, fearing the father, who bed just lost a daughter, and gained a son-in-law, might carry out his often-expressed desire to thresh the life out of both of them if ever this important event which had just occurred did occur, got in the justice's buggy and drove



Brother and Lover Struggled for Possession of the Girl.

to his house for dinner, where they could at the same time have the protection of the law.

The boys in the meantime had gotten over it out of their system to their uncle and hed struck for home and told the story. Francis, finding his daughter had beaten him, rode onc of the mules back, looking for the fleeing couple. He learned that they were at the justice's residence and celled with the voice of a roaring lion.

Squire House went out to see him and efter much discussion and persuesion he agreed to take his daughter back and receive his new son-in-law into the family. They put the girl on the mule, while the father and son walked homeward together, discussing the weather end crops like old-time friends.

MAROONED ON DESERT WITH NAVAJO INDIAN

Colorado Girl Keeps Lonely Vigil Beside Sagebrush Fire, Even Welcoming Howls of Coyotes.

Denver, Colo.—Camped all night on the desert with a Navajo Indian, Triet to what Miss Grace Gertrude Dalton, a young nurse, of Durenge, Col., did, and she smiles as she tells the story. "Oh, it was nothing," said Miss Dalton. "You see, I was just going from my uncle's trading store for a visit with relatives, and our team gave out, and we hed to camp out over night on the way—the Navajo was taking me on the trip. The Indian took me



They Camped Beside a Sagebrush Fire.

in a buckboard. It was 60 miles across the desert of sagebrush and sand. At noon the team gave out, and sundown caught us a long way from Ojo Alimo.

"We had reached a small stream when the Indian made signa that we would have to spend the night there. We got out of the buckboard, and the Indian hobbled the ponies. He gathered a lot of sagebrush and started a fire. After awhile we went to bed, the Indian on one side of the fire and I on the other, rolled in blankets. I never slept a wink. It was the longest night I ever spent. When the coyotes began to howl close to us I was glad to hear them, for it somewhat broke the monotony of waiting out there on a lonely desert, miles and miles from any person, with only an Indian for company.

"I wasn't afraid, and if I had been it would not have helped matters. There was no danger. I would sooner trust the average Navajo Indian than lots of the white men. They are fine fellows, and can be trusted in any case."

Miss Dalton is a buxom blonde, pretty, and about 22 years of age. With an aunt she visited the St. Louis World's Fair, accompanied by a tall, handsome young Navajo, whom they took along as a servant. Miss Dalton and the young Indian attracted much attention on the streets of St. Louis.

CRACKED HER MAMMA'S RIB.

Buxom Girl Hugs Parent, Who Sustains Injury as a Result.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Overjoyed at seeing her mother, whom she visited in eattelpation of Christmas, Miss Daisy English, buxom and pretty, crushed the mother to her breast in a fervid embrece and broke one of the mater's ribs.

The mother, Mrs. Emma English, who is a rather frail little woman, swung free of her daughter's embrece and complained of e pain in her side, which a physician diagnosed quickly as a fracture of the lower rib.

Miss Daisy lives in this city with e sister and had not seen her mother, who lives at Northfield, for several weeks prior to the visit. Mrs. English saw her daughter coming up the front footway of the little cottage yard and ran to the door to meet her.

The hug was given with food force on each side, but Miss Daisy failed to take account of her fresh young strength until she heard the verdict of the surgeon.

College Gets a Mule.

Oberlin, O.—A big mule in Peter's hall was whet greeted Janitor May as he entered the building early the other morning.

No sound did the animal make except the shuffling of his hoofs as he stood on the second floor in the gallery overlooking the central court. He was a large specimen and if it required the united efforts of May and Folk, the college carpenter, to get him out of the building.

The stairs were broad and it was not very difficult for a bunch of college boys to lead him up, where he would have caused trouble had he not been discovered by the janitor. Whether it was a class "stunt" hes not been learned, but it is attributed to the freshmen.

Girls Make Pins.

The making of common, everyday pins is an interesting process. The wire is fed into a machine that cuts the pin the right length and puts a head on it. Then they are thrown into e fluid that brightens them, and fed into a hopper by girls, who regulate sumchine that puts the pins into the paper, ten rows at a time quicker than you can say "Jack Robinson."

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1907. NO. 43.

Washington Letter

What Is Going On in the National Capital—Perry Belmont Building Spite Fence to Shut Off View of Thomas Nelson Page—Great Demand for Ten-Dollar Bills.



WASHINGTON.—Perry Belmont and Thomas Nelson Page have "a mad" with each other. Rapid-fire developments in the strife between the millionaire and the author have kept society and officialdom at the capital wondering what would come next.

Mr. Belmont won the latest round. He built a spite fence right across from Mr. Page's best beloved window seat, and those who have followed the Belmont fortunes in the struggle claim easy honors for the capitalist.

Mr. Page drew first blood, and it was perhaps a stinging blow which marked the battle's inception, when he wrote some pieces for the magazines which were not highly flattering to Perry Belmont nor to his brother, G. H. P.

Directly across from the charming home of Mr. Page is a triangular bit of ground, large enough for a front yard, but too small for a city park. One of the items that gets into the "dotty" columns concerning the "home life of great authors" ascribes to Mr. Page the supreme pleasure of lingering in his window seat and peeking across his own lawns into the restive bit of landscape gardening.

Mr. Belmont read the magazine articles. He also heard of the anecdote in which Mr. Page played the lead. A few days later the real estate transfer noted that the triangular tract of ground had passed into the possession of P. Belmont.

When next Mr. Page sought recuperation from literary toil his joyous land-scape had degenerated into a barnyard symphony. Mr. Belmont's laborers had erected a high and unsightly wire fence and another fence started in on a rock wall, which sent Mr. Page's property into a settlement by itself and with the view terminating at the lot line.

AN INDICATION OF GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Secretary Shaw has succeeded in securing the return to the treasury of 600 $1,000 bills. The place of these in the circulation has been taken, in large part, by new ten-dollar bills. The reason is that appeals have been coming to the treasury constantly to send out more tens, because there was a tremendous demand for them.

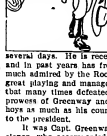
This demand is simply a sign of the great prosperity of the country, according to financial men. Several years ago there was a constant cry for one and two-dollar bills. That cry has passed and people are waiting for tens.

The supposition is that in these fat financial days the multitudes are looking upon the ten-dollar note as lightly as they looked upon a note of one-fifth or one-tenth its value in the days when banks were breaking and people were asking the way to the soup-house.

There is probably no less ground for alarm about the statement that the demand for bills of a high denomination means that prosperity is abroad. When wages are low and when people are spending little or nothing for luxuries they may want ten-dollar bills, but they don't get them.

The requests for "tenners" worried the treasury department for a long while. Under the law it couldn't put these bills out except in exchange for money didn't come in as rapidly as it should; so if was that an attempt was made to get some notes of large denomination from the financial centers and to put the "sawbucks" out in their place. There isn't much use for $1,000 bills in the paths of general circulation, and it was considered better to get them in and let the tens out. In this way the secretary managed to put 60,000 ten-dollar bills into the country practically at one shipment.

"JACK" GREENWAY DECLINES FEDERAL JOB.



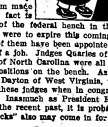
Capt. "Jack" Greenway, rough rider and personal friend of President Roosevelt since they fought and camped together on the wet soil of Cuba, has been offered the position of commissioner general of the land office to succeed William A. Richards, who is shortly to go out of office. He cannot, however, accept, and greatly regrets his inability to do so, because of the affection he bears his friend and chief.

Capt. Greenway is engaged in iron mining in Minnesota and has given certain pledges to the company he is employed with. He does not think he is at liberty to ask release from any of these pledges.

The noted ex-sotldier and football player of Yale has been a guest of President Roosevelt for several days. He is received there on terms of the most cordial friendship, and in past years has frequently visited the president and family. He is as much admired by the Roosevelt boys as by the president. It was Greenway's great playing and management of the Yale football team in his college days that many times defeated President Roosevelt's alma mater, Harvard. The prowess of Greenway and his victories in the past appeal to the Roosevelt boys as much as his courage in war and his manly qualities in peace appeal to the president.

It was Capt. Greenway and John R. McIlhenny, now a civil service commissioner, who accompanied the president on his last trip through the south, and he affectionately spoke of them as "the two Johns." He succeeded in getting McIlhenny to come to Washington and take an official position, and when he began to hunt for a man he thought would be beyond proof against certain influences exerted in the land office he thought of Greenway. The latter's mining ventures are paying him too well, though, to take a government office.

FEDERAL JUDGES FACING CRITICISM.



Before the winter is over considerable is likely to be heard about federal judges who overturn laws on constitutional grounds after the ablest lawyers among the nation's statesmen have spent weeks and months in perfecting the same. Recent decisions with respect to the employers' liability act have already started the discussion.

In his last annual message to congress the president referred to the almost nonchalant ease with which federal judges declare unconstitutional measures which have been "solemnly" considered by congress.

Almost everybody has forgotten that Judges Evans and McCall were once members of the lower house of congress. Neither of them made a mark as a constitutional lawyer. The fact is being pointed out that many occupants of the federal bench in the lower courts to-day are men who, if their terms were to expire this coming spring, would be known as "lame ducks." Most of them have been appointed simply to take care of them when they got out of a job. Judges Quarles of Wisconsin, McComas of Maryland and Pritchard of North Carolina were all senators who had lost out when elevated to life positions on the bench. Aside from Judges Evans and McCall, there is Judge Dayton of West Virginia, who was a member of the house. Few, if any, of these judges when in congress ever cut any figure in constitutional debates. Inasmuch as President Roosevelt has freely criticised judicial decisions in the recent past, it is probable that the policy of rewarding so-called "lame ducks" also may come in for criticism from other sources of public life.

HEADS BIG RAILROAD SYSTEM



James McCrea of Pittsburg has assumed the reins of government of the Pennsylvania railroad lines, having been elected to succeed A. J. Cassatt as president of the company. He was also elected to all the vacancies created by the death of Mr. Cassatt.

That Mr. McCrea was fully in accord with the policy of Mr. Cassatt and that he will go on with the labors begun by him was assured by his announcement made directly after his election.

Like Mr. Cassatt, Mr. McCrea began at the very bottom of the ladder. Born in Philadelphia on May 1, 1849, he entered railroad service in June, 1865, as rodman and assistant engineer with the Connellsville & Southern Pennsylvania railroad and remained in that position for two years. He then took the position of rodman on the Wilmington & Reading railroad. In 1868 he became an assistant engineer of the Allegheny Valley. In 1871 he went to the Pennsylvania and successively became an assistant engineer and division superintendent, manager, general manager and fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. He was soon promoted to the second vice presidency and since 1883 has been first vice president.

McCrea also has been identified with other railroads. Since September 8, 1893, he has been president of the Cincinnati & Muskegon Valley railroad; since January 15, 1896, president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, and since August 1, 1896, president of the Grand Rapids & Indiana.

WILL DIRECT CAMPAIGN



With the retirement of George B. Cortelyou Harry S. New of Indiana becomes acting chairman of the Republican national committee. For several years Mr. New has been vice chairman of the organization. On numerous occasions he has demonstrated ability as a party leader, notably during the last presidential campaign, when he was in charge of the western quarters of the national committee. In that position he exerted himself in rolling up the tremendous plurality for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He has a wide acquaintance with public men and is very popular personally. He has been a delegate to many conventions, has served in the Indiana senate and was a captain of volunteers during the Spanish-American war.

The present Republican national committee will direct the organization of the next national convention. A national committee is a much more important body in Republican than in Democratic conventions as all contests in Republican conventions are first passed upon by the national committee and delegates seated by it are entitled to vote. Its work, of course, is reviewed by the credentials committee and the convention, but its power is shown by the manner in which the Roosevelt delegates from Wisconsin were turned down three years ago. It is expected there will be an unusually large number of contesting delegates from the south in the 1908 convention.

NEW MAJOR GENERAL



Maj. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, recently detached from command of the department of the Visayas in the Philippines has been placed on the retired list of the army, the compulsory age of law on account of age, and Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, the senior officer in his grade, promoted major general.

Gen. Bell is one of the younger general officers. He is from Kentucky, and was graduated from the military academy at West Point in the class of 1878. He was then appointed second lieutenant, Ninth cavalry, and became captain, Seventh cavalry, in March, 1901. He served with distinction in the volunteer army during the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection. Entering as a major of engineers, he subsequently commanded the Thirteenth United States volunteer infantry, and was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in December, 1899.

In recognition of his gallant services, the president promoted him in February, 1901, from captain, Seventh cavalry, to brigadier general in the regular army. While acting as superintendent of the General Staff college at Leavenworth, Kas., last spring he was summoned to Washington for duty as chief of staff to succeed Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, retired.

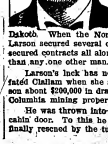
FORTUNE TO AID IN POLITICS



As the second son of the earl of Rosebery it is not at all probable that Hon. Neil Primrose would ever have found himself in such straitened circumstances as would necessitate his working for a living. That is rendered still more remote contingency by his recent inheritance of $500,000 and a big London house, under the will of his father, Lord Rosebery, who died a bachelor. Hon. Neil is a lucky fellow. His elder brother, Lord Dalmeny, will come into the titles and estates some day, but wealthy dads does not always follow the laws of primogeniture, and, it is well-known that Neil has been endowed with the bigger share of his father's ability and unmortered gifts. He is only 24, but years ago his friends predicted for him a brilliant political career; and it was to help him "make good" that Miss Cohen left him a handsome slice of her fortune. He may have to wait, though, until the next general election before he finds a chance to seek parliamentary honors.

Hon. Neil Primrose is a straight, fine fellow, and an uncommonly good looking one, too. Although he won high honors at Oxford he distinguished himself at athletics also, and was one of the best heavyweight boxers in the university. At polo, too, he is a hard man to beat.

"LUCKY PETE LARSON"



Peter Larson, 25 times a millionaire, has again proved his right to the title of "Lucky Pete Larson," by which he is known throughout the northwest. Next to Senator W. A. Clark, he is the richest man in that section. Forty-five years ago Larson landed in New York a poor Danish immigrant without a word of English. Thanks to his luck—

Pete Larson to-day walks the streets of Helena with all the vigor of a youth of 20, despite the fact that less than a year ago medical experts told him he could not survive a month. All he did was to adopt some simple home remedies.

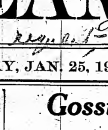
"Lucky Pete" got a job on the government fields being built in the south soon after his arrival in America. He saved $800 and went to Dakota. When the Northern Pacific started to build west from Bismarck Larson secured several contracts and thus reached Montana. He eventually secured contracts all along the Northern Pacific and built more of its mileage than any one other man.

Larson's luck has never deserted him. He was a passenger on the ill-fated Claiman when she sank off Victoria two years ago. He had on his person about $200,000 in drafts, with which he intended to purchase some British Columbia mining properties.

He was thrown into the water, but contrived to find among the flotsam a cabin door. To this he held with bull-dog tenacity for several hours, until finally rescued by the tug Scallon.

Gossip of Gotham

Rockefeller and Other Millionaires Annoyed by Quarrymen Along the Hudson—Remarkable Increase in Population of City—Heiress Joins the Bachelor Maid Class.



NEW YORK.—John D. Rockefeller is willing to pay $1,000,000 to obtain surcease from an annoyance that has been wearing on his nerves several months. Having been cured of his indigestion, he finds that both his health and his enjoyment of his extensive Pocantico estate at Tarrytown are being seriously affected by shocks from blasting at Hook mountain on the westerly side of the Hudson river.

In their eagerness to get out as much rock as possible before they are prohibited by law, quarrymen have been shaking up the entire countryside in the vicinity of Nyack by the violence of their blasts. Residents of the east bank of the river, three miles away, suffer as greatly from the shocks as do people near by because the rock stratum which emerges on the west bank in Hook mountain underlies the river and forms the foundation for much of the land on the Tarrytown side.

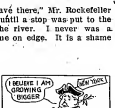
The entire colony of wealthy men whose properties extend from Ossining to Dobbs Ferry is complaining of the miniature earthquakes that rock their houses, break panes of glass, and throw vases and other objects to the floor. Night does not bring relief, as the company which operates the quarry, is working day and night shifts.

The house of Mr. Rockefeller and his son, John D., Jr., situated on small hills back of Tarrytown, are both sensitive to the tremors sent across the river from the lofty rent mountain. When the blasts are particularly heavy the Rockefeller houses shake perceptibly. In some of the rooms plaster has been knocked from the walls.

The senior Rockefeller told a friend recently that the pleasure of living in his Pocantico home had been almost completely destroyed by the blasting. For this reason the Rockefellers have not spent as much time there this season as in their custom.

"If it were not for the splendid golf links I have there," Mr. Rockefeller is quoted as saying, "we would close up the place until a stop was put to the terrible work in progress on the other side of the river. I never was a nervous man, but those terrific blasts rather set me on edge. It is a shame that they are not stopped at once."

CITY GAINS OF A THOUSAND PEOPLE A DAY.



According to the New Year's custom, Father Knickerbocker has been taking account of stock and finds occasion to congratulate himself that in 1906 his City of Gotham has broken all records for growth. Its total increase in population has been 375,000, or more than 1,000 new inhabitants for every day in the year.

The floating population—visitors and others whose stay is temporary, whose homes are the hotels and lodging-houses and whose presence gives the air of bustle and rapid life to the shopping district and the Great White Way—is estimated at 350,000 to 200,000. To the city and its suburbs during the year has come an entrance of $900,000,000 in real estate values—a trifle, to be sure, but nearly three times the property valuation of the entire state of Nevada in 1904, nearly equal to that of Arizona and Wyoming combined, far greater than that of New Mexico, Idaho or Utah, and about equal to the entire property valuation of South Dakota in that year.

For the five years work on rapid transit routes the total will have been $300,000,000, and the work under way will cost $1,000,000,000 by the time it is completed. Just to keep in touch with things the old genuttleman in the powdered wig has broken another record—that for telephone installations. Within a radius of about 35 miles of the city hall there are now in service 385,000 telephones, so that New York has in service more phones than London and the ten other largest cities of Great Britain combined; more than France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland combined, and more than are to be found in the 20 largest cities in Germany. New installations in the territory in and near New York for the year numbered 67,000, or nearly 200 a day.

HEIRESS CHOOSES TO BE BACHELOR MAID.



Miss Alice Lewisohn, the daughter of the late Leonard Lewisohn and heiress to $2,000,000, is the latest of New York's rich young women to join the bachelor maid class. Miss Lewisohn has rented the house at No. 46 West Thirty-second street, and it is understood she is to make it her home.

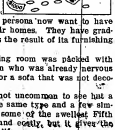
The young woman has shown an independence that is characteristic of her family, and her present move to set up an establishment of her own, is no surprise to those who are acquainted with her.

It was Miss Lewisohn who became part backer of the recent production of Browning's "Pippa Passes" at the Majestic theater. This did not become known at the time. Under the name of Leonora Leigh she appeared in the cast, playing the role of Phene. She was recognized by many of her society friends in the front of the house and then the story became public.

Miss Lewisohn hastened to deny the report that she had any intention of following the stage. She explained that she had appeared in amateur theatricals several times and welcomed the opportunity offered by Mrs. L. Moyne to play Phene, as she always had been interested in the study of Browning.

Miss Lewisohn is a sister of Jesse, Fred and Adolph Lewisohn. She is about 23 years old and the idol of her three brothers. She has devoted a great deal of her time to settlement work on the East side.

SIMPLICITY IN HOMES IS NOW THE STYLE.



Simplicity in the decoration of homes is now the fashionable fashion and when one enters the mansion of a nabob in anticipation of feasting his eyes upon rare tapestries and beautifully carved and upholstered furniture and wondrous works of art he is usually doomed to disappointment. The present fad for having rooms so bare and empty that they look almost unfurnished is a physical result brought about by a condition that has manifested itself before in different forms.

Bathrobes are nervous, hurried and crowded; and for that reason they have finally realized the importance of having their homes as restful in effect and as homelike as possible. Less than a decade ago the average New York millionaire's home was an institution to look at more than a place in which to dwell in comfort. These same persons now want to have a feeling of repose, at least when they get to their homes. They have gradually learned that the restful influence of a room is the result of its furnishing and decoration.

Ten years ago the average New York drawing room was packed with furniture and bric-a-brac such as to make a person who was already nervous more fidgety. At that time there was not a chair or a sofa that was not decorated with either a flinger or a draper.

Now these fussy rooms have gone and it is not uncommon to see but a half-dozen mission chairs, a buffet and table of the same type and a few simple decorations to match in the dining-rooms of some of the swellest Fifth Avenue homes. Of course, the furniture is rich and costly, but it gives the rooms that sweet charm suggestive of the simple life.

TRAIN BURIED TEN DAYS IN THE SNOW

REACHES ST. PAUL AFTER A SEVERE EXPERIENCE IN THE DRIFTS.

New Blockades Feared—Farmers in North Dakota Are Suffering—New York City Is Trying Day With Heavy Snow Storm.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—After being delayed for ten days in Montana and North Dakota, the Great Northern train No. 4, from Seattle, finally arrived in St. Paul Thursday afternoon. The coaches were literally covered with ice and snow and the train crew showed the results of days of unceasing toil. The passengers appeared none the worse for their detention, as they had been well cared for by the railroad company.

Now that the great blockade in Montana, near Cutbank, is opened there is danger of another blockade in North Dakota. It has been snowing for the last 24 hours to such an extent that the drifts are piling over the rotary plows, and if weather conditions do not give relief, there is likely to be a worse blockade on the Great Northern system.

The Canadian Pacific road is still completely paralyzed and is temporarily out of business in the west. This road, being so far north of the other two roads, receives the full effect of the blizzards and communication is completely cut off.

Distress in North Dakota.

Reports still continue to come in from the snow-bound districts of North Dakota and each tells of the severe conditions in that section. The farmers, perhaps, are suffering more than any one elen from the climatic conditions, which they say are the worst which have existed for very many years, and they are much worried over the fact that they are unable to ship their cattle to markets.

At Cando things have become quite serious and supplies of certain necessities have long since been exhausted. Mails have not been received for more than a week and plans are being formulated for the carrying of mail to the main line of the railroad by means of teams.

From Hope, N. D., comes word that not in ten years has the residents of that section been compelled to contend with such severe weather as has prevailed during the past four days The residents along the Aneta branch of the Great Northern have had keen cause for alarm, and when the bread supply in the restaurants gave out a week ago, anxious faces were seen on all sides.

Snow Worries Gotham.

New York, Jan. 18.—A six inch snow storm visited New York Thursday, affording it the first genuine touch of wintry weather. But the effects of the storm were felt in more or less degree all day, but with those hands long bound and caught and held prisoners in slowly moving cars, with traffic on the two hundred miles by delayed, the real seriousness of the situation did not develop until the rush hours at night. Thousands of commuters homeward bound to points in New Jersey and States lieand were subjected to delays of several hours, which were compelled to feel their way from shore to shore. Many hotels reported overflows of guests from suburban places who could not get home. The telephone service to out of town points was badly crippled.

The city was totally unprepared for the sudden transition from spring to arctic winter and much suffering among the poor is the result.

MERGER OF FREIGHT LINES.

Many Concerns Soon to Be Operated Under One Head.

Milwaukee, Jan. 19.—The most important mail by far the most sweeping consolidation of freight lines of the great railway systems and combinations of the country that has been brought about in years is booked to be unit within a short time by the Vanderbilt system. The plans, it is learned, are now practically matured.

The plan is the absolute consolidation of nil of the "fast freight" lines and "dispatch" lines which have for years been operated under the general Vanderbilt system, and will place all the lines under one corporation—the Merchants' Dispatch company.

REFORM SCHOOL ATTACKED.

Charity Board Moves to Annul Charter of Peoria Institution.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—The state board of public charities Thursday adopted the report of the committee appointed to investigate the state industrial school for girls at Peoria, to the effect that the home was badly mismanaged and that cruelties were practiced on the part of the superintendent, and that inmates were insufficiently fed and lodged. The board directed State's Attorney Scholes, of Peoria county, to proceed in the courts of that county to annul the charter of the institution.

Laurits' Slayer an Aristocrat.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—Consternation has been caused in governmental circles by the discovery that the assassin of Gen. von Der Launitz, late prefect of police, was the son of a prominent personage connected with the government and a member of an aristocratic family.

OHIO FLOOD IS SERIOUS

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS ARE RENDERED HOMELESS.

Relief Measures Taken by Cincinnati Authorities—Shawneetown, Ill., Is Not Much Alarmed.

Cincinnati, Jan. 18.—With the river flood n reality in a region extending a distance of more than 400 miles, thousands of peoples are suffering for the necessities of life and thousands more are homeless. All indications point to n stage of at least 65 feet in this city, making this the greatest flood since that of February, 1884.

The city authorities Thursday afternoon begun to care for the persons who have been made homeless or are otherwise suffering. Mayor Dempsey and Chief of Police Millikin inspected all flooded sections of the city and the mayor will at once draw on the $10,000 emergency fund for the relief of sufferers by flood. All school buildings and churches in the East end have been opened as temporary homes for the persons who own homes and whose homes have been invaded by the river.

The street car lines in both the East and West ends and in the suburbs on both sides of the river have been crippled.

About 2,000 people on n hill known as Turkey Ridge in the East end have been isolated by the flood, which cut them off from the mainland. Many of them were removed by the police to places of greater safety Thursday.

In Newport, Ky., the flood area covers eight blocks and 300 families have been compelled to vacate their homes. Much damage is being done in Covington to residences and business houses along the river front. Traffic generally in the river district on both sides of the river has been suspended.

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—At eight o'clock Friday night the Ohio river registered 61 feet and was rising at the rate of one-tenth per hour.

Shawneetown, Ill., Jan. 19.—The flood situation in Shawneetown Friday night was somewhat threatening, but not alarming. The gauge showed 44 feet, and indications were that it would reach 50 feet, which is the danger line. The levee around Shawneetown has been thoroughly inspected by experts and found to be in excellent shape and it will, it is believed, stand all the water that comes during this rise. Rain water has covered the extremely low parts of town, and a few families have had to move out, but in this matter is far from serious.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 19.—At ten o'clock Friday night the water in the Monongahela river reached a stage of 21 feet nine inches and was stationary. Reports from up river points are that the water is falling.

D. P. DYER, JR., ACQUITTED.

St. Louis Subtreasury Teller Not Guilty of Embezzlement.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—David P. Dyer, Jr., son of the United States district attorney, and a teller in the local subtreasury, was acquitted by a jury in the United States district court Friday night on a charge of having embezzled $61,000 of government funds. The jury was out five hours and the verdict was greeted with cheers, the courtroom being nearly filled with friends of the Dyer family and federal employes.

Dyer's defense was that, while admitting that his books showed a shortage of the amount stated in the indictment and that he had falsified the records to cover the discrepancy, he had no knowledge of how the shortage occurred and had refrained from reporting it in the hope that he could find and correct the mistakes.

DISTURBANCES IN SICILY.

Mt. Etna More Active and Slight Earthquakes Felt.

Catania, Sicily, Jan. 17.—The earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, was followed by increased activity of Mt. Etna, and slight earthquakes in the Medonian mountains. Prof. Ricke, director of the Etna observatory, says that either the fire openings inside the crater, which were discovered in 1832, have increased in size, or that eruptions are occurring inside the crater, as from the south side nothing but smoke and a reflection of fire can be seen.

Vesuvius, reports Prof. Matteucci, director of the observatory at Mt. Vesuvius, reports increased agitation of this volcano coincident with the Kingston earthquake.

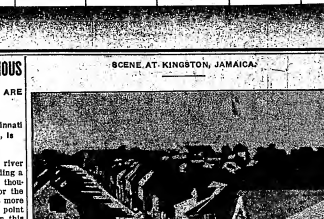
Big Gift for Poor Children.

Boston, Jan. 16.—The will of the late Charles F. Farrington, a merchant of this city, leaves $200,000 to be used to establish a memorial for the testator's father and mother, and is to be devoted to the benefit of children of all classes. The fund will be parceled out from time to time by Boston's poor children and free country trips and other diversions for small children then are to be given. circumstances that those things are denied them.

Landslide Destroys Gas Mains.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 17.—Landslides along Elk river destroyed gas mains, and Charleston may be without gas for three days. Every industry is paralyzed, street cars and newspapers suspended, and people are hungry and cold. Because no printing can be done, the legislature will probably adjourn. The coal and coke railway tracks are covered with a huge slide for almost a mile eight miles above here.

SCENE AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA



View of One of the Principal Streets Was Caused by the Earthquake Section.

Leading to Harbor. Great Damage and Fire Which Followed in This

NO AMERICANS ARE KILLED IN QUAKE

HAVANA CABLE AGENT GIVES LATEST INFORMATION FROM JAMAICA.

Dead Mostly Negroes—Governor Sending Survivors Into Country—England Grateful, to Evans—More Details Direct From Kingston.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 19.—The streets of this city are pickeled with American guards. Admiral Evans at the request of the British authorities landed a force of marines from the battleships Missouri and Indiana!

Six hundred bodies have been recovered and more are being constantly found.

Dynamite is being employed to clear away the debris of shattered buildings.

No Americans Killed.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The state department was furnished Friday with copies of cabled reports that the Western Union has received from its agent in Havana regarding the Kingston earthquake. In one of these reports it was stated that the latest information from Kingston was that no American was killed or seriously injured up to seven o'clock January 17.

The report further stated that it was estimated that the number of dead would reach 1,000. These reports were furnished the state department by President Clowry of the Western Union, upon its request for a statement of the situation. The department being unable to secure speedy transmission for its own dispatches and being overwhelmed by inquiries from persons in this country as to the safety of their friends in Jamaica.

The first cablegram is in part as follows:

"Havana, Jan 18.—Robert C. Clowry, President, New York—Cable ship Henry Holmes left St. Thomas for Jamaica with operators and instruments, also medical supplies. Reports from Kingston state one operator missing and one injured.

"Latest information from Kingston reports an American killed or injured up to seven p. m. January 17. Impossible to touch charred remains, found in bad state of decomposition, necessitating cremating some of them. Estimated dead will reach 1,000, mostly negroes. Residential section totally destroyed, none escaped without damage. Gov. Swettenham gradually relieving congestion, ordering people into country, where water supply is sufficient to meet all needs and preventing outbreak of contagious disease which generally follows such disasters. West India regiment stationed at Kingston suffered many casualties. Varona, Manager Havana Telegraph Office."

Some Vivid Descriptions.

London, Jan. 19.—The partial restoration of communication is bringing a number of belated dispatches to hand from which give additional details of the calamity. The city is described as "rocking like a ship in a choppy sea during the quake, and when the fire started the scene became hellish."

The only wharves left are those of the Hamburg-American, the Direct Mail and the Royal Mail Steamship companies. All the lumber yards and stocks have ben destroyed.

Many painful sights were witnessed as rescues were being made, and when dead bodies were being extricated from the ruins. A number of negroes trying to escape through open windows, became jammed therein by falling timbers and were either killed outright nr burned to death.

Bodies of the dead are being transported by lighter across the harbor to the Palisades and buried well away from the city. .

Many Flee to Ships.

Immediately after the first shock there was a mad rush of refugees in the sea front, and 700 persons were rescued by being taken on board vessels in the harbor.

Since the fateful Monday the visitors to Jamaica have been leaving the island as fast as they are able to secure passage. This thinning out of the population tends to relieve the anxiety of the authorities by reducing the number of mouths to feed.

Among others killed are Dr. Savage, a prominent medical man and a councillor of the city of Birmingham, Eng.; Mr. Machado, a tobacco exporter, and Isaac S. Brandon, a merchant.

Grateful to Admiral Evans.

The Daily Mail and other newspapers pay a tribute of gratitude to the splendid and prompt help given by Admiral Evans at Kingston, and the Mail asks regretfully why there was not a British warship at hand to render this service. "

A number of colonists interested in the West Indies met in London Friday and decided to ask the government to grant a loan to rebuild Kingston on a safer site. The Mail, supporting this idea, urges the government to accompany the offer of a loan by a commission from the Imperial grant that is not to be repaid.

More Details of Disaster.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 19.—The awful devastation caused by the earthquake becomes more apparent as time passes.

Without warning the earth began to shake and tremble at; 3:20 Monday afternoon. The shocks, which came from the westward, lasted exactly 36 seconds. The whole city rocked like a ship in a choppy sea, and buildings reeled and fell eastward. A dense cloud of dust rose and enveloped Kingston in a semidarkness. The shocks were most destructive along the harbor front, where entire streets were leveled. Crowds of frightened, shrieking people streamed northwards towards the race course, hundreds with heads and bodies cut and bruised, covered with blood. Those who escaped with slight injury reported that large numbers of persons were buried under the fallen stores and tenements.

Flames Spread Rapidly.

As the dust lifted pillars of smoke arose in Harbor street, near the parish church, and shortly afterwards flames shot into the sky. It was then perceived that fire would complete the work of the earthquake. In half an hour the flames were leaping from block to block in the business sections. The fire department was useless. Lack of water, following upon the indequate supply of water, the earthquake having broken the mains, apparently a northerly breeze blowing at the time, which confined the conflagration to the south portion of the city, and the absolute panic that and ultimately spent its force Tuesday forenoon.

The buildings in the upper portion of the city were unhabitable and the residents sought refuge in the public parks and in lawns adjoinin the wrecked houses. It was a pitiable sight. Thousands of persons were homeless and hundreds were enduring agony from broken heads and limbs under the open sky. The city doctors were busy all night, amputating limbs and dressing wounds. The worst cases were taken to the general hospital, where the staff doctors attended to them, but many expired before morning.

Hundreds of Bodies Recovered.

The work of rescuing the entombed people was continued Tuesday and Wednesday and fully 400 corpses were recovered, but many more were hurt to ashes in the fire. Attempts at burying were made by the rabble, but the military guards stationed at the principal corners succeeded in restoring order.

Ecorts, as this dispatch is filed, are being made by the troops to clear away the debris from the streets, but the laborers are afraid of the ruins and are further shocks and consequently slow progress is being made.

On Monday night 15 distinct shocks were felt. On Tuesday there were 20 shocks and on Wednesday there were ten.

Refugees at Santiago.

Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 19. — The steamer Tomas Brooks has arrived here from Kingston with 17 refugees. They paint a horrible picture of the catastrophe and confirm the reports of the destruction of the principal buildings. The pilots in ant dare in enter the harbor owing to the changes in the channel.

The Machado cigar factory, in which many persons were at work, crumbled and 120 of these were killed.

Relief supplies are greatly needed at Kingston.

MOVE ANNOYING FOR REPUBLICANS

THEY MUST VOTE DOWN THE BLACKBURN AMENDMENT ON BROWNSVILLE.

Its Author Stubborn—Determined to Force the Issue—Lumber Trust Attacked—House Votes for Higher Salaries for Congressmen.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In the absence of Senator Aldrich, Senator Crane took charge of the forces in the senate Friday in opposition to the Blackburn amendment to the Foraker Brownsville resolution, and by two o'clock he had succeeded in inspiring more confidence than had been felt earlier in the day. He then announced his opinion that a vote would be reached on Monday and that the Blackburn provision would be laid on the table by a practically unanimous Republican vote.

When asked for his version of the situation Senator Blackburn, the author of the amendment, said that he was "standing pat."

Blackburn is Determined.

"I mean to force the issue as far as I can," he said, "and I do not believe that a fighting man like the president of the United States will oppose an amendment like mine, which is in line with his own course and conviction." He said he had been importuned by the Republicans to withdraw the amendment, but that he had declined to do so because he believed that the president was entitled to this declaration of faith and right, and he stated that if the Republicans should vote it down the consequences must be upon their shoulders. He declared that the amendment is an abstract declaration and that it is entirely disconnected with the Brownsville affair.

He repeated his conviction that a practically unanimous Democratic vote would be cast for the amendment, but expressed doubt as to whether a vote would be secured Monday.

Gets After Lumber Trust.

The senate Friday agreed to a resolution directing an investigation of the "lumber trust," and passed a bill increasing the artillery corps of the army.

An address was made by Senator Whyte, of Maryland, in protest against my encroachment by the federal government in the powers of the states.

Senator Kittredge spoke regarding the "lumber trust," declaring there was a combination in the country controlling the lumber industry and detailing its methods.

House for Higher Salaries.

By a ruling vote of 133 to 92 the house adopted an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was taken from the speaker's table with senate amendments, increasing the salary of the vice president, the speaker and the members of the cabinet to $12,000 per annum; the senators and representatives, delegates from territories and the resident commissioner from Porto Rico to $7,500 per year, the increases to take effect March 4, 1907.

Effort was made to have a roll call, but only 34 members arose, which was not a sufficient number, and the house was relieved of the necessity of going on record.

An urgent deficiency bill was passed carrying a total of $344,650.

End of Debate in Sight.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senate leaders Wednesday night regarded the end of the Brownsville discussion as in sight and it was confidently expected that a compromise resolution offered by Senator Foraker just before the close of Wednesday's session will be adopted. Senator Foraker had the floor to make what he expressed the hope would be the concluding speech on the subject. He will proceed immediately after morning business Thursday unless interfered with by the special order of the day, which is the delivery of eulogies on the life of the late Senator Isle of Tennessee.

Whether he speaks Thursday or Friday, he expected that he can will soon follow, although it is possible that other brief speeches may be made before the end is reached.

Forsker's New Resolution.

While on the floor Mr. Foraker offered a substitute for all of his previous resolutions on the Brownsville affair as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on military affairs is hereby authorized and directed by subcommittee or otherwise to take and have printed the testimony for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts with reference to or connected with the affray at Brownsville Texas, on the night of August 13, 1906. That committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths; to sit during the sessions of the senate, and if deemed advisable, at Brownsville or elsewhere; the expenses of the investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the senate."

Anti-Pass Law For Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 19.—The house Friday in committee of the whole voted to pass an anti-pass bill effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor. This action was taken after Representative McCracken had held up to the view of his colleagues an annual pass over the Oregon Short Line and had declared that it was sent to him unsolicited Thursday night.

HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.

Pe-ru-na for Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip.



Peruna is a household friend in more than a million homes. This number is increasing every day. Peruna has become a household word all over the English speaking world. It is an old tried remedy for all catarrhal diseases of the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and female organs.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

BUILT OF FOSSIL BONES.

Queerest House in the World is in Wyoming

"The queerest house in the world," said a geologist, "is undoubtedly the famous Bone cabin of Wyoming, near the Medicine Bow river. This cabin's foundations are built of fossil bones.

"Bones of dinosaurs jaws of the molodocus, teeth of the brontosaurus, knuckles of the ichthyosaurus, vertebrae of the camarasaurus, chunks of the hesperosaurus, the ceteosaurus, the brachiosaurus, the stegosaurus, the the antelopelcoles or bird resting dinosaur—all entered into this wonderful cabin's foundations, making it the most curious home in the county edifice, not excepting the Pennsylvania capitol, in America.

"This hut was built by a Mexican sheep-herder, who had happened by chance on the grandest extinct animal bed in the world. This bed is 200 of about 50 yards square wherein lay in rich profusion the bones of all the animals of the reptile race. The heaviest and the lightest, the largest and the smallest, the most tranquil and the most ferocious lay side by side.

"The place was evidently ones a river bar, and the dead bodies that floated down the stream were here arrested, to lie for hundreds of thousands of years till a sheep-herder csms along, and, rooting among the bones as he sat as bowlder, set about the building of the world's queerest cabin."

Slightly Mixed.

A travelling salesman died suddenly in Pittsburg, Pa., and some of his friends telegraphed the undertaker an order to make a large wreath. Investigation showed that the telegram ordering the wreath read as follows:

"Rest in peace,' on both sides and if there is room we shall meet in heaven."

Judges on Their Dignity.

The ceremony of the United States supreme court judges marching from their robing room across the corridor to take their seats on the bench, which occurs at high noon every week day while the court is holding session, is always a matter of interest to the average visitor at the capitol. Every day there is a small crowd waiting to see the stately procession. The other day Justice Moody, as the youngest member of the august body, brought up the rear. A flicker of a smile appeared on his face as he noted the black-robed figures ahead of him, but it passed away instantly and he became as solemn and grave as the others.

Youthful Astronomer.

Robert H. Baker, formerly of the Amherst faculty, is assistant astronomer of the Allegheny observatory at the age of 23.

FLOOD OF BILLS ROLLS IN STEADILY

BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE SHOW GREAT ACTIVITY.

Resolutions to Probe Farm Machinery and Coal Combines Introduced in Both Houses — Presiding Officers Announce Committees.

St. Paul, Jan. 14.—Three measures aiming to collect a greater tax from the iron ore wealth within the state, were introduced at the legislative session tonight. Senator Victor L. Johnson presented one calling for a royalty of 50 cents a ton for 1907, and an addition of 4 cents a ton each succeeding year. H. O. Bjorke presented a bill in the house providing a tax of 5 cents for every long ton, based on reports of mining companies which must be filed, the income to be divided between the road and bridge fund and the drainage fund. A house bill by R. II. Jeffers of Bingham Lake, provides for a tax of 25 cents per long ton. There are two other important features; one provides for a new state officer, a mining tax commissioner, and the other is held out to tempt the establishment of a smelting works by giving a credit of 20 cents per ton for ore smelted within the state.

H. O. Bjorko of Lake Park presented a new bill for the licensing of dogs, $2 for males, $3 for a female and $1 reward for the killing of each unlicensed dog, the income to be created to go to an establishment of a state Pasteur institute.

C. M. Bendixon of Morgan introduced another anti-pass bill in the house. The bill follows the provisions of the federal anti-pass law, applying its sundicates to the state.

The house passed a resolution introduced by J. A. Gates of Kenyon, calling for the appointment of a committee of five to make an investigation of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce and the Duluth board of trade. The committee, yet to be named, is given power to subpoena witnesses and engage clerical help.

St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 15.—The overflow of today in both branches of the legislature was the announcement of the committee appointments by the presiding officers. Though both presiding officers have devoted weeks of time to preparing the committees, there is the usual amount of grumbling heard from disgruntled ones who did not get the most choice positions. In the house, Wells is made chairman of appropriations, Peterson of corporations; drainage, Wright; elections, Tighe; general legislation, Hugo; manufactures, Timberlake; railroads, Spooner; taxes Thayer; towns and counties, Rachie; judiciary, Hicks.

In the senate, Sundberg is chairman of drainage; Dunn of elections; Peterson, of finance; Wallace of legislative; Laybourn of insurance; Smith of taxes; Canfield of towns and counties.

The event of today's session in the house was the fight on the so-called Gates resolution, calling upon the governor for a special message on the subject of a temporary tax levy option. The republicans of the house held a caucus at noon and decided to tomorrow pass the resolution. Then Nolan introduced a resolution for an investigation of the lumber business throughout Minnesota and it was referred to the committee on rules. In the senate the same resolution was fathered by Senator E. E. Hanson. It was laid over.

Knut Knudson introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the Great Northern iron ore deal, on account of the chance of the Great Northern not permitting other roads to handle mineral lands. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Resolutions for the investigation of ore land matters, the taxation and their handling were passed in both houses. The one in the house was fathered by C. M. Bendixon, of Morgan; the one in the senate by Senator Morgan.

Eighteen bills put in appearance in the senate today. Most important were several by Senator Julius Cotler, of Scott county, calling for increases in salaries of state officials to the following figures: chief justice, $7,500; associate justices, each $7,000; governor, $7,500; secretary of state' $4,000; attorney general, $6,000; each assistant, $3,000.

A. G. Johnson, of St. Paul, introduced two bills in the house, one of which caused considerable talk. They fixed the price of illuminating gas at not to exceed 80 cents a thousand and street car fares at eight rides for a quarter.

St. Paul, Jan. 16—It was today put up to Gov. J. A. Johnson to commit himself on the subject of county option and liquor traffic in general. This is the result of the house passing the pending so-called Gates resolution. It went through today by a viva voce vote. A large number of people had gathered in the house galleries expecting a hot debate, but the republicans gave no time for objection by the democrats, and shot the resolution through today as soon as it came up. It is understood Gov. Johnson welcomes the resolution and will give a message strongly endorsing county option.

S. D. Moran of Slayton introduced a resolution in the house today to allow each member $200 for legislative expenses. The resolution received numerous seconds and it looked as though it was going to quickly slide through, but A. J. Rockne held it up for twenty-four hours by giving notice of debate.

O. B. Johnson of Lake Elizabeth, presented a memorial resolution protesting against the action of the internal revenue department at Washington on the ruling which makes industrial alcohol remain at a price which is out of reach for industrial purposes. A bill was introduced in the house by B. H. Timberlake and by Senators Dunn and E. Smith, both Minneapolis men, establishing a pension for firemen over fifty years of age and who have served 20 years, no pension to exceed $40 a month. A fund for this purpose is established in cities by a two per cent tax on fire insurances premiums in such cities being diverted from the state to the Firemen's Relief association.

The event of the senate session today was the introduction of a bill by Senator Thorpe of Willmar, providing for county option on the liquor license question. The bill was referred to the committee on temperance. Senator McGowan of Minneapolis followed it with a measure to prohibit corporations from contributing to political parties, committees or candidates, and another authorizing the public examiner at his discretion to make examinations of corporations to see that the law was not being violated.

Lieut. Gov. Eberhart announced on the part of the senate the appointment of two investigating committees, following the passage of two pending resolutions. The committee consisting of Senators Cook, Laybourn and V. L. Johnson, is for the investigation of mineral lands and taxes; the other, consisting of Senators Thorpe, Pugh, Wilherstine and Calhoun, is to investigate the grain business at Minneapolis and Duluth.

St. Paul, Jan. 17—An important bill put in an appearance in the legislature today when Senator P. Fitzpatrick, democrat, of Minneapolis introduced Senate File 78. The bill establishes the initiative and referendum relative to legislation. A petition of five per cent of the voters may propose any law, new or constitutional amendment desired, to be accepted or rejected at the polls the ensuing general election. Or, on a petition of a like number of voters, any legislation enacted by the legislature will be referred to the voters by the people. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee. Senators Eberhart and Swanson introduced bills to authorize the state board of control to establish stone crushers to be operated by convict labor, the crushed stone to be given to counties applying through their county commissioners, for the improvement of county roads. Senator F. L. Claggs, speaker of the house two years ago, presented a bill to create a new judicial district, the Nineteenth, composed of Lincoln, Lyon, Murray and Pipestone counties. Senator Thorpe introduced a measure to abolish private banks in cities, a duplicate of a bill he framed two years ago but which went down in the business buzzsaw in the senate.

In the house today, Wales of the town of Cloquet, introduced a bill, prompted by the investigation of the cause of railroad accidents, to compel the installation of safety devices on railroads where ever the state railroad commission may think such devices needed. Fred V. Burdorf entered a bill important to Northern Minnesota, to permit the town supervisors to construct and maintain drainage ditches. The ditches are to be constructed on petition of property owners of property to be benefited. J. D. Mapleton of Wahpeton, with a view to aiding voters to retain their health, has introduced a bill to prohibit political candidates from distributing cigars or intoxicating liquors.

Up to today, there have been introduced 118 bills in the legislature, 74 in the senate, 44 in the house. Two years ago on the same legislative day, the 6th, there were but 81 bills presented. At the last session the total number of bills was 1,434. At the increased ratio of the present session compared with the last, continues, the number of bills this session will reach 1,419.

Wm. H. Williams, state labor commissioner, has been investigating the employment of pages in the senate. He has found three boys under 16 years of age employed, which is in violation of the child labor law. The senate is going to patch the matter up by getting special consent therefor for the three boys in question during the three months of the session.

No State Printer Chosen.

St. Paul—The election of a state printer has been deferred until after April 1. The state printing commission had a session Jan. 19 but could not come to any decision and adjourned the meeting.

There are three candidates—A. N. Dare of Elk River, the present incumbent; J. T. Mannix of Minneapolis, a newspaper man of that city and representative in the legislature in the last session, and G. F. Wright, supervisor of the 1905 census and now employed by a Minneapolis printing firm.

On State Boards

St. Paul—Gov. Johnson has announced the appointment of R. E. Denfeld of Duluth as a member of the state high school board. He succeeds John M. Jordan of Minneapolis, who has been a member of the board for many years.

The governor also announced the appointment of Merrit C. Tifft of Long Prairie as a member of the state normal board. He succeeds W. S. Hammond of St. James, Mr. Hammond's term expires next spring and he did not seek reappointment.

TRAVELERS DIE IN WRECK AND FLAMES

FAST PASSENGER TRAIN CRASHES INTO FREIGHT AT FOWLER, INDIANA.

AT LEAST THIRTEEN PERSONS KILLED

Rail Disaster Occurs in Early Morning During a Fog—Fire Aids in Horror—Car of Officials Is Only One Saved.

Fowler, Ind., Jan. 21.—The most horrible railroad wreck of the year occurred on the Big Four railway a quarter of a mile east of this station at 2:15 Saturday morning. Queen City special No. 38, which left Chicago at 11:30 Friday night, running at the speed of 50 miles an hour, crashed head-on into a westbound freight and at least 13 lives were sacrificed. The leader of No. 38 in front of the day combination coach crashed into it and reduced it to splinters. The coach caught fire and a high wind from this southwest fanned the flames. Inside of half an hour many bodies were cremated.

Partial List of Victims.

A partial list of the dead follows: Higgender, E. J., Indianapolis; conductor of the passenger train. McGee, J., baggageman of the passenger train. Miser, Harry, fireman of freight train. Outcalt, Henry, Cincinnati; fireman of the passenger train. Shannon, John, 250 Potomac avenue, Chicago.

The injured, all of whom were taken to Kankakee, are: Barnes, C. L., Cincinnati, passenger; severe bruises. Cretos, M. A., New York city, an American, last man rescued from combination car wreck; scorched death from flames by same margin. Grid, Edward, Indianapolis, engineer of the freight train; badly cut and bruised. Harris, Walter B., Indianapolis, passenger in combination car; both feet mangled in wreckage. Laag, L. F., Omaha, Ill. Shock and leg injured; condition not serious; was in smoker in combination car. Link, T. W., Milkinga. Lynch, H. W., 236 Wabash avenue, Chicago; leg broken, head bruised, internal injuries; will probably recover. Tripp, E. W., Indianapolis engineer of passenger train; saved life by jumping; was nearly drowned in pool beside railway embankment; condition serious.

Dense Fog Cause of Wreck.

Owing to the dense fog the engineer of the Big Four flyer was unable to see the light on the semaphore, which directed him to stop, as a westbound freight had the right of way. The train dispatcher, knowing that the flyer would arrive at the station, had men from seeing the block signal, went outside and waved his lantern frantically and fired at least half a dozen shots from his revolver, but the trainmen went crashing by with their train and a moment later the crash came.

The firemen of both trains were killed instantly, but the engineers escaped by jumping. The report of the collision was heard all over town. Fire bells and whistles called the people to the aid of the injured.

Immediately following the crash the wreckage caught fire and the dead were burned before they could be extricated from the ruins. Ten feet of the burning cars was an inferno, and the would-be rescuers could not get near enough to help. The injured and some of the dead were taken to Kankakee, Ill., on the private car of Vice President Schaff, which was on the rails. Mrs. Schaff was in the private car, but was not injured.

Only Two Are Rescued.

One man who was pleading piteously for aid was pinned under a car seat. He was rescued when the flames were within six feet of him. Another man was thrown out of the window of the smoker into a ditch. These were the only two passengers rescued from the combination car.

The killed included one woman. All but could be seen at daybreak was the smoldering skeletons of human bodies and the wreckage of the combination and baggage cars. None of the passengers in the sleepers was killed.

Coroner Comley has taken charge and Prosecuting Attorney Hall will assist the coroner in making an investigation of the wreck.

Three Trainmen Killed.

Desoto, Kas., Jan. 21.—The locomotive drawing eastbound Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe freight train No. 26 exploded on a bridge near here Saturday morning. The bridge was demolished and the engine and its freight cars went into the creek. F. W. Bartell, engineer; W. W. Bendix, fireman, and H. E. Shaw, brakemn, of Argentine, Kas., were killed, their bodies being hurled under the wreckage.

Bad Wreck on the Santa Fe.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 4, eastbound, the Chicago Limited, from California, was wrecked Friday night at Hutchinson, Kan., the engineer killed and a number of passengers injured, according to a report that has just reached Topeka.

Queen Shows Mother Love.

London, Jan. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says that Queen Victoria of Spain wants to nurse her running baby herself, but that she will not be allowed to do so because it is contrary to Spanish etiquette. An English nurse has been engaged.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A box containing $6,500 in gold bullion was stolen at Barstow, Cal.

The chief of the rural administration of Kishinef, Russia, was killed by a schoolboy.

Mrs. Charles Grim was burned to death by a kerosene explosion at Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. Sylphia Earl was killed at Scofield, Utah, by a negro who then committed suicide.

The Northwestern Lumbermen's association reelected Ralph Burnside of Oshkosh, president.

A Great Northern passenger train reached St. Paul, Minn., after being buried in snowdrifts for ten days.

The hotel at Sefford, Ariz., was destroyed by fire and William Williams, one of the guests, was burned to death.

Joseph Koldobsker, an inmate of the state asylum at Norfolk, Neb., has appealed to the emperor of Germany to secure his release.

Alec Balcoce, a Bulgarian miner, killed his wife with a hatchet in Negaunee, aged 15 years, and then committed suicide at Iberton, O.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson resigned the presidency of the First National bank of Traer, Ia., which he has held for ten years.

George Poole, a leading merchant of Taunton, Mass., and head of the Taunton Silver company, was shot and killed by his son, Howard M. Poole.

Many secretary of the treasury has selected for the site of the new post office building in Pittsburg the property on the corner of Fifteenth and Penn avenue.

The suit of Turkey conferred upon Mrs. McCormick, wife of the American ambassador to France, the grand cordon of the imperial order of Nichan-el-Medjidieh.

Beneficial results are being obtained at the leper settlement at Molokai, Hawaii, through the use of a preparation of eucalyptus oil for the treatment of leprosy.

C. H. Grubb, of Macon, Mo., and P. E. Robinson, of Quincy, Ill., were employed as linemen on the Burlington railway, were struck by train No. 13, Hamilton, Ill. Grubb escaped.

Mayor McClellan of New York gave notice that he will ask that Attorney General Jackson be punished for contempt of court in permitting the quo warranto proceedings in behalf of Hearst.

The Bank of Midville, Ga., was dynamited by three robbers, but as the blast failed to wreck the safe no money was taken. Cashier C. W. Powers was seriously wounded by the robbers.

The Philippines government demanded payment of the Standard Oil company of $125,000, and during 1906 $61 brought into the Philippine islands prior to 1901 upon which the proper taxes were not paid.

The Ohio state board of pardons voted unanimously to reject the application for executive clemency in the case of Frank Hale, sentenced to life imprisonment of the death sentence imposed upon Frank Castor, who killed Policeman Sands.

Senor Coronodo and members of his staff in Havana have been challenged to duels because of the publication by Senor Coronado's paper, Discusion, of a police raid on a cock fight at Mariano, Cuba, Sunday.

Congress will be asked by President Roosevelt to give the interstate commerce commission increased powers to enable that body to meet such emergencies as that now existing with regard to the car shortage question.

About 1,000 feet of the Franklin tunnel on the main line of the Santa Fe road in Needle's pass, near the line following the burning out of the timbers by fire which is supposed to have been started from the sparks of a locomotive.

The federal grand jury at Chicago presented its report on the packing meat of John R. Walsh, the indictment covering 182 different counts, chief of which is the alleged misapplication of funds of the Chicago National oank.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	Jan. 19.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$5 00	@ 6 75
Texas steers	3 75	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 90	@ 5 20
Minn. Bakers	4 40	@ 4 60
WHEAT—	78	@78¾
CORN—No. 2	66½	@66¾
OATS—No. 2	52½	@53
RYE—No. 1 Western	76	@77
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 31
EGGS	27	@ 32
CHEESE	14½	@15
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 00	@ 7 35
Common to Good Steers	4 25	@ 5 90
Cattle and Feeders	3 25	@ 4 90
Bulls, Common to Good	2 25	@ 4 00
Calves	4 75	@ 7 50
HOGS—Light Mixed	5 60	@ 5 80
Heavy Packing	5 60	@ 5 80
Mixed Packers	5 60	@ 5 80
SHEEP—Sheep	5 25	@ 6 50
Yearlings	6 00	@ 7 00
LIVE POULTRY	10	@ 11
EGGS—Fresh	25	@ 26
POTATOES (bu.)	50	@ 65
WHEAT—May	74½	@74¾
July	76¾	@76¾
CORN—May	47½	@47¾
July	47¾	@48
OATS—May	37¾	@38
July	36	@36¼
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Northern	$ 79	@ 80
May	76¼	@76¾
July	76¾	@77¼
Oats, Standard	37	@37¾
No. 3 White	36	@36¾
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$ 71½	@ 71¾
July	71½	@72
Corn, May	44¾	@45
Oats, No. 2 White	37	@37½
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Best Steers	$5 75	@ 6 75
Texas Steers	3 75	@ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	5 55	@ 5 80
Butchers	5 55	@ 5 80
SHEEP—Natives	5 00	@ 5 50
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ 6 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@ 4 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy	5 60	@ 5 80
SHEEP—Wethers	5 00	@ 5 75

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Re-elected.

The board of managers of the Minnesota Agricultural Society have re-elected E. W. Randall secretary for the year 1907. This will be Mr. Randall's thirteenth year in charge of the state fair, which has been a continuous success under his direction. E. L. Matteson, cashier of the Swedish-American National Bank of Minneapolis, was chosen treasurer, vice F. J. Wilcox of Northfield, who has served in the capacity for many years, and who retires with the respect and regard of the entire board.

Practically the same list of superintendents and committees as in 1906 was announced by President C. C. Cosgrove. Col. W. M. Liggett remains in charge of the cattle division which he has managed for 16 years; G. W. Patterson is superintendent of horses; J. M. Underwood, of agriculture and horticulture; B. F. Nelson of the exposition and woman's buildings and C. M. Griggs of the amusements. Wm. B. Lee will manage the manufactures and farm machinery division.

Although this year's fair will not open for nearly nine months, a very large list of amusement attractions was laid before the board and the fair will be able, it is said from the best that the country affords. The needs for several new buildings were discussed at some length and various requests for changes in the premium offers were received, but action on all these matters were deferred—except that the market gardeners secured a raise in the amount of their premium offers and the board voted to renew the offers for cattle in carload lots made last year with much satisfaction to the breeders and cattle men.

A New Campus.

Hamline—According to R. B. Johnson's estimate, $600,000 will be the net cost of the new campus extension fund. This is the strongest effort of the alumni and friends of the University of Minnesota.

The proposed tracts include seventeen blocks south of the present campus, and extending south of the campus along University avenue. Mr. Johnson estimates that the property south of the campus, not including the buildings, would cost $211,000; for that on the north, $140,000, making a total of $351,000 for land alone.

On this property there are 208 houses, which, it is thought, could be purchased for an average of $2,500 each, or $520,000 in all, bringing the total cost of the houses up to $813,000, and the total cost of both land and buildings to $1,000,000.

Important Decision.

St. Paul—A decision of great importance to the fishes and fish commission was handed down in the supreme court in the case of the state against Tower and Lawler complaint in which the right of the state to prohibit the running of fish through a certain inhibition the game and fish commission is engaged in gathering fish spawn therefrom.

Dockage.

St. Paul—Members of the legislature will be "docked" $5 for every day they are absent without excuse. This is the interesting feature of the revised statutes, a "woodchuck" which got away from the legislature two years ago, and is likely to create all sorts of trouble at this session. The discovery will cause a scramble for excuses, and the early repeal of the obnoxious section is predicted.

There was only one member absent on the opening day of the session, but Tuesday, Jan. 16, Wednesday, there were five senators and ten representatives absent without excuse, as shown by the journals of the two houses. Thursday, the third day, there were six senators and nineteen representatives recorded as absent without excuse.

Inheritance Tax.

Minneapolis—An amendment to the inheritance tax law by which the county treasurer would share in the fees is favored by State Auditor S. G. Iverson in his annual report to the legislature. He believes that if the county treasurer could assist in collecting the amount of the tax. He says:

"Up to Aug. 1, 1906, the sum of $155,-464.31 had been collected under the law. From Aug. 1, 1906 to the present time, Dec. 1, 1906, $93,367.96 has been collected. Several large estates are now being administered in the probate courts, which will add goodly sums to the state's revenue.

New Notes.

Washington—Fort Snelling will get about $76,000 for the rifle and artillery ranges and buildings, and for small buildings out of the military appropriation bill, which passed the house.

St. Paul—The delivery of mail will be installed as soon as houses and business places are properly numbered. The city has purchased a new rural cruiser for use in the meadamizing. Duluth, Minneapolis, Northern engines are hauling Great Northern freight train on the Mesaba division.

Minneapolis—The first local company for the manufacture of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

St. Paul—The T. M. C. A. committees asctive $3,097.50 toward the additional $100,000 needed for the building fund.

Ft. Snelling—Two more soldiers are bitten by a stray dog.

Hamline—James J. Hill gives $50,000 to the Methodist colleges endowment fund.

Minneapolis—Dr. Ward recommends law to protect the state against disease.

St. Paul—The state senate employes three St. Paul school boys as pages, causing trouble.

St. Paul—A young man falls down a flight of stairs in the auditorium and fractures his skull.

Minneapolis—The cost of the proposed capitol approaches will amount to little to the individual taxpayer.

St. Paul—A bill will be presented to the legislature calling for a recount of the votes cast on the constitutional amendment.

Duluth—The Denn Arizona Copper company, authorized capital $5,000,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Faribault—W. R. Dickie, who was at one time a leading business man of this city, has gone insane and is an inmate of the county jail.

Faribault—The farmers of the town of Wheeling and merchants of the village of Nerstrand will build a farmers' elevator at that place.

Anoka—The Commercial club canvassing committee has thus far raised about $20,000 toward building a local street railway and have only begun their labors.

Rushford—When Mrs. Lars O. Bjerke went to the South Side Hotel at 239 Cedar avenue, Minneapolis, with her little daughter, to meet her husband, she found him there in bed, having through the head.

Jordan—Scheidt Bros.' saloon was burned early in the morning, causing a loss of $1,500. The origin of the fire is not known. The fire was discovered the flames were breaking through the roof and were beyond control.

Madison—The state game and fish commission has ordered all fishing houses removed from Madison, Fraser and several other lakes in this vicinity. On the other lakes houses are permitted where proper licenses are secured. He believes that the laws are being generally observed this winter.

Renville—Fire last night destroyed the creamery in this city. It was built in 1903 by C. O. Hemmingway was one of the best equipped plants in the county. The loss will amount to $6,000 and it is said there is no insurance. The creamery was owned by Carlson Bros. and Hemmingway. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Mankato—At a meeting of the county commissioners of the Fifth and Wasecca counties, it was decided to build a joint bridge on the county line, both counties to get bids and the lowest bidder in either county to get the contract. The counties will divide the cost between them.

Moorhead—John Holst, a machinist in the foundrymen here, met with a terrible death. He was engaged in repairing a rainy river steam boiler when it burst, covering him from head to foot with scalding steam. A number of men were in the room but no one was injured, but not seriously.

Mankato—The county of Blue Earth has commenced suit to recover revenue fund tied up in public ditch improvements, upon which the state issued a ten-year limit in making payments. The first of the dozen ditches that have been constructed has not yet been fully paid for.

Rochester—The Southeastern Minnesota Poultry Association has elected officers for the coming year, as follows: Frank Arthur Wilhelmy, vice president, W. Sherman of Red Wing; superintendent; John Robertson; secretary and treasurer, Carl Neitz; directors, Charles Elliott, Geo. Frank, A. Hayes, R. W. Waldron, and D. H. Williams.

St. Paul—The action brought by the attorney general to enforce the payment of a four per cent gross earnings tax for 1903 from the Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin railroad company and the Duluth and Northern Minnesota railroad company was up for hearing before Judge Hallam.

Duluth—The fact that the sleeves of his coat had frozen solidly to his back while he was endeavoring to cling to the trestle, Fredrik Swanberg, 1000, owes his life. He was rescued from a watery grave by Albert Anderson, engineer for the Gowan-Peyton-Stevens company, and T. Torkelson, barn boss for the Lumber Jack company, after he had lost consciousness and was temporarily suspended from the trestle by bitter cold and the icy waters of the ship.

Moorhead—John Holst, a machinist in the roundhouse here, met with a terrible death in the form of an accident. He was engaged in repairing a rainy flue in the boiler when it burst, covering him from head to foot with scalding steam. A companion who was assisting him also was burned, but not seriously. Immediately after the accident Holst was removed to the hospital, where it was found that his body was literally parboiled. He lived several hours, however, remaining conscious until his death.

St. Paul—Oswald Waber, a young man had a right arm drawn into a circular saw, the jagged teeth cutting through the muscles of the forearm and severing one of the bones. Several splinters of bone had to be removed from the wound, but the doctors believe they can save Waber's arm.

Mankato—Frederick Deef was arraigned on a warrant charging him with assault in the first degree upon Henry Potz, and his hearing was set for Jan. 28.

Ft. Snelling—Hereafter soldiers who wish to keep pet dogs at the post must make application to the adjutant to do so.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We are pleased to note, that President Roosevelt has been called down on reform spelling. We claim the honor of being the originator of reform spelling, and it began to look to us if the president was trying to steal our thunder.

Three bills providing for a 2 cent passenger fare in the State of Minnesota were introduced in the house of representatives last week. All of them provide for a straight 2 cent a fare. The only difference in the bills is the time they go into effect and the penalties provided for violation of their terms. We hope that the bill that goes into effect first will be the one to pass.—Thief River News.

The papers of the state are making much of John R. Rockefeller returning his legislative railroad pass, but the St. Cloud Times says: "Who can be added to the roll of honor."

And the Herald echoes "Who?"—Duluth Herald.

The sixty first legislative district the largest district in territory and population in the state—has a senator that returned his railroad pass, and is now in St. Paul working for the best interests of the people in all matters. We refer to Hon. A. L. Heron, of Ada.—Thief River Falls News.

This is the kind of people we feel proud of, and we have them, if we only look them

As was expected, by a considerable had any appearance it county seat scraps, hisoner the Supreme Court handed down a lengthy, and a carefully consid ered opinion, (opinion is his honor long suit), against Thief River Falls, on the county seat removal proposition. Now the only thing for Thief River Falls to do is to reverse the conditions, and hisoner will reverse his opinion, that's easy; and if you don't want to take our word for it, go and ask some lawyer to read you the decisions in the Columbia county seat case. It has been said that experience teaches a dear school attended by fools, and we are a graduate from that school, so far as County seat scraps goes, and we want to say to the people of Thief River Falls, (we mean the poor devil that goes down in his pocket to pay the expense) you must get a lawyer that has a stand in with hisoner the supreme court, if you expect to win

Philosophy of a Clown.

The late Charles Bliss, the famous star of the Dan Rice circus, was the original "human fly"—imputed his success to thoroughness. "Don't attempt a new trick," he said one day, "till you are thoroughly master of it. The only way to succeed is to be so thorough in everything you undertake that failure is altogether an impossibility. If you are going, for instance, to be a stump speaker, if you are going to address a lot of farmers, don't talk farm unless you have studied it up. Don't be like a stump speaker I know who yelled at a crossroads meeting:

"He who puts his hand to the plow must not turn back!"

"Wot's he to do, then, when he gets to the end o' the furrer?" shouted a hired man in blue overalls."—Denver News.

All Stopped but Him.

Mrs. Hastymatch—I had a dozen responsible letters yours, all from answering mine you too. Mr. Hastymatch—They must have been. How did you manage to crawl out of it?

Is There A Combine?

Will the present legislature pass a reapportionment bill that will equalize representation in the legislature over the state on a basis of the population of today in stead of th at twenty years ago?

There are persistent rumors that what is known as the "senate combine" has decreed that there shall be none, and that the present apportionment shall stand for an indefinite period.

Whether the combine has really made this decision cannot be established by proof. If you ask any member of the combine whether it is so or not, he will promptly reply that there is no combine, and that if there is any such institution he knows nothing whatever about it

But, rumor says' and say repeatedly, there is a combine and that it has determined to oppose reapportionment at this time That would mean that there can be none until the legislature of 1911, four years hence, when the same situation will be presented as now; a senate elected for four years, and determined not to legislate itself out of office by making a reapportionment effective within its term. If the legislature of 1911, therefore, should make a reapportionment, and there is no more reason to expect that this one will act, it will not be effective until 1915 and that is eight year away.

In the meantime there will be three sessions of the legislature under the present apportionment and by that time, if present tendencies continue, about one-fourth of the population will be governing the remaining nine-tenths.—Duluth Herald

METEORIC BODIES.

Mineral Masses That Are Whirling Through Space.

The realms of space contain probably innumerable masses of solid iron or other minerals which are whirling along at an incalculable rate. Occasionally these masses come within a comparatively few miles of the earth's atmosphere, and then instead of crashing to the ground, carrying devestation in their paths, they suddenly become terribly hot and melt away into an incandescent gas. This is what is going on when we see what is wrongly called a "shooting star." Stars do not shoot. The sudden flash we see is the result of the friction between the meteoric body and our air. The former travels at such a rate as to generate an enormous heat. Occasionally, however, solid masses do not become completely vaporized, but fall to the earth with a great force. A stone fell in 1835 on the coast opposite Zanzibar. It was picked up by some children herding cattle, and all the tribe gathered to anoint it with oil and ornament it with stuffs and pearls as a true divinity come from heaven. The missionary warnings were unheeded. One day the werlike Massai attacked the tribe and slaughtered them, whereupon the survivors lost faith in their fetich and sold it to the Munich museum.

At Wold Newton, in Yorkshire, England, a meteorite fell over a century ago. Scientists were only then seriously considering such falls. On a Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, 1795, in misty weather during thunder and lightning, at a distance suddenly there come a noise like an explosion. A farm servant was so near that he was struck by stone of the earth thrown up by the stone as it plunged into the ground. It excavated a hole more than three feet in diameter and was found imbedded fast in the chalk rock.

This meteorite is about as big as a man's head and can be seen in the British museum. A swollen pear with enormous speed across the vault of the heavens. As the aerolite falls its speed is greatly reduced as it passes through the ever thickening atmospheric strata until finally it descends to the earth.

Not His Fault.

"James," asked the druggist sternly, "how did you come to lose that sale?"

"We didn't have what the lady wanted, sir."

"Why, you know we carry the most complete line of perfumery, knickknacks, stationery, toilet accessories and fancy articles in the city."

"Yes, sir, but it was medicine she wanted."—Grand Falls Tribune

Special Notice to Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM.

Will break an your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY

Singer Bros. | Rhoda Minn
Carl Jansen, | Kratka, Minn
Auguste Ruehnel Koehnel " "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bristad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lilly, " Minn
K K Moen Greenbush, " "
Winsor Mercantile Co. Winsor, "
Olof Berglund, " "
Martin Erlen, Winsor Minn
Jons B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espelven, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes, Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in my store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice For publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 25th 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN T. IVERSON, of Brunkeberg Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 837 made November 7th, 1903 for the N. E. ¼ Section 24 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W., and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on March 9th, 1907

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land viz:

Edward Iverson, John Markuson, Lars Tunnessgard, Lars Grinde, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Jan. 18th, 1907
Department of the Interior Land Office a Crookston Minn., January 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN GRIGNAN, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No 802 made November 1st, 1905 for the S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 43 W and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on March 4th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Nicholas Douglas, Alfred Rice, Charles Johnson, Clarence Douglas, all of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. Dec. 21, 1906.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 17th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that ERNEST JOHNSON of Red Lake Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1038 made December 22nd, 1904, for the S. W. ¼ Section 12, township 152 N. R. 42 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on January 29th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Erick Mouth, Peter Myrum, Gunderi, Asland, Target O. Langla, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty,

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

Not Too Cold For Him.

The unconscious humor of the English peasantry is shown in a story told by the London Tribune. A Lady Beautiful was calling on a devoted old couple with such creature comforts as the doctor said were suitable for the old man, who was dying and being tenderly nursed by his consort. Entering the cottage, she saw the old dame turning over the fire. "Ah, Susan," she said, "and how's John?"

"He be goan, mum; he be goan," muttered the old lady. "I doesn't reckon I can't say that for sartain sure, but he did seem a-gwine just now. But there, it's that mortal cold up there that I had to come down to warm my hands."

M. O. in Chicago as Dead as Caesar.

One of the most remarkable reversals of public opinion on record is that which has taken place in Chicago in the past year in the matter of municipal ownership and operation. The municipal ownership theory, which a little more than a year ago flourished here with so much vigor as to attract the attention of the entire civilized world, is now the deadest duck in the pond. Apparently nobody believes in it any longer. Certainly nobody ever talks any more about it.—Chicago Journal.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc., within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in New building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. Woop,
COUNTY SURVEYOR &
Civil Engineer.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 200 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 4th 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn., Dec. 29th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn., on February 5th 1907, viz:

John Pilpe.

H. E. No. 839, Red Lake series for the Lots 6, 7 and 8 ¾ N. E. ¼ Sec. 2 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Joseph Tegnds, Frank Zavoral, Martin Lundeb, of Erie Minn. George Wangsness, Ingebretsen, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 18, 1907
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Jan. 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, HERMAN SUNDANE, of Goodman Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 784, made October 30th, 1903, for the S. E. ¼ Section 35 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W and that said proof will be made before U.S. Browning, U.S. Commissioner for the district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn. on March 12th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Grignan, Joseph H. Wanstad of Goodman Minn. Harry Woodson, of Thief River Falls Minn, John Pilpe, of Highlandie, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

PROBATE. NOTICE.

Hearing for Hearing on final account and for Distribution

ESTATE OF ANTON W. SHOSTEN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF REDLAKE ss.

In the Matter of the Estate of Anton W. Shosten, Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Eva Shosten, Clifford Raymond Shosten Myrtle May Shosten, William Shosten, Pearl Agnes Shosten, Edith Irene Shosten, and Anton Earl Shosten, all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representatives of the above named decendant, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account as for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled;

THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, in the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Red Lake Falls, in the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of February 1907 at 10 o'clock A. M., why the petition should not be granted.

And it is ordered that notice thereof be given by publication of this order, as provided by law.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1907.

N. W. TERRELL,
(Seal) Judge of Probate.

Various Ways How Are You?

"How are you?" in German is "Wie befinden sie sich?" (How do you find yourself?) It is also "Wie gehts?"

The Dutch say "Hoe vaart gij?" (How do you fare?) The Italians ask, "Come state?" (How do you stand?) The French, "Comment vous portez-vous?" (How do you carry yourself?)

The Greeks ask what you are doing, the Chinese want to know if you enjoy your rice, and the Russians inquire how you are living.

The Arabs, a devout people, say, "God grant his favors to you." The Turks, no less devout, say, "Be under God's care."

A Wonderful Theory.

Gladys—I don't like this egg. Auntie. It's not good. Auntie—Nonsense, dear! It was only laid yesterday. Gladys—Well, then, it must have been laid by a last hen.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 25 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EVMAS GOODS

La Brie Ave, First Door south Ogemah Hotel

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR AT LOWEST PRICE.

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

Farm Feeds. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rice, From $1, to $6. for Mink, Give us before you sell.

John Radneckl, Prop.

IF YOU WNT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ.

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Still in the Future.

Cashier (coughing)—Pardon me, I do not catch your last name, Ethel (blushingly)—I haven't caught it yet myself.—Cleveland Leader.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $124.75 Up.

ORGANS $1.00 UP.

SEWING MACHINES $7.50

STOVES and RANGES $8.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of all kinds on easy terms.

SAFES and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

I am the largest manufacturers on the Pacific coast, capital and all and have the workshop to the trade. EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to responsible people in all parts of the U.S. No other advertiser will let you see the goods before you buy. Write for Catalogue.

Write for Information and Free Catalogue

THE ENGLISH GOOD CO.

Incorporated. Capital $1,000,000.

No. 3 Sansome St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

A Hard Road to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "crisis?"

Tommy—A turning point.

Teacher—Correct. Now write a sentence containing the word. After some hesitation Tommy wrote, "They came to a crisis in the road."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Don't forget the big Masquerade ball at Radney tomorrow night.

Even J. Sund made a pleasant afternoon call at this office today.

James Colman drove his ski team over from Huehnel yesterday.

Local news are rather scarce this week, only snow, snow, and a little more snow.

Mr. and Mrs. John Radnecki, of Radney were here on a business trip yesterday.

The Masqurade ball at Radney was prospered last saturday night, until tomorrow night, on account of the last Saturdays storm.

Mail Carrier Eddie Hyland got stalled in the big snow drifts yesterday morning as he had to unhitch his team and dig his sleigh out.

Read the bids for wood wanted. In an other colum, put in a bid and make a few dollars for your self and help the district to have wood for next wioters school.

P. Sullivan paid up the shares he subscribed to the Red Lake River Transportation Company, on Tuesday, and is now a paid up share holder.

It is reported, by the mail carrier from Plummer to Lillo, that there is a snow drift near Grit, so deep he can't get thron it to deliver the mail to that place. Who not order out the snow plow?

Walt McAndress and A. Ewe came to the rescue of our school yesterday, just in time to prevent a game of frieze out between the teacher and scholars. What stoped the game, a load of good dry wood.

How long since you paid your subscription to THE SUNBEAM? We need money at the present time and every dollar received on subscription will be duly appreciated. If possible, pay it now.

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods, and tack signs. Salary $85.00 per month; $3.00 per day for expenses. SANDERS CO., Department P, 16 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

'Tis said is no effort being made by the people living along the mail rout from Erie, to Thief River Falls to help breake roads for the mail, but they go to the post office on Skis, and kick, if mail carrier Olson, is not on time.

We have a large heating stove that claims a good share of our time, to keep supplied with wood now days. We hired a man to do this work a short time ago, but he could not chop fast enough to keep the stove hot, so he got discouraged and quit the job.

There will be a social at the High Landing school house, on Saturday evening, Feb ruary 2nd, for the benefit of our school library. The ladies will prepare a nice basket lunch, which will be distributed by a "shadow", so all you have to do is to bid in a shadow and you are sure to get a fine basket of lunch. Good music will be in attendance. Everyone are invited to attend.

The continual fall of snow that we are having will soon place this winter on record, as the equal of the winter of 1898, when the snow was five feet deep, on the level in northern Minnesota. The snow did not get five feet deep that winter until the month of February, so get your skis, for at least two feet more of snow on top of what we have now, can be expected next month.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Washington D. C.-Jan, 20,1907.

Register & Receiver,

Crookston Minn.

Homestead settlers in your district are granted leave of absence from their land for a period of three months from January eighteenth proviled that the period of actual absence shall not be deducted from the full time of residence required by law. Application for leave not necessary.

G. F. Pollock,
Acting Comm'r.

The fore going telegram has been received by this office.

R. J. MORRISON, Register.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar is a remedy that cures by removing the cause. Try a 25ct. bottle.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

BIDS FOR WOOD WANTED.

Bids for four ricords of oak wood, and four cords of green popular cord wood, to be delivered at the school house of District No. 87 Town of High Landing, will be received by the board of directors of said district, up to and including January 26th, 1907 at 2 o'clock P. M. Said wood to be delivered by March 15th.

W. G. HUNT, Clerk.



Persian Justice.

Professor Williams Jackson tells in his "Persia Past and Present" some stories illustrating character in the land of Omar Khayyam. One is of a man who, suffering from inflamed eyes, went to a horse doctor for treatment. The veterinary gave him some of the salve that he used on animals, and the man lost his eyesight. He then brought suit in court to recover damages. The judge, after weighing the evidence in the case, handed down his decision as follows: "There are no damages to be recovered. The man would never have gone to a veterinary if he had not been an ass!"

A Barrel Cello.

A new and unique musical instrument which gives forth melodious strains has been constructed by Frederick S. Hall of Malden, Mass. It is made out of a sugar barrel and is supposed to be a distant relative of the cello. One day Hall heard some small boys pounding on an empty hogshead



and noted the hollow and musical sound that was made by the young sters. He procured a sugar barrel and cello strings and rigged the latter on the side of the barrel. He began experimeats and after several weeks perfected an instrument that gives forth a tone of surprising sweetness.

A Wedding Gift.

A wedding gift of a curious stone that is to be found in Finland. It is a natural barometer and actually foretells probable changes in the weather. It is called a semakpin, and its peculiarity is that it turns black before approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white. Investigation has shown the stone to be a sort of fossil, mixed with clay, rock salt and niter. When the air is moist, the salt turns black; when the air is dry, the salt shows in white spots on the surface of the stone.

A Strong Face.

"Facial expression," said the thoughtful looking man, "is not confined to human beings by any means. For instance, some time ago I went to call on a friend of mine, who was lost at home. However, a dog of his was there. I looked at the dog a moment, and he returned my look. Then something in that dog's face seemed to take hold of me and simply root me to the spot. It was his teeth!"—Chicago News.



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This space never stands still. The history of this business makes one a unique story of progress. We are trying to make it BETTER AND BETTER EVERY DAY. We are thinking and planning every day how we can lessen the price of what you eat and wear, and still retain the quality. We don't want to quote a price that is only to catch you. We leave that to the other fellows. There are those things we sell for

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunseam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thrday's and Saturday's. Arrives on the same day's, at 1.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

European Jiu Jitsu.

A French teacher of boxing points out that an art of self defense approximately equivalent to jiu jitsu was known in Europe in the seventeenth century. Its principles are expounded in a work by one Nicolas Peters, published at Amsterdam in 1674 and bearing the lengthy explanatory title: "The art of wrestling and how one can protect oneself in all kinds of quarrels but may occur; how one can with agility and rapidity repel all unfair attacks and meet one's adversary with science." The work is illustrated. The author apparently anticipated many of the characteristic grips of the Japanese exponents of today.

An Island City.

Greater New York consists of forty-five islands. It might be called the Island City. Read the names of some of the larger: Manhattan Island, Long Island, Staten Island, Hart's Island, City Island, Riker's Island, North Brother Island, South Island, Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island, Ward's Island Berrian's Island, Governors Island, Barren Island and Coney Island. Many small ones in Jamaica bay have large names. One island island, Marble Hill, near Kingsbridge, has been made by the government channel cut through on the Harlem river improvements.

Usually Effective.

"Sometimes," said the merchant, "I feel like the poet who wanted a lodging some vast wilderness. I yearn for solitude and silence."

"Well," replied his friend sympathetically, "it's an expensive taste to gratify, but you might start in by taking your advertisement out of the newspapers."—Washington Star.

A Trifle Better.

Professor—Pray excuse me for keeping you waiting for a few minutes, gentlemen. Unfortunately I have come without the manuscript of my lecture, but I have sent my little boy for it. Little Boy (entering the hall)—Mother says she can't find the manuscript o' your lecture, but I've brought the box you hopped it from.

Awful Thought.

Molly—Papa, I wish you'd close the door of your room when gentlemen are calling on me. Your snores are something fearful. Dad—Well, it won't last long. Mollycharps not, but the night think it's breathing.

The Clever Nurse.

Grandmother—Why, nurse, whatever are you thinking of to bring so young an infant into the open air on so cold and windy a day as this? Nurse—But you surely do not think that so small a child understands differences in temperature?—Il Mondo Umoristico.

White Labor Did Not Tell.

A home missionary who visited Sing Sing prison took occasion to have a heart to heart talk with one of the convicts.

"Don't you know, my friend," said he, "that crime never brings success? It is only achieved by hard labor."

"I did six months of it at a stretch once, and I didn't come out no richer than I went in."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Why the Devil Has Cloven Hoofs.

Legends of the devil are quite common in Ireland, but the one which is most interesting and least known perhaps is that which tells why the prince of the infernal regions has split hoofs, like those of a cow beast. Moore alludes to the legend in his story of St. Kevin and Kathleen at Glendalough. In that story Moore makes St. Kevin throw his former inclover over the cliff in order to rid of her importunities, but the peasants of the Glenda lough district give the story a more poetical touch. They insist that it was not Kathleen that was thrown over the cliff, but that it was Satan, who had assumed the form of the lady in order to tempt the saint. The moment the prince of evil toppled over the edge of the yawning abyss he spread his bitlike wings and sailed away in safety, much to the surprise of the holy saint. Later on the devil again attempted to lay a snare for St. Kevin, but the saint managed to get the arch fiend on holy ground, where, of course, he was helpless. While the devil was in this helpless condition Kevin sawed off his legs and attached cows' hoofs to the stumps. Since that day Satan has been cloven footed and will be until the end of time.

Echoes and Architects.

"It is possible to build echoes," said an architect. "It is, indeed, easier to make than to destroy them. In the days when built their great temples and cathedrals with no thought of acoustics; hence when the preacher preached echoes rolled freely and dismally under the roof, down the rows of sculptured columns and round and round the nave. With wires strung here and with tapestries spread there, many of the echoes of the old world buildings have been obliterated. There are even experts—builders acquainted with the science of acoustics whose specialty is echoes' destruction. Sometimes their tasks are hard. Today an architect takes thought of the echo. He builds is constructed so as to overhear the intruder. And, knowing how to elude it, he knows how to weave it, also. I have frequently in having work put up summer houses so arranged rocks so as to create an echo there."—Exchange.

Flogging.

Flogging, in public and otherwise, is not of mediæval origin. In Japan ridiculous and not physical punishment was the means employed for the rectification of wrongdoing. [illegible] large flat sticks and the culprit was punished bich over the bare shoulders, by which means [illegible] scolds, with treacle on their consciences—but the whipping post belongs to the Tudor age. The Elizabethan political question was not by flogging girls for idleness on Sunday morning. But it was in the Hanoverian period that flogging was carried to excess. As late as 1834 six women were publicly flogged in Cheltenham, England, because they had been found [illegible]

The Revolver.

The revolver is of dubious service in war. Its only function there is as a cavalry weapon. Indeed, it is an evolution of the mediæval purpose to provide horse soldiers with a firearm. In he cavalry the weapon is effective only up to fifty yards. It has no value for hunting. The average man can do more execution on birds and beasts with a shotgun. The only purpose which the revolver serves is to kill another man, and even for that purpose its usefulness is overestimated.—New York Mail.

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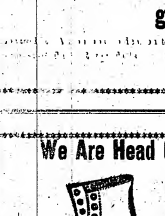
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SHOES,

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Flour & Feed Always On hand,

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SINGER BROS.

Rhoda, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Plight of a Playwright

By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

As Marcus Gilroy ran down the dark staircase he trod on a woman's gown. Obtaining no answer to his profuse expressions of apology he struck a match and found that he was alone.

He continued his course down the dirty, capricious stairs, past two desolate-looking landings, dimly lit by sickly wall-lamps, and passed out into the November fog.

He was glad it was foggy, for under its kindly shelter he could better dispose of a parcel unobserved. Its destination was the pawnshop. The pawnshop in question nestled offcloisterly up to a flaring saloon.

Gilroy untied his parcel and disclosed a dressing-case. The pawnbroker took out the articles one by one and examined the hall-marks.

"What do you want for it?" he inquired, with no show of interest.

"Twenty-five dollars," answered Gilroy promptly.

The pawnbroker burst into a harsh laugh. "I still give you ten dollors," he said.

Gilroy took the ten dollars.

A misty rain was falling when he found himself once more in the street. He turned up his coat-collar, buried his hands in his pockets, and strode angrily along the slippery pavement, past the flaring shops, past a third-rate music hall—then into a dismal street and through a covered passage into a still more dismal square which was the young man's present abode.

Gilroy mounted the endless stairs two at a time, not stopping till he gained his own door. Once inside, he lit his lamp and turned eyes of disgust on his wretched apartment. His bed, all unmade, stood in one corner under a window. An oil-stove standing in the fireplace was still ornamented with a frying-pan in which he had prepared his breakfast. The remains of a meal littered a table.

A church clock struck the hour of nine. Gilroy compared his watch, and then hurriedly cleared his table of crockery and eatables—then he opened a box of MMS and emptied it on to the table, got his ink, pens, and blotter from the dressing table, and sat down to write, mechanically filling a pipe as he did so. He had scarcely put pen to paper when a curious rasping sound fell on his ear. It seemed to come from the next room. It kept on so long that it irritated him, and he rose and opened his door and peeped out.

A stream of light shot across the passage, and on the opposite wall was the shadow of a slim girl doing something to a door. It suddenly struck him that it might be the girl on whose dress he had trodden, as he believed, torn it. He was impulsive by nature, so he stepped out into the passage and looked full at the shadow's substance. It was a red-haired girl in a grey, close-fitting gown, and she was trying to do something to the lock with a screwdriver. On another impulse he addressed her.

"Is you lock wrong?" he inquired. "Let me help you."

The girl darted a frightened glance at him; then, seeming satisfied—for Marcus Gilroy had a boyish, frank face—she said, "Thank you—there is something wrong—it won't catch!"

A moment more and the young man was kneeling at the door, examining the lock, while the girl held the candle.

"What a pleasant room you have!" Gilroy said, when he had fixed the lock.

"Yes," said the girl, "but its comfort sometimes makes me wretched. For, oh; there are some terribly poor people in this place. It turns me sick sometimes to look into the rooms opposite. Yet I look when I can't sleep . . . I see poor wretches creeping up the stairs, to huddle into horrible rooms o pass the night. They come at all hours of the night—little children, too—poor little children! There is a window at every landing, and as the weary wretches creep up, up, a meagre light shines a moment from these windows; and the rooms—there are no blinds—"

The girl ceased suddenly, a conscious blush overspreading her fair, oval face. She remembered that she was talking to a man—and a stranger.

Gilroy found no words—he looked at her pure young face with that impassioned light of sorrow and sympathy upon it and was as one dumb.

Another of his impulses came to him. "You have a typewriter!" he said tentatively.

"Yes, I earn my living by it."

"Will you type a play for me which have written?"

"Why certainly!"

He was once more at work on the desk.

"Thank you. I will bring it to-morrow. Poor play! I suppose it will be rejected, like all the rest."

"Do you depend on your pen?"

He looked up and laughed bitterly. "I have never earned a penny in my life as yet," he said.

"A few months ago I was rich; at a single blow I lost all but a hundred dollars. Then I came here and put up the Grand, and tried to sell some ays I had written. I used to write hys when I was at college. I could ink of nothing else."

"Now the money is gone, and no ay accepted. There! the lock is ght now, so good night."

She held out her hand to him. "Good ght, and thank you," she said, and ded, "Bring the play to-morrow."

Mr. Tom Wesgate, the actor, was at breakfast in dressing gown and slippers when his cousin Sophie Delano was announced.

"Well, Sophie, how goes the experiment? Hope you fumigated yourself before coming."

"Don't talk rubbish, Tom! I have got a find."

"A genius among the wolfs?" he inquired banteringly.

"No, but a genius all the same; quite a young fellow—a college man. His lost all his money at a stroke, except a hundred dollars, which he proceeded to dissipate at the Grand."

"Oh! dissipated, is he? true hallmark of genius."

"Nothing of the sort, Tom. He was brought up rich, and I suppose it never occurred to him that he shouldn't go to a expensive hotel. Now he has drifted into the Square; his room is next to mine. He gave me his play to type."

"Then I suppose you want me to look at it?"

Tom Wesgate smiled indulgently. "Well, tell him to send it along; I'll look at it, for the sake of my pretty, eccentric little cousin. What a brute I am! Do have some coffee. No? Well, don't carry your experiment to starvation point."

"I shan't do that, Tom, but my experiences in that awful place have taught me what I wanted to know. Do you know, Marcus Gilroy was in a pawnshop a few nights ago. I was there, as part of my experiment; yet, thinking no poor, he gave me the play to type and would pay in advance. Think of that!"

Marcus Gilroy was in his room. He was meditating whether he should call on the typewriter girl with the excuse of seeing if his play were ready—but only out of an overpowering desire to be in her sweet presence—when there came a knock at his door. He rose and glanced despairingly round his untidy apartment and



"I Have Brought Your Play, Mr. Gilroy."

opened the door. It was the typewriter girl.

"I have brought your play, Mr. Gilroy; and may I come in a moment—I have something I want to say to you?"

Marcus placed a chair for her and closed the door. How homelike the miserable room had become in a moment! The lamp-light made a glory out of the frizzy red hair that surrounded the pale, Madonna-like face.

"I hope you won't think it a liberty," began Sophie, with pretty hesitation, "but I know Tom Wesgate—the famous actor, you know. I type for him, and I think your play would suit him. Here is his address."

Gilroy's face lit up—up—not so much from the fact that there was a suggestion of a possible opening for his play, as because this girl had taken a kindly interest in him.

"It is very good of you, Miss——?"

"Delano," she put in, seeing him hesitating for the name.

"Miss Delano," he went on. "It is a new sensation to be so kindly considered."

The second act of "Captain Cane," was just over, and Marcus Gilroy went out to have a drink. He was faint with an unreasonable joy. Some critics were imbibing near him and conversing on his play.

"Best thing for years," said one. "Such dialogue—such situations—such realism! Marcus Gilroy has struck oil."

"How he has managed to employ successful melodrama without sacrificing the true—"

Gilroy fled and paced the oral corridor to calm himself. "She tol i me she would be here to-night," he said to himself. Then he made his way to Tom Wesgate's dressing-room.

"It's all right, old man—the play will do!" cried Wesgate, clapping him on the shoulders.

"Come along, I want to introduce you to my would-be-here in just time."

Mechanically, as in a dream, Gilroy followed him. Presently he found himself in a box, and before him was the typewriter girl.

She stretched out her hand. Her clear grey eyes had a glad look in them.

In his own were tears.

NOT NECESSARY.

By all means let us cling to the old spelling. If the present style was good enough for our parents why not good enough for us?

The "gnat," for instance. Instead of dropping the g why not, if it is a good thing, use it more freely?

Why not raise your ghat to a goat if she is grat?

And k—what harm in a little more of a sensible custom? If you have the knowledge why make a knoke. Knohody is knaughty. A knife is knevar knice unless knecessary. And why should not a knave knail knapkins to knarcotics? And are knapkins better than 'grapkins?'

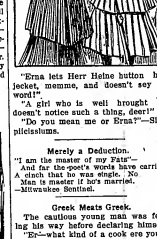
Kno; decidedly knot!—Life.

The Low-Cality and High.

Mr. Baker, who had recently become blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, established his family in a home commensurate in beauty with his new fortune. Shortly after, an acquaintance met him, and, passing the time of day, asked how the various members of his family were.

"Fine!" was his reply. "You see, it was this way—the doctor says that where we lived the low-cality wasn't good for us, but now that we've moved into a high-cality, we're all right."—Judge.

WHICH?



"Erna lets Herr Heine hutton her jecket, memme, and doesn't say a word!"

"A girl who is well hrought up doesn't notice such a thing, dear!"

"Do you mean me or Erna?"—Simplicissimus.

Merely a Deduction.

"I am the master of my Fate"—

"As for the spoet's words have carried. A cinch that he was single. No Man is master if he's married.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Greek Meets Greek.

The cautious young man was feeling his way before declaring himself.

"Er—what kind of a cook are you?" he asked.

"Well, that depends," she replied. "What kind of a provider are you?"—Chicago Daily News.

Rural Delights.

Tired City Child—Memma, I'm awful sick of city streets.

Memme—Well, my dear, next Saturday we'll go to Central park, and you can have a lovely time all day long keeping off the grass.—N. Y. Weekly.

Simplified Language.

He (in Boston)—Do you walk around town very much?

She (a native)—No, I never walked around the city in my life, but I walk about the streets a good deal.—Chicago Daily News.

The Doctors Agreed.

Skeptic—Did you ever know two doctors to agree?

Medical Student (after reflection)—Yes, once.

"Where was it?"

"At a post mortem."—N. Y. Weekly.

His Little Scheme.

"How do you manage to sell so much stock?" asked the president of the mining company.

"Oh," replied the successful agent, "I throw gold dust in my victims' eyes."—Chicago Daily News.

A Confession.

Lady—You say your conscience never troubles you. Have you never done anything you were ashamed of?

Tramp—Yes, ma'am. I once worked for a living.

A Wooden God.

"They say the Chinese women are idol worshipers."

"Well, so are some Americans. I know a woman that just worships a stick of a man!"—Detroit Free Press.

Finishes It.

"When you have written a story, do you not go over it and give it a finishing touch.

"No; the first editor I send it to usually does that."—Houston Post.

Immune.

Impecunious Bill—There's one thing that isn't worrying me.

Friend—What's that?

Bill—The proposed tax on incomes.—Detroit Free Press.

Disdain.

Stella—Does she look at him through rose colored glasses?

Bella—No, auto goggles.—N. Y. Sun.

BOY WAS SOMEWHAT MIXED.

Had Wrong Idea of the Sound to Be Removed.

Deacon Allen Sheldon, who recently passed away, was universally respected by all who knew him, and the stories were listened to with much delight, saye a writer in the Boston Herald. He used to tell the following with a great deal of interest:

When a very small boy he asked his father to let him go to the store in the town meeting. He went, with the promise that when he returned he would tell the folks what happened.

In those days the church was supported by a tax on every property holder. Whatever of interest came up for the church had to be voted on at the town meeting.

The pastor being feeble and his voice not strong, an article in the town warrant called for the removal of the sounding board from over the pastor's head, since it acted as an extinguisher, and not as originally planned. When Allen returned he told his mother about the sounding board, and said:

"Mr. Flagg got up and said, in his squeaky voice: 'Mr. Moderator, I make a motion that we remove the board from under the board.'"

AWFUL EFFECT OF ECZEMA.

Covered with Yellow Sores—Grew Worse—Doctors Discouraged—Cuticura Drove Sores Away.

"Our little girl, one year and a half old, was taken with eczema or that was what the doctor called it. We called in the family doctor, and he gave some tablets and said she would be all right in a few days. The eczema grew worse and we called in doctor No. 2. He said she was teething, as soon as the teeth were through she would be all right. But she still grew worse. Doctor No. 3 said it was eczema. By this time she was nothing but a yellow, greenish sore. Well, he said he could help her, so we let him try it awhile. One morning we discovered a little yellow pimple on one of her eyes. Of course we called in doctor No. 3. He came over and looked her over, and said that he could do no good for the sores on her, that we had better take her to some eye specialist, since it was an eye. So we went to Dr——, our doctor No. 4, and he said the eyesight was gone, but that he could help it. We thought we would try doctor No. 5. Well, that proved the same, only he charged $10 more than doctor No. 4. We were nearly discouraged. I saw one of the Cuticura advertisements in the paper and thought we would try the Cuticura Treatment, so I went and purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies, which cost me $1, and in three days our daughter, who had been sick about eight months, showed great improvement, and in one week all sores had disappeared. Of course it could not restore the eyesight, but if we had taken it in time I am confident that it would have saved the eye. We think there is no remedy so good for any skin trouble or impurity of the blood as Cuticura. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abbott, R. F. D. No. 9, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., August 17, 1906."

Rich Man Work for Pleasure.

Woodrow Gill, the world's greatest authority on fishes, works for the United States government, receiving one dollar a month for his services. He is a rich man on whom many universities have conferred titles and degrees, but he is a poor, another wealthy men, who knows more about mosquitoes than any other living person, devotes much of his time to government, receiving $25 a month. Gifford Pinchot, a millionaire, is head of the United States forestry service, but he is comparatively well paid, his salary being $45 per annum. Several other rich men are on the government pay roll at nominal figures, working for the pleasure of "doing things," as President Roosevelt puts it.

Thoroughly Reliable.

If ever there was a reliable and safe remedy it is that old and famous one for sick plaster—Allcock's. It has been in use for sixty years, and is as popular to-day as ever, and we doubt if there is a civilized community on the face of the globe where this wonderful pain reliever cannot be found. In the selection of its ingredients and in their manufacture the greatest care is taken by the proprietor to the highest standard of excellence, and so pure and simple are, the ingredients that even a child can use them.

Allcock's are the original and genuine porous plasters and are sold by Druggists all over the world.

Makes Plea for Dance.

It seems a very great pity that some determined effort cannot be made to make dancing more popular. Nowadays, when exercise is a kind of religion to men and women alike, it is odd that one recommended by all doctors and recognized all the world over and in all ages as an attractive pastime, into which the art of fascination, grace, esteem, should be added and more neglected among us.—Lady's Pictorial.

Then They Went Off.

"It strikes me that you are loaded," said the pistol to the double-barrel shotgun.

"Oh, not quite," rejoined the latter. "I'm only half-shot."

Whereupon they both exploded with laughter.—Chicago Daily News.

A poor man's chances for reaching the age of three-score and ten are far better than a rich man's, because the doctors waste less on him.

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

Five Weeks in Bed With Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.



Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1307 Kosanth avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was so weakened and generally run down with kidney disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual tossing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells when everything was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

No Longer Novel.

When James P. Magenis was chief deputy in the internal revenue service he was stricken with a severe attack of typhoid fever, and it was some weeks before he was able to resume his duties.

Before his illness his hair was luxuriant, but after it a held spot began to show, which was noticed by a deputy, who spoke to him about it.

"Pardon me, Jim," he said, "but you are getting bald, and you know a head of hair like yours is quite a novelty these days."

"Yes," said Magenis, "I have been told my hair was quite a novelty, but do you know," he said, and a gleam of fun was in his eye, "I notice since my illness, that every time I run my hand over the top of my head the novelty is wearing off."

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Feast of Dublin Corporation.

The Dublin corporation adopted a proposal to provide the captain and mate of the mud barge Shamrock with gold-laced uniforms of Irish manufacture.

Garfield Tea (the Herb remedy which is sold under the name of Pure Food and Drugs Law) should be taken to regulate the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, and to purify the blood.

Choose always the way that seems the best, however rough it may be; custom will soon render it easy and agreeable.—Pythegoras.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears.

Ship Furs Pelts McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

There is no cure for the indigestion caused by being compelled to eat your own words.

Trappers' Supplies Sold, Chisp. Write for catalog and circular No. 9. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Naturally a man would rather part his hair than part with it.

For Prices on Poultry, Either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, S. Paul.

Lots of fools look wise and lots of wise men look otherwise.

PILES CURED IN 7 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Every time a man accepts a 10-cent gift it costs him a dollar.

We pay the highest price for Butterfat in cream. Write for prices. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul.

You can also tell a man by the company he doesn't keep.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Love your enemies—but not John Demijohn.

Keeps Young, by Outdoor Exercise.

Although James Bryce, the new British ambassador to this country, is 68 years old, he has not by any means celebrated his physical energies or his fondness for exercise in the open. His favorite recreation is mountain climbing, and he is president of the English Alpine club.

Why She Suffered.

"Yes, she is a woman who has suffered a great deal because of her beliefs."

"Indeed! And what is her belief?"

"That she never wears a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot."—Royal Magazine.

BRING GOOD HEALTH

Dr. William' Pink Pills, Used After the Grip, Arrest Fatal Decline and Rebuild the System.

Any bodily weakness caused by a deficiency in the blood can be cured by the use of Dr. William' Pink Pills because these pills actually make new blood. After attacks of the grip the blood is generally run down and the patient continues to decline.

"About three years ago," says Mrs. Jennie Cox of Main, Henry Street, West Bay City, Mich., "I caught a severe cold, which ran into the grip. I was confined to my bed for two weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about, but was completely run down. I was so weak it could hardly stand, my cheeks had no color and I felt faint. My heart would flutter and it was difficult for me to breathe at times. Neuralgia settled in the back of my head and stomach and I suffered from rheumatism in my shoulders.

"I had the care of the best doctors in town but became no better until a friend told me one day how she had been cured by Dr. William' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. I soon felt better and continued using them until I was entirely cured. They built me up again to perfect health and I use them now whenever I feel at all sick and they always help me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are invaluable in such cases, as well in blood diseases, because they not only destroy the germs of the disease but build up the system. The pills cure all forms of weakness, such as nervousness, rheumatism, neuralgia and other severe disorders.

Williams' Pink Pills are sold druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A Positive CURE

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM OPENS THE NOSTRILS ALLAYS PAIN HEALS THE SORES RESTORES THE SENSES OF TASTE AND SMELL

HAY FEVER

FARMS THAT GROW "NO. 1 HARD" WHEAT

IN THE GREAT FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Thirty-three Pounds to the Bushel. Are situated in the Canadian Pacific Railway districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and are described in the Canadian Government Publications, which can be obtained free by every settler writing for them to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent:

C. J. BROUGHALL, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. MacIlae, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Mention this paper.

Should Hens

be helped to make a large egg yield? Why not, as well as helping cow to give a large milk yield?

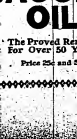
SHERIDAN'S CHEMICAL POWDER

is a scientific medicine invented to enable hens get the most out of their food, and to lead to a large egg yield. Sheridan's Powder is sold by nearly every grocer in the United States. Cost per hen per year, 1½ cents. Sold in 25c packages; also $1.00. Express paid. At all dealers. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

WHY NOT GO SOUTH?

Where work can be carried on the entire year, where the climate is healthful and invigorating and you will not have to battle against the elements of a long, severe winter. You should subscribe to THE WHITE CAP, Inc., a magazine devoted to the South, and to no other forty years. One month, 25c; Six months, 50c; One year, $1.25; also $2.00. Express paid. At all dealers. THE WHITE CAP, Inc., Boston, Mass.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA



ST. JACOBS OIL

The Proved Remedy For Over 50 Years.

Price 25c and 50c

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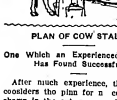
THE DAIRY



PLAN OF COW STALL.

One Which an Experienced Farmer Has Found Successful.

After much experience, the writer considers the plan for a cow stall, shown in the cut, as one of the best that can be used, says a correspondent of Farm Journal. The cow stands on planks that are notched and



Plan of Cow Stall.

therefore water-tight. The back end projects two inches. The gutter is 18 inches wide and is formed by carrying a course of cement down from the platform, across the bottom of the gutter, and up at the back. If the gutter is very smooth, a shovel will slip over it better than over a board floor.

CARE IN MILKING.

Some Ways in Which Germs Get into Milk.

The milk within the cow's udder is practically, though not absolutely, free from bacteria. Milk drawn from a dirty cow, in a dirty, dusty stable, by a dirty man with dirty hands and clothes is sure to be unclean. From the cow hairs falls a shower of hairy epidermis scales and other dust, bits of chaff and straw, and particles, if not larger pieces of cow filth. The milker of uncleanly habits, may contribute a collectles of disease germs still more potent for evil. The filthy content of milk produced under such conditions may be imagined.

It has been found that on an average a loose hair, falling into the milk from the cleaner parts of the cow, carries with it from 600 to 700 bacteria. Particles of manure, or hair from patches of manurial richness, contribute a much more bountiful seeding of the milk; at the rate of several millions for each gram, or half teaspoonful of the dirt. Of such is the composition of the dark sediment found at the bottom of the glass of milk produced and delivered by careless dairymen.—Dr. A. G. Young, Sec. Me. Board of Health.

DAIRY NOTES.

Not all cow keepers deserve the title dairyman.

The milking shorthorn was not much in evidence at the large fairs this fall.

After the milk is once contaminated no amount of "doctoring" will restore it to its pristine purity.

In Cuba the cows are driven from house to house and the desired quantity of milk is drawn in the presence of the purchaser.

Pure, wholesome milk is a food relished alike by infants, invalids, and strong men. The impurity of the product is what men most object to.

Many farmers living close to cities, large or small, could develop a profitable business in supplying fresh milk to the townspeople. Try it and be convinced.

A co-operative creamery run on a large scale is a money maker for its patrons. Every person should pay more attention to the principles of co-operation. Co-operative creameries and cheese factories are excellent institutions of the superior intelligence of the communities in which they are found.

We are glad we do not live in a city and be compelled to take chalk and water as a substitute for real milk. On the farm we can have the real article in any desired degree of richness. One reason more milk is not consumed in large cities is because people cannot get the unadulterated article.

Mud Fever.

Mud fever in colts is caused from allowing them to run in lots not properly drained. The best means of preventing this, says Orange Judd Farmer, is to provide a dry lot, clip the hair from around the pastern, wash off the mud at least once a day and carefully dry the skin. The washing should be done with cold water and the animals should be kept in a warm shed until thoroughly dry. Rubbing occasionally with a liniment consisting of acetate of lead one ounce, olive oil one pint and water one pint, will do much to prevent cracking of the heel.

Prize Hereford Calf.

A Hereford calf steer exhibited by an Indiana man won the grand championship for fat cattle at the Chicago International. It is the first time in the history of the exposition that the grand championship has gone to a calf.

Silo for Corn Fodder.

The silo is undoubtedly the most economical way of handling corn fodder, storing much in a small space, and keeping it in the best condition to feed, thereby increasing dairy profit and correspondingly enriching the farm.

BALM OF SCRIPTURE

HEALING PROPERTIES OF PINE KNOWN TO ANCIENTS.

Oil of the White Pine Tree Used Successfully by Physicians in Treating Consumptive Patients.

The Oil of the Pine Tree is supposed to be the balm of Scripture. It contains great medicinal properties and was regarded with the utmost esteem by the ancients, and to the present day is peculiarly prized by the people of the East.

A noted authority on diseases of the throat and lungs, who established a camp for consumptives in the Pine Woods of Maine, says that his entire treatment consisted of fresh air, nourishing food and the Pure Virgin Oil of the White Pine Trees, mixed with Whisky and Glycerine in the following proportions:

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)..Mxv.	
Glycerine	2 ″
Good Whisky	8 ″

Used in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

It is claimed the above mixture will heal and strengthen the lungs, break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

The ingredients can be secured from any good prescription druggist at small cost, and can be easily mixed in your own home.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper with the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put out under various names, such as Concentrated Oil of Pine, Pine Balsam, etc. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

SURELY WINS THE PALM.

One Mean Man Who Outdoes Some Others.

Many stories have been told of mean men, such as he who used a five-cent safety-button and he whose birthday gift to his son consisted in washing the windows so that the lad might watch the cars go by. This man, however, seems to have won the palm:

There was an extremely mean man in New Hampshire, who was the proprietor of a hotel. By his direction rules were posted in the hostelry forbidding almost every conceivable privileges to those not guests of the place. There was absolutely no chance for the casual loafer to get newspapers, pen, ink, stationery, etc. There were not even free seats in the office.

One day, relates the Success Magazine, he chanced to observe a chronic loafer gazing at the old clock that hung on the wall. The next day a notice was posted over the clock. It read: "This clock is for the use of the guests of the hotel only."

Berth Was Reserved.

Franklin K. Lane, interstate commerce commissioner, went west last week. He wanted to reserve a berth from Chicago to Minneapolis. He wired the request and this reply came back: "Can't do it. Interstate commerce commission will not allow it." He fired a wire back reading: "By what authority do you say interstate commerce commission will not allow you to reserve a berth in a sleeping car?" The Pullman agent answered: "By the authority of a recent ruling." Mr. Lane was interested by this time and he telegraphed: "I am a member of the interstate commerce commission and am not familiar with the ruling. Give me a reference." And a short time afterward he received this telegram: "Berth reserved."

WHITE BREAD

Makes Trouble for People with Weak Intestinal Digestion.

A lady in a Wis. town employed a physicians who instructed her not to eat white bread for two years. She tells the details of her sickness and she certainly was a sick woman.

"In the year 1887 I gave out from overwork, and until 1901 I remained an invalid in bed a great part of the time. Had different doctors but nothing seemed to help. I suffered from cerebro-spinal congestion, female trouble and serious stomach and bowel troubles. My husband called a new doctor and after having gone without any food for 10 days the doctor ordered Grape-Nuts for me. I could eat the new food from the very first mouthful. The doctor kept me on Grape-Nuts and the only medicine was a little glycerine to heal the alimentary canal:

"When I was up again doctor told me to eat Grape-Nuts twice a day and no white bread for two years. I got well in good time and have gained in strength so I can do my own work again.

"My brain has been helped so much and I know that the Grape-Nuts food did this, too. I found I had been made ill because I was not fed right, that is I did not properly digest white bread and some other food I tried to live on.

"I have never been without Grape-Nuts food since and eat it every day. You may publish this letter if you like, or it will help someone else." Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creek, Mich. Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

A Big Bargain for 12 Cents Postpaid.

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal fertility on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hereby offer for 12c postpaid

1 pkg Garden City Beet.....	10c
1 ″ ″ Earliest Ripe Cabbage.....	10c
1 ″ ″ Earliest Emerald Cucumber..	10c
1 ″ ″ Le Cosse Market Lettuce....	10c
1 ″ ″ 13 Day Radish.....	10c
1 ″ ″ Blue Blood Tomato.....	10c
1 ″ ″ Juicy Turnip.....	10c
1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds.....	10c
Total	$1.00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds and if you will send 10c we will add one package of Berliner Early Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog.

This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Japanese Hot Baths.

In Japan hot baths are used at a temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit. Immediately they leave this hot bath they plunge into perfectly cold water. A European doctor who has spent many years in Tokio declares that, after a bath of this heat and the subsequent douche, he used to feel warm all day in the coldest winter weather, while in summer the bath had the exactly contrary effect, and was most cooling and refreshing.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Slightly Mixed.

A traveling salesman died suddenly in Pittsburg, Pa., and sons of his friends telegraphed the undertaker an order to make a large wreath. Investigation showed that the telegram ordering the wreath read as follows:

"Rest in peace, on both sides of the ribbon; if there should be room: We shall meet in heaven."

The undertaker was out of town, and the new assistant handled the job. It was a startling floral piece which turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide, and it bore the inscription:

"Rest in peace on both sides, and if there is room we shall meet in heaven."

Makes Plea for Dance.

It seems a very great pity that some determined effort cannot be made to make dancing more popular. Nowadays, when exercise is a kind of religion to men and women alike it is odd that one recommended by all doctors and recognized all the world over and in all ages as an excellent pastime, into which the art of fascination largely enters, should be more and more neglected among us.—Lady's Pictorial.

Life of Horses and Dogs.

The statement has been made that horses average from 20 to 30 years of life, and dogs from 12 to 14 years. A French encyclopedist credits the horse with 30 to 40 years, the dog with 20 to 24. There is a sufficient range of uncertainty in these figures to cause doubt whether detailed study has been made of the subject.

Washington a Shingle State.

The state of Washington produced 10,500,000,000 shingles in 1906 fiscal year, or 6¼ per cent of the total output of the United States. Washington has 429 mills, with a daily output of 47,940,000, or 18 per cent more than in 1905. In no other state does the yearly output approximate 1,000,000,000.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color as you wish, as much or any other dye and cost you the same. 10c per package.

If you want to see a man act silly hunt up one who is jealous.

Top Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts. Write for circular and catalogue No. 9. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Virtue is its own reward—or its own punishment, as the case may be.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A poor man's chances for reaching the age of three-score and ten are far better than a rich man's, because the doctors waste less on him.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Developing the Sudan.

There is talk in England of the proposed development of the natural resources of the Sudan through scientific exploration. Immense forests line the banks of the Blue Nile along its upper reaches, extending to the Abyssinian frontier. The ebony tree is met with along that river and also near the Sobat. Along the White Nile the india rubber creeper, a valuable source of rubber, abounds. There are large forests in the Bahr-el-Ghazal province and gold has been mined in some of the mountains. Search will be made for fuel.

Scrupulous Senator.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin surprised some members of congress with whom he was chatting the other day by announcing that he has never taken part in a congressional junket of any kind. "I never shall undertake such a journey at government expense," he said. "There is something very objectionable to me in members of congress going on such expeditions." For the reason that made him sidestep a congressional junket Senator Spooner said he had never been shaved in the senate barber shop, which is maintained at Uncle Sam's expense.

Priscilla's Revenge.

It was in the days of old when knights were bold and armed in gleaming armor.

"George, dear," said Priscilla, over her daily task, "will thou not help me with my skeins?"

"By the tower of London—no!" roared George; and he sharpened his lance. "You haven't a spinning wheel for a husband."

Two hours later George returned from the fray with his armor battered and torn.

"Dearest Priscilla," he said, softly, "will thou not put a few patches on my dress suit?"

"No, George," replied Priscilla, sweetly, "You haven't a blacksmith for a wife."

And the bold knight was so humiliated he went over to Ye Frozen Heart tavern and stood the tavern-keeper off for a tankard.



MISS JULIE FLORENCE WALSH

WOMEN SUFFER

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have immediate assistance.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong?

The cause may be easily traced to some feminine derangement which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, dragging sensations, flatulency, nervousness, and sleeplessness.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded, a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result. The best remedy for all these symptoms is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from native roots and herbs. No other medicine in the country has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female ills.

Miss J. F. Walsh, of 328 W. 36th St., New York City, writes:—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been of inestimable value in restoring my health. I suffered from female illness which caused dreadful headaches, dizziness, and dull pains in my back, but your medicine soon brought about a change in my system, built me up and made me perfectly well."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints, such as Backache, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic diseases. It is invaluable in preparing for child-birth and during the Change of Life. It cures Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, and invigorates the whole system.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

Sloan's Liniment



For Cough, Cold, Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Rheumatism and Neuralgia

At all Dealers
Price 25c 50c & $1.00

Sent Free
Sloan's Book on Horses Cattle, Hogs & Poultry

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan
615 Albany St. Boston, Mass.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

FREE Homesteads IN WESTERN CANADA.

Special Trains Leave Chicago, March 19th,

FOR

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Homesteads.

Canadian Government representatives will accompany this train through to destination.

For certificate entitling cheap rates, literature and all particulars, apply to

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.,
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box.
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, Detroit, Mich.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carb Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen
Apefect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER.
THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.
CAPSICUM VASELINE
EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT
A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN.—PRICE 25c.—IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND STORES, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. DON'T SUFFER ANOTHER MINUTE TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY.
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the name carries our label as otherwise it is not genuine. SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL MAIL OUR VASELINE PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.
CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

PATENTS Thomas P. Osborne, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice, terms and references. Highest references. Best services.

FOR COAL FARMS IN VIRGINIA. Good market. Splendid climate. Land $10 per acre. Catalog free. Good farms to exchange. A.S. Tyree & Co., Box 95, Richmond, Va.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they order, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

BOMB THROWER KILLS CASHIER AND HIMSELF IN PHILADELPHIA BANK



HAVOC BY EXPLOSION.

The Fourth National is the wealthiest national bank in Philadelphia.

President Rushton is the head of the Philadelphia Clearing House association.

Steele, the bombthrower, is known in Chicago as an anarchist.

When the demand for money was refused Steele dropped the bomb at the feet of himself and the cashier.

Both the cashier and the bomb-thrower were blown to pieces and scattered over the bank.

The interior of the bank was wrecked and money and blood blown even out the windows.

The police reserves and firemen were called to prevent looting.

Panic reigned throughout the eight-story structure and in the vicinity of the bank.

Philadelphia.—It was just 11:40 o'clock, 20 minutes before closing time at the Fourth National bank on the morning of January 5, when a tall, dark, unkempt stranger entered the bank corridor from the north corridor of the Bullitt building. Patrons of the bank—not many in number, fortunately—were passing in and out to make deposits or drafts before noon. The clerks and tellers were busy footing up their sheets for the day. The officers were hurrying to wind up their business. Scarcely anyone noticed the newcomer.

He had on a dark blue suit of clothing, those who saw him remember, ragged and shiny from age. He wore a black slouch hat. He peered around, hesitatingly, and then caught sight of President Rushton standing near one of the vaults, which were soon to be closed. He must have known Mr. Rushton, for he did not ask anyone for the president, but approached him and spoke to him immediately.

"My name is G. E. Williams," he said, "and I live in the suburbs of Philadelphia. I want to know if you can let me have a loan of $5,000."

Mr. Rushton saw that the man was some sort of a crank, and to get rid of him asked that he name his securities, which the president would consider before making the loan. At the same time, Mr. Rushton signalled to Crump, the watchman, a splendidly built big negro, who wore a gray uniform and to the bank's patrons, was one of the most familiar figures about the place.

As the watchman responded, Mr. Rushton whispered: "Get rid of this fellow, won't you, 'Bob,'" addressing the colored man by the nickname which the financial men of the district long ago applied to him. But the that are worth a lot of money, too."

And he drew from his pocket two photographs, dirty and torn. One was of a woman, the other a little girl. It is supposed that they were pictures of his wife and daughter. The banker would not take them in his hand and scarcely more than glanced at them. They could not be found later.

By now Mr. Rushton was sure that the man had no legitimate business with him, so he excused himself on a plea of considering the security offered, and went around a corner of the corridor, waving his hand in the direction of the cashier's office, to indicate that Crump should conduct the unwelcome visitor there.

The man was so big and strong that he would have been a match for the negro had it come to a physical encounter, and probably both Mr. Rushton and Crump unconsciously decided that the best thing to do was to let Mr. McLear attend to him. The watchman had already taken the visitor towards McLear's office before President Rushton's signal.

The cashier was sitting at his desk, which was behind a wire-cage counter and separated from the main corridor of the bank only by a low railing. William McLear was a big, hearty, jovial chap, who could handle any sort of a man without giving him offense, and could get rid of him without creating a scene.

He was a "good fellow" with everybody, a handsome, likable man. Every bank has a man of that type as a valuable business asset, a man who represented the institution at conventions, banquets and social affairs, who by his personality secures and holds the business of the smaller banks in country towns. That was McLear's place here. He had been with the bank nearly 20 years, had gained for it much business, and had been promoted upon his merits from one post to another until not long ago he became cashier when Vice President Shunbacker took his present place.

Just exactly what happened then may never be known. A business man who was not far away saw McLear rise to meet the stranger and a moment later heard the latter's voice, high-pitched and angry. Only the words "five thousand dollars" could be made out. The business man, not interested in the talk, turned away.

Crash Heard Blocks Away.

Than came the ripping, grinding detonating crash. The roar of it was heard six blocks away. A great puff of smoke swept upward with the debris and drifted as high as the eighth or top story of the Bullitt building. Every pane of glass about the bank was shattered in a twinkling, and every piece of brass grill work was bent and twisted and torn.

A score of desks within a radius of ten yards seemed to leap straight in the air, and then drop back and crash upon the marble floor. There appeared to be a sheet of flame in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, for some of the desks were blackened and some curtains and woodwork at the eastern end of the inclosure in which McLear had his desk took fire.

Every person within the radius of the nitroglycerin's force was hurled flat upon the floor, many beneath crashing, cutting showers of heavy glass from the skylight and partitions, some beneath the desks at which they had been sitting a second before.

Not only from the bank's quarters, but from all over the building came cries of terror and shouts of warning. Men and women raced out through both of the big doorways into Fourth street, some fleeing for blocks in their fright. Pedestrians stopped in amazement as they heard the great "boom" and saw fugitives with bloody faces and hands pouring from the building.

In the terrific explosion both McLear and the bomb-thrower were instantly killed. A negro messenger named William Crump, who was trying to eject the stranger, had both his eyes blown out and was fatally injured. A dozen or more employes and patrons were severely hurt and the entire first floor of the bank was wrecked.

The cashier's body was torn limb from limb. Both legs were blown off, one arm was blown from its shoulder; half the head was all that remained.

Of the bomb-thrower so little was left that a waste basket contained all that was later taken in the morgue. He was literally shattered to atoms.

The only thing that remained intact about his body or his clothing was a little brass name plate attached to a bunch of keys, which was found near a strip of blue cloth that had been part of his trousers. The words "R. Steele, Garner, Ia." were inscribed upon the plate. Through this clew it was discovered that the man was Robert Steele, who had left the town town six years ago for the east, and had presumably been living with a wife and three children somewhere in this city then. His identity would probably never have been known for the little brass plate.

President Rushton, from the stranger had left only half a minute before throwing the bomb, escaped serious injuries, but had several small cuts on his face and hands. First Vice President Edward F. Shonbocker, though only a few feet away, was unscathed. Second Vice President B. M. Faires, whose desk is a mere step from the cashier's, probably escaped death only through having been ill and having stayed at home.

The explosion's force swept through every department of the bank and wrought havoc as it went. In the collateral department, not far away from where the bomb was thrown, $100,000 worth of valuable securities were blown from the desks and trays and were scattered in a twisted, torn mass.

Just outside the waiting room, which is in the same section of the bank, a massive brick fireplace, surmounted by a large marble clock, was building a desk in an office directly over the bank was completely upset and the employes panic-stricken. A medley of bells sounded all through the building as telephone bells in each of the offices began to clamor under the vibration of the building and chimes sounded on every side. The news stand in front of the bank was mixed up as badly as though it had been turned upside down. Papers, books and magazines were scattered everywhere.

It was an hour before anything like order was restored. Some of the bank officials began to clerks actually did not know they were injured until friends or strangers pointed out their wounds. The bank's telephone system was thrown out of order by the explosion and the attaches ran all over the neighborhood, bloody and disarrayed, wrecking 'phones over which they could let their families know that they were safe.

Eugene McIlhone, secretary to the second vice president, who was caught almost in the center of the explosion's radius, recovered consciousness before the debris had ceased falling, and then walked about for five minutes, dazed and helpless, before he discovered that the injury deeper of his right hand had been blown completely off.

Crowds numbering thousands gathered in Fourth street, in front of the building; in Harmony street, to the south of it, and in Orianna street, upon which the rear windows face. Along both these latter streets ghastly relics abounded. In Orianna street were fragments of glass and wood to which particles of flesh adhered. Harmony street was littered from curb, to curb with glass and wood, with here and there a bit of brass from the grillwork. Some of the ultra-morbid took away in their pockets some bits of the debris as souvenirs.

All afternoon and evening the Bullitt building was visited by the crowds. At night the police were still in charge of the bank. The officials were there, too, going over accounts to see that the money and securities were intact. Outside of the two certificate checks reported missing, it was said, unofficially, that everything had been found.

Bomb Thrower an Iowa Man.

Robert Steele, who undoubtedly is the bomb thrower who wrecked the Fourth Street National bank in Philadelphia, left Garner, Ia., six years ago with his wife and two children, going to Chicago where he secured employment. From there ha went east and while he did not correspond with persons in Garner it was learned there that he had located in Philadelphia.

While in Garner he ran a harvesting machine agency in which he was not overly successful in securing work. He was of a morose, despondent, rattling disposition, mixing little with people and seeking few friends.

He believed the world owed him a living and in numerous letters written while he was in Garner, said that the United States owed him a livelihood and that he was going to collect it though he had to resort to dynamiting so. Because of this attitude he was considered by many in his neighborhood, though never looked upon as a dangerous or desperate man.

After giving up his machine shop he peddled patent medicines for a time. Steel was 32 years old. He has a brother, Charles Steele, living at Klemme, Ia.

Steele's widow and family live at 1770 North Ashland avenue, Chicago. His father, now dead, was an active Socialist.

Accounted For.

She—Mr. Dudleigh is looking more like himself, don't you think? He is dead.—Puck.



BENJAMIN M. FAIRES



W.Z. McLEAR.



UNIDENTIFIED PHOTO SUPPOSED TO HAVE BELONGED TO BOMB-THROWER



WM. CRUMP

BOY BATTLES WITH MAD DOG IN DARK.

FALLS UNCONSCIOUS CLUTCHING THROAT OF FRENZIED BEAST AFTER DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

CRIES OF YOUTH UNHEEDED

Parents Think He Is Joking Until His Limp Form Is Found—Unconscious Victor Is Carried Home.

Evanston, Ill.—Facing a huge fawn shot, maddened dog alone in the darkness, Johnnie Bruchos, 14 years old, fought the fight of a child gladiator the other night, and when his parents found him hours afterward he was lying torn and unconscious, upon the body of the animal, which he had strangled to death with his small hands.

The child won the death battle with the beast, but, it is feared, at the expense of his own life. The little fellow was rushed on a fast train to the Pasteur institute in Chicago. His wounds were cauterized and every effort known to medical science was exerted by the physicians to save him from hydrophobia. The result will not be known for several days.

The struggle of the boy and the mad dog lasted for many minutes. His screams were heard by those living in the neighborhood. But those who heard paid no attention. They thought the boy was joking.

It was a literal repetition of the old fable of the boy who cried "Wolf!" with a possible reversal of the sequel. Even the members of the Bruchos family heard the cries of their son, and members of the family started up. But one of them said, "Oh, no; Johnnie is only joking." So they sat down again, while the child carried on his grim death struggle in the darkness.

The mad dog was almost as big and heavy as the child. He is believed to have entered the yard where Johnnie was playing and to have sunk his teeth into the boy's left arm.

Then it was that Johnnie screamed for help. It was after six o'clock at night and darkness had fallen. Johnnie could only feel his antagonist. He fought with his freed small fist and kicked with his feet as he called: "Papa! Mamma! Come come, come!"

The beast loosened its grip on the child's wrist and buried its fangs in the forearm higher up, as the torn flesh shows. Then it was that the instinct of self-preservation led the lad to adopt the tactics so strikingly described in the stories of the old Roman Coliseum and the battles of man and beast in Nero's arena.

With his free right hand the boy felt in the darkness for the throat of the dog.

Foam flecks on his coat sleeve tell the mute story of how the lad carefully sought the animal's windpipe. Once found, Johnnie threw all the strength of his small physique into that throttling grasp.

The struggle that followed carried boy and beast over the ground in a wrestle of madness on one side, desperation on the other. How long it lasted is not known. But it did come to an end, as the grip of the child



The Child Slowly Strangled the Maddened Brute.

gradually gagged the beast. Locked in a death grip the two sank to the ground. The boy's limp form lay over the body of the animal.

In this position they were found. It was with difficulty that the muscle-gripped arm of the lad was pried from about the neck of the animal. Small Johnnie, unconscious victor, was carried into the house and a doctor hurriedly summoned. After a while the child was revived.

"He will recover if he does not suffer from the madness," the physician told the lad's parents, and then had him hurried to the Pasteur institute for treatment.

The boy regained consciousness for a few minutes after the arrival of the physician. He told about the attack as follows:

"After the dog had bitten me the first time I tried to choke him, but that only made it worse and he came after me again. I put my arm about his neck as tightly as I could and went to sleep."

The dog was a large black animal weighing more than 70 pounds.

MAN WALKS BAREFOOT IN SNOW TO WIN DRINK

Travels Barefooted and Shoeless for Half a Mile—Taken for a Lunatic.

Toledo, O.—Without any covering on his feet or head and clad only in a pair of overalls and a thin gauze shirt, W. F. Dowd walked half a mile through ice and snow to win a wager of a glass of wine.

During his tramp hundreds of people stopped to stare at him and shake by somebody, thinking him crazy, next



The Officer Thought Him Insane.

in a hurry call in the police station. He was then eagerly dashed up and down a specimen of physical perfection. After a short chat with the officers he was allowed to go, and bareheaded and barefooted, he returned to his home.

DIES IN ANOTHER'S COFFIN.

Strange Fate Befalls Man Who Goes to Get Casket for Dead Neighbor.

Charlon, O.—Arthur Carrier, who was on his way home from Hearl's Grove with a coffin which was to be used at the funeral of a neighbor, was found dead inside the coffin when his team drove into the yard of his home. Some think he was murdered, although no other evidences of his having been injured were found about his body.

Carrier started out the other night to get the coffin. It is only a ten-mile drive and he was expected back before midnight. When he did not return it was learned by telephone that he had started on the trip back and fearing he had met with some harm some of his neighbors started to search for him.

While the searching party was out early in the morning Carrier's team walked into the yard at his home and headed for the barn. Carrier was not on the seat. An examination of the rig disclosed Carrier's body lying in the coffin. He was cold in death.

It is thought while seated in the wagon he was seized with heart disease and tumbled back into the coffin. Some of his friends believe he was murdered and the authorities are investigating.

Between Neighbors.

"Those trains do make an awful noise when they go thundering by, don't they?".

"Yes, it's awful, isn't it?"

"Well, it used to seem so, but I rather like the noise now; we can't hear your phonograph when the trains are passing!"—Yonkers Statesman.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1907. NO. 44.

At the Nation's Capital

Interesting Bits of Gossip Gathered Here and There in Washington—Lodge and Taft Have the Laugh on Secretary Bacon—Mysterious Noise Disturbs Dignity of the Senate.



WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt and a horseback ride the other Sunday resulted in Assistant Secretary of State Bacon being temporarily laid up for repairs. Mr. Bacon had a badly bruised leg as a result of being unable "to sit his horse," as the president explained. He was confined to his home for two days as a result of the ride.

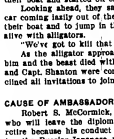
Mr. Bacon, who frequently goes into Loudoun county, Va., to ride behind the hounds and who during his Harvard days was a crack polo player, was invited by the president to take a ride with him. Mr. Bacon was glad that the president suggested riding, as on a previous occasion the president took him out for a walk and after traveling over the country roads about 12 or 14 miles wound up the day by fording the Chesepeake canel without removing his clothing. Mr. Bacon to show his gameness followed the president and they both had to walk home in wet clothes.

Both had good mounts and after a dash over the beautiful roads of Rock Creek park the president and Mr. Bacon turned into open country. The president does not particularly like to stick too closely to the roads and it is his habit to turn into ravines and through woods, jumping his horse over fallen trees, rocks and occasionally a fence or two. They were cantering along when, in making a sharp turn, Mr. Bacon's horse became frightened at something. It bolted and Bacon was thrown to the ground.

The president chaffed Mr. Bacon considerably about his having forgotten how to ride and suggested buckboards, coupes and other things as perhaps more to Mr. Bacon's style of riding.

When Mr. Bacon reached home his injured leg was paining him so much that a physician was sent for. He could not leave his room for many hours and until he was driven to the White House. He limped as he left the carriage. The president was much concerned until he was assured that the injury was slight and that Mr. Bacon was suffering only from soreness.

CONGRESSMAN HAS UNPLEASANT ALLIGATOR HUNT.



A mammoth alligator nearly made a meal of Representative James McKinney of Illinois while he was on the isthmus of Panama with some of his colleagues of the house during the Christmas holidays making personal investigation of the canal zone.

After looking over the big ditch it was determined that the party should have an alligator hunt. The members started out in launches armed with magazine rifles. They sneaked up on a sandbar where a lot of alligators were sleeping and discberged a volley. The alligators which were not too badly hurt wriggled back into the water and disappeared. A count was made of the dead and 12 were found.

Representative McKinney and Capt. Shanton, who is connected with the canal work, entered their boat and started off on a hunt by themselves.

Looking ahead, they saw an alligator that seemed bigger than a freight car coming lazily out of the jungle toward them. They could not go back to their boat and to jump in the river would be suicide, as the water wes fairly alive with alligators.

"We've got to kill that alligator," said Capt. Shanton.

As the alligator approached both men emptied their rifle magazines into him and the beast died within a few feet of them. Representative McKinney and Capt. Shanton were congratulated on their escape, but Mr. McKinney declined all invitations to join in another hunt.

CAUSE OF AMBASSADOR M'CORMICK'S RETIREMENT.



Robert S. McCormick, ambassador at Paris, who will leave the diplomatic service soon, will retire because his conduct at St. Petersburg during the Russia-Japanese war met with the disapproval of President Roosevelt and not because of any activity on his part in marrying Miss Patterson, his niece, to a Polish nobleman.

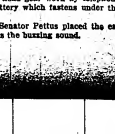
Miss Patterson is the daughter of one of the owners of a Chicago newspaper and her marriage three years ago to Count Gyzitski was approved by her parents. This match had nothing to do with the retirement of Ambassador McCormick.

While stationed at St. Petersburg Ambassador McCormick espoused the cause of Russia in its war with Japan. During hostilities he was given a period of leave of absence and returned to the United States. Upon landing at New York he found the sympathy of the country was with Japan. This displeased the ambassador and in an interview he reprimanded the American people, who, he declared, were ungrateful in sympathizing with Japan, as Russia was the friend of the United States and had threatened to send a fleet of warships to the assistance of the United States during the civil war when Great Britain was preparing to assist the confederacy.

This interview was disapproved by President Roosevelt, who favored the instant dismissal of Ambassador McCormick. The president was induced, however, to allow Mr. McCormick to remain in the service, but he was transferred to Paris without being consulted. This action was taken after Secretary Hay had summoned Ambassador McCormick to the department here and administered a severe reprimand.

Secretary Hay allowed Ambassador McCormick to remain in the diplomatic service for one year. This was extended a year and now a successor has been chosen—Henry White, now ambassador at Rome, who will succeed Mr. McCormick at Paris in March.

STRANGE BUZZING SOUND HAS SENATORS GUESSING.



As an elephant is frightened by a mouse, so has the dignity and poise of the senate been disturbed by a "buzz-z-z-z-z-z" not unlike that of a humble bee in a clover patch.

All through the shower of White House messages the safety valve of the nation has continued to maintain its reputation for calmness and unruffled composure. Even when the president's epistles clattered like hail upon the clerk's desk, and there was no sign of a let up, the senate continued unruffled and seemingly unaffected.

But the other day the "buzz-z-z-z" proved too much for senatorial nerves. Several complained. They could not find it. It seemed to come from everywhere, and from no place in particular.

Every engineer in the capitol was called in, but in vain. Electricians and plumbers were dafled by the mysterious sound.

Next morning it continued. The mystery deepened. The annoyance of the senators became more evident. Then an astute page made the big discovery.

It came from the desk of Senator Pettus of Alabama. A search showed that a new device to enable the senator to hear proceedings of the senate was the cause.

The senator's ear equipment resembles the head gear worn by telephone girls, and is connected with a small storage battery which fastens under the coat.

In laying the apparatus away in his desk, Senator Pettus placed the ear piece and the battery in contact. The result was the buzzing sound.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

KIPLING OF AMERICAN NAVY

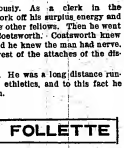


James R. Connolly is the latest friend of Theodore Roosevelt to get the president into trouble. Admiration for the brilliant young Boston writer, it is said, led the president to suggest to him that he become the "Kipling of the American Navy." Accordingly Mr. Connolly has enlisted as a "yeoman." He will be a yeoman and yet not a yeomen. In order that his impressions of the American navy may not be one-sided or prejudiced he will have full run of any battleship on which he may be. Every door from the officers' quarters to the stokehold will be open to him. He will have a nice little cabin all to himself in which to indite vivid and wonderful tales that shall make the American navy feared and admired to the farthest corners of the globe.

Out of regard for "Iese Roosevelte," (?) probably, officers of the navy have as yet made no protest against this "yeoman" invasion of the secred precincts of the quarterdeck. Outsiders, however, are severely criticising the president for this method of making Kiplings out of strplings. It is suggested that a better way would be to make young Connolly an admiral and retire him at once, on half-pay, so that he could devote his entire time to the glorification of our fighting marine. It is predicted that not only navy, but army, recruiting stations will soon be crowded with callow literary geniuses ready to sacrifice their lives to the pursuit of fame by writing up the prowess of American arms.

Mr. Connolly is a clean-cut young Bostonian. He studied law but soon abandoned Blackstone for the more lucrative and congenial occupation of writing stirring tales of the sea. His "The Deep Sea Toll" and "Out of Gloucester" are said to be masterpieces of life on the ocean wave.

WOULD OUST GOTHAM MAYOR



William Schuyler Jackson, the new Democratic etorney general of the Empire state, whose first move after taking office has been to institute suit to unseat Mayor McClellan of New York on the ground that William R. Heerst was counted out and is entitled to the office, was elected on Heerst's Independence league ticket in last fall's campaign.

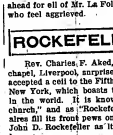
William S. Jackson is a Buffalo attorney 37 years of age who has won the reputation of being a relentless foe to graft.

"Bill" Jackson grew up in Erie county into his position. He is constitutionally and cheerfully belligerent. He is absolutely radical. No middle ground for "Bill." Everybody likes him. He will fight, and it is said that even his enemies have a sneaking feeling of friendship for the big, good-looking chap who'd rather "sic 'em" than curl up on a piece of carpet beside the stove.

Jackson's public career began inauspiciously. As a clerk in the county clerk's office he hadn't enough to do to work off his surplus energy and so-blew around town having a good time with the other fellows. Then he went in as second assistant district attorney under Coatsworth. Coatsworth knew his man. He knew Jackson lusted for combat and he knew the man had nerve. So he let fight. To his second assistant and the rest of the attaches of the district attorney's office hed peace.

In college he was considerable of an athlete. He was a long distance runner and a good oarsman. He still keeps up his athletics, and to this fact he attributes his rugged strength and perfect health.

OPPOSITION TO LA FOLLETTE



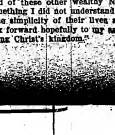
It is expected that before long some of the senators will attempt to do unto Senator La Follette as Senator La Follette did unto others.

When the Wisconsin senator last summer lectured in several states he was introduced to his audience on several occasions by men who are his colleagues in the senate. At one of La Follette took occasion at times to roast the political actions in Washington of the very men who introduced him and who were sitting on the stage beside him. This was held not only to be impolite but pretty near to a case of insult.

During the session Senator La Follette will attempt to get consideration for several bills the passage of which he has at heart, among the bills being the one which limits the hours of work of railroad employes. He has other railroad bills in mind, but he will find that opposition will come from quarters where last year he might have expected support.

Senator Hemenway came in for criticism last summer from Senator La Follette and so did Senator Spooner, and on several other occasions. They have not forgotten nor forgiven. Last year Senator Spooner, who, as everybody knows, doesn't like his Wisconsin brother senator a little bit, attempted to help him out from sheer kindness, when he thought that La Follette was not getting a fair show. It seems probable that Senator Spooner will not come to his rescue this year and it also seems likely that there is trouble ahead for all of Mr. La Follette's bills unless he makes his peace with the men who feel aggrieved.

ROCKEFELLER'S NEW PREACHER



Rev. Charles F. Aked, pastor of Pembroke chapel, Liverpool, surprised many people when he accepted a call to the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, which boasts the richest congregation in the world. It is known as the "millionaire's church," and as "Rockefeller's church." Millionaires fill its front pews on Sunday, and on several occasions John D. Rockefeller as his most prominent member.

Even greater surprise was expressed that the Fifth Avenue church should extend a call to Dr. Aked. For he is noted for his freedom of speech and thought, and has earned a reputation as a spokesman for the newest forms of social democracy. He is acknowledged one of the foremost pulpit orators in England. He is 40 years old.

Dr. Aked preached a sermon in New York about a month ago. John D. Rockefeller went from his home in Pocantico Hills to hear him. After Dr. Aked's return to England the oil magnate called to him, urging him to come to America and promising him a "free hand" in his ministerial work.

Dr. Aked has given his estimate of New York millionaires as follows:

"The personal piety of Mr. Rockefeller and of these other wealthy New Yorkers have been a revelation to me and something I did not understand or appreciate before meeting them. I admire the simplicity of their lives and their desire to do good in the world, and I look forward hopefully to my association with such men as a means of advancing Christ's kingdom."

New York Town Talk

Jewels Worth $50,000,000 Worn by Gotham Society Queens at Opening of Opera Season—Women Unattended May Now Eat in Waldorf-Astor.a Restaurant—Other Interesting Notes.



NEW YORK.—The opera season is in full swing and so is the gorgeous display of jewels by New York's rich women in and out of the box. Every night at the Manhattan opera house, where Melba and the other stars are singing, millions of dollars of gems sparkle in the audience. On the first night of her appearance Mme. Melba wore $500,000 worth of jewelry and it is estimated that the women in the boxes carried $50,000,000 more.

New York has become the great diamond market of the world, and within the last five years the demand for the gems has increased so enormously as to call attention to the fact that several New York families own collections which rival the crown jewels of many reigning monarchs.

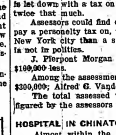
Mrs. Clarence Mackay has one sapphire which alone is valued at $150,000. It is four-tenths of an inch in diameter. She also has diamonds that cost over $1,000,000.

Mrs. George Gould has a collection of jewels which has been estimated at $480,000, of which $20,000 worth are rings. One solitary ruby is valued at $7,000. The most valuable piece is a diamond and ruby necklace worth $35,000.

The Vanderbilt family owns $4,000,000 worth of jewels. Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt added $100,000 worth of diamonds to the family collection, including a necklace valued at $80,000.

Mrs. Bradley-Martin has jewels valued at over $500,000; some experts claiming that it is the finest collection owned by any American woman. The most notable piece is a diamond breastpiete which covers the front of a low-cut hodice, literally clothing the owner with jewels. It is valued at $10,000. A collection of tiers, necklaces, bracelets and gems of carefully matched stones is valued at $200,000.

TAX LIST OF GOTHAM MILLIONAIRES.



Tax books opened for public inspection the other day show that Andrew Carnegie again heads the list as the heaviest payer of personal property. He did not object to the assessment of his personal property at $5,000,000.

But John D. Rockefeller, Jr., submits to a taxation on only $50,000 worth of personality. Personality includes jewelry, furniture, paintings, stocks and bonds, and everything not taxed under the real estate law.

In this same list it will be observed that Alfred R. M. Gonlin, a fugitive from justice and high finance swindler, is assessed for $60,000 or $10,000 more than John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Hannah Elies, a negress who got $650,000 from John R. Pyne, is requested to pay a tax on $71,000 worth of personality.

The estate of Russell Sage is assessed at $2,000,000; quite an increase over last year, when Mr. Sage was alive.

All of the Vanderbilts total an assessment of $2,800,000. August Belmont is let down with a tax on $100,000. His brother, O. H. P. Belmont, is assessed twice that much.

Assessors could find only $30,000 that Senator Chauncey M. Depew should pay a personality tax on, while John W. Gates, who has no more of a home in New York city than a suite at the Waldorf, is assessed at $250,000. Gates is not be pitties.

J. Pierpont Morgan is assessed at $400,000, and John Jacob Astor at $100,000 less.

Among the assessments are: William Rockefeller, $250,000; H. H. Rogers, $300,000; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, $250,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $70,000.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the city as figured by the assessors this year will be about $8,805,219,570.

HOSPITAL IN CHINATOWN FOR ALMOND-EYED ORIENTALS.

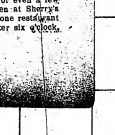


Almost within the shadows of the vine-clad walls of the "Little Church Around the Corner" and near the western border of Gotham's Chinatown stands a modest little, old-fashioned, red brick building. Across the front of the structure stretches a sign in large gilt letters, such as are seen on packages of firecrackers. The characters read: "Sing Kung Hong Hospital," when translated, read: "Chung Wai Kong Sze E Sang Fong." The inscription is not the name of a new brand of tea, nor that of a Chinese consul. Translated into English the words are: "The Combined Chinese-Speaking Society's Hospital."

The infirmary is beyond the well-beaten path of Chinatown sightseers, although not far from the main joss house on Doyers street. Were the meaning of the sign generally known every visitor in the city would demand the guides to pilot them through the strange little institution that they might explore the place and try to solve its mysteries. And the hospital has some mysteries which, according to the old Chinese superstition, can only be solved by the great Joss. As the hospital many elant-eyed residents of the Bowery and other districts of New York are treated daily.

It is the only hospital in the country, with possibly the exception of a similar institution in San Francisco, in which patients are not permitted to die. They are hustled from the hospital before the Black Dragon enters the place and removed to the death room in Chinatown, where the sinking patient expires. When a sick Chinaman has become so low that it is an assured fact that he is soon to see the light of another world some peculiar rites are conducted around his bedside by his "cousins" and his friends.

WALDORF-ASTORIA BOWS TO LONE WOMAN.



Woman has conquered. The Waldorf-Astoria hotel has posted the following notice: "Ladies without escort will be served in the restaurants hereafter at any hour."

So the triumph of the modern, independent woman is written in black and white at the Waldorf-Astoria. No longer is mere man essential to her midnight supper.

"Yes, we will serve women," said the only Oscar the other day. "What else can you do in a hotel? For that matter, we have always served our guests. It must be done in a hotel. You cannot have a rigid rule that women unattended cannot be served in the dining-rooms after six o'clock. Of course, we shall continue to be careful. We must use some discretion. But any woman or women who come here at any time and have the appearance of being respectable will be welcome to dine in any of the restaurants."

"When did you make the new rule and why?" Oscar was asked.

"Ah," said the wise Oscar, "the women are being heard from nowadays. They are found in every business, and in some they lead the men. It is enough to say they have conquered; that they have shown that they do not need the attendance of men. It was not so a few years ago, or even a few months ago. Not so long ago the doors were closed to women at Sherry's and Delmonico's. But the bars are down now. There is only one restaurant in New York where women cannot dine without an escort after six o'clock. That is the Cafe Martin."

REPORT ON FUEL MONOPOLY IN EAST

COMMERCE BOARD TELLS HOW COAL OUTPUT IS CONTROLLED BY RAILROADS.

Combinations and Agreements Have Practically Ended Competition—Publicity and Ban on Ownership Given as Remedies.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The interstate commission Friday transmitted to congress its first report on its investigation on discrimination and monopolies under the joint resolution of congress of March 7 1906, known as the Tillman-Gillespie resolution. The report deals with bituminous coal carried east of the Ohio river and in territory bounded on the south by the Norfolk & Western railway, on the north by Canada, and on the south by the Atlantic seaboard.

The roads involved are the Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg; Beech Creek division of the New York Central & Hudson River; Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern, Buffalo & Susquehanna and West Virginia Central & Pittsburg (now the Western Maryland railroad).

Own Large Interests in Coal Lands.

The report is only a partial one and will be followed by another, after further investigation. It is practically a summary of the information gleaned as a result of the investigation thus far made, together with the presentation of facts pertaining to the general inquiry. The report concludes with recommendations for legislative action, based on the developments thus far.

Publicity as a Remedy.

The recommendations are:

1. That every common carrier engaged in interstate transportation of coal be required to make public the system of car distribution in effect upon its railway and the several divisions thereof, showing how the equipment for coal service is divided between the several divisions of its road and how the some, in times when the supply of equipment does not equal the demand, is divided among the several mining operations along such road and that the carrier further be required to publish at stated periods and at each divisional headquarters upon its line of road the system of car distribution in effect and the actual distribution made to each in mining operation under such system.

2. That where the capacity of the mines is the basis for the distribution or equipment, a fair, just and equitable rating of the mines be required, and that provision be made for the representation of owners of the mines at the rating thereof.

3. That after reasonable time the carriers engaged in interstate commerce be prohibited from using "individual" or "private" cars for the handling of coal traffic.

Would Bar Ownership in Mines.

4. That carriers engaged in interstate commerce be forbidden after reasonable time to own or have interest, directly or indirectly, in any operated coal properties, except such as are exclusively for their own fuel supply, and that ownership, either directly or indirectly, by officers or employes of common carriers of any coal properties or any of the stock of coal companies along the line of the road by which they are employed be forbidden.

ROAD'S CHARTER ATTACKED.

Proceedings in Minnesota Against Great Northern's Parent.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26.—Attorney Gen. Young began quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court Friday to compel the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company to show cause why its charter should not be forfeited.

This company, formerly known in this state as the Minnesota & Pacific company, is really the lessee of the Great Northern Railway company, and the Great Northern is joined in this issue, as it is the owner of the Manitoba company's stock.

Attorney General Young's complaint covers 18 typewritten pages and goes into the transactions of the Great Northern Railroad company with its constituent companies forming the "merger" known as the Great Northern Railway company.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 24.—In the Ramsey county district court Wednesday Judge Oscar Hallam signed an order enjoining James J. Hill and other officials of the Great Northern Railway company from making the proposed increase of $50,000,000 worth of additional stock of that company or issuing the same or part thereof during the pending litigation without first making an application in writing therefor to the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission and securing its approval thereof, as provided by section 2,873 of the revised laws of 1906 of Minnesota."

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker Dies.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the last of the children of Rev. Lyman Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, died at her home here at 2:30 Friday morning. She was born in Litchfield, Conn., February 22, 1822. Death followed a stroke of paralysis.

TOWNSHIP IS FLOODED

WABASH RIVER LEVEE AT MERROM, IND., HAS GIVEN WAY.

Missouri Farm Lands Under Water—Negroes Forced to Work on Shawneestown Levee.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 25.—Telephone advices from Marom, south of this city, state that the Wabash river levee, protecting an entire township, broke late Thursday afternoon and the 300 people of the valley had to flee for their lives. The Illinois Central railroad tracks at Riverton are being washed out.

One farmer with 1,000 head of cattle and 500 head of hogs is trying to save his stock with a ferry boat. This loss to the township will aggregate thousands of dollars.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 25.—The river is running over the levees at Bird's Point, Mo., and thousands of the best farming land in Missouri is under water. As the river rose gradually nearly every resident of the lowlands went to places of safety and most of the stock had been driven out. The damage at this overflowed section will be tremendous.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 25.—A telephone message from Mayor Kratz at Shawneetown, Ill., at seven o'clock Thursday night stated that every able bodied man left in town was working on the levee. The levee is holding intact up to this time. The negroes of the town refused to work on the levee and a party of white men headed by Mayor Kratz, with barrel staves in their hands, forced the negroes to go to work.

Natchez, Miss., Jan. 25.—The Mississippi river at this place has passed the danger line, the gauge recording one-tenth of a foot above the line, 44 feet, at four o'clock Thursday afternoon. This stage puts a very heavy acreage of cultivated and timbered lands under water. People in the lowlands are moving all movable property to high ground.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Jan. 25.—The ice gorge which began forming here Wednesday in Grand river is now practically extends from a half mile north of this city nearly to Grand Haven, 40 miles away. While the water is slowly falling below this city, it is rising hourly above. An ice gorge is now forming above which threatens to flood nearly all the west side, the river streets being under water

CHAIRMAN SHONTS RESIGNS.

Canal Chief Elected President of Gotham Traction Company.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The resignation of Theodore P. Shonts, as chairman of the canal commission, was announced at the White House Wednesday, having been tendered to the president and accepted by him Tuesday, according to correspondence made public. It will take effect not later than March 4. Mr. Shonts having been elected Wednesday as president of the Interborough-Metropolitan company, which controls the rapid transit and many surface lines in New York.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Announcement was made at the war department Thursday that the offices of chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian canal commission would be combined and that Mr. Stevens, the present chief engineer, would be given the appointment, the understanding being that he will maintain a residence on the isthmus.

METEOR CAUSED EXPLOSION.

Novel Explanation of the Terrible Disaster at Sandford, Ind.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 26.—That a meteor set off the car of powder and caused the disaster to Big Four accommodation train No. 3 at Sandford, Ind., on last Saturday night, is the assertion of H. E. Brown, of Edgar county, Illinois. He stated Friday that on the night of the disaster a large meteor passed over his place. It appeared like a great ball of fire and made a noise like a strong wind.

This meteor, said Mr. Brown, was moving in the direction of Sandford, and left a trail of sparks. Almost immediately after the appearance the explosion of the car of powder occurred. Other people living in the vicinity of Vermilion, Ill., and Sandford, Ind., stated that they saw the meteor.

LONDON MERCHANT SLAIN.

Wm. Whiteley, Founder of First Department Store, Assassinated.

London, Jan. 25.—William Whiteley, founder of the first big department store in London, was shot and killed Thursday afternoon, by a young man who afterwards attempted to commit suicide. No reason has yet been assigned for the murder. The store was crowded with shoppers at the time and a panic followed the tragedy.

At the hospital the murderer gave the name of Cecil Whitely and said he was a son of the murdered man. Relatives of the late Mr. Whitely, who has seen the assassin say that they do not recognize him.

Shoe Wholesalers Elect Officers.

Boston, Jan. 25.—At the annual meeting of the National Shoe Wholesalers' association of the United States held in this city Thursday, H. F. Spencer of St. Louis was elected president, George C. Houghton of Boston secretary-treasurer, and the following vice presidents were chosen: J. J. Orr, of Atlanta, Ga; C. W. Darrell of Cincinnati; John H. Gibbs of Boston, and Daniel L. Merritt, of New York.

WHEN THEY REGISTER THE LEGISLATIVE LOBBYIST.



Minneapolis Journal.

Lobbyist No. 23—Are you registered?
Lobbyist No. 13—Sure! If you're not registered you can't vote—anyone.

SENATOR ALGER DIES SUDDENLY

MICHIGAN STATESMAN PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON.

Funeral Will Be Held Saturday—Secretary Taft, in General Order to the Army, Pays a Tribute to His Predecessor.

Washington, Jan. 25.—United States Senator Russell A. Alger of Michigan died suddenly at his residence in this city at 8:45 o'clock Thursday morning, following an acute attack of oedema of the lungs, with which he was stricken shortly after eight o'clock. Although Senator Alger had not been in good health for some time, his death was most unexpected. The senator Wednesday night was apparently in his usual health. During the day he transacted considerable business and was at the war department up to a late hour Wednesday afternoon. At the bedside when he passed away were Mrs. Alger and their son, Capt. F. M. Alger, and wife.

Funeral on Saturday.

The funeral services will be held at two o'clock Saturday afternoon at the family residence in this city. The body will be taken to Detroit, Mich., for burial.

Gen. Alger had suffered for a good many years with chronic valvular diseases of the heart, but of late he seemed to be a good deal better.

When the president was informed of Senator Alger's death, he addressed a letter of condolence to Mrs. Alger, this accompanied it with a floral offering.

Secretary Taft's Tribute.

The formal announcement of Senator Alger's death was made to the army by Secretary Taft in the following order:

"The secretary of war announces with deep sorrow the death of Hon. Russell Alexander Alger, which occurred on the 24th instant at his residence in this city.

"Gen. Alger was secretary of war during the administration of President McKinley, from March 5, 1897, to August 1, 1899; a period during which the administration of the war department was brought into great prominence through its activity in connection with the war with Spain and the military operations in the Philippines that succeeded it.

"Gen. Alger was patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army, and especially considerate of the welfare of enlisted men. He was a gentle, kindly man with great confidence in his friends and associates, and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's lack of preparedness for war when war came although for this he was in no wise responsible. His record as a soldier in the civil war was long, useful and highly honorable.

"As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that the flags at all military posts be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral."

Sody to Lie in State.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, who is arranging the details of the funeral of the late Senator Alger so far as that can be done from Washington, announced Friday that at the close of the funeral service., to be held here at two o'clock Saturday afternoon, the body will be removed to the Pennsylvania railroad station and placed on the four o'clock western train due to arrive in Detroit at 10:45 a. m. Sunday. There it will lie in state during the remainder of Sunday. Monday morning the casket will be taken to the Alger residence, where funeral services will be held at two o'clock.

The United States army will be represented by an escort of three or four companies of infantry now stationed at Fort Wayne and by a firing squad to give a military character to the services at the graveside.

HAMPERS RELIEF WORK

KINGSTON SEVERELY CONDEMNS SWETTENHAM'S CONDUCT.

Health Officer of Ruined City Warmly Thanks American Marines for Their Services.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 26.—The lack of cooperation on the part of the central control here in greatly hampering the work of extending relief, providing shelter for the earthquake sufferers, pulling down the unsafe walls and repairing the damaged buildings, for which Gov. Swettenham is severely condemned. The Daily Telegraph in an editorial says:

"His excellency is still careering around the city, poking his nose into various corners and attending to petty details which his subordinates ought to attend to. The result is that when prominent officials and other gentlemen in charge of important work call at headquarters houses to consult him they cannot find the governor. There is a total absence of a deliberate, organized movement. This is a state of affairs on which the British and colonial governments cannot congratulate themselves."

An instance of the governor's untimely obstructive measures is the police enforcement of the regulation forbidding the erection of buildings, even wooden shacks, without the city surveyor's approval of the plans, which is causing great delay and dissatisfaction. The general opinion is that the governor has completely lost his head and is utterly unequal to the task of meeting the emergency.

Colonial Secretary Olivier caused the publication of a letter in reply to the letter of the American consul, Mr. Orrett, saying that his criticism of the visit of Rear Admiral Davis to headquarters, when the permission to land marines was given, does not agree with Mr. Orrett's version, but he does not explain the difference.

A report issued by Health Officer Ogilvie warmly thanks the crew of the American battleship Missouri for their assistance in burying the dead and commends the services of Surgeon Norton of the Missouri in establishing the American hospital at Hordern's racecourse. The report that the sailors were guilty of some looting is authoritatively denied.

Earth tremors continue, but at longer intervals and in decreased intensity.

Washington, Jan. 26.—A cablegram was received Friday night by the state department from John R. Carter, the American charge d'affaires at London, regarding the Swettenham-Davis episode, and announcing that he was forwarded to the president, formed a theme of discussion at a conference held at the White House between the president and Secretary of State Root. It was not made public.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The receipts in this city Thursday of this official full text of the correspondence between Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, caused the naval officials again to study the situation to see if Admiral Davis had in any way transgressed the bounds or propriety on his visit to Kingston. Secretary Metcalf announced that they not only found a precedent for his landing men from his ships to preserve order, strangely enough in the case of another British island in the West Indies, Trinidad, but also saw nothing in the whole affair to warrant the letter addressed to him by Gov. Swettenham.

Raising Fund for Carroll College.

Waukesha, Wis., Jan. 25.—An effort is being made to increase the endowment of Carroll college to $200,000. Of this amount Andrew Carnegie has promised $25,000, and $75,000 more is available as soon as the first $100,000 is completed.

Iowa Doctor Kills Himself.

Bloomfield, Ia., Jan. 25.—Dr. W. W. Davis, one of the oldest physicians in Davis county, committed suicide Thursday by swallowing carbolic acid. Despondency following ill health is said to have been the cause.

SENATE IS AFTER NAVY OFFICERS

HALE PRESENTS RESOLUTION TO CHECK THEIR LOBBYING FOR PERSONNEL BILL.

Senator Simmons Introduces New Child Labor Measure Recognizing Laws of Its Several States—House Discusses Free Seed Distribution.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Resolutions to check naval officers from "fighting a fire under senators and members to compel the enactment of the naval personnel bill at this session," were presented in the senate Friday by Senator Hale, and after causing a snappy debate of short duration, went over for future consideration.

Senator Hale's resolutions cite the president's order forbidding government employes to "lobby," and direct an inquiry by the secretary of the navy to ascertain whether the order is being violated.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying $370,000, as it came from the house and authorizing by a senate amendment a loan of $1,000,000 to the Jamestown Exposition company, was passed. The latter part of the day was devoted to the disposition of pension bills.

New Child Labor Bill.

Senator Simmons introduced a child labor bill which is designed to make it unlawful for an interstate carrier to transport from the state of production into another state products of a mine or factory in which children are employed or permitted to work in violation of the child labor laws of the state and seeks to make them effective. It is based upon the idea that nearly all the states have child labor laws and that they are largely ineffective and will remain so as long as they can only be enforced by local prosecution for their violation.

Pies for Free Seeds.

In connection with the discussion of agricultural appropriation bill in the house there was a general debate on the committee provision appropriating $238,000 for the purchase and testing of new rare and uncommon seeds bulbs, trees, shrubs and vines, and omitting the usual appropriation for the purchase of ordinary flower and garden seed for distribution.

Mr. Candler of Mississippi led the fight for free seeds, and in a long speech in favor of the provision in last year's appropriation bill he charged that the item in the present bill was the work of a lobby composed of seed men all the country, and of effective newspaper work. He said: "I could not go back and look his 'dear old farmer friends' in the face, after the increase of the salaries of congressmen, if free seeds were not to be had. It performs a substitute providing for free seeds as heretofore. He criticised the department of agriculture for its forestry in the matter and said the government was becoming a bureaucracy.

Abolishes Pension Agencies.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The house Thursday voted to abolish all the pension agencies throughout the country, 18 in number, and centralize the payment of pensions in the city of Washington. This action was taken on the pension appropriation bill after spirited opposition on the part of those having pensions agencies in their sixties.

By a vote of 85 to 114 an amendment offered by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, requiring the number of agencies to 18 as at present, was defeated, and then an amendment offered by Mr. Gardner, of Michigan, consolidating all the agencies in one, was adopted without division.

Pension Bill Passed.

The pension appropriation bill carrying $138,000,000 in round numbers, was passed.

A message from the president was read relative to insurance and at 2:30, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Alger, of Michigan, the house adjourned.

The house committee on military affairs decided Thursday to make a favorable report on a bill permitting the wives of enlisted men to be buried in the same graves with their husbands in national cemeteries. This measure was strongly urged for several years by Mrs. Tanner, wife of Corporal Tanner, Mrs. Tanner was killed in an automobile accident last summer. Since her death "Corporal" Tanner has worked for the measure and he is largely responsible for its progress.

To Elect Supreme Court.

Mr. Lamar, of Florida introduced in the house Friday a resolutions providing for the election of the judges of the United States supreme court by the people, the nine judges to be selected by the nine judges after their election. He would have the United States divided into nine districts for the purpose of holding the judicial elections. The bill also provides that postmasters shall be selected by popular vote.

Overheated Stove Causes Fire.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 24.—Fire here destroyed three store buildings and their contents, causing a loss of about $75,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire started in the basement of the Reilly block from an overheated stove.

Chicken Stealing a Felony.

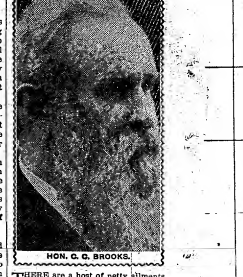
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 25.—The court of appeals Thursday upheld the constitutionality of the legislative act of 1904 making chicken stealing a felony.

MAYOR OF SUNBURY

Says Pe-ru-na Is a Good Medicine.

Hon. C. C. Brooks, Mayor of Sunbury, Ohio, also Attorney for Farmers' Bank and Sunbury Building and Loan Co., writes:

"I have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Peruna. It is a great medicine. I have used it and I have known many of my friends who have obtained beneficial results from its use. *I cannot praise Peruna too highly.*"



HON. C. C. BROOKS.

THERE are a host of petty ailments which are the direct result of the weather.

This is more true of the excessive heat of summer and the intense cold of winter, but is partly true of all seasons of the year.

Whether it be a cold or a cough, catarrh of the head or bowel catarrh, whether the liver be affected or the kidneys, the cause is very liable to be the same.

The weather slightly deranges the mucous membranes of the organs and the result is some functional disease.

Peruna has become a standby in thousands of homes for minor ailments of this sort.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

BROKE THE DEER'S BACK.

How Treed Hunter Escaped From Threatened Death.

Peter Rinderneckt, of Camp Bailey, Pa., is still table of his injuries to escape from an infuriated deer, which he finally killed in an unusual manner.

While the other members of the camp were away on a long drive, Pete, finding things slow in camp, decided to do a little hunting on his own hook.

Back of the Hinkis farm he jumped a large buck and fired a shot which made a flesh wound. The angry deer, throwing down its antlers, made for Pete, who dropped his rifle and climbed the nearest tree.

The deer pawed at the tree, snorting with rage, and Pete thought it a fine joke until night began to draw near and the buck still on guard.

He landed right on the buck's back, breaking its spinal column and completing it so that with the clubbing it with his hunting knife was easy.

Has Cinch on Position.

Various authorities have passed on a letter received at the post office department a short time ago and it has finally been sent to the postmaster general. The letter came from a west-ern postmaster of a small office and read: "In accordance with the rules of the department, I write you to inform you that on next Saturday I will close the post office for one day, as I am going on a hear hunt. I am not asking your permission to close up and you can discharge me if you want to. But I will advise you now that I am the only man in the county who can read and write." It is not likely that the postmaster will be discharged.

Long and Remarkable Life.

Sinfold tells us of a remarkable record of an old man of his acquaintance employed by Mr. William Sedge, of Gorleston-on-Sea. This old gentleman began his working life as a farm laborer 71 years ago, before Queen Victoria came to the throne, and at 81 he can still do a day's work as well as many men of half his years. Almost more remarkable is the fact that although he has spent practically all his long life within sight of the sea he has never been on it, nor has he ever been inside a train.—Tit-Bits.

The Well Knit College Chap.

Ethel's big sister has an ardent admirer who is a college athlete, a big, broad-shouldered chap. Ethel overheard that "she says you are beautifully knit. The next evening, when the young man called, Ethel went into the parlor to entertain him.

"Do you know what sister says about you?" demanded Ethel.

"No. Something nice, I hope," said the young man.

"Oh, yes, it's very nice," replied Ethel. "She says you are beautifully crocheted."

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

LARGE LAND BUSINESS.

St. Paul.—During the last ten years the land business of the State of Minnesota has more than trebled, and the total volume of the financial transactions of the state have nearly doubled.

This is demonstrated by startling statistics prepared by Samuel G. Iverson, state auditor, relative to the business of his office. For the two years ending July 31, 1898, the end of the fiscal year, the total accumulation from state lands and credited to the different trust funds, was $121,894.65; for the two years ending July 31, 1906, it was $2,239,305.89.

For the two years ending July 31, 1896, the total cash received was $10,-900,512.23 and the total amount disbursed during the period was $10,539,-757. For the two years ending July 31, 1906, the total amount received was $19,451,114.67, the total amount disbursed, was $18,657,132.62.

Since the formation of its state government, Minnesota has never gone through a year without having a balance to the state's credit at the end of the year. In 1860 this record came near being broken, as the balance at the end of the year was only $675.74. The year 1855 was the one when the state came out with the largest balance over shown by the auditor's ledger. Exclusive of money carried over from the previous year, it then totaled $2,607,-115 97

ATTEMPTED HOLDUP.

St. Paul.—A daring attempt to hold up a street car at Fillmore avenue and South Robert street was made by a lone highwayman.

The car had stopped to let off some passengers. Just as the conductor rang the "go ahead" bell a man stepped in front of the motorman's window and attracted his attention. Motorman Bernard S. Arndt, thinking that some trouble had happened, opened the door of his car to make inquiries. As he did so the man pointed a revolver at his head.

Mr. Arndt quickly closed the door of the vestibule and scrambled back into the car through the window. When the highwayman, the motorman and conductor got outside the car the man was gone. Three men, it is said, were running away on Fillmore avenue.

The police were notified and Sergeant Dennis McCarthy of the Dayton avenue police station sent out several officers. A man giving the name of William Whipple, twenty-eight years old, and a stranger in the city, was arrested in a saloon near the Robert street bridge.

EXPERT BEEF CUTTING.

Hamline.—John Gosling is from Missouri, and if there is any one of the government parts of a beef's carcass that he has not discovered, you will have to show him. He says what he calls a "beef demonstration" at the recent annual instructive session of the university, before about 200 of the short course students and a bunch of cattle buyers from South St. Paul.

There is no man in the United States who is better posted on the subject of beefsteak than Mr. Gosling. He was the buyer of export cattle for one of the biggest packing houses in the country for several years; at present he is engaged in the demonstrating business, giving his expert opinion on the choice cuts of beef.

There were three beef "critters" used in the classroom—one of the five steers that the school showed at the recent fat stock show in Chicago; a "fair to good" steer from the farm, and a poor skinny cow-creature whose carcass was carved before the farmer-students as a specific warning against killing the wrong sort of "critter" to make beef.

THE STATE WINS.

St. Paul.—Judge Oscar Hallam of the Ramsey district court has granted the request of the state of Minnesota and issued a temporary injunction against the Great Northern railway's proposed $1,000,000 increase of capital stock. The document was filed with the clerk of court at 5 p. m.

Judge Hallam's decision is a complete victory for the state in the action brought last month by Attorney General E. T. Young and his assistant, R. A. Jones, to compel the railroad to reconsolidate the state railroad and warehouse as provided in the laws of the state commission in fixing the value of stock, requiring railroads first to make application to the commission in order to secure its approval of the issue.

All points made by the state were sustained, while the contentions of the railroad company's attorneys, W. R. Bear, F. B. Kellogg, A. B. Lawrence and R. E. Olds, were contravened.

MINNESOTA LONG JUMP.

Duluth.—More than five thousand people, one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a ski jumping contest in this country, saw the American record of the long distance jump broken by six feet on the hill at the Duluth Ski club. Ole Fleiring of Duluth was the successful contestant. His longest jump was 112 feet, but on each of his trials he broke the former world's record of 106 feet, making it in his preliminary attempt, 111 feet on his first regular jump and 110 feet on his second regular jump.

NEWS NOTES.

Northfield.—Carleton's orators chosen by competition to take part in the Ware oratorical contest on Feb. 15 are Edward W. Cross of St. Louis Park, and John Munroe of Dell Rapids, S. D.

Mankato.—District Judge Cray has filed a decision in which he upholds the legality of the assessment of the cost of paving Broad street upon the property owners. All but two of the owners have paid. The paving litigation has been in the courts for several years both in the state and federal courts.

Winona.—Kah-a-hage, the Winnebago chief who was killed on the St. Paul road in the city limits, was buried in Woodlawn cemetery at the expense of the county.

St. Paul.—The Commercial club directors indorse $500,000 bond issue for district high schools.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Academy of Music in Washington was damaged $25,000 by fire.

Admiral Berenger, former Spanish minister of marine, died suddenly.

H. B. Agar, a member of the Indiana legislature, was drowned in the Wabash river.

Andrew G. Blair, one of the best known public men in Canada, died at Fredericton, N. B.

John L. Hart, aged 13 years, hanged himself in Stowe, Pa., because a girl said she didn't like him.

John P. Quirk was found guilty of manslaughter for killing W. A. Dowell, a newspaper man, at Minneapolis.

Several cargoes of coal are on the way from Japan to Tacoma, Wash., to relieve the fuel famine in the far west.

Rev. J. C. Kreft, of Elgin, Ill., was elected president of the Swedish Ministers' association of the Rockford district.

Mattie Merritt, aged 27; Vergie Taylor, aged five, and Ethel King, aged four, were burned to death at Indianapolis.

In a fit of jealousy John J. Jackson, of Fresno, Cal., killed Susie Pearson in the presence of her father and then killed himself.

It is officially announced by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company that 24 men were killed by the mine explosion at Primero, Col.

The first three days of the trial of Harry K. Thaw for killing Stanford White, in New York, resulted in the securing of seven jurors.

Dr. B. F. Crummer, of Omaba, one of the best known physicians and surgeons of the west, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

The steamer Arcola, which was stranded at the mouth of Havana harbor, was successfully floated. The vessel is only slightly damaged.

The central part of the city of Potlatsk, in the province of Vitbsk, one of the most ancient cities of the Russian empire, was destroyed by fire.

Fred Marriott was badly injured when his racing automobile wrecked at Ormond-Daytona Beach, Fla., while going at tremendous speed.

Advices received at Antwerp say that a revolt has broken out in Manyanga in the Kongo Free State and additional troops have been asked for.

Two hundred men fleeced the ringing down of the curtain at Victoria theater, New York, when the Russell brothers put on an act ridiculing the Irish race.

The frozen corpse of James Reese, a former Chicago man, aged 72 years, was found, guarded by his dog, in the stabls of Thomas Applegate, near Knox, Ind.

An Omaha dealer was fined for buying on sale copies of some famous pictures by Rubens, Van Dyke and Van Der Werf, which the court decided were indecent.

The Texas oil fields along the gulf coast have decreased their production over 45 per cent within the last week and the cause is attributed to seismic disturbances in Mexico.

High water in the Ohio river caused a Baltimore & Ohio freight train on the Marietta branch to plunge through a bridge and the engineer, fireman and two brakemen were killed.

A stick of dynamite weighing one and a half pounds and set with four caps, near Piedmont (Ore.) station, was found just beside a rail on the St. Johns division of the Portland Railway company.

There was a fierce collision at Vanues, France, between the populace and 600 troops over a seminary eviction. The Marquise de Caverville incited against the eyes of a police commissary with her umbrella.

Reduction in Rates Enjoined.

St. Paul.—Judge Lochren of the United States circuit court Thursday afternoon granted a temporary restraining order on behalf of the ten railroads doing business in the state of Minnesota, restraining the state railroad and warehouse commission from putting into effect the reduction in freight rates ordered by the commission December 24. The railroads allege that the order is confiscatory in its nature.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	Jan.	St.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 90	$4	85
Hogs, State	6 25	6	15
Sheep	4 00	3	90
FLOUR—Min. Patents	4 10	4	85
WHEAT—May	78½	78	
July	84½	84	
CORN—July	67½	67	
BUTTER—No. 2 Western	29½	29	
EGGS	32½	32	
POTATOES	67	67	
CHEESE	15½	15	
	CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 15	$7	00
Common to Good Steers	4 25	6	15
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 25	6	25
Bulls, Common to Good	3 25	4	75
Cows	2 75	5	00
HOGS—Packers	$6 10	$6	25
Heavy Packing	6 10	6	25
Mixed Packers	6 10	6	25
BUTTER—Creamery	29½@	30½	
Dairy	25½@	28½	
LIVE POULTRY	15½@	16½	
EGGS	32½@	33½	
POTATOES (bu.)	75@	90	
WHEAT—May	78½@	78½	
July	84½@	84½	
	MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor.	$ 82	$	83
May	78½@	78½	
July	84½@	84½	
Oats, May	37½@	37½	
Rye, No. 1	58½@	58½	
	KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, May	[illegible]		77½
July	[illegible]		82½
Corn, May	[illegible]		37½
Oats, No. 2 White	[illegible]		37½
	ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$5 25	$6	75
Texas Steers	3 50	4	60
HOGS—Packers	6 10	6	25
Mixed Grades	6 10	6	25
SHEEP—Natives	3 50	4	00
	OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	$6	25
Stockers and Feeders	3 50	4	60
Cows and Heifers	2 75	4	00
HOGS—Heavy	6 10	6	25
SHEEP—Natives	3 50	4	00

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.—How Knute Nelson, the "little giant" of Alexandria was today formally named United States senator for a six years' term to succeed himself, by the Minnesota legislature. The house and senate met promptly at noon in the house chamber and was called to order by Speaker Johnson. The minutes of yesterday's sessions of both houses telling of the vote in each whereby Senator Nelson was elected were read and formally approved. Speaker Johnson then announced that Senator Nelson was re-elected and adjournment was at once taken by the house chamber and was called to order by Speaker Johnson. The minutes of yesterday's sessions of both houses telling of the vote in each whereby Senator Nelson was elected were read and formally approved. Speaker Johnson then announced that Senator Nelson was re-elected and adjournment was at once taken until eleven a. m. the following day. The house at its separate session today broke all records so far made as to the number of bills introduced in one day, fifty-three were today presented. The Anti-cigarette bill made its biennial appearance fathered by O. Moses. Walker, in favor of Carlton representing the Head of the Lake delegation introduced a bill for the submission of the following constitutional amendments, each county to pay its proportionate part of the expense. Mr. Spooner introduced a bill to authorize the board of control to sell binding twine outside the state. The message follows the recommendations of both the board and the governor and is aimed to give the state more freedom in competing with twine sold by the trust. W. C. Bicknell introduced the Stephens Senate bill for establishing of state agricultural high schools in different geographical districts of the state. Elias Rachie introduced in the house and Senator Witherstein in the senate a bill calling for the establishment of a state board of immigration consisting of the governor, auditor and secretary of state, these to select two other members and the entire board to elect an executive agent who will be the only salaried member of the immigration bureau. The bill carries an appropriation of $50,000.00.

S. A. Nelson in the senate and J. A. Johnson in the house presented a memorial to congress asking for abolishment of the tariff on lumber with the exception of all foreign lumber trust. The resolution was adopted by the senate without a discussion. It forbids lumbermen in the house on notice of debate. Senator Putnam introduced a bill in the state elevator bill, prohibiting dents suffered by railway employes. The measure demands that automatic brakes be placed on all freight trains operated in the state of Minnesota by Jan. 1, 1908. Senator Fosseen is the author of another of the insurance reform bills which put in an appropriation for temporary injunction against companies under heavy penalty from making political contributions in any way whatsoever.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 24—Gov. J. A. Johnson today replied to the Gates' resolution passed in the house and senate asking for the adoption of recommendation on the subject of primary option and liquor license. Reading between the lines in the governor's parliamentary language, the message intimates that the whole Gates' resolution was up to the lawmakers as a legislative proposition and not to the governor's executive powers. He says that the question was their trouble and not his, and he accordingly declined to recommend. The governor however quoted the section of his original message on the initiative and referendum amendment in which he says he would do well to apply it to this special subject. He held that county option is not yet ripe for submission to the state; it is purely a moral one and to be settled by the representatives of the people, namely, the principals of local self-government.

"That it would be manifestly improper" the governor concluded "to indicate for me to discuss this question in detail at this time, is evident from the fact that the senate has not yet concurred and was not joined in by the senate, and that the matter is now pending in that body a bill covering this very question, and for the further reason that I would be in error, it will become my duty to officially review it." The whole drift of the governor's message is "the ball is yon, not me," and was absolutely non-committal.

In the house today W. A. Nolan stirred up a hornet's nest by moving reconsideration of the senate resolution authorizing the appropriation of expenses of lawmakers on trips to state institutions. The motion was carried by a vote of 71 to 57. Nolan and others and was lost by a vote of 40 to 60. Nolan warned the members that the proposed appropriation is considered fair to be the most expensive in the history of the state. Ambrose Tighe endorsed this sentiment. J. C. Lennon condemned the resolution in that all members had already passed that their other expenses were borne by the board of control and reception committees at the institutions.

A flood of bills made their appearance in both houses today. In the house O. R. Sundale introduced a bill to prohibit issuance of any more state, school lands unsold, unless authorized by the legislature. C. B. Miller fathered a house-file duplicate of the Fitzpatrick senate bill for the "initiative and referendum." The "big stick" for giant fire crackers is enacted in a bill by Simon Johnson prohibit their sale. Representative Vollmer introduced a bill providing that a number, not to exceed 3 per cent of men in any line of work in the state can be used in the state prisons in like labor. C. M. Bentzen requires in a bill he presented that all agricultural products except such as are sold by the farmer on ranch, shall hereafter be sold by the averdupois pound weight.

Thirty bills put in an appearance in a senate session today lasting less than an hour. Senators Canstrop and Works introduced new inheritance tax bills. The Canestorp bill calls for a 3 per cent tax on inheritances of over $50,000; the Works bill for 5 per cent on all inheritances over $100,000. Senator Works also introduced a bill requiring the state railroad bill to establish a distance tariff.

The senate today appointed the rules to pass a finance committee bill appropriating $232,000 for state institutions to make good standing appropriations which had been unknowingly repealed by the passage of the soda fees years ago.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.—Both senate and house today took action to endorse Edward T. Young, attorney general, in his legal battle against the railroads, both in the matter of that official's attack on the legality of the Manitoba deal now held by the Great Northern, and that of the injunction brought against the state by the ten railroads operating within it to prevent the putting into effect of the new lower rates ordered by the state railroad commission.

In the house L. C. Spooner, chairman of the railroad committee, today introduced a bill to grant the attorney general $25,000 a year for the employment of additional counsel and for entering into such expenses as are necessary in important litigations. Spooner gave notice that he would ask next Tuesday for passage of the bill under suspension of the rules and especially that it be made a law a number of weeks before it is passed after its introduction. Spooner believes that no red tape should hamper the state in legal defense of the rights of the people at this time.

In the senate, R. B. Sundberg introduced a lengthy resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five senators to make a special investigation of railroads, freight tonnage, etc., in Minnesota, the committee to have power to call for reports on railroad matters. The author of the resolution said that at the present time the injunction proceedings against the railroads against the state railroad commission, in part ties the hands of the commissioners from immediate further action and investigation of railroad matters; that that the state senate is free to take up the fight for the people. The resolution was adopted by a vote of twenty-nine to nineteen according to another resolution by Senator Putnam which passed, the railroad commission was directed to report on what information about railroads it has on hand and what more they desire.

The session of the senate today was marked by the introduction of nine bills affecting the affairs of life insurance companies. The bills regulate the salaries of insurance company officials and employes, the investments of investments of companies, provisions relative to agents, prohibition of non-participating policies, prohibition of discriminations, and methods for election of company directors by policyholders. The bills were introduced by Senators Cashman (two), Whitcomb (two), Coller (two), Works and Farrington (two).

Senator J. F. Calhoun of Minneapolis today introduced a bill to appropriate $10,000 for a silver service to be presented by the state to the new battleship Minnesota, the governor to name a committee of three to purchase the service and present it to the secretary of the navy.

A new county option bill, to take the place of the one now pending, was introduced in the upper house today by Senator Thorpe of Olmsted, and in the lower house by Representative Bache of Madison. The new bill is endorsed by the prohibitionists, Anti-Saloon league, and several Scandinavian temperance organizations which are interested in the issue. The new bills call for a petition of 25 per cent of the voters to have the matter voted upon. The district court receives the petition, and is authorized to order a special election on the subject instead of having the issue met at the regular town election. The bill which will meet with approval in the cities of the state was introduced in the house by John Lennon of Minneapolis, and prohibits the posting of bills and signs on billboards, fences, walls, trees, etc. Both houses adjourned today until Tuesday.

St. Paul.—The Northwestern Laundrymen's association is organized at a meeting held at the old capitol.

Filings at Winona.

Winona, Minn.—Filings for nominations for the primary election to be held next month prior to the city election in April include the following:

Mayor Latsch, who has given the city one of the cleanest administrations it has had in many years, and who on his own initiative is securing the building of public baths that will cost over $10,000, refused to be a candidate for mayor again. Dr. E. S. Muir, popular physician, has filed for the democratic nomination for mayor.

Fruit Growers Meet

Austin, Minn.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Horticultural society opened with a good attendance. The program was of unusual merit, more papers than usual being presented.

The present officers of the society are: President, A. W. Masseo, Albert Lea; vice president, J. C. Hawkins, Austin; vice president, L. P. H. Higby, Albert Lea; secretary, O. M. Peterson, Albert Lea; treasurer, Jens A. Jensen, Rose Creek. Interesting correspondence to O. M. Peterson, sec., Albert Lea.

A STRAPPING YOUTH.

Kneeling at his tiny feet
Stood in dainty shoes
For a pleasure so complete
Who'd a chance refuses?
As she lingers on the ice
And to miss a smile
Joy to some admirer nice
Strapping on her skates.

Careful not to pinch her toes,
Nor to bruise her heels,
Though a fellow feels his nose
Or an ear congeals)
Naught can chill his kind
Those wee pedal mates,
Though he shivers with the cold—
Strapping on her skates.
—Judge.

Too Suggestive.

Sandy Pitse—What did the kind lady say when you told her all dam historical stories?

Gritty George—She' said I was a was a "wise old saw."

Sandy Pikes—Great bobos! Yer better run. Next thing she'll be secpecting you to snow up at de woodpile.—Chicago Daily News.

DIDN'T LIKE DARK COLORS.



Johns—I heard you tell that man to never darken your door again. Trying to marry your daughter?

Thoms—No; he's a painter and he painted my front door ebony instead of oak.—Troy Budget.

Father Explains.

Johnny—Papa, what does automobile mean?

Papa—It comes from the Greek "auto"—self—and the Latin "mobile" movement. It means a machine that goes by itself

Johnny—Doesn't any one have anything to do with it?

Papa (who tries to drive a horse and buggy)—No one with any self-respect.—Home Magazine.

Rough on Bill.

"What has become of Bad Bill?" asked the new arrival in the Frozen Heart hotel.

"Bad Bill?" echoed the landlord. "Oh, he bit the dust yesterday."

"What? Bad Bill dead?"

"Oh, no. Bill took a ride in a tenderfoot's gasoline carriage and swallowed a peck of dust in a twenty-mile spin."—Chicago Daily News.

All His Trouble in Vain.

The scientist had invaded the jungle and conquered the monkey language.

"And now that you have acquired our lingo," said the head monkey, "perhaps you can inform us what you have to convey to us?"

Of course, the scientist, nonplused, had to sneak back to civilization.

Moments of History.

Ulysses looked upon the sirens with contempt and passed on, at the same time ordering the man at the prow not to hurry.

"Some way was I time," he observed flippantly, "when your antics would have amused me. But—musical comedy is not what it used to be."—Life.

Mr. Henpeck Warned.

Mr. Henpeck—I shall have to go to town next week, dear, and I shall want some money, for there's train fare, lunch, bus fares, and I've got to—

Mrs. H.—Well, then, take this shilling, and mind, if you come home the worse for drink I'll not let you in

A Society Mother.

Rector—And have you any children?

Society Woman—Yes; three little darlings.

Rector—Are they boys or girls?

Society Woman—Dear me! Do you know, for the moment I can't remember.—N. Y. Times.

Not Guilty.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Do poets have to be born?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Didn't the world responsible for them, too?"—Yonkers Statesman.

His View Point.

"I see that the duke of Athoti, in England, has 22 titles."

"What of it?"

"Wouldn't you like to have that many and be able to sell each one to an heiress?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Compact.

Eve—Belle going to be married and live in a flat? Why, I don't see how she will have room.

Edna—Oh, yes, she is going to accept such a narrow-minded chap.—Chicago Daily News.

Simplified Art.

Patience—That painting doesn't look like one of the old masters.

Patrice—No, it's not. The artist belongs to the new school of simplified painters.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

REPRESENTATIVE Holton has introduced a bill changing the time of holding primary election from September to June. This is as it should be, but it will hardly prove a cure "all" for the lack of interest now manifest in the primaries.—McIntosh Times.

Norman County Index: A. G. Barnard has written to Congressman Ralph from Washington asking for complete drainage maps of this section of the country and they have been furnished him. He will turn them over to the drainage committee and it is hoped to secure an appropriation for this part of the country at this session of congress.

There is a prospect now that Thief River Falls will either abandon the County seat removal proposition, or elect a new lot of managers as it is very evident that the Red Lake Falls boys are to smooth for the managers of the Thief River Falls end of the deal. We only judge by the events of the past few months, but it has certainly taken a hard knock in the office as a printer and has set back blunder around until he "don't" one of the forms, we should conclude he did not understand all his business and would die like it soon.

The Breckenridge Telegram says: "Secretary of War Taft has been forced from office because of an opinion he rendered concerning a certain coal land matter in the new Panama canal which he recently visited. Hardly Stevenson will be forced out on the regard of the democratic members of the Ninth Congress district desiring regardless of Republican and its criticism. He seems to the wants of his constituents in that is of more importance than his opinion of any other foundation in Panama whether he be right or wrong in that opinion.—Plummer Pioneer.

Pass us this same Telegram. We intend to defeat Halvor the first time he ran for congress, under the primaries devoted a column or two of the paper to explaining how it happened that they got eliminated so bad. Oh yes we have heard them ducks squak before.

Eight years ago we were visiting at Medford Oklahoma, and at that time Medford, which was in the center of Grant County had gotten up a petition to remove the county seat from Pond Creek to that place. They have since had an election about it and Medford went out by a large majority, and then they commenced living, and they have been living about it ever since that time, but Pond Creek keeps the the county seat just the same, as the people that are expecting to see a county seat removal in this country in a hurry are liable to find a sour distaste out there as the opposition can lean on the supreme court, with the same confidence that a sleeping child lays on the breast of a wet nurse.

Chips Love.

Welcome to the pests the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child, the race all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, softer all hearts to pity and to mirthful and glamorous compassion.—Emerson.

INVALID HEROES.

Great Men Who Did Great Things in Spite of Infirmity.

A record of the magnificent courage of the world's invalid heroes is Sophia P. Shaler's book, "The Makers of Fate." One of these heroes was Green, the English historian, who could sign himself, "Faithfully (feebly, weakly, dizzily, palpably, faintly, dreamily, dully), J. R. Green." Another was Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote, "I am about knocked out of time now; a miserable, snuffling, shivering, fever stricken, nightmare ridden, knee tottering, hoast-hosst-hossting shadow and remains of a man." "But," continues Stevenson, "the medicine bottles on my chimney and the blood on my handkerchief are accidents. They do not color my view of life." It was an octogenarian United States senator who, when asked for rules for longevity, replied, "Acquire a chronic ailment in youth, and nurse yourself through life—and work." Kant furnishes a lesson of this kind. Although the great metaphysician was never entirely well, he performed a prodigious amount of intellectual work and lived to be eighty years of age. "He obtained such control over his discomfiture," writes Mrs. Shaler, "that when suffering from a pain in his head he could concentrate his mind so perfectly on a chosen subject that the pain was treated as if it did not exist. By sheer force of will he would also overcome sleeplessness, caused by rheumatic attacks. 'That these,' he says, 'were not imaginary pains was proved by the glowing redness which was seen the next morning on the toes of my left foot.'"

That pitiful account which Johnson gives of Pope's physical condition rests upon the authority of an old servant of Lord Oxford, who knew him after middle age. "He was then so weak as to stand in perpetual need of attendance. He was extremely sensitive to cold, so that he wore a kind of fur doublet under a shirt of cotton, warm linen, with fine sleeves. When he arose he was invested in bodies made of stiff canvas, being scarcely able to hold himself erect till they were laced, and then he put on a flannel waistcoat. One side of his body was contracted. His legs were so slender that he enlarged their bulk with two pairs of stockings."

Great soldiers have borne afflictions they could neither overcome nor avoid. "Some of the world's foremost commanders—Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington and Archduke Charles of Austria—appear to have been epileptics. At the battle of Wagram the archduke, it is said, had a seizure which lasted about an hour. It was then that Napoleon gained the ascendency. At the critical moment the fate of Europe seemingly was in the hands of two epileptics. Cambyses, the conqueror of Egypt; Alfred the Great and two of the greatest poets of England—Dryden and Byron—were subject to this disease, as was also the prophet Mohammed."



Perplexed.

The London Telegraph tells of a small girl who entered a grocer's shop in Whitechapel and said:

"Please, sir, I wants 'arf a pound of butter and a penn'orth of cheese; and mither says she will send a shilling in when farver comes home."

"All right," replied the man.

"But," continued the child, "mither wants the change, cos she 'as got to put a penny in the gas meter."

Special Notice To Read-ers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Koehnel Koehnel "
George Kroschinbeel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winser Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, "
Marin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
John B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingsun, Highland ing, Minn "
Miss Walseth, Esperess, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes, Minn.
Ed. Haglie, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale. "

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 25th 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN T. IVERSON, of Brunkeberg, Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 837 made November 7th, 1904 for the N. E. ¼ Section 26 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edward Iverson, John Markuson, Lars Rumestrand, Lars Grinde, all of Brunkeberg, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Jan. 18th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN GUINAN, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof in support of homestead Entry No. 836 made November 1st, 1904 for the S. W. ¼ Section 31 Township 156 N. Range 40 W and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said lands, viz:

C. Gudus Douglas, Alfred Rice, Charles Shuster, Clarence Douglas, all of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE Register.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. Dec. 21, 1906.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 17th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that STEIN JORGENSON, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1098 made October 26th, 1901, for the S ½ Section 22 Township 152 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of the United States Land office at Crookston Minnesota on January 4th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Erick Month, Salve Myrum, Goddeld Austad, Target O. Lingle, all of Rhoda Minn.

M. J. Montague, register.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 1, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 26th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907, viz:

Albert Trtika.

H.E. No. 1060 Red Lake Series for the E. ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 5 Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Hoffman Thief Falls; Albert Trtka, Bohumil Urosh, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SIMON.

Rhodi Minn.

Just as you are pleased at finding faults you are displeased at finding perfection.—Lavater.

Not His Fault.

"Janies!" asked the disciplinarian, "how did you come to lose that salve?"

"We didn't have what the lady wanted, sir."

"Why, you fellow we carry the most complete line of perfumery, knicknacks, stationery, toilet accessories and fancy articles in the city."

"Yes, sir, but it was medicine she wanted."—Great Falls Tribune.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located in Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc., within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,

COUNTY SURVEYOR, &

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

EOZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write P. W. Williams, 100 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 4th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 29th., 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J.M. Rinde, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn., on February 9th, 1907, viz:

John Piller.

H.E. No. 856 Red Lake Series for the Lots 1 & 2 and S. ½ N.E. ¼ Sec. 2 Tp. 156 N. R. 40 W

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Joseph Trenda, Frank Zavoral, Martin Rundle, of Erie Minn. George Waagner, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 18, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Jan. 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN SUNNES, of Goodrich Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 782, made October 24th, 1904, on the S. E. ¼ Section 35 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Hulman, Joseph H. Wellen, of Goodridge Minn. Harry Woolson of Thief River Falls Minn. John Tyson, of Hickbridge, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice for Hearing on Petition for Administration and for Distribution

ESTATE OF ANTON M. SJOSTEN.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake ss.

In the Matter of the Estate of Anton M Sjosten, Deceased.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO

All Persons Interested: Clifford Raymond Sjosten, Myrtle May Sjosten, William Shostedt, Peter Anton Sjosten, Edith Irene Sjosten, and Anton Karl Sjosten, all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said Deceased: The representative of said estate has rendered and presented to this Court her final account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, and with her petition praying for the allowance thereof and allowance of said final account as such representative of the estate of said deceased, and for payment thereunto entitled;

THEREFORE, YOU AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the Court House in the City of Red Lake Falls, in the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of February 1907, at 9 o'clock A.M. why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 16th day of January 1907.

S. W. Tarrant,
(Seal) Judge of Probate.

Various How Are You's?

"How are you?" in German is "Wie befinden sie sich?" (How do you find yourself?) It is also "Wie gehts?"

This Dutch say "Hoe vaart gij?" (How do you fare?) The Italians say "Come, state?" (How do you stand?) The French, "Comment vous portez-vous?" (How do you carry yourself?)

The Greeks ask what you are doing, the Chinese want to know if you enjoy your rice, and the Russians inquire how you are living.

The Arabic devout people say "God grant his favors to you." The Turks, "God keep devout days, sir." The Persians, "May God's days be good."

How mankind derive from day to day the best it can do without thinking that lost time is lost eternity.—Muller.

Freedom and happiness I think are never seen except together. Very likely. I am there very often.—Le Sueur.

"THE MINT"

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BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE.

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John Radneck, Prop.

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A Word Read to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "aside?"

Tommy—A bursting point.

Teacher—Correct. Now write a sentence containing the word.

After some hesitation Tommy wrote: "They came to a crisis in the road."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Miss Annie Olson visited at Radney Tuesday.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Thomas Jacobson drove down to Thief River Falls Wednesday with a load of flax.

Charles Clark and James Colman will get out the wood for the school district

E. O. Linvig, the well driller from St. Hilaire completed the well for M. E. Hyland Wednesday, striking a strong flow of water at a depth of 65 feet.

The Lillo string band will furnish the music for the intertainment at the school house tomorrow night. Be sure to come and have a good time.

E. K. Gjerucs of Radnoy was a pleasant caller here on Sunday afternoon, and had his name put on THE SUNBEAM list as a two year paid in advance subscriber.

There will be religious services at the residence of Mrs. A. W. Shosten, at Highlanding on Sunday February 10th, at 2 o' clock P. M. by Rev. Bransdahl. All are invited.

If you want to make final proof on your land the first part of May you should make your application this month, or the first of next month so as to have time to have your notice published,

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and tack signs. Salary $85.00 per month; $3.00 per day for expenses. SANDERS CO., Department P, 46 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

Dick Kolstrand and ye editor from this township attended the Radney dance, and expected to be good and eat supper together, but when supper time came he hooked on to one of the fair damsels of Deer Park and started for supper, without so much as saying by your leave, which left us in the position to "hustle" or eat supper alone, and we didn't eat supper alone that night.

Two Deer Park young men at the masqurade Saturday night hurridly exchanged masqurade suits in a dark room, and when one of them went back to the ball room he did not understand what made the girls laugh so when they locked at him, until a young married friend whispered to him and said, "The girls are lauhing at you because you have your masqurade pants on wrong side out."

There will be a social at the High Landing school house, on Saturday evening February 2nd, for the benefit of our school library. The ladies will prepare a neat basket lunch, which will be distrubeted by a "shadow", so all you have to do is to bid in a shadow and you are sure to get a fine basket of lunch. Good music will be in attendense. Evryone are evited to attend.

Notwithstanding the extream cold weather and the bad roads, there was a large attendance at the masqurade ball at Radney on last Saturday evening. There was many very pretty costums, and character representations, among the ladies in particular, and althou there was no prizes given for the best masquer, had we been judge we should have given first prize to the lady that represented a western cow hearder, and to the gentleman that represented the sailor. Music was furnished by the Lillo string band and was of such good quality that dancing was kept up until . . . in the morning.

Olof Snowbank left for Thief River Falls this morning on Skis.

There was a social dance at the residence of George Beard last night.

We guess our Deer Park correspondants fingers got cold so he could not write this week.

January made a desperate attempt to give one decent day, yesterday but wound up with another fall of snow.

There will be a public ball at the Radney hall given by John L. Radnecki on Saturday evening February 9th. Free supper. all are invited.

The man who has been accounting for the mild winters of the past few years now knows that they were caused by the surplus being placed in cold storage, in anticipation of the unusual demand for 1907.—The Duluth News Tribune.

Your personal property tax should be paid this month to avoid the 10 per cent penalty. Any of our subscribers can pay their taxes at this office, without any additional expense. Just give us your tax card and the amount of cash it calls for and one week from that date you get your reciept, from the County treasurer for your tax paid.

Tomorrow Feb. 2nd, is ground hog day, when that little animal is supposed to crawl out of his hole and look for his shadow. but if the northern Minnesota and N. Dakota ground hog is not already froze to death he had better crawl a little deeper into his hole, and pull the hole in after him.

We suppose there is no use to kick on the weather, but this winter takes the cake for kussedness, of any winter of the 2? that we have put in, in northern Minnesota. As soon as it begins to be morderate weather it starts snowing and keeps on snowing until it gets so cold it can't snow any more, then it will get as cold as it has a mind to, then starts to morderate a little and repeats with another snow storm.

They are telling the follwing good story on Mike McAndress We will not swear it is true but simply les you be the judge: "One morning long years ago when Mike was younger then he is now and less experienced in farming, his father told him to salt a calf out in the pasture. Mike took a quart of salt with him and thoroughly rubbed it all over the calf, working it into the hair. A gang of colts in the pasture scented the salt and got after the calf. They licked all the hair off the calf and nearly took the hide too"— but why tell any more. We are all liable to make mistakes. —St. Hilaire Spectator.

THERE WILL Be First Class



Music, at the Radney Dance Feb. 9th.

The Clever Nurse.

Grandmother—Why, nurse, whatever are you thinking of to bring so young an infant into the open air on so cold and windy a day as this? Nurse—But you surely do not think that so small a child understands differences in temperature!—Il Mondo Umoristico.



THE GOLDEN RULE DEPARTMENT STORE.

"A square deal to anyone who trades here"

This store never stands still; The history of it's busines makes one continous story of progress. We are trying to make it THE STORE OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA. We are thinking and planing every day how we can lessen the price of what you eat and wear, and still retain the quality. We don't want to make a great deal of money on one sale. We leave that to the other fellows.—There are three things we depend on: QUALITY, REPUTATION, PRICE

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Norsk Procurator)

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Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 1.30 p m

Wm G. HUNT, P. M

Subscribe for the Sunbeam.

Rare Ben Jonson.

The epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," engraved on the tablet marking the burial place of the celebrated playwright in the "poets' corner," Westminster abbey, is said to have originated with Jack Young (afterward knighted), who, "walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow 18 pence to cut it." Dr. Brewer in his "Phrase and Fable" says Shakespeare called Jonson "Rare Ben," but does not say where. According to Chambers' "Book of Days," the phrase formed the concluding words of the verses written and displayed in the dinroom of Bene[illegible] at the famous Mermaid tavern. The epithet "Rare Ben Jonson" is said to have been first uttered after the appearance of his highly successful farce, "Bartholomew Fair." The epitaph has been copied once at least. When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster abbey the inscription on his covering stone was "O Rare Sir William Davenant."

Deception by Wild Birds.

Falcons—hawks, the largest species—can compress their features and look very thin if they think it necessary to do so. As to the owls, they can hump into any position they think most suitable. It is useless to look for these self preserving traits in any of this family kept in zoological collections; for the birds are so accustomed to see large numbers of people passing and repassing or standing in front of them that they treat the whole matter with perfect indifference. They know that at a certain time their food will be brought to them and that they are otherwise perfectly safe. The raptures in a wild state have a bloom on their plumage, like the bloom on a bunch of grapes, which is not so often seen when in captivity.

A Train For Tyler.

During Mr. Tyler's incumbency of the presidential office he arranged to make an excursion in some direction and sent his son Bob to arrange for a special train. It happened that the railroad superintendent was a strong Whig. As such he had no favors to bestow on the president and informed Bob that his road did not run any special trains for the president. "What!" said Bob. "Did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of President Harrison?" "Yes," said the superintendent, "and if you'll bring your father in that condition you shall have the best train on the road."

A Canton Clock.

The famous clepsydra or watch clock of Canton is housed in a temple on the city walls. Three big earthen jars on successive shelves and a fourth and lowest one with a wooden cover constitute the whole clepsydra. The water descends by slow drops from one jar to another, the brass scale on a float in the last jar telling the hours as it rises. Every afternoon at 5 o'clock since 1321 A. D. the lowest jar has been emptied, the upper one filled and the clock thus wound up for another day.

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Why the Devil Has Cloven Hoofs.

Legends of the devil are quite common in Ireland, but the one which is most interesting and least known perhaps is that which tells why the prince of the infernal regions has split hoofs like those of a cow beast. Moore alludes to the legend in his story of St. Kevin and Kathleen at Glendalough. In that story Moore makes St. Kevin throw his former ladylove over the cliff in order to be rid of her importunities, but the peasants of the Glendalough district give the story a more poetical touch. They insist that it was not Kathleen that was thrown over the cliff, but that it was Satan, who had assumed the form of the lady in order to tempt the saint. The moment the prince of evil toppled over the edge of the yawning abyss he spread his batlike wings and sailed away in safety, much to the surprise of the holy saint. Later on the devil again attempted to lay a snare for St. Kevin, but the saint managed to get the arch fiend on holy ground, where, of course, he was helpless. While the devil was in this helpless condition Kevin sawed off his legs and attached cows' hoofs to the stumps. Since that day Satan has been cloven footed and will be until the end of time.

Echoes and Architects.

"It is possible to make echoes," said an architect. "It is, indeed, easier to make than to destroy them. In the past men built their great temples and cathedrals with no thought of acoustics; hence when the preacher preached echoes rolled freely amid the groinings of the roof, down the rows of sculptured columns and round and round the nave. With wires strung here and with tapestries spread there, many of the echoes of the old world buildings have been obliterated. There are echo experts—builders acquainted with the science of acoustics whose specialty is echoes' destruction. Sometimes their tasks are hard. Today an architect takes thought of the echo. His building is constructed so as to exclude this intruder. And, knowing how to exclude it, he knows how to welcome it also. I have frequently in landscape work put up summer houses and arranged rocks so as to create an echo there."—Exchange.

Flogging.

Flogging, in public and otherwise, is not of mediaeval origin. In the middle ages ridicule and not physical suffering was the means employed for the correction of wrongdoing; hence the pillory, the stocks and the thewe—a chair suspended high over the heads of the crowd, in which women, generally scolds, were brought to a sweet reasonableness—but the whipping post belongs to the Tudor age. The Elizabethan servant question was met by flogging girls for idleness on Sunday morning. But it was in the Hanoverian period that flogging was carried to excess. As late as 1804 six women were publicly flogged in Gloucester, England, because they had been found [illegible].

The Revolver.

The revolver is of dubious service in war. Its only function there is as a cavalry weapon. Indeed, it is an evolution of the mediaeval purpose to provide horse soldiers with a firearm. In the cavalry the weapon is effective only up to fifty yards. It has no value for hunting. The average man can do more execution on birds and beasts with a slingshot. The only purpose which the revolver serves is to kill another man, and even for that purpose its usefulness is overestimated.—New York Mail.

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Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

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Any Kind [illegible] Produce Taken In Exchange for Goods.

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Christ Larsen, Proprietor

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GLOVES, MITTS,

Socks, Overshoes, Sheep Lined Overcoats. All So CHEAP, THAT YOU CAN Afford To Fit Yourself Out Comfortable For Winter.

Dry Goods, Clothing Hats & Caps, Groceries Flour & Feed Always On hand.

Highest Market Price Paid For Butter & Eggs, Hides, Wool, Fur, Beef & Pork. WE WILL NOT Be UNDERSOLD, BY Sears Roebuck & CO., Or anyone else.

SINGER BROS, Rhoda, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

VALENTINE DAY IN THE WOOD

Carolyn S. Bailey



On Candlemas day in the chilly gray weather
The bear and the woodchuck crept slowly together,
With long backward looks over the snow covered ground,
To see if their shadows were lurking around.

But twisting and turning each sleepy old head
No shadows they spied, "We must go back to bed"
Cried Bruin; but, "no said the woodchuck, I pray,
Let's stay and get ready for Valentine day."



So off they went bustling through meadow and farm,
To tell the surprising woods spread no alarm,
They stole two goose feathers and what do you think?
They squeezed elder berries and made them some ink!

They stripped off the bark from a friendly birch tree,
An old inch worn cut it as square as could be:
The edges they bordered with dainty ground-pine,
And wrote for each creature a gay valentine.



Not one was forgotten, not even the snail:
The hare had a line from the least cotton-tail;
The owl had a heart from the coquettish bat;
The woodchucks tail served as a pasty brush for that.



The east-wind played postman as well as he could,
And scattered the valentines far through the wood;
But when they were finished, what do you suppose!
The bear wore a blot on the end of his nose



And wears it to day; and look you will see
The woodchucks tail inky as ink can be!
For Candlemas day in the chilly gray weather,
The bear and woodchuck wrote love notes together.

GEORGIE'S VALENTINE

LITTLE GEORGIE waoted to send some one a veleotine, and when his mother suggested that he might mail ooo to his father he met the suggestion with enthusiasm. She went with him to the store where they were sold and he finelly selected one—a hideous caricature of a man with a large bald head. It so happened that Georgie's papa was bald, and for that reason the little boy thought the one selected would be very appropriete. It was accordingly placed in an envelopo and addressed in large printed letters by Georgie himself to his parent. Of course, when the father came upon it in his mail he recognized the scrawl of the writer and chuckled at his small son's deep craft. That night when he arrived home the father had forgotten about the velentine. The little boy wondered why his father did not mention it. Finally, at the tea table, he asked:

"Popa, did you get a veleotine today?"

"Yes, I did," said the father, feigning to be angry, "and I'd like to know who sent me that horrid picture of a bald-headed man! If I find out, I tell you there will be trouble!"

Georgie took his father's simulated anger in real earnest and seemed greatly disturbed by the turn affairs had taken, but did not my any more about the valentine. After the meal he followed his mother into the kitchen and whispered to her:

"Mamma," he said, craftily, "I think we better not tell him about th' valentine until his hair grows out again!"

SOME VALENTINE SUGGESTIONS

LOTTERS make pretty valentines if artistically executed. A foundation cut a piece of blotting paper three inches by twelve. Make several sheets of the same size and cover the upper one with crepe paper of a good tint. Over the crepe paper lay a heavier paper of a contrasting tone from which bas been cut n scroll design, through the openings of which the crepe paper will show. Outline the edges and scrolls with gilt and tie all together with a small bow at one end. The heavier paper may cover only one end of the blotter leaving the crepe paper plain beyond, except for the design of gilt which follows the edge.

A small memorandum tablet may be made quite dainty enough for a valentine. Take a piece of heavy cardboard and paste a small block of leaves one side of the center. Punch holes near the top on each side through which to tie ribbon for banging, and decorate the cardboard in any desired manner. A pretty head of a child or one of the many types of the American girl makes a good decoration, or if you cannot paint these a small picture, such as has been suggested for calendars, could take its place, and the scroll and outline of gilt be used for farther decoration. The tablet should have a small engagement pencil attached to one side by a length of ribbon for convenience in writing. The tablets are most convenient articles to have in one's room or anywhere about the house, there are always so many lists to be made out of things with which it is quite useless to charge the mind.

Those who neither paint nor draw may still make acceptable valentines, by substituting the needle for the brush or pen. There are many small articles which may be embroidered, and these will prove of even more permanent value.

CELEBRATE LOVES DAY

YET IS the little things that add joy and lightness to daily living. Remembering birthdays and anniversaries and sending a valentine to a friend when the annual feast of the sweethearts old saint comes round in the calendar are little acts which help along happiness and keep alive the flame of affection. The husband of 20 years who mails a modest lace paper heart to his wife on his way home the night before, and then watches her fluttering delight as she opens her mail the next morning keeps alive a tender feeling of sentiment that smooths the rough places of daily living. The wife who sends a valentine to her husband is more than repaid for the recollection of tenderness.

Of course the young folk keep the festival in mind. But there is no reason why the little god of first love should monopolize all the joys of it. The valentine sent for friendship's sake oftimes contains a deeper feeling than that sent in the enthusiasm of young fancy. Sorry 'is the day when we feel too old to send a valentine or cease to get merriment out of the occasion. Don't forget the little folks. Does anyone recall the time when the day passed and the mail brought valentines for everyone but you? What a heartache followed on that bit of carelessness. So spend this evening cutting paper hearts and writing jingles and remembering all your friends.

TWO DISTINCTIVE COSTUMES



The woman in the chair wears a charming tea gown of gray cashmere, with collar and girdle of embroidered velvet. The collar, front is edged with gray silk and lace, with wide satin ribbon extending from the shoulder, down the front of the gown, tied in square knots, which are fastened fast to the girdle.

The gown on the standing figure is of lavender velliog with a girdle of silk and the velvet ribbon is arranged to simulate a square hotero.

Sheer Linen Bodices an Edict of Fashion

The finest white lingerie and cobweb waists here been worn oil through the autumn with eny style of cloth suit or separate skirt and by a number of women this style of bodice will not be laid aside throughout the winter, but will be worn over a thin silk or iaws slip. It is a question whether or not it is economical to wear these white waists so commonly. The principle is of course, that instead of having to be cleaned, the bodice can be laundered each week, hot, then, only the finer waists are permissible, and these wear out quickly under constant washing, and if worn continually beneath a heavy cloth coet. The silk waists do not seem to soil so readily, and are little, if any, more expensive than those of so-called wash materials

Even though the waists are so generally becoming, a bodice to match the skirt cannot fel to look more trim and smart, and in the long run a cloth or chiffon cloth waist, even though elaborately made, is the most economical style of bodice. White lace at the neck and wrist keep the gown becoming, as the dark shede allows the dress to be constantly worn without becoming shabby and out of order.

A chiffon or chiffon cloth waist the color of the costume, strapped with bands of the cloth, makes the most attractive gown, harring, of course, the cloth princess dresses that are so much in vogue, but for a severe tailor suit intended only for walking or for general wear in the morning one can probably find the exact shades among the ready-to-wear waists Many of these custom-made bodices have considerable style, and with the addition of lace or embroidered linen collar and cuffs these can be made quite becoming. Certainly it is far more convenient to wear a dark silk suit every day than to have the constant bother of keeping a white bodice always neat and trim. The lace at the throat and wrists can be changed as often as necessary, and if one happens to possess a nice lace collar this will trim the waist most attractively.

If necessary there should be worn under any style of shirt waist a boned silk lining, but as a rule if one has not a "shirt-waist figure" lined and fitted waists had best be worn altogether, and it doesn't pay to have these waists ready-made, for the cut is seldom satisfactory.

For a velvet gown the waist should be of the same material, but the yoke may be deeper than is the cloth and chiffon waist while the sleeves may be composed entirely of chiffon and lace. This year, however, a large majority of the velvet and chiffon velvet gowns are made either on the empire or princess designs, and these are all finished with deep lace yokes in both front and back.

Amusing the Baby.

One of the best ways of amusing a baby is to put it on the floor and let it amuse itself. Only the simplest kinds of toys should be about, a soft ball, a rattle, a woolly dog, or the like. Complicated or elaborate toys for little children are a mistake, and an infant does not get as much pleasure as from a primitive thing.

As baby will try to put everything into its mouth painted toys should not be encouraged, and woolly or soft ones must be strong enough not to tear easily, else the bits will be swallowed.

A baby put on the floor with a half dozen little things to play with will soon learn to amuse itself in the best possible way. It will not, however, if you play with it. A baby is tremendously bright and soon learns to know who will amuse it and who will not. And it will get all that is necessary without constantly helping it on.

Mary K. Hood.

Ornament and Comfort in the Sofa Cushion

The cushions that are being used this year are especially well adapted to both ornamental purposes and to comfort, for they are large and being oblong, are easier to arrange under the head when resting or to put at the back as a pad. They are particularly artistic, too, and unlike the varieties that have been favorites for so long, for instead of being made of conventionel or floral silk designs they are fashioned of velour—any shede desired—and trimmed with tapestry panels, a form of ornamentation that has not been used heretofore.

There is much character to the pillow covers that smart women are making this season, for many of them are using panels of heraldic devices, shields and coats-of-arms in one corner. If done in tapestry these panels are decidedly effective, and they are also pretty in colors on satin, though not so original if only done in colors on satin.

The fad of making pillows plain, with the exception of an oblong panel in one corner is a favorite method just now, and some stunning effects can be had by using with a dark green velour cover; a bright-colored bit of tapestry that is worked out in a design that shows a quaint old-world castle scene or the interior of a court room where the knights and ladies in gay costumes are dancing a stately minuet. These panels, whether in tapestry or embroidered satin or silk, should be of a color that contrasts sharply with the background, so that the decorative portion will show to advantage.

As effective way to decorate these oblong cushions, though not as unique as the single panel, is to use one large piece of tapestry over the center of the pillow, leaving enough of the velour showing to give the appearance of a border, or of a very large panel.

If desired, such a piece of tapestry may be divided into four panels by gimp, in either a bright or dull gilt, and if each of these has a different design showing some pretty sketch in a garden, or a pastoral scene, the cover will be ornamental and most effective

For the Afternoon.



Afternoon dress of lilac chiffon cloth, trimmed with silk of same color. Bodice made with folds of cloth, and rest of silk; sleeves and V of fine Valenciennes, cream color. Girdle cut plain with silk down front panel and forming a deep band round the bem of skirt. Waistband with long ends, vest, collar, and cuffs of deep mauve velvet. Embroidery of gold, green and mauve. Bow of mauve velvet to confine neck.

POULTRY AND BEES

THE BEES.

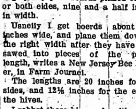
How the Eight-Frame Hives Can Be Made at Home.

If it is the intention to make hives of the capacity of the eight-frame dovetail frame hive, get some thoroughly dry pine boards planed on one or both edges, nine and a half inches in width.

Exactly I get boards about ten inches wide, and plane them down to the right width after they have been sawed into pieces of the proper length, writes a New Jersey Bee Keeper, in Farm Journal.

The lengths are 20 inches for the sides, and 12½ inches for the end of the hives.

I rabbet these hive ends without the



Section of Hive.

use of any machinery or power except a common hand saw. Having the rabbet sawed out, the work of making a hive body is almost done.

The nailing should be started upon a perfectly flat surface.

It is best to have a kind of platform a little larger than the hive (with a cleat strongly nailed at one edge) for a bumper to nail against, and another cleat strongly nailed at one edge) for angles to the first one.

The nailing can be finished by turning the hive on its side, and the hive corners can be kept at right angles by using a square. When the hive is nailed together, then put in the tin rabbets.

You need not gouge out any head holes by which to lift the hives. It is easier to make cleats six or eight inches long, planed on their upper edges, and slanting outward and downward, with the ends whittled round so that they will shed water. One of these nailed on each end of the hive will make lifting the hive easy.

For cover and bottom board I get lumber 14 inches in width, using the best for covers and the poorest for bottom boards. Sometimes I make the bottom of two pieces.

All of the covers and bottom are planed exactly two feet long, and have cleats two inches square nelled under each end. The cleat at the back end of the bottom board is nailed about one-half inch from the end for convenience in lifting, and the cleat in the front is nailed flush with the end for the convenience of the bees. The cleats for the cover should be nailed on so as to give a play of about one eighth inch.

Lath can generally be found of the right thickness to make the three eighth inch bee space for the bottom board. If too thick it is not much work to reduce them with a plane.

I have never adopted the cheaper way of making a hive cap of the same size as the body.

Our caps are all made larger than the bodies, and telescope on them in the usual way. The hive is a little more expensive, but we have a better fit, and a much better protection against robbers, moths, cold, etc.

An open joint will do in the summer, but in other seasons, especially in spring, we want a well-closed cover.

A slight variation in the width and depth of the hives is immaterial, provided all of the frames do not come too close to the bottom of the hive. The important point is the inside length from the front to the back. This must be accurate or the frames will not fit. The two end pieces should come between the sides, and, if necessary, be placed a little in or out to secure exact length. The supers are constructed in a similar way.

The number for the hive frames should be bought in long strips, simply ripped out of some boards. This is much cheaper and is just as useful.

Provide a saw bench. It is at the end of a bench and adjust a stop-block at the proper distance, take a few strips at a time, put them in the mitre-box, then push them until they reach the stop, and saw off. Keep on repeating until you have enough frames cut.

Cut the top and bottom pieces square, and these should come between the end pieces. It is necessary to make the frames of an exact size, so that they will be uniformly alike, and can be changed from one hive to another.

Prevent Roup.

Roup should be prevented, for it is exceedingly difficult to cure. Moreover, many of the birds that are treated for roup never amount to anything afterwards, even if they are cured. To prevent roup keep the poultry house dry and segregate every bird that seems to be ailing from any cause. If a pane of glass is broken, see that it is mended at once, as otherwise it may be the means of starting roup in the flock. The farmer should be careful about introducing new blood in the flock, as this is often a means of bringing in the disease.

Given Free To All Who Ask

Sheboygan Chemist Will Send Liberal Bottle of His Remedy to Any Address, All Charges Paid.

One of the most liberal offers ever made by a responsible business man has recently been announced by M. R. Zaegel, of Sheboygan, Wis., a leading chemist of that city.



Max & Zaegel M. C.

A few years ago, Mr. Zaegel, in the course of his scientific investigations, discovered a wonderful combination of certain mineral and vegetable oils which when applied to burns, piles, cuts sores and bruises cooled, soothed and relieved inflammation and so constituted a remarkable aid to speedy cure.

The fame of Z. M. O., as he calls it, soon spread far beyond the confines of his home city and thousands of persons in all parts of the country have been convinced of its great merits.

Z. M. O. possesses antiseptic and healing properties which make it of the highest value in treating sores, and wounds in which there is danger of pus or matter appearing and yet it is so simple and harmless that it may be taken internally without the slightest danger. Its taste is pleasant and agreeable.

Mr. Zaegel has retired from his drug business, and will devote his entire time to extending the blessing of Z. M. O.

He has determined to give away absolutely free, a liberal sized bottle of Z. M. O. to all who suffer from aches and pains, catarrh, rheumatism, piles and pelns in back. Take advantage at once of Mr. Zaegel's generosity, as every household should have a bottle of Z. M. O.

All that is necessary is to write to Mr. Zaegel, 47 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis., and the trial bottle will be mailed at once, all charges prepaid.

Write to-day, as so many are taking advantage of this offer that Mr. Zaegel states he does not know how long he can continue the free distribution.

Canadian Government

FARMS FOR THE WESTERN CANADA FREE

Free Farms

Over 200,000 Americans and farmers' sons have settled in Canada during the past two years, attracted by the fact that Canada is, beyond question, the greatest farming land in the world.

OVER NINETY MILLION BUSHELS

of wheat from the harvest of 1906 means good times in the farmers of Western Canada, when the world has to be fed. Cattle Raising, Dairying and Mixed Farming are also profitable callings. Coal, wood and water in abundance; churches and school convenient; markets easy of access. Taxes low.

For further information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or authorized Canadian Government Agent, W. H. Rogers, Box 34, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Macklin, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Similis Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

clenses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH HAY FEVER

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PARLOR ORGAN ECHOS

A choice collection of Sacred and Secular Music, containing 160 pages, full sheet music size. Sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. Handsome linen bound edition, beautifully illustrated, 50 cents. Either book will be sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address, ECHO PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS, 1440 Broadway, New York.

DEFIANCE STARCH 16 ounces in the package

Other starches only 12 ounces in a package, but "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENTS Write for Guide Book and List of Inventions wanted. Sent free. Highest references. Best results. Patents secured through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address, MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.



LINCOLN

We mark the lowly place where he was born,
We try to dream the dreams that starred his nights
When the rude path that ran beside the corn
Grew to a fair broad way which found the heights;
We try to sense the lonely days he knew,
The silences that wrapped about his soul
When there came whispers tremulous and true
Which urged him up and onward to his goal.

His was the dream-filled world of kindly trees;
And marvel-reaches of the prairie lands;
The brotherhood of fields, and birds, and bees,
Which magnifies the soul that understands;
His was the school of unremitting toil
Whose lessons leave an impress strong and deep;
His were the thoughts of one close to the soil,
The knowledge of the ones who sow and reap.

And of all this, and from all this, he rose
Full panoplied, when came his country's call,
Strong-hearted and strong-framed to bear the woes
Which fell on him the bitterest of all.
And well he wrought, and wisely well he knew
The strain and stress that should be his alone;
He did the task long set for him to do—
This man who came unfavored and unknown.

We look to-day, not through Grief's mist of tears,
Not through glamour of nearness to the great,
But down the long, long corridor of years
Where stand the sentinels of Fame and Fate,
And now we see him, whom men called uncouth,
Grown wondrous fair beneath the hand of Time,
And know the love of liberty and truth
Brings immortality; and makes sublime.

But, O, this rugged face with kindly eyes
Wherein a haunting sorrow ever stays!
Somehow it seems that through the sorrow rise
The echoed visions of his other days,
That still we may in subtle fancy trace
The light that led him with prophetic gleams—
That hero we gaze upon the pictured face
Of one who was a boy that lived his dreams!

W. D. N.

Heard Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

Newspaper Correspondent Recalls Momentous Event Which Ushered In a New Historic Era in America—A Memorable Message.

It was a little after one o'clock when the outgoing and incoming presidents, arm in arm, entered the capitol, proceeding immediately to the president's room, whence they emerged in a few minutes preceded by the marshal of the district, judges of the supreme court, and sergeant-at-arms, and followed by the senators, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, governors of states and others, and made their way to a small wooden pavilion, under which Mr. Lincoln stood while he delivered his memorable message. Chief Justice Taney, old, shriveled to the bone, with a face like parchment, muffled in his silken robes, sat in front of the array of judges. Close by stood Douglas, so near in fact that Mr. Lincoln, finding no place on or under the small reading-table provided for him on which to deposit his hat, handed it over to his mighty rival, who held it carefully till the address was finished.

Mr. Lincoln's voice was clear and penetrating, and was distinctly heard far and near among the assembled multitudes, which preserved unbroken silence from the beginning to the end.

Lincoln spent the early morning hours in his rooms at Willard's, and I remember that among his callers were David Davis, Thurlow Weed, Leonard Swett, Ward Lamon, with many others not now clear in memory.

The procession began to move about 11 o'clock, but it was an hour and a half before Buchanan appeared, having been delayed at the capitol in signing bills, some of which, it is said, got his signature after his term of office had actually expired.

When all was ready Senators Baker and Pierce took seats in the carriage fronting the two presidents, Buchanan looking old, gray and haggard; Lincoln dark and firm, and wearing a mournful and anxious expression of countenance. Thus accompanied they set forth on their historic ride to the capitol. Around the carriage were mounted guards and a flying squadron of newspaper correspondents, the latter keeping as near to it as possible, one of the artists of an illustrated paper making a sketch of the scene as he went along. There was a desert cloud of dust along the avenue riding the blustering March winds, and it sometimes seemed to hide the entire procession from view.



After Sketches from Harper's Weekly—March, 1861.

Then a great cheer arose and ran like a wave along the avenue, carrying testimony which was likewise flying over the wires in every direction that the inauguration had been successfully accomplished, and that in spite of all perils, visionary and real, Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States, and a new historic era had been ushered in.

I stood within a few yards of President Lincoln when he delivered his first inaugural address from the east portico of the capitol in Washington, writes a veteran newspaper man. I was a newspaper correspondent and had come with him from his home in Springfield to recount for my paper the incidents of his journey. Washington looked on the day as a momentous one, and was not free from a sense of peril. No previous inauguration day had been so ushered in.

The senate sat all the night previous, not adjourning till after daylight, Crittenden, Douglas, Trumbull, Wigfall and Wade thundering against each other in their final debate, which, after all, was not loud enough to keep all their colleagues awake, as many of them lay stretched out on the senatorial sofas, snoring a drowsy accompaniment. The town was astir by sunrise, with crowds gathering at all points from the White House to the Capitol.

Lincoln and the Bible.

Mr. Lincoln, as I saw him every morning, in the carpet slippers he wore in the house and the black clothes no tailor could make really fit his gaunt bony frame, was a homely enough figure. The routine of his life was simple, too; it would have seemed a tread-mill to most of us. He was an early riser; when I came on duty, at eight in the morning, he was often already dressed and reading in the library. And the book? We have all heard of the president's fondness for Shakespeare, how he infuriated Secretary Stanton by reading Hamlet while they were waiting for returns from Gettysburg; we know, too, how he kept cabinet meetings waiting while he read them the latest of Petroleum V. Nasby's witticisms. It was the Bible which I saw him reading while most of the household still slept.—William H. Crook, in Harper's Magazine.

Punch's Tribute to Lincoln.

Punch's fine tribute to Abraham Lincoln ("You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier!") whose authorship Spielmann in his "History of Punch" ascribed to Shirley Brooks, is now restored to Tom Taylor.

EFFECTIVE REMEDY

SIMPLE FORMULA WILL BREAK A COLD OVER NIGHT.

Prescribed by Well-Known Specialist in the Cure of Consumption—Can Be Prepared by Anyone.

Here is a simple and effective remedy for coughs and colds: Mix a half ounce of the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) with two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of good whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoon doses every four hours.

This formula is said to be very effective, being the prescription of an eminent authority. It will break up a cold in 24 hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

The ingredients for this prescription can be found at any good drug store, but care should be taken that only the pure Virgin Oil of Pine should be used. This is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing, securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper, having the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.—plainly printed thereon.

The cheaper oils and those sold in bulk only create nausea and have no effect whatever upon the bronchial tubes.

WHERE APPLES ARE GROWN.

North America the Great Producing Region of the World.

The area of the world devoted to apple raising in the northern hemisphere extends from Scandinavia on the north to the mountain regions of North Carolina and Tennessee on the south. In the southern hemisphere apples are raised in New Zealand and Tasmania, but little success has been obtained in Australia, Africa or South America. North America is the great apple-producing region of the world and New York leads all the other states in the quantity grown, although there are many choice varieties produced in other states, particularly Missouri, Oregon and Washington. The soil and climate conditions must combine to produce the finest fruit. The annual aggregate product of the world is estimated at 100,000,000 barrels, but not all of this is gathered, for in seasons when the production is plentiful large quantities are fed to cattle or allowed to rot on the ground, and every season millions of bushels of the less choice varieties and the poorer fruit from the best trees are turned into cider, which is used as a beverage and for making vinegar and apple brandy.

TWO SISTERS HAD ECZEMA.

Cuticura Cured Scalp Troubles of Two Illinois Girls—Another Sister Took Cuticura Pills.

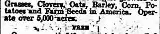
"I must give much praise to all the Cuticura Remedies. I used but one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, as that was all that was required to cure my disease. I was very much troubled with eczema of the head, and a friend of mine told me to use the Cuticura Remedies, which I did, and am glad to say that they cured my eczema entirely. Since then we have always kept the soap on hand at all times. My sister was also cured of eczema of the head by using the Cuticura Remedies. Another sister has used Cuticura Resolvent and Pills and thinks they are a splendid tonic. I cannot say exactly how long I suffered, but I think about six months. Miss Edith Hammer, R. F. D. No. 6, Morrison, Ill., Oct. 3, 1906."

Expert Ocean Mail Sorters.

One of the most interesting performances of modern times is the handling of the mails in great ocean steamships. Some of the men become so expert at sorting that they work almost automatically, many of them being able to put their finger on any particular town marked on the rack blindfolded. On an ordinary western trip they carry on an average about 250,000 letters and some 10,000 registered packets. The latter have all to be written up in detail in their books during the voyage, and this takes more time than the actual sorting. The officials do not always manage to finish the work by the time they reach port, and when such is the case they accompany what is left to the general post office and complete the job there.

Clover & Grass Seeds.

Everybody loves lots and lots of Clover Grasses for hogs, cows, sheep and swine.



We are known as the largest growers of Grasses, Clovers, Oats, Barley, Corn, Potatoes and Farm Seeds in America. Operate over 5,000 acres.

FREE

Our mammoth 148-page catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers; or send

8c IN STAMPS

and receive sample of "perfect balance ration grass seed," together with Fodder Plants, Clover, etc., etc., and big Plant and Seed Catalog free.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Revolt Against Trading Stamps.

"No more trading stamps," is the slogan of a campaign which English grocerymen are carrying on. One of them, whose shop is in East London, says: "There is not a small grocer in England who earns 15 per cent on his capital. Ten per cent is average profit and the cost of trading stamps leaves him only about 5¼ per cent.

AWFUL ATTACKS OF PAIN.

A Most Dreadful Case of Kidney Trouble and How It Was Cured.



Thomas N. McCullough, 321 South Waber St., Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "For twelve or fifteen years I was suffering frequent attacks of pain in the back and kidneys that lasted for three weeks at a time. I would be unable to turn in bed. The urine was in a terrible condition, at times a complete stoppage occurring. I began with Doan's Kidney Pills, and soon felt better. Keeping on, I found complete freedom from kidney trouble. The cure has been permanent. I owe my good health to Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PETS FOR LITTLE PARISIANS.

All Kinds of Animals as Playmates for the Children.

Children play a great role in French society, as all those who have read Gyp's inimitable "P'tit Bob" will readily admit, and now the small Parisienne insists on receiving on her fete day and at the New Year a live pet, instead of a costly doll or a mechanical toy. The demand has been creating a supply, and a lively trade is being done, not only in puppies and kittens, in tiny monkeys and in lambs, but also in tigers and leopards. Up to a certain age, these small felines are quite harmless, and, of course, as soon as they begin, so to speak, to show their teeth and sharpen their claws, they are sent off to one of the two magnificent "Zoos" with which the Gay City is provided.

Invigorate the Digestion.

To invigorate the digestion and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels there is nothing so good as that old family remedy, Brandreth Pills, which has been in use for over a century. They cleanse the blood and impart new vigor to the body. One or two every night for a week will usually be all that is required. For Constipation or Dyspepsia, one or two taken every night will afford great relief.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used and being purely vegetable are adapted to every system.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

Pigeons Aid Physicians.

Carrier pigeons as aids to a physician are reported from the north of Scotland. The doctor has a scattered practice, and when on long rounds he takes several pigeons with him. If one of his patients needs medicine immediately he writes out a prescription, and by means of the bird forwards it to his surgery. Here an assistant gets the message, prepares the prescription and dispatches the medicine. If after visiting a patient the doctor thinks he will be required later in the day, he simply leaves a pigeon, with which he can be called, if necessary.

Records to Be Proud of.

Edward Wolfenden and Thomas Bleakeley have not missed a single session of the Baptist Sunday school at Upland, Pa., in 24 years. Thomas K. Draper has been present at every session for the last 20 years and Elias Eves and William Taylor have attended every Sunday for ten years.

Sweep's Curious Find.

An Atherington (Eng.) sweep, named Joshua Folland, was sweeping the chimney of a house which had been unoccupied for some little time at High Beckington, when, to his great surprise, he swept down seven full-grown, live wild rabbits, which he bagged.

Garfield Tea (Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Law) regulates a sluggish liver, overcomes constipation, purifies the blood and eradicates disease. It is made of Herbs.

Some men seem to think they are doing a great deal toward righting the world's wrongs by fussing with their neighbors.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

It takes a clever man to pick up an umbrella and walk off with it just as if it belonged to him.

Trappers' Supplies Sold Cheap.
Write for catalog and circular No. 9. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The man who is on pleasure bent is apt to find himself broke in due time.

Top Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts.
Write for circular and catalogue No. 9, N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Fate is a female who gives men the laugh for believing her.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Every noble activity makes room for itself.—Emerson.

For Prices on Poultry,
either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

To a big-headed man the world is very small.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Large fortunes from small grafts soon grow.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to light and washing and color more goods than others. 10c per package.

Men who make the most money get others to make it for them.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

It's just as easy to be pleasant as otherwise—and it pays better.

We Pay the Highest Price
for butter fat in cream. Write for price. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul.

If all a man's real wants are gratified he has no excuse for being unhappy.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears.
Ship Furs Pelts McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

Encourage Building Erection.

Loans are freely made by the Philippine commission to the various provinces for the erection of public buildings in the islands.

Health of New York City.

Statistics of the board of health show that the general death rate in New York city is decreasing in all diseases excepting the four groups of acute respiratory troubles, cancer, diseases of the heart and diseases of the kidneys.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sweet Amenities.

"I hope you won't be disappointed, dear, for I know everybody thought George was paying attention to you. But as a matter of fact, he asked me last night to marry him."

"He has then carried out his threat, poor fellow!"

"What threat?"

"He declared to me the last time I refused him that he would take some desperate step."

HEALTH AND SPIRITS

Are Restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Cases of Debility and Despondency.

General debility is caused by mental or physical overwork with imperfect assimilation of nourishment, or by some acute disease from which the vital forces have been prostrated and the entire organism weakened so as not to easily rally. To restore health it is necessary that the blood should be purified and made new.

The case of Mrs. E. M. Spears, of 92 Mt. Pleasant street, Athol, Mass., is a common one and is given here in order that others may be benefited by her experience. She says: "I had been sick for a year from indigestion and general debility brought on by overwork and worry. I had tried many remedies, but found no relief. I suffered from swelling of the limbs, loss of appetite and dizzy spells, which became so severe towards night, that I sometimes fainted away. I was bilious and my hands and arms would go to sleep for an hour or two at a time. I was so sleepy all the time that I could hardly keep awake. I had frequent cramps in my limbs and severe pains at the base of my head and in my back. My blood was impoverished. I was afraid to give up and go to bed fearing that I would never get well.

"About this time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me by a friend in South Vernon, Vt. I felt better soon after beginning the treatment and continued until I was entirely cured. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a grand medicine for weak women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

WHY NOT GO SOUTH?

Where work can be carried on the entire year, where the lands are fertile and productive and where you will not have to battle against the elements of a frozen country. You should send a postcard to J. W. WHITE, Gen. Ind. Agent, Seaboard Air Line, Dept. 6, Portsmouth, Va., for a copy of the

SEABOARD MAGAZINE sent free

and it will be sent you together with other handsomely illustrated literature descriptive of the south and its wonderful resources and opportunities for northern farmers desiring to locate in a country blessed with a delightful climate. Special low rates to homeseekers and prospectors.

OLD VIRGINIA LANDS We have bargains in lands from $5.00 an Acre up. For further information address the SOUTHSIDE REALTY CO., Inc., Petersburg, Va.

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value.

During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, ulceration or inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising sick women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS

WILL NOT RUN, RUB OFF OR SPOT



DON'T act in the matter of selecting house paints until you are satisfied that you know the paints possessing those indispensable qualities of preservation and durability which make the ideal house paints. Masury's House Paints are not the only paints on the market, but an experience extending over a period of sixty-five years has proved them, beyond the shadow of doubt, to be the best.

They will not run, wrinkle or spot.
They will not chalk, rub off, flake off, peel or blister.

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ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY

(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

"WANTED: A NAME"

The importunities for Cheney to do special work for large firme and private individuals became very insistent, and finally ho decided to relinquish his government position and start out for himself. Fully did he realize that the smallest emolument of government work was pay. He wea not penurious—far from it; yet he knew that n timo waa coming when he would not be ablo to work aseidnously all tho time, and ho must needs lay by a penny for ths rainy day, inovitablo alweys, whether from old nge, sickness or adversity.

Therefore, ho resigned his poeition in tho secret service and etarted the "Cheney Detectivo Servico compnny," with hadquertors in Chicago, and in due time he had branch officea in ail the lergo citiee from one end of ths country to tho other. Hs sven had correspondente in ths principal capitals of Europe, and mnny a case took him and his operatives far beyond the confines of tho United States. With Cheney camo Ed Lonsrgan, Sid Guthrie and several others who had worked with and under him during hie governmental sorvice. Other hrilliant men wero attracted to tho work and it was not long before Col. Jnck Cheney had tho very cream of detective work in hie hends. At this time he was 35 yesre old, and in every way nature favored him. Though he hsd left the servico of ths United Statee, he was still called upon to coneult or work out many difficult cascs for the state, war, navy and post office departments. Money camo to him plentifully. It was judiclouely invested and Cheney achieved independence in a very few years. Succeee did not swell his head in nny degree. He wss always the eame quiot, forceful, virile, taciturn man. Whetever ho did, or was done by his oporatives, waa done well. Ho insisted on the most exncting rules of conduct from his men, nnd at tho samo time slwsye eet the proper example. Ho practiced whet he preached. Ho wna tbo general who said: "Como on, boya," rather then "Go in there." Tbero were, of course, some failurea, but his messure of success was uniformly great. Choney often said: "Ths detective who never felled wes found only in etory books." Infallibility was not claimed as a virtue. Of courso his work of directing the silent but sure workings of his groat bureau precluded hie giving much porsonnl attention to any particular case. Whsn hs did nnd brought the work to n succesaful conclusion his fee wss nlwsya commensurate with his client'a financial ability to pay. Many n poor dsvil had come to Col. Cheney and ho hed assisted him by his brains, intellect and money, too; and when tho reckoning day csme his bill had been paid by a fervent "Thank you" or "God bless you" for what he hsd done. On the other hand, more than one client of mesns hsd fairly gasped when Chsney's bill had heen rendered. Hs helieved that "Unto him that hsth shall be given," and he psrsphrased tho eentence to read "him that hath shall givs."

Whilo he msintained his main headquarters in Chicago, and had beautifully furnished offices, hs was equally woll known in New York, St. Louis, 'Frisco and othsr pointa. Every one of Chenoy's operatives waa aupposed to bo always on ths alsrt, and ths colonol had a habit of dropping in on his eubordinatsa at ths most unsxpected times. Ths business grew rapidly and Guthrls and Lonergan wers given chargo of sntire diatricta over which they presided. But the ons masterful directing mind was that of Col. John V. Cheney. Hs waa as patriotic as ever, a momber of ths Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic and a Mason of high degree.

Thus we find him ons morning in tho '80'a, sitting in his private office dictating to his secretary, and this secretnry, by the wsy, was the same Miss Wood who had served him earlier in a similar capacity in St. Lonie. Joff, hie faithful colored attendant, camo in and presented the colonel with an engraved card reading: "Charles B. Fsrwell, Duluth, Minnesota."

"Who is be, Jeff?" Col. Cheney had great faith in Jeff as a character reader, and alwnys had him find out what ho could abont each client before ho got into tho inner sanctuary of the privato office.

"Young man, sab," replied Jeff, "'bout 30, good lookin', well dressed, appearance of havin' money, sah. 'Spect it's woman trouble, kunnel."

"Why 'woman trouble,' Jeff?" smilingly asked Cheney.

"Well, you see, sah, he's mighty uneasy an' powerful anxions to see you. Wouldn't see any one else. Then he's got hrack eyes an' alwaya rolls 'em from side ter side. Ah've noticed men wif hrack eyes that rolls 'em from side to side is mos' gen'ly in truble over women. Dat's all, kunnel."

Jeff was greatly impressed with his ability as a sleuth. His one absorbing passion was his admiration for Col. Cheney, and if "the kunnel" had told Jeff that Christopher Columbus was an African he would have believed it, and woe betide anyone who tried to shake that belief.

"Well, you just hnve Mr. Farwell weit in the outer office for a few minutes nnd I'll ring when I want you to bring him in."

"Yee, seh," ssid the deferential Jeff, retiring.

Col. Cheney finished hie mail, dismissed Miee Wood end then, etepping over to one eide of the room, preesed nn uneeen epring, end a small panel noiseleeely opened. By a clever arrangement of mirrors the entire outside weiting room could be eeen. Chenoy called it his "tell-tale," and alweye used it when e etranger wantsd to see him. Jeff'e enalyeis of Mr. Farwell wae quite eccurate. He was good looking, hie eyee were black and he hsd the appearance of money. Like a caged lion Mr. Farwell paced up and down the room, hia syea glancing uneaeily from side to side, and every once in awhile he looked nt his watch.

"It's 'woman' all right," eaid Cheney to himeslf, "and if I don't get him in here pretty quick I'll have e crazy man on my hande." The eecret panel was closed snd Col. Cheney touched e button on hia deak. A moment later ths door was opened and Jeff ennounced: "Mr. Farwell," end the visitor entered.

"Col. Cheney, I believe?"

"Yes, sir," sald Cheney, extending his hsnd. "Won't you sit down?"

"Thank you," eaid Farwell, vigorously aheking the proferred hand and nervously sinking into a convenient chnir.

"Col. Cheney," he continued, "I am in serioue trouhle, very eerious, end I want your help." He pnused for a moment and Chensy merely said "yes." He always allowed his client to do the talking, that in until something tangible was shown. Farwell hummed end hawed and seemed at loss for words with which to express himself. Cheney snw he wanted a quieting influence.

"Now, Mr. Fsrwell, just pull yoursеlf together. You're nervoue and overwrought, but if you went my help you muet give me all the fects in the case. Come, now, what is it? What help do you want?"

This seemed to have the desired effect and Farwell looked Cheney equare in the eyes and sald:

"Col. Cheney, I want you to find me a nsme. I have everything else in this world, money, poeition, friends, the love of a good woman, but I haven't a name."

"You—haven't—a—name!" gasped Cheney, for a minute dumfounded. "What is thie one?" he said, reading "Charles B. Farwell" neatly engraved on tho card.

"That's the one I've hnd so far in life, but it'e not mine. That's just it, I don't know what mine ie. I don't know that I am entitled to one. I want you to find out for me. Wait, please, until I have finished. I am in businsss in Duluth, and am comfortably fixed so far as thie world's goods go, but my birth ie clonded in mystery. An near as I can maks out I am about 29 years old. In my childhood days I was known as 'Baskst Charley,' because I was found on a doorstep of a man'n house near Exmoor, Ontario, in a hasket. His name waa Farwell and he gave me the name Charley and bronght me up. Ths 'B.' in my name I put in for form's sake. The old man Farwell was poor and had hard work providing for his own family and me, bnt he was generous to a fault and did ths best he oonld. When I was about ten years old hs died and since then I've ehifted for myaelf. Pinned to my clothing when I was found was thia note." Here Farwell stopped and handed Cheney a alip of paper. It was old and yellow, but the words thsreon written in a delicate feminine hand read as followa:

"Mr. Farwell: This baby boy comes of respectable perenta who are too poor to bring him up. We are leaving for the weet to try and make our fortunes. When we do we shall eend ıor him. Here is two dollars and a half and n similnr emount will be sent every week. Be good to him and God'e choicest blessinge rest on your head." Signed "A henrt-broken mother." Cheney rend it carefully, laid it on hie desk nnd said: "Well, go on pleeee, Mr. Farwell."

Mr. Farwell moistened hia lips from a glasn of water near by and continued: "After Mr. Farwell found me but one more remittence was received. Some three weeks after came an envelope poatmarked 'Detroit' and directed in the same handwriting. In it was the promised amount, $2.50. After that there was nothing but silence. Subsequent to Mr. Farwell'a death I did various joba on farms around Exmoor. I lived like a beggar, but getting at odd times what schooling I could. The boys and girla of my age knew my history and derisively called me 'Basket Charley.' It became unbearable and I atruck out for myself. The only link I had between myself and my birth was that nota on your table." Again Farwell paused. Cheney was all attention.

"I first went to Detroit, sold papers, blacked boots, worked in hotels, anything to make a living, and a short time later I landed in Chicago. I worked in a real estate office, then the post office and finally became a railway mail servico man. I studied during my spare moments and thus ecquired a fair education. I saved my monsy, invested it carefully, and gradually it grew until I had a competence. Then I moved to Duluth, engaged in real estate operations, was more than fortunate, and to-day I am worth the greater pnrt of three quarters of a million dollars. I am e member of eeveral clnbe end societies and am well thought of generally." All this time was told with e eincerity and earnestness which forbede any idea of vanity. Col. Cheney waited for the crux of the story. He knew it was yet to come. Ferwell again continued:

All these years I hnve had e deeire to know who and whet I em; who and where my perents are, end their reaeons for deeerting me and leaving me to the tender mercies of etrangers. But now that desire hae become the peramount object of my entire life. I heve placed my bueinee effairs in euch ehape thet, if neceeeary, I can devote all my time nnd income to the solution of this problem." Still the climax hed not come; Farwell wae holding something back. Cheney looked at him keenly, end eaid:

"Mr. Farwell, why is this desire so peramount now; whet ie the real reaeon?"

Farwell hesitated, coughed alightly, colored up end fidgeted in his chair. "Well—you eee, colonel, I—er—damn it, colonel, I want to get married." This declarstion eeemed to relieve him greatly. "Some time ago I met Miee Blanche Davie, daughter of e very prominent man of Duluth. I love her; ehe lovee me; we are engaged. But this frightful myetery of my birth so hnunts me I cannot allow her to link herself to me until that is cleared up. The postmaster here in Chicago is e warm friend of mine. I heve eucesefully invested money for him, and I came here to sse him. Last night I told him my story, and he urged me to see you, end said if you would personally take the case, he thought the solution could be mnde. That'a the reason of my visit, end you won't refuee it, will you, colonel?" There was a world of wietfulnees, of pleading, of entreety in ths young man's voice.

"My God!" he went on. "Think what it meene to me, and to Blanche." As he repeated the womsn'e name hie voice sank to e tender whisper.

"Does the young lsdy know, Mr. Farwell?"

"Yes, she knows, end—God bless her—seye ehe will mnrry me, name or no nsme. But her father is ee proud ee Lucifer, end I haven't told him yet, nor do I want to, unless you find I em—namelese. Thet would be the end, I em afraid. I love Mise Davis, too honeetly even to allow the finger of scorn to be pointed et her because eome carping woman found ont hsr husband was nameless."

"I know that's e way the dear women have eometimee," drawled Cheney.

"But will you take the case, colonel? Monsy is no object at all; I'll give you hnlf my fortune. Yee, I'll give yon all of it and begin over again if yon will only find me a name. I want e name!"

Cheney studied for a moment, mentally going over hie calendar and engagsments. Just now things were in pretty good shaps. Sid Gnthrie could come in end look after the details of the office.

"Very well, Mr. Farwell, I'll take the case. Yon must not expect results immediately. I have very little to go on, but I hope in the end to present you with a name, as you deeire. You will return to Duluth and pursue the even tenor of your way. Attend etrictly to yonr busineae, and do not be alarmed if you do not hear from me every day. I'll oommunicate whenever I find out anything of importance."

Farwell's eyes glistened as Col. Cheney epoke. He aprang to his feet, grasped the colonel'e hand and shook it heartily.

"Thank you, Colonel, thenk you. I feel better nlready. I know you'll succeed."

"Well, I'll try, Mr. Farwell; I'll do my best. We don't always succeed, you know. Good morning."

"Miss Wood," said Cheney, when that yonng lady rsported in response to his ring, "eend a telegram to Guthrie to report to me here to-morrow morning. He'a in St. Louls to-day, and ought to reach Chicago in plenty of time."

Thet day Cheney arranged all hia effairs so he could leave. He made it a rule never to tell eny one ebont hie personal work, where he was going, or what he was going to do. Guthrie, of course, would know where mail or telegrams would reach him, bnt that was nll. Col. Cheney also went over every detail of Farwell'n etory. He never made notes, save mental ones, or carried any writing. The memory of his experience in the "paymaster case" was nufficient to cause him to leave all intelligible writing out of the question. His only clew was to go to Exmoor and try to pick up a trail from there.

Gnthrie reported the next morning, and briefly Cheney told him to keep things going and report anything important to him at the Russell house, Detroit. A suit case was all the baggage he carried, and at 11 that night he was in Detroit. The next day he took a train to London, Ont., and from there another train carried him np a hranch road to Exmoor. It was a straggling little Canadian village in the midst of a rather rich farming country, and did not look very prepossessing. Cheney quietly set to work, and before night located Mrs. Farwell, wife of the man that had raised "Basket Charley." She was quite old and feeble, but kindly smiled when Cheney mentioned "Basket Charley." "Oh, yes, I remember him," ehe said, in a qnerulous voice. "He was e bright little fellow, and we all liked him. We had hard pickin' to get along, but pa," her voice wne remulscently eweet es she pronounced the affectionate name hy which her husband was known, "Pa had e big family to support, and did the best he could.

"I've been comfortable since Charley grew up, thongh, because he takes care of me eince he's been able to."

Farwell hed not mentioned thie fact to Cheney, end it increaeed hie reepeot for the young man.

"Mrs. Ferwell," he replied, "did you or your husband ever heve any idea as to who were the parenta of 'Basket Cherley?'"

"No, eir, I can't say that we had. There wee e note pinned to his clothing—"

"Yee, I know thet," interrupted Cheney. "I have it here."

"There wae e femily living neer at the time, Reyburn by name. There were two girls, one of them, Meggie, disspeesed e year before 'Charley' was left with us. Sometimea I've thought meyhe they knew something abont the case. Once I asked the other sister, Jane, where Maggie wae, end ehe froze up end said ehe didn't know. That wee ell. Jane Reyburn ie married and livee in Chatham now."

"What is her name?" aeked Cheney, intereeted.

"Rogers, I believe. Her huebend ie a lawyer chap."

It was only e elight clew, but it was worth following up, so Cheney bade Mrs. Farwell good-by and left. First he inveetigated as far as poesible the Reyburn family. There had been the fnther and two deughtere, end they had lived on e small farm neer Exmoor. When they first came there everything was pleasant, but they kept pretty mnch to themselvee. One hoy ebout 14 years of ege did chores about the place and helped Mr. Reyburn. This boy'e name was Roy Belcher. Of the two girle Maggie was the beet looking. As one old settier put it: "She was quite comely, and ected as if ehe wee hetter than other girla. She received letters from afer" (evsryone in the emall community knew every one'e business, especlally the gerrulous postmaster) "end every once in ewhile she went to Detroit to visit friends." Thie old settier wae prolific of information.

"Did you ever hear of 'Basket Charley?'" eeked Cheney.

"Whet, Farwell's foundling? Oh, yes, I remember him well."

"Ever heve eny idee how he became Farwell'e fonndling?"

"No; but I've euspicioned severel timee that the Reyburne knew eomething about it. You eee, a yeer before Cherley wae found Mnggie Reyburn left home for good. Old man Reyburn failed end died. Jane tried to run the place, bnt didn't succeed. She wasn't very sociable, and no one ever went there. She end the boy were all there were ebout the place. They left one night, just the day before Cherley wes found; the place was sold and now Jane lives in Chetham. Maggie, I reckon, is dead."

"Yes, but this boy—Belcher, I believe his name is—where did he come from, and what became of him?"

"God knows stranger. I've heard he was an illegitimate child, came from Montreal. Lately I've heard he was e Seventh Day Adventist preacher in Illinois. Palvo, I think, is the place."

The story of the Reyburns interested Cheney; the two girle, one comely, her receiving letters, visiting Detroit at times, then disappeering e year before "Basket Cherley" was fonnd; then the breaking up of the Reyburn family, all pointed circumstantially strong to thsir knowing something about the boy. Cheney went to Montreal, found ont that Belcher really was an illegitimete child, as the "old settier" had said. En route back, he stopped at Chetham and interviewed Mrs. Rogers; bnt as soon as he eaid "Basket Cherley" ehe cloeed up like e clnm and terminated the interview. The trail was warm. Belcher, the boy, ought to know something. He would look him np. Cheney edvieed Farwell that progress was being made, and that he would report more fully later.

A day or so efter this Cheney was nt Palvo, Ill. Belcher was there, and, among hia sect, was e reepectable member of society. He was merried and had quite a family. It was Friday when Cheney reached Palvo, and thet day and Saturday he apent quietly investigating Belcher. He saw him on the street and in the poet office, e tall, apare-limbed man, with raven black hair and eyes, lerge handa and feet, a thin-lipped, etraight month, and amooth face. It was almoet a crnel fnce. Cheney went to chnrch end heard him ewey hia nmall congregetion by hia rongh eloqnence. After church Cheney went to Rev. Belcher'e house. The preacher received him with severe cordiality, thinking perhaps, thnt he was a new convert to hia beliefs. Cheney let him think so, even saying he had admired hia sermon. In dealing with men, Cheney was very direct.

"Mr. Belcher," he said, "I've just returned from a trip through Canada, and met some friends of yonrs."

"Indeed," replied Belcher, wondering what all this meant.

"Yes. I was at Exmoor investigating the birth and parentage of a boy formerly known as 'Basket Cherley.' I became possessed of the idea that perhaps yon might know something of him." Cheney was watching him closely. At the mention of "Basket Charley," Rev. Belcher sat bolt upright in his chair, his lips compressed and eyes dilated.

"You say you were in Montreal; what—er—whom did you investigate there?" he gasped.

"Oh," eaid Cheney, smiling, "I investigated the birth of one Roy Belcher."

"And you found out ell ebout him?"

"Yes, and thet'a why I'm here. You know the etory of 'Basket Charley.' Whet is it?"

"No," gaeped the preecher, "I don't. I've just heard of him, that's ell."

The man'e menner convinced Cheney he wee lying. He did know; he must be made to tell.

"Would your flock care to know ebout your birth?"

"No," thundered Belcher. "No, I don't went thet, not now."

"Then tell me whet you know of 'Basket Cherley,'" said Cheney. "Yon do know eomething, don't you?"

"Yes, I know, end if you'll promiee not to reveal my identity I'll tell."

"You heve my eacred promiee," replied Cheney. "Candidly, Mr. Belcher, all I want to do is to establish the birth of Mr. Farwell. It ie simply an nct of justice, and you ee e men of God ehould not heeitate to do that. You preach justice end mercy to your congregation every Sunday. Exemplify those teechings now by cleering thie myetery. Practice what you preach."

"All right, eir, I will. I don't know you, but you look like e men of your word." Mr. Belcher eettled himself beck end cloeed hie eyes ae if thinking, end continued:

"I need not speak of my origin, you know thet. When I was 14 I went to Exmoor and epprenticed with old man Reyburn. The two girls wore totally unlike. Jane wae eustere end elmoet puritanical in her ideas. Maggie was the opposite end thought life was nenght but pleaeure. Poor girl, it was her undoing. She vieited Detroit once and while there met e man nemed James Eastman. He wes of the world and she of the country. He wrote her frequently end she wae very much in love with him. Mr. Reyburn end Jane did not approve and eeid so, but Maggie wae eet in her weye, couldn't have been moved in any menner. During one visit to Detroit e marriage took place. Oh, it wee a legel merriage, ell right."

"Thank God for thet!" murmured Cheney under hie breath.

"Yes," continued Mr. Belcher, "there'e no douht of the merrisge. I've eeen the certificate. But efter the marriage Eastman soon tired of his country wife. It was the old, old story of neglect end ebuse, and finally desertion. After he left her Maggie tried to get work but couldn't work very hard. Things went ell wrong at the farm; Mr. Reyburn died; Jene couldn't run it, neither could I, and it wes eold. It didn't bring much money because e mortgege hed to he paid off. The night we were to leave Meggie came home end brought with her e baby scercely three weeks old. Jene wes inceneed, and etormed furioueiy, upbraiding Maggie for her acts. She finally refneed to have enything to do with the child. Oh, it was ewful, that ecene!" Mr. Belcher ehuddered at the memory end resumed.

"Maggie waa very ill and the actions of her sister made her worse. She was desperete, indeed. I wesn't muoh myssif, but I wan sorry for her. She came out to the barn where I was end made me promise before God thet I would try and place her child with eome good family. Then she would get well and go to work eome place. Her spare earnings would go to the child and later ehe would come end claim him. I promissd and then we cast our minds about for the proper persone with whom to leeve the beby." Cheney wae intensely interested. Belcher's manner was very eerneet end truth was stamped on every word he uttered.

"Old man Farwell was one of thoee dear fine men liked by everybody. He was poor as e chnrch mouee hut elways willing to shere his crust with one more unfortunete. He would look efter the boy. Meggie wrepped the beby up in some warm clothing, wrote a note—my God, you have it there!" interjected the minieter noticing the old faded letter Cheney held towarde him. "Yes, thet's it. She pinned it to the beby'e outer garment, ineerted two dollars and a half, end that night I left the baby on Mr. Farwell'e dooretep. She went withont seeing her sieter again; left thet night. Two weeks later ahe died. That'a all, sir, every word I know."

"Yes," eeid Cheney, "hut the man, where ie he? Wae he never heard of afterwarde?"

"Heard of? Demn him—damn him!" eaid Belcher, justifiahly forgetting he wea e preacher. "Yes, he was heard from. Meggie hadn't been dead n week before he ceme to Detroit and acted ee if nothing hed happened. Leter he went weet, I believe, married egain end ie now e respected member of society."

"Where in the weet; do you know?" asked Cheney.

"Cellfornia. Why, he'a rich, and hie wife Maggie liee in en unknown grave and his boy is e namelese man."

"Why in God's name didn't you speak out if you knew all this?" thundered Cheney.

"Because I was weak—weak. Jene Reyburn was very bitter. She made me promise never to say a word to a living soul, and I promised. You have wrung it from me, but I em glad. My conscience is easier than it has been in many a day." That was all.

The next day Cheney was beck in Chicago, and 24 hours later Farwell came in response to a telegram from Cheney.

"You have succeeded?" he sald efter Cheney's greeting.

"Yes."

"And have I the right to hold my head np among decent people? Have I a name, or—am I a—"

"You have the right, Mr. Farwell, all the right the law and God can give yon," and Cheney told him the pitiful story.

Farwell eet with bowed heed, end the tears elowly trickled through hie fingere. "Poor mother, poor littlo mother," he eeid. "And thet hrute, thet brute—God! whet puniehment he'll get eome dey." Suddenly he looked up and said: "Col. Cheney, we're not through yet. I went to eee my—no, I can't cell him by that secred name—I went to see Eastmen; can you locate him?"

"I've elready done so. Yesterday I wired my Californie officee and this morning the enswer is here seying he livee on a ranch not far from Loe Angeles. You heve a cleim on him, Mr. Ferwell—if you went to exercise it."

"Cleim on him, bah! My dollars ere all clean and honeetly earned. I wouldn't conteminete them with e cent of hia money; hut I want to see him, I want to tell him whet I think of him. I'm going out there end I want you to go elong. To-dey we can start."

"Steady, Mr. Farwell, steady. We won't heve to go out there. My mesesge eeys Mr. Eaetman is in Chicago now. He'e here on businees. Thirty minutee ego I located him in the Blenk hotel."

"Come on then," shouted Ferwell, beeide himself. "Come on right now."

Again Cheney cautioned the excited man. "Steady, Mr. Farwell. I'll go with you ell right enough, but before we leeve I went thet gun in your pocket. Hend it over." Farwell did eo and Cheney continned: "I'm not going to heve you commit a crime. There ie no lew cen reach the man. The Almighty will deal with him, end besidee, he'e your father, end—you want Miss Devis, do you not?"

"Blanche! Yes, you're right, colonel. I'll do ae you sey."

Arriving at the hotel they were fortunete to find Mr. Esetmen in hie room. Cheney'e card elone wee taken up. "Mr. Eaetmen will see you in hie room," eaid the bell boy.

Cheney end Farwell walked in the room, end there etood Eeetmsn. Large, rotund, well groomed, two eyes glencing from out of puffy lide, e seneual mouth end e leering emile.

"Well, Col. Cheney," he eaid, glencing from the card to the two men, "to whet am I indebted for the honor of this visit?"

Cheney bowed nnd emiled showing hie even white teeth. "I merely celled to introduce you to your eon, Mr. Eastmen."

"My eon!" seid Eaetmen, felling back, his eyes elmoet etarting from their eockets. "My eon! Men, I heven't eny son."

"Oh, yee you heve, Mr. Eeetmnn. Maggie Reyburn's child. You remember her, don't you?" drawled Cheney.

"Msggie Reyburn's eon? Why, ehe'e dead, yeere ego."

"Yes, I know that, end eo do you. Your abuse, neglect and deeertion killed her, but ehe left n boy; you know thet too. She was your wife. Here's a record of the merriage. You cen't deny thet, can you?" Eestmen couldn't, he didn't ettempt it, but sank, a quivering mase of flesh, in a cheir and hid his fece. Farwell etrode forwerd end by one eweep of his hand raised the men'e head. Contempt was written in Ferwell's very move. He looked at Eastman end then for five minutee poured forth a torrent of invective which seemed to wither the elder men'e very soul. "Let him go, Ferwell," eeid Cheney, laying his hend on the young man'e erm. "Let him go."

"Yes, I'm going to, colonel. I'm going to let him go end rot in hie own debasement end conceit. As you said the Almighty will deal with him end his eoul will euffer the tortures of hell. I wented e name, but I don't went his. I'll keep the one I have; the man who had it wae poor but, thenk God, he wes honeet," and like e cyclone Ferwell flung himeelf out the door.

Cheney ettended hie wedding later, but the lew had given him the right to call himself "Charles B. Ferwell."

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"Place."

"Place," ae used in onr etreet nomencletnre, ie the word thst Dr. Murray is et present engeged in tracking down for the pnrpoees of hie monnmental dictionary, eaye the London Chronicle. He wants the earliest referencee to Ely plece, Portlnnd plece, Langham place, etc. The word, ns we now have it in London, haa lost to some extent its originel meaning. At first it evidently corresponded to the Spanieh "plaza" and Italian "piazza"—a equare, public reeort or marketplace. Dr. Murrey thinks that after its introduction here "it rapidly degenerated into a denominetive for any area, group or row of houses not a street." The bookmekers might heve some information to give!

Still Knocking.

Gunner—Heve you henrd the letest?

Guyer—Whet is it?

Gunner—Why, a Connecticut milkman hes grown tired of civilization, sold hie diery nnd ie going down to the South sea to raise cocoenuts.

Guyer—Is, eh? Well, I'll bet n diamond against e fig the milk in those cocoenuts will heve water in it.—Chicago Daily News.

The Glutton.

First Bird—You're late thia morning.

Second Bird—I don't care if I am. I got up too early yeaterday morning and got all the worms, and they gave me an awful ettack of indigestion.—Detroit Free Press.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1907. NO. 45.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Among the Lawmakers

House Springs Neat Little Coup by Raising Salaries of Members Without Going on Record—Mr. Roosevelt Cuts Loose When He Attends Parties—Other Washington Gossip.



WASHINGTON.—Though refusing to go on record by a yea and nay vote members of the house of representatives the other day by 133 yeas to 92 nays increased their salaries, so far as they are able, from $5,000 to $7,500 a year. They also gave the senators an opportunity to do as much for themselves, for they included them as beneficiaries.

The salary increase went through the house so easily that every one wondered why the raise had not been made before. It was put up to Representative Littauer to do the trick. Littauer, of his own volition, will retire from congress next March, and, accordingly, he won't be affected one way or the other. Besides he is a multi-millionaire, and $2,500 a year isn't anything to him. So it was put up to Littauer, and the manner in which he got through the increase won for him the undying admiration of the 385 other members of the house, to say nothing of the delegates and resident commissioner from Porto Rico.

Representative Littauer had everything fixed when he called up the legislative appropriation bill, which had come back from the senate with amendments. He asked that all the amendments he disagreed with and the bill sent to conference, with the exception of the amendment to increase the salaries of the vice president, the speaker of the house, and cabinet officers to $12,000 a year. To this he asked there be added an amendment increasing the salaries of senators and representatives and the delegates and resident commissioner from Porto Rico from $5,000 to $7,500 a year, and the salaries of cabinet officers from $8,000 to $12,000 a year.

After some discussion the question was put on a rising vote and carried, 133 to 92. Instantly came a demand for a record vote from the grand stand performers who want their salaries increased but don't want any one to think they do. The speaker put the demand, and when 50 or more arose the speaker could count only 31, "not a sufficient number." No one thought (out loud) to demand "the other side."

The increase will become effective March 4 next. All the senators whose terms will begin then and all the representatives elected for the Sixtieth congress will get the benefit of it.

PRESIDENT HAS A GOOD TIME AT RECEPTION.

When President Roosevelt goes to a reception outside of the White House he has a good time. He must be bored to the limit by being forced to stand at his own receptions, while the people file by him each individual's name being bawled out by a leather-lunged army officer aid who stands at the president's left. The whole performance is stilted and unnatural, but it must be gone through with every so often.



Vice President Fairbanks gave a reception the other night and suddenly without any "Star Spangled Banner" from the band or any minuet aids, the president appeared. He shook hands with Mr. Fairbanks and with his daughter, Mrs. Timmons, and with Miss Cannon, who were at Mr. Fairbanks' left, and then his fatherly dug into the big crowd of people, hailing everybody whom he knew—that is the men—after the manner of a boy enjoying a holiday. He joked with Democratic senators and representatives and received thrusts and gave thrusts, sharp but jovially good natured.

The president's visit to the Fairbanks' was not a perfunctory one, by any means. He had such a good time wandering about where he chose and talking at length to whom he listed, that he stayed until it was just about time to put out the lights. Then he went downstairs, stood in line with a check for his hat and coat in his hand, refused to take precedence of any of the waiters in line, and then he disappeared into the darkness without.

SOCIETY GIRLS ARE GOOD EQUESTRIENNES.



There are 300,000 people in Washington, and nearly half of them ride horseback. The capital is a horse center, and here one sees every known quality of horsemanship and horse womenship. On the roads leading out of the city given over to the riders it is possible to see the Cossack seat, the Arab seat, the continental seat, the English seat and the American army and the American plantation seats, though the two latter are practically one and the same thing—the easiest and the most graceful riding seat in the whole wide world.

The women ride constantly in Washington. It is a good thing for the Washington-born girl whose parents are in civil life that there always is a large contingent of Uncle Sam's army officers stationed in the capital. If this were not true she would ride as do the foreign women, in a manner to their own discomfort and to the discomfort of their mounts, to say nothing of the loss of grace in the saddle.

Miss Helen Hatfield, daughter of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Thirteenth United States cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer, just across the Potomac from Washington, is one of the best women riders in the United States. She is a debutante of this winter, and is an extremely popular and also strikingly good-looking girl. It has been said of her that she is the best trooper in her father's regiment. She has the seat of a regular, and the horse doesn't live of which she is afraid. The other Washington girls strive to ride like Miss Hatfield.

FINE EXAMPLE OF ORIENTAL ART OF JOLLYING.



The sultan of Morocco may be the head of a backward nation and the source of anxiety to the world's powers, but he is an expert at fine writing and the donation of literary bouquets. This is proved by a personal letter recently received by President Roosevelt from the sultan. It was forwarded in a red plush and beautifully decorated case by Minister Gummere at Tangier, who has recently returned from a caravan journey to Fez. The letter itself is in Arabic and the translation is as follows:

"Written in our Holy Court at Fez, 7th, Shoual, 1324. (November 24, 1906.)

"In the name of God the Clement, the merciful. There is neither power nor might but in God the exalted, the Almighty.

"To the beloved, the most cherished, the exalted, the most gracious friend, most honored and excellent president of the United States of America, who is the pillar of its great influence and the director of its most important affairs, the most celebrated preserver of the ties of true friendship, to the faithful friend, Theodore Roosevelt.

"After offering praise to God, the Almighty and powerful, the King of Kings, the helpful Lord, we have received your kind letter expressing your good will and the purest love which dwells in the secret recesses of the heart and appointing the Wise Samuel R. Gummere as Minister Plenipotentiary.

"As you request we receive the Minister with great satisfaction and welcome, and accordingly bestow upon him our complete confidence in everything he may present to us on behalf of Your High Excellency and on behalf of your nation, at the same time highly appreciating your prayers on our behalf.

TACTLESS BRITISH OFFICIAL



Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K. C., M. G., captain general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, who became famous in a day through his order to Admiral Davis requesting him to withdraw his forces and warships from Kingston, is 61 years old. He is a son of J. C. Swettenham of Belper lodge, Derby. He has been in the British colonial service 40 years.

After being graduated at Cambridge in 1868, he entered the "civil service." He became secretary, governor and commander-in-chief of Ceylon, Singapore, Straits Settlemen, British Guiana, and other far away dependencies. In 1904 he was knighted for faithful service and sent to Jamaica.

Here are some of the things he has done:

Disappointed Kingston citizens when he was married two years ago by having band stands and crowded streets and riding around the outskirts to the church. Allowed only six persons to witness the wedding.

Went to a county fair and ate luncheon under a tree from a basket, while the committee begged in vain for him to attend the official reception and banquet.

At an official function insisted on paying his bill after joining in a toast to the king.

At annual cherity ball two months after his arrival on island, disappointed elite who came to see him by sending an orchestra to represent him.

Came in conflict with United States officials last October when he refused to permit laborers to leave Jamaica to work on the Panama canal unless certain demands made by him were conceded.

Refused to permit the recruiting of laborers unless five shillings per head was paid to the island government for laborers and $2,500 for agents' licenses. After considerable discussion the demand was granted. The governor then insisted that the United States guarantee to compensate the laborers for any damage or injury they might sustain. This demand was positively refused.

LEADS CAUSE OF TEACHERS



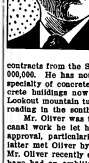
Margaret Haley, school-teacher, who waged a five-year fight in the courts against single-handed with 23 powerful corporations of Chicago and has wrung from them $500,000 yearly in taxes, has become the most influential politician in the second city of America. Five years ago the wages of Chicago school-teachers were reduced. The city had not money with which to pay them.

Margaret Haley resolved that salaries should be raised. The city treasury was empty because certain great corporations were dodging taxes. These corporations had their own officers on the school board. They kept them there to look in the assessors' office. They had "influence" in city hall and courts.

Margaret Haley had nothing but indomitable courage and the right. She fought the school-teachers themselves until she organized them into a labor union. Her next battle was won when the teachers' union became part of the Federation of Labor. Backed by this powerful voting force Margaret Haley won Mayor Dunne. He fired an entire school board for her and appointed a new one, consisting of Jane Addams and other reformers and friends of the "union." And now she has won her suits to piece property on the tax list that will swell the city's income $600,000 annually.

Seven years ago Margaret Haley was a grade teacher in a public school near the stock yards. For 16 annual terms she had taught there. For three years previous to that she had charge of a country school just outside of Joliet, where she was born. Her father was a contractor, a Democrat and a politician.

MAY DIG PANAMA CANAL

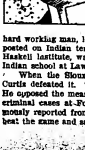


William J. Oliver, the railroad contractor who has been given the contract to dig the Panama canal as the result of his being the lowest bidder for the job, is a Hoosier by birth. He is a native of Mishawaka and spent the early years of his life there and at South Bend.

He is a nephew of the Oliver, of the Oliver Chilled Plow company, of South Bend. Twenty years ago he removed to the south, making his headquarters at Langley, S. C. He started as a smell contractor, and his close application to business and aggressive policies soon brought him success, and he began work on a broader scale and soon became known as a railroad contractor. Four years ago he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where he owne one of the largest general machine shops in the country. He secured several big contracts from the Southern railway, and now he contracts against $30,000,000. He has not confined himself to one class of work but has made a specialty of concrete work and has several contracts for construction of concrete buildings now on hand in Louisville. He also has the Lookout mountain tunnel work now going on, one of the biggest feats in railroading in the south.

Mr. Oliver was the first man of prominence to suggest that the Panama canal work be let by private contract, the suggestion at once meeting with approval, particularly from President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. The latter met Oliver by chance on a train and become much interested in him. Mr. Oliver recently said: "Even since the Panama canal was a sure thing, I have had an ambition to dig it. It has interested me but little whether it be a lock or a sea-level canal or whether one route or another be selected. I wanted it to go down in history that W. J. Oliver dug the canal.

NEW KANSAS SENATOR



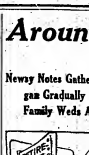
The selection of Charles Curtis to fill the highest place within the gift of the state of Kansas marks the culminating point in a remarkable story of a life battle against tremendous odds. Curtis, when a mere boy, became a jockey, and later earned a living as a hack driver, at the same time studying law at nights. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and at once began to take an active part in politics. In 1884 he was elected county attorney of Shawnee county, Kan., and surprised his political allies by enforcing the laws so strictly against saloon keepers that the prohibition statute was obeyed. In 1892 he was elected to congress, and has been a member ever since, in spite of the fact that a populist legislature once gerrymandered his district.

Curtis' career in congress has been that of a hard working man, loyal to his state and his district. He is particularly well posted on Indian territory matters. It was on his motion that the name, Haskell institute, was conferred on what had been previously known as the Indian school at Lawrence.

When the Sioux Indian pony steal was up to the Fifty-third congress Curtis defeated it. The measure would have cost the government $150,000. He opposed the measure to continue the United States courts for the trial of criminal cases at Fort Smith, Ark., and Paris, Tex., which had been unanimously reported from the judiciary committee. Single handed and alone he beat the game and saved the government $200,000 a year.

Around About New York

Newsy Notes Gathered Here and There in Gotham—J. Pierpont Morgan Gradually Retiring from Business World—Scion of Vanderbilt Family Weds Again in London.



NEW YORK.—J. P. Morgan has not been at his office since the holidays. This fact has led to repeated rumors that he has been seriously ill, and it is frequently used by speculators interested in breaking prices to spread the story throughout this country and Europe that he was at the point of death.

While Mr. Morgan's ohituary will not be written for years, Wall street will see little of him in future, except when financial matters of great importance require his attention. Mr. Morgan practically has retired from business.

The financier has placed his affairs in such shape that it will not be necessary for him to give personal attention to the business of his banking house. It will hereafter be in the hands of J. P. Morgan, Jr., his son, who since January 1 has been the practical head of both the New York and London houses. Mr. Morgan remains the senior partner, but he will be a consulting rather than an active member of the firm.

With the retirement of Mr. Morgan the world of finance loses one of its most remarkable figures. Probably no man in the world has ever exercised so broad an influence in railroad and industrial affairs as he has. Many of the great railroad systems of the country have felt his iron hand in past years.

SECOND MATRIMONIAL VENTURE OF MRS. WILMERDING.



Advices from London state that Mrs. Jack Wilmerding, a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, has been married there to James Coates. The second matrimonial venture of Mrs. Wilmerding is an incident in a stormy career that has embraced life in the best New York society, the two sanitariums, and on the stage. She is a beautiful women and when last seen in New York, two months ago, showed no traces of the tempestuous life she has led.

Her father was Col. Vanderbilt Allen, a graduate of West Point, who made a fine record in the civil war. She was born in this city and in 1892 at Grace church married Jack Wilmerding, whose father was a millionaire dry goods merchant. They lived on Staten island, and were leaders in the hunting, outdoor set of society.

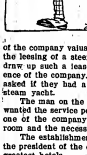
The Wilmerdings were too much alike in disposition to live happily together. They had frequent quarrels in public and in private, the most exciting one night in Dhimonico's, when Mr. Wilmerding tossed a plate of ice cream in the face of his spouse. She left him and went to Italy to live with her father.

They had a castle in Capri and lived alone. Testimony at subsequent trials concerning the sanity of the young woman revealed that her manners in Italy was unconventional in the extreme. She smoked cigarettes, partook freely of strong liquors, and created considerable gossip by her indiscriminate charity and disregard for propriety. Her father died in 1897, and she returned to New York, the possessor of a large estate.

Her relatives here became alarmed about her. She made bad investments, fell into the hands of money lenders, and was rapidly dissipating her property when two of her uncles, Franklin Allen and John Wallace, brought proceedings and had her committed to Bloomingdale asylum. She was afterward released.

None of her relatives in this city were informed of her intention to marry, they say. They profess slight interest in her whereabouts and doings.

ALL-NIGHT LAWYERS FOR SUDDEN CALLS.



A company has been formed to supply legal services which may be needed at any hour of the day or night. The Night and Day bank came into less than a year ago and the demand for all-night service in other lines has made itself felt, for New York is a town in which business may be transacted during each of the 24 hours.

The hotels and their patrons are largely responsible for this continuous feature in business lines. At the large hotels business men, meet after the conventional hours to discuss business enterprises. They find themselves frequently in need of the services of a lawyer or an expert accountant, and to meet this demand the new company was recently organized.

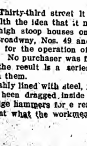
A man who got married under romantic circumstances a few weeks ago found the services of the company valuable in carrying out his plans. His arrangements required the leasing of a steem yacht, and he sought in vain for a lawyer qualified to draw up such a lease until at least 11:30 p. m., when he heard of the existence of the company. He telephoned to the uptown office of the company and asked if they had a lawyer there who was qualified to draw a lease for a steem yacht.

The man on the telephone at the company's office replied asking when he wanted the services performed. The applicant replied, "Instantly." By 11:45 one of the company's lawyers, accompanied by a stenographer, was in his room and the necessary document was being dictated.

The establishment of the 24-hour service is the result of a suggestion of the president of the company from the manager of one of Greater New York's greatest hotels.

The services of the company frequently have been engaged in divorce matters, but the main demand has come from persons desiring to have contracts, deeds, mortgages and wills drawn.

BUILDS HOUSE TO REPEL ALL INTRUDERS.



Peculiar alterations are being made on the premises at 61 West Thirty-third street, the property of the Pennsylvania-Railroad company, and the neighbors are convinced the new tenants are constructing fortifications with the idea of being able to withstand a siege long enough to give everybody inside ample time to escape.

David Johnson, who has been interested in several of the most famous gamhling-houses in the United States, has shown special interest in the work, and those who know him have been led to infer that he was about to assume the management of a new establishment in the heart of the tenderloin and just off Herald square.

As agents of the Pennsylvania railroad the property has been in the hands of the Douglas Robinson and Charles S. Brown company.

Before the railroad started its tunnel under Thirty-third street it purchased various pieces of property along the line, with the idea that it might require them for air and light. It acquired two high stoop houses on the north side of the way, between Astor court and Broadway, Nos. 49 and 51. Finding that neither of these pieces was required for the operation of the road both have recently been placed on the market. No purchaser was found for No. 51, but a desirable tenant appeared, and the result is a series of changes calculated to surprise those who have seen them.

The front door is now of a heavy wood, presumably lined with steel, lading from its apparent weight. Other doors have been dragged inside that seem calculated to withstand battering rams or sledge hammers for a reasonable period. The windows are now so covered that what the workmen are doing inside is invisible from without.

JURY TO TRY THAW NOW COMPLETED

STATE TO PRESENT ITS EVIDENCE AGAINST WHITE'S SLAYER MONDAY MORNING.

May Be All in by Noon—Main Reliance of the Defendant, It is Generally Conceded, Will Be a Plea of Emotional Insanity.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Thaw jury as completed into Friday follows:

Deming B. Smith, 65, retired manufacturer, married, foreman; George F. Platt, 54, hardware, married; Charles H. Focke, 45, shipping agent, married; Oscar A. Fink, 46, salesman, married; Henry C. Harney, 50, piano, married; Harry C. Brealey, 35, advertising agent, married; Malcolm S. Fraser, 40, salesman, married; Charles D. Newton, 65, retired railway official, married; Wilbur S. Steele, 60, manufacturer, married; John S. Deance, 35, railway freight agent, unmarried; Joseph B. Bolton, 57, clerk, married; Bernard Gerstman, 36, manufacturers' agent, married.

The selection of the twelfth juror came as a complete surprise at the end of a long and tedious day—the eighth of the trial—and immediately after this last member of the trial panel had been sworn in Justice Fitzgerald ordered an adjournment of court until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

To Take Testimony Monday.

District Attorney Jerome, who has been coatending since Thursday afternoon for the removal of one of the men now in the jury box but who has failed to gain the consent of the defendant's counsel to a change, was still reluctant as court adjourned to begin the actual proceedings without a preliminary opening to the case of Thaw's attorney. At his request, therefore, Justice Fitzgerald ordered all talesmen who have not yet been examined to be in court Monday morning ready for jury service in case any are needed. Mr. Jerome then announced that if there should be no change in the situation in the meantime the state would proceed to place all its direct testimony beforo the jury at the Monday morning session. The defense was notified to be in readiness to proceed by Monday afternoon.

"We are entirely satisfied with the jury," said Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's leading counsel, and he added the intimation that he would not consent to any further alterations of the personnel.

"The defense will be ready to proceed the minute the prosecution has finished its case," declared John B. Deane, another of Thaw's attorneys.

Garvan to Open for State.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan will make the opening address for the prosecution. His remarks will be very brief, occupying perhaps not more than 20 minutes. The state then will introduce only such witnesses as are necessary to prove Stanford White was shot and killed by Harry K. Thaw on the Madison Square roof garden the night of June 25 last. In announcing that the introduction will not require more than one session of the court Mr. Jerome is evidently of the opinion that the cross-examination of the state's witnesses to the actual events associated with the tragedy may not be very extensive.

From the questions which have so persistently been put to the talesmen by Thaw's attorneys as to one's prejudice against a defense of insanity, it is at last generally conceded that a plea of emotional insanity will be the main reliance of the young defendant. This probably will lead to a cross-questioning of the state's witnesses as to any peculiarity they may have noticed in Thaw's conduct the night of the tragedy, in which event the conclusion of the state's direct testimony may take longer than is now anticipated.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE LOSES.

Injunction to Stop Alleged South Dakota Boycott is Lost.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 2.—Judge Garland of the United States court Friday denied the application for a temporary injunction of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, against the officers and directors of the South Dakota Retail Merchants' and Hardware Dealers' association, and E. J. Mannix, editor of the Commercial News of Sioux Falls. The Chicago concern alleged that it was unable to purchase goods from jobbers and wholesalers, because of a boycott maintained by the association and Editor Mannix, and sought the injunction to restrain the defendants from continuing this alleged boycott.

EDWARD P. HIPPLE A SUICIDE.

Philadelphian Kills Himself as Did His Brother Frank.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—Edward P. Hipple, a brother of the late Frank A. Hipple, who ended his life last summer after the wreck of the Real Estate Trust company of this city, of which he was president, committed suicide at his home here Friday with a revolver.

Mr. Hipple was about 70 years of age and had been in the real estate business. The police say they believe he brooded over the tragic ending of his brother's life.

CANAL CONTRACT NOT LET

NEITHER OLIVER'S BID NOR ANY OTHER MAY BE ACCEPTED.

Secretary Loeb Says Work May Yet Be Done by Government, Using Contractors as Agents.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The following statement was made public at the White House Wednesday night by Secretary Loeb:

"Reports in the papers seem to indicate a belief that the canal contract has been conditionally awarded to Mr. Oliver. This is not so. No decision has been made even that the contract will be awarded to any of the bidders. Mr. Oliver's bid was so hopelessly defective that it could not be even considered, and time was given him to complete it in shape that will enable it to receive consideration. If it is put into such shape it will be considered, together with the bid already made by the Gillespie-McArthur combination, which may itself be altered; and then whichever bid, after the most careful examination, seems most advantageous may be taken, or both bids rejected and the canal be constructed under the direct supervision of the government. In such case the government would, wherever it chose, use contractors simply as agents.

"The real object in contracting the work is to have assembled a large number of the best specialists in each class of work, and the prime consideration will be the ability and fitness shown in a variety of directions by the men making the bid. The president and the commission would not even consider a bid of merely one or two men. The work is already going well. Over half a million cubic yards were taken out of the Culebra cut in January, and the amount being taken out is steadily increasing."

Mr. Oliver authorizes the statement that he has already entered into partnership with Frederick C. Stevens, president of the Commercial National bank of this city, who was recently appointed superintendent of public works of the state of New York.

SCORES PERISH IN A MINE.

Terrible Disaster in the Stuart Shaft, West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Sixty-four bodies have been removed from the Stuart mine, and at least 18 more are known to be in there yet.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 30.—With a detonation heard for miles around and debris hurled hundreds of feet in the air, dust in the Stuart mine, near Fayetteville, exploded at 12:55 Tuesday afternoon, bringing a terrible death to 80 or more men who were at work more than 500 feet below the surface. How probably is no chance that any of the men will be taken out alive for it is thought that the terrific force of the explosion snuffed out their lives instantly. It will not be possible for the rescuers to reach the bottom of the shaft within 6 hours.

The disaster is perhaps the worst, in the number of lives lost, in the history of this state. Most of the men were Americans and many of them were married and have families. There were a dozen or more colored men and 15 or more aliens.

POET PLEADS FOR HIS SON.

W. H. Thompson Makes Pathetic Address in Murder Trial.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 1.—Attorney Will H. Thompson, the poet, brother of Maurice Thompson, the novelist, on Thursday last Friday on bonds to the jury in behalf of his son, Chester, who for seven weeks has been on trial charged with the murder of Judge Emery at Seattle. His address was an oratorical effort of great strength, and brought tears to the eyes of the judge and jury. Even the attorneys for the state were overcome.

The aged attorney recited from his own poem, "The High Tide at Gettysburg," and commented on the fact that he had been a confederate soldier. He declared that he loved his boy and that he loved the law alike and that he would not make an appeal for the son that was not within the law.

SOLDIERS THREATEN MUTINY.

Catholics in Columbus Barracks Object to Church Order.

Columbus, O., Feb. 1.—Announcement was made Thursday that 25 Catholic soldiers at the barracks here have appealed to the war department against Lieut. Col. Guard's order directing them to attend church services on Sundays. There is considerable excitement at the barracks regarding the order and the men who object to it declare that they will mutiny before they will obey it.

Frisco School Board Going East.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—After a conference at the home of Mayor Schmitz Friday the members of the board of education decided that the entire board, with Superintendent Roncovieri and Assistant City Attorney Williams, will go to Washington to confer with the federal officials on the Japanese question. Mayor Schmitz will also be one of the party.

Russian Loan to Relieve Famine.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—The imperial finance commission has sanctioned the issuance of a new internal loan of $25,000,000, to be devoted to the relief of the famine sufferers. This loan will not be opened to public subscription but will be absorbed by the state savings banks.



ADMIRAL DAVIS IS WARMLY PRAISED

HIS CONDUCT AT KINGSTON APPROVED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Evans Submits Report—Commending Admiral and Secretary Metcalf Add Their Commendation of the Naval Officer's Course.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In unequivocal terms President Roosevelt Friday approved Admiral Davis' entire action in connection with his visit to Kingston, Jamaica, to render aid to the stricken city, and in addition requested the secretary of the navy to express to Admiral Davis his heartiest commendation on all that he did.

The long expected report of Admiral Davis of the circumstances leading up to the withdrawal of the fleet from Kingston reached the navy department Friday and was at once laid before the president. Inasmuch as he already had announced that the diplomatic phase is a closed incident, the report itself will not be made public, but late in the day Secretary Metcalf gave out the letter of Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, warmly commending Admiral Davis for his conduct of a situation "which was, to say the least, somewhat embarrassing." The admiral remarks farther that it was particularly fortunate that there was at hand an officer such as Admiral Davis to deal with the problem which arose.

The correspondence is supplemented by a strong letter of commendation of Admiral Davis by the president and by Secretary Metcalf, who adds his approval and commendation of Admiral Davis' "distinguished service to humanity."

Jones Denies Inhumanity.

London, Feb. 2.—Sir Alfred Jones, president of the Liverpool chamber of commerce; John Hennlker Heaton, M. P., and other prominent men arrived at Bristol Friday on board the steamer Port Kingston, from Kingston, Jamaica, by way of Barbados. They gave vivid details of the earthquake and protested against the charges widely circulated that Sir Alfred's party inhumanly treated Americans at Kingston.

Ship Crowded With Dead and Dying.

In an interview Sir Alfred said it was a "monstrous" statement, adding:

"The ship was crowded from end to end with dead and dying. In order to provide for those we had to keep all our own passengers ashore at a hotel for two days. Several Americans who were among the hurt were treated on board the Port Kingston, and we provided for other Americans who sought shelter under the shed of our wharf with mattresses and supplies from the ship and an armed guard to insure their security. Several Americans came and asked us what they had to pay, but we told them they were welcome to everything we could do."

Stands by Swettenham.

Sir Alfred said he considered that Gov. Swettenham did everything possible under the extraordinary conditions incident to the earthquake, and added:

"I do not think the correspondence with Admiral Davis or the note the governor thought would ever be made public by the American admiral, who, of course, was anxious to help and did his duty in offering aid, and, when it was not wanted, went away."

MRS. SAGE GIVES A MILLION.

Handsome Present to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Announced.

New York, Feb. 2.—At the annual meeting of the alumni association of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, held at the St. Regis hotel Friday night, announcement was made of the gift by Mrs. Russell Sage of $1,000,000 to that institution.

It is understood that the funds will be applied to the establishment of a new department to be called the "Russell Sage school of mechanical and electrical engineering."

QUAKE FELT IN ILLINOIS

EVERY BUILDING IN VANDALIA TREMBLES.

Vibrations Also Experienced at Highland and Greenville—Severe Shocks in Indiana.

Vandalia, Ill., Feb. 1.—Every building in Vandalia was shaken by an earthquake. Many persons were aroused from deep sleep. The shock was accompanied by a loud rumbling.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—Specials from Highland and Greenville, Ill., report severe earthquake shocks Wednesday night. The vibrations seemed to be from east to west and continued about five seconds. In many homes dishes were shaken from shelves.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1.—Reports from various sections of the state bring news of severe earthquake shocks Wednesday evening, the tremore varying from four to five seconds to one minute. Spencer, Owen county, and Danville, Hendricks county, were more sensibly affected than other places.

At Danville people rushed from their homes into the streets and were panic-stricken. At the home of James Moore several pictures were shaken from the walls and the glass and china were rattled. Just across the street, in the home of Riley D. Snyder, the shock was equally perceptible.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 1.—Prof. Brown, of Brown university, is here studying the earthquake. He states that the intensity of the earthquake here was slightly less than at San Francisco. The area of shock covered Jamaica and Cuba, but the area of intensity was confined to Jamaica. He says the earthquake was probably due to a readjustment of the earth's crust in the region around Kingston. Slight recurring shocks show that the readjustment is not yet complete. Five shocks were felt here Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

Portland, Jan. 30.—It is learned that the late national phase of the Kingston incident has been finally closed by Gov. Swettenham formally withdrawing his letter to Rear Admiral Davis and expressing his regret for having written it.

WORST BLIZZARD OF WINTER.

Terrific Windstorm With Snow Rages in North Dakota.

Minot, N. D., Feb. 1.—North Dakota is again in the grasp of a fierce blizzard. A terrific windstorm which commenced Thursday afternoon, accompanied by a light fall of snow, bids fair to undo the work that the snow plow road companies have spent days in trying to overcome. The blizzard is the worst which has struck the state this winter, and the result to the food supply will be disastrous beyond measure.

Over half the force in the local freight office of the Great Northern railway has been laid off until the tracks were cleared up. Little freight is arriving and no dead cars are being sent out. All efforts are centered on bringing through the food supply and fuel. Freight cars are being abandoned by passenger trains in many cases on both roads. The Mohall branch running out of this city has been blocked since Monday and will not resume operations for several days. The majority of traveling men are laying off in the larger towns.

GOVERNOR OF CARACAS SLAIN.

Assassinated by Partisans of First Vice President Gomez.

Caracas, Venezuela, Monday, Jan. 28, via New York, Feb. 2.—Gen. Luis Mata y Illas, the governor of Caracas, was assassinated last night by a crowd of intoxicated partisans of Vicente Gomez, the first vice president of the republic.

Fifth Attempt to Wreck Train.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 31.—A fifth attempt to wreck trains on the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railway was made one mile south of Osceola Tuesday night. A section foreman found eight railroad spikes between rails.

DEEP WATERWAY TO GULF URGED

WESTERN CONGRESSMEN ARGUE FOR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER PROJECT.

Pleads for Tomlghbs—Representative Candler Reads Song About That Stream—Senators Eulogize the Late Arthur Pus Gorman.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Appropriations for rivers and harbors continued to occupy the attention of the house Friday. In the main the speeches dealt with the proposed canal from Chicago to St. Louis and the deepening of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to the gulf to 14 feet.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, delivered a characteristic speech in behalf of the Mississippi river project.

Attack Cape May Project.

Messrs. Crumpacker, of Indiana, and Madden, of Illinois, called attention to the Cold Spring inlet, better known as the Cape May project, in connection with which $11,000 is appropriated in the bill for deepening the channel to a depth of 15 feet, and both members insisted that this discrimination against the Mississippi river was outrageous.

Mr. Sheckleford, of Missouri, said he would not criticise the river and harbors committee if the Missouri river did not receive any larger sum than that appropriated, but would support any effort to increase the sum.

Candler Reads a Song.

Mr. Candler, of Mississippi, made an impassioned plea for the extensive improvement of the Tombigbee river. He read a song dedicated to the river, after apologizing to the house for his inability to sing the selection.

Mr. Garrett of Tennessee, urged the extension of the levee system along the Mississippi. After his remarks the committee rose.

Bills were passed fixing the boundaries of lands adjoining the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation in Idaho; permitting persons owning lands in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservation in Oklahoma to commute them for townsite purposes, and creating two additional land districts in Alaska located at Nome and Fairbanks.

Eulogies of A. P. Gorman.

Senators paid tribute Friday to the memory of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland. All business for the day was suspended at 2:30 o'clock according to a special order, and eulogies were delivered expressing the profound sorrow and regret of the senate at the death of the Maryland senator.

Previous to this order many bills of minor importance were passed, including one for the asylum for feeble minded children, making the first year's salary $600 with an annual increase of $100 until a maximum of $1,200 has been reached. Another bill passed increases the pension of all Indian war survivors from eight dollars to ten dollars per month.

Calls President Usurper.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Disclaiming any intention of "assailing President Roosevelt and professing for him profound personal esteem, Senator Rayner, of Maryland, Thursday addressed the senate at considerable length in critical review of what he termed the president's usurpation of governmental functions not conferred upon him by the constitution. He first alluded to the last public speech of Secretary Root in which was described the gradual enlargement of the federal power at the expense of the states.

"I regard this doctrine," said Senator Rayner, "thus announced, adhered to and emphasized, as a most dangerous and insidious attack on the institutions of the country."

Senator Rayner turned his attention to the judiciary, announcing his belief that this branch of the government ought to be entirely free from executive interference. "It is therefore extraordinary," he added, "that the criticism by the president of Judge Humphrey with reference to his decision in the case known as the steel-packers' case in the Illinois courts, was uncalled for and an invasion of judicial prerogatives."

"We cannot tolerate such intrusion on the rights of the courts," continued Senator Rayner. "The courts are not responsible to any president. A judge would have been perfectly justified if he had stood upon his ermine and refused to rebuke of the executive. He could well, with dignified and calm defiance, have proclaimed to the world that he was a sovereign here; yon have no greater right to interfere with me than I have heretofore held to denounce an act of yours as usurpation."

Messiah of Strange Hallucination.

The recall of the president's construction of his prerogatives, Senator Rayner said, had raised a new school of scribes who had commenced to edit a revised edition of the constitution called "the unwritten constitution." The president is the prophet of this new creed, the messiah of this strange hallucination. "But," he added, "one thing he has still to do, and that is to rise the vast public patronage at his disposal to compel obedience to his views."

Senator Alger's Will.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1.—The will of the late Senator R. A. Alger, filed Thursday afternoon in the probate court leaves all of his estate excepting $20,000 to his widow and five children.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The bill prohibiting Sunday baseball was killed by the Kansas senate.

Fire destroyed the North side car barns in Chicago and 90 cars were burned.

Robert E. Gill, a Cleveland, O., broker was convicted of running a bucket shop.

Grover Cleveland was elected chairman of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Sir John Bee, expreimier and colonial secretary of New South Wales, is dead at Sydney.

Henry Magruder, son of the confederate general, John Bankhead Magruder, is dead in Rome.

Henry Bradley, an aged negro who said his once belonged to Davy Crockett, is dead at Nashville, Tenn.

Cherles Marvin, one of the most famous drivers and trainers of horses in America, died at Lexington, Ky.

The British steamship Clavering went ashore near Hartlepool, England, and 29 of the crew were drowned.

Mrs. John McCausland, her brother-in-law and her children, were killed by escaping gas in their home in Dayton, O.

Thirty masked men horsewhipped Jesse Phelps, of Morgantown, Ky., who is accused of cruelty to his three-year-old child.

S. C. T. Dodd, solicitor for the Standard Oil company, died at Pinehurst, N. C. He was born in Franklin, Pa., February 20, 1836.

Solomon Trock, the oldest expolsive powder manufacturer in this country, died at New York. He was twice Democratic mayor of Dubuque, Ia.

The grand jury in New York returned an indictment against the so-called theatrical trust charging conspiracy and restraint of trade.

Gen. William Shakespeare, soldier, editor, lawyer and banker, died at his residence in Kalamazoo, Mich. from wounde received in the civil war.

John H. Quirk, convicted of manslaughter in the death of A. A. Dowell, a Minneapolis newspeper man, was sentenced to 15 years in states prison.

Col. J. C. Edmonds, superintendent of schools of Bestrop, Tex., was assassinated on the street and R. A. Brown, his attorney, was arrested for the killing.

The seizure of large quantities of cocaine in two weeks has been made by Internal revenue officers and more than 1,000 pounds of the product has been confiscated.

Lieut. Ralph W. Drury and Private John Dowd of the Ninth United States infantry were found guilty of the murder of W. H. Crowley, at Pittsburg Pa.

Henry C. Sergeant, an inventor of interlocking signalization, died at his home in Westfield, N. J. The United States patent office had issued to him more than 50 patents.

Because the Bell Telephone company insisted on increasing the working hours of its female employes girls from five to eight hours a day, about 400 girls went on strike.

The Arizona legislature assembly passed and the governor signed a bill previously passed by the council repealing the statute permitting the licensing of gambling in Arizona.

Charles H. Everly, formerly teller in the St. Louis Merchants' company, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling $5,000 from the trust company, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The grand jury at Springfield, O., returned an indictment against Matilda Bailey and Martin Myers, on the charge of assault with intent to kill in which they have alive their 17-year-old granddaughter, Mary Bailey.

In the will of George B. Nutt, who died at the Pittsburg exposition it is made that his entire estate, estimated at $31,000, is to be spent for toys and gifts for the poor children of Allegheny county at the death of his wife.

The national house committee on interstate and foreign commerce decided to make a favorable report on Lieutenant Hobson's bill providing for an investigation of the New York cotton exchange by the department of commerce and labor.

THE MARKETS.

		New York, Feb. 1.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers		$5 00	@ 7 75
Hogs, State		6 50	@ 6 90
Sheep		5 00	@ 5 25
FLOUR—Minn. Patents		4 15	@ 4 35
WHEAT—May		77½	@ 78
July		77½	@ 78
CORN—May		62½	@ 63
July		62½	@ 63
OATS—Mixed		53½	@ 54
BUTTER—Western		19	@ 23
Creamery		19	@ 23
CHEESE		12½	@ 12¾
		CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers		$6 15	@ 6 90
Common to Good Steers		4 00	@ 6 00
Butchers' Good to Choice		5 15	@ 6 00
Bulls, Common to Good		3 50	@ 4 50
Calves		3 00	@ 8 50
Hogs—Light Mixed		6 30	@ 6 40
Heavy Packing		6 20	@ 6 35½
Rough Packing		6 00	@ 6 15
BUTTER—Creamery		19	@ 23
Dairies		18	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh		23	@ 25
LARD		10	@ 10
SHORT RIBS		9	@ 9
WHEAT—May		76½	@ 77
July		76½	@ 77
Corn—May		58½	@ 59
Oats—May		49½	@ 49¾
Rye, December		82	@ 82
		MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 No's		$ 81	@ 82
May		80½	@ 81
Corn, May		57½	@ 57¾
Oats, May		48½	@ 48¾
Rye, No. 1		80½	@ 80½
		KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May		$ 72½	@ 72¾
July		72½	@ 72¾
Corn, May		54½	@ 54¾
Oats, No. 2 White		44½	@ 45
		ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers		$5 75	@ 6 75
Texas Steers		3 50	@ 5 00
Native Feeders		3 50	@ 4 75
Butchers		3 50	@ 5 10
HOGS—Native		6 25	@ 6 40
		OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers		$5 90	@ 6 70
Stockers and Feeders		3 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers		3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS—Heavy		6 35	@ 6 50
SHEEP—Wethers		5 00	@ 5 25

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

State Fair.

Secretary E. W. Randall of the Minnesota State Fair has been officially informed that the board of directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at their annual meeting, formally voted an appropriation of $2,500 for premiums for a special shorthorn show at the Minnesota state fair. The appropriation is made with the provision that the Minnesota State Agricultural Society shall set aside a like amount and thus make the entire premium offerings for shorthorn cattle the full sum of $5,000.

Immediately upon receipt of this notification the managers acquiesced in the provision and have appropriated $2,500 and have thus secured the holding of a great Shorthorn exhibition at the next fair. But in addition they have promoted an enormous livestock show all along the line, as the action in regard to shorthorns will stimulate other breeders' associations and there are good chances of liberal appropriations from several of these organizations. Secretary Randall is in correspondence with the American Hereford Breeders' Association, the American Aberdeen-Angus Association and others, and expects favorable action in the near future.

The future of the Shorthorn show will be of great interest to Minnesota livestock breeders. Of the total of $5,000, $1,000 will be set aside exclusively for Minnesota Shorthorns. This will give the breeders of the state a chance to show their cattle without competition with fancy stock from other parts of the country, privileges which they will not be slow to take advantage of. At the same time if they wish to compete in the open classes for a share of the $4,000 offered without limitation. Counties that do not conform in the regulations will not get anything.

The highway commission met with the road and bridge committees of both houses. A resubmission of the road and bridge amendment, defeated last fall, with the contention that the amendments to the law that will make it easier for counties to raise their share of funds for state work.

Regents Will Figure.

Minneapolis.—President Cyrus Northrop has sent out an official call for a special meeting of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, to be held in the president's office Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The meeting is called for the purpose of considering the various needs of the university and the advisability of requesting the legislature for larger appropriations. The matter of campus extension will be brought up, and the proposed raise in the salaries of professors and instructors.

Several minor matters are slated for discussion also, among them the installation of a printing plant for the use of the university and the various university publications.

$50,000 Fire at Halloway.

Halloway—Fire completely destroyed the main business street of this place. Three general stores, the village hall, pool hall, the bank of Halloway were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have started from a defective stove. The loss le estimated at $50,000, covered by insurance.

Train and Wagon Collide.

Moorhead—A farmer named Anderson was driving over the N. P. crossing on Fifth street with a wagon and grain tank when an extra west-bound freight struck the wagon on the side of the locomotive and dragged the whole outfit nearly one hundred feet. The wagon and tank were broken to splinters, but neither the team nor the man was seriously injured. Anderson escaped with a few bruises, but otherwise all right. It was almost a miracle that he was not killed instantly or maimed for life.

Postoffice Burned.

Granada—Ten miles west of the F. C. Stone general store postoffice and telephone exchange at Northrop, six miles northwest of this place. Nothing was saved. The loss is about $3,500, with but little insurance.

News Notes.

Minneapolis.—Little headway has been made in solving the mysterious disappearance of Miss Stewart of Bemidji, who, on her way to visit her sister in Neenah, Iowa, stopped in Minneapolis and vanished.

Minneapolis.—The second annual convention of the Northern Pine Manufacturers closed after re-electing R. M. Weyerhaeuser of Merrill, Minn., as president, and recommending that congress take some action toward establishing a wood-testing laboratory in the agricultural department of the United States and calling for a uniform grade on lath.

Winona.—Capt. W. A. Thompson, who is in charge of river improvement work on this section of the Mississippi, is pleased at the success of appropriation to haft a million dollars for upper river work. He says that if the bill containing this appropriation does pass it will bring the addition of new barges and boats to the present fleet. There also will be more money available to make changes in the river channel. A large part of the work this year will be done in the vicinity of Winona.

Virginia. — Emil La Fortune, a Frenchman, thirty-five years old, employed as a log loader in a camp of the Virginia Lumber company, was killed while engaged in loading cars. The boom broke and the end fell, striking him on the back of the head. He lived but a few moments.

Thief River Falls.—The city schools are suffering from a severe attack of matrimony—six of the teachers employed last fall have resigned to be married.

Clarkfield.—Charles A. Anderson, a well known painter of this place, died from the effects of drinking wood alcohol.

A Pioneer Passes Away.

St. Paul.—Captain James G. McGrew a Minnesota pioneer and a prominent character in some of the stirring affairs of Minnesota territorial days, died at his home, 942 Cromwell avenue, St. Anthony Park, at the age of 78 years. Captain McGrew was born near Dayton, Ohio, 1833 and came to Minnesota territory in 1854, locating in Fillmore county, where he taught school.

At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company B of the Fifth Minnesota infantry. He was elected sergeant, but he rose to the rank of captain, and at the close of the war was on the staff of General L. F. Hubbard. Though a true soldier and a hard fighter, participating in many engagements, notably the assault on Vicksburg and at Nashville, he was never wounded.

Histories of the Indian massacres, when the Sioux broke loose in 1862, give Captain McGrew credit for the saving of Fort Ridgely. His bravery and skill as an officer and artillerist saved the position and the settlers gathered in it for protection.

Divide Road Funds.

St. Paul.—The first distribution of state road and bridge funds by the state highway commission is about to be made. During the year it is expected that about $50,000 will be available, most of it coming in on the regular tax settlements, as a result of the one-twentieth of a mill road and bridge tax. Under the law no county may receive more, than a per cent of the fund or less than one-half of 1 per cent but the state is only to pay one third of the cost of state highways or roads, built under supervision of the state commissioner. Counties that do not conform in the regulations will not get anything.

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MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 30—Senator Albert Schaller of Hastings, democrat, today introduced a bill in the senate which it is passing, will permit the state to give the laugh to the railroads which have secured a temporary injunction against the putting in effect of the new low tariff on general commodity freights, as established by the railroad and warehouse commission. The bill reads that the tariffs for carrying general commodity freight in the state of Minnesota shall be—and then follows in detail a table of rates promulgated by the state commission. If this became a law, the rates would of course be in effect and in the meantime it will be impossible for the railroads to bring an injunction suit against the legislature to stop the passage of the bill.

Another important measure which put in an appearance today was an innocent looking bill by Senator W. B. Seward of Marshall, proposing the substitution of the words "every person" for the word "male," in article 7, article 7 of the constitution. The effect of this change would be to permit free and equal suffrage of women with men at any and all elections.

The senate held a long debate this morning on the Bonnes resolution ordering the senate railroad committee to report on the 2-cent fare as soon as possible, and would have in the event that Feb. 6. The resolution suffered several amendments, finally being lost by a vote of 29 to 24. Senator Peterson, the author of one of the 2-cent fare bills, led the attack on the resolution on the ground that the railroad committee had not had an opportunity to meet and consider its bills because several of its members had been busy serving on the election committee on the Butler-Hackney contest; and that the committeemen should not therefore, be made to suffer the odium which would attach on the passage of a criticising resolution.

The house adjourned at 11 a. m., after passage of resolutions to the memory of the late Dr. L. W. Babcock of Wadena, a former member of the house. Some business was transacted, however, S. O. Morse, on his own request, had his resolution appropriating $250 legislative expenses to each member, referred back to himself, a gentle parliamentary method of giving a resolution or bill its funeral. His action was the result of a story, the truth of which is not doubted, that the attorney general was preparing a report for the house relative to the resolution which dealt with the proposition with ungentle hand, and Morse desired to avoid the coming trouble.

The house voted to adopt the report of the committee on express and telegraph lines, which recommended the adoption of Donald Robertson's resolution calling for investigation of express rates. J. N. Castlen then offered a measure prohibiting the sale of liquor or cigarettes within one mile of the state agricultural college. The measure, however, makes no reference to the "makings," and the student who formerly rolled his own cigarette may continue to do so even if the legislature passes the bill. C. F. Hugo of Duluth offered a bill to stimulate the building of rural street railway lines. It provides that counties and highways may be condemned for tracks on consent of county commissioners.

St. Paul, Jan. 31, 1907—J. M. Hackney of Hamline, was late last night recorded the right to retain his seat in the senate as representing the 37th senatorial district, and which the vote was the climax of a series of arguments of attorneys who were given open hearings by the senate and occupied three hours. E. P. Sanborn spoke first, representing Butler. He cited the testimony of many students in the state agricultural school, showing that in practice they had no right to vote because they were only legal residents of the places where they went to school. He was followed by Harris Richardson, for Hackney, who cited that if these county young men, many of whom will of whom is working his way through school, are not allowed to vote where they are now living, they would be disfranchised as they cannot afford to make long trips just to vote. He cited many court decisions of the old Cloud, but today attorney for the democratic contestant, asked the senate to permit the whole thing to be referred to the judiciary committee as it was impossible to get down to be settled. It was a suggestion to put off the inevitable, but it did not work in delaying matters for the moment. Samuel G. Lord of Kasson, attorney who closed the argument for Hackney, explained that the election committee of 8 members, of which 2 were lawyers, had voted in favor of Hackney, 7 to 2; and that the report of members of the judiciary sub-committee on constitutional law, to which the contest would go if it should be referred to the judiciary committee, five are on the election committee and voted in favor of Senator Bedford. It prohibits "tipping" in any and all forms, and is also aimed against grafting and accepting of bribes by the agent of any principal. Senator Alderman introduced a bill which bobbed up two years ago but died before it became a law. The measure calls for a third state fish hatchery to be established at Spring Grove. Wing county, and appropriates $25,000.

S. D. Peterson of New Ulm managed to get the home today of an appropriation endorsing the "stand pat" attitude of former Congressman McCleary regarding the Philippines. The vote was a close one when ayes and nays were called, but the chair declared the resolution passed.

Representative Wold fathered a bill prohibiting discrimination in any form by sellers of coal at wholesale, the bill being aimed at the combine which only sells coal to members. Representative Phillips, in a bill introduced, would have all hangings take place at the state prison. Representative Knox presented a measure to establish another normal school, located at Cass Lake.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1—The legislature held a rather uneventful session today although more than the usual amount of time was consumed by both house and senate. The senate devoted the hours till noon in discussing the 2-cent railroad bill and on the subject of ship subsidy, then awaited to the fact that it had been wasting time and that the house, which it had not the least control and control in session without a break for luncheon till after two o'clock. The ship subsidy proposition was brought up by a resolution of Senator Ole O. Sageng, urging, commending the great amounts of money congress contemplates voting as subsidies for the Pacific coastwise lines of Hill steamers, Harriman and Hill. He made a lengthy speech against the congressional measure and asking the passage of a memorial to congress to take no action whatever. Minnesota felt on the matter. Senator Laybourne was the first to oppose the measure. He suggested that the senate pay attention to the 225 pending bills that had been introduced and let the subsidy question alone, as congress intend to the needs of Minnesotans at Washington. Senator Geo. P. Wilson of Hennepin, general, said he would have to refuse to vote for a board resolution that denied the prosperity of any ship-building. He was not necessary to a fair limit to establish our merchants marine which now amounts to nothing when compared to other nations which have granted subsidies. On a vote the senate spent nearly another hour when in committee of the whole, debating the Collen bill for increases in the salaries of the penitentiary. The bill was finally recommended for passage with the salaries of supreme court justices fixed at $7,000; district judges nominally at $5,000, and in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, $1,000 for each district judge to be contributed by the respective counties.

Bills introduced in the senate today included an appropriation by Senator Hinton to prevent political candidates from making any pledges not made public to voters; by Wilson and C. L. Hanson establishing normal schools at Thief River Falls and Bemidji; by Wilson, prohibiting the employing of all deaf children at the state school for deaf, instead of leaving it optional as at present; by Wilson, to prohibit sale of goods by wholesalers with a requirement that only the line sold is handled by the retail dealer.

The house spent most of its time today introducing bills. Seventeen measures in all were put in appearance, one after another. The bills presented by Peterson, Allen, Brady, Zelch, Saari, Adams, W. I. Nolan, Nimrocks, H. M. Hansen and Timberlake, all of whom except Peterson and T. D. O'Brien, and were referred to the insurance committee. Representative Case introduced a bill to prohibit the killing of elk, caribou and moose for five years. Representative Carl presented a bill prescribing uniform methods for handling grain, prohibiting irregularities, and providing penalties. A resolution of the senate woman suffrage bill was introduced by Representative Higgins.

Stuck by the Way

Minneapolis, Minn.—There are hundreds of cars loaded with coal from Duluth side tracked all over the Northwest, and they will not reach here before mid-winter.

This statement was made by a prominent official of the Pittsburg Coal company to The Tribune, in discussing the coal supply of Northern Minnesota and North Dakota.

"It is hard to help it," added the official, "it is simply a problem of the snows and storms. A train of coal leaves Duluth and is blocked by snow.

Will Suffer

St. Cloud, Minn.—Theodore H. Beaudien of the White Earth Indian agency says there will be intense suffering in northern Minnesota before spring comes, unless help is forthcoming particularly to the White Earth reservation, where, he says, conditions are much different from formly years.

Since the land has been allotted Indians and others are not permitted to help themselves by timber, even for fuel, and they now have to buy their wood. The winter has been exceptionally severe, he says.

NEW GUINEA HOUSES

HOMES OF HALF-CIVILIZED NATIVES BUILT IN TREES.

Placed Higher In Earlier Days to Prevent Surprise by Enemy—Life In Far-Off Country Ideal for Savages.

Boston.—Of all the habitations of man none is more strange to the eyes of a civilized person than the houses in New Guinea, the largest island in the world.

Lying north of the continent of Australia, and south of the Philippines, New Guinea is peopled by semi-savage tribes, to whom the ways of white men are as yet so new that many of their ancient customs survive.

Among these is the building of houses in trees, or on piles over the land or the water. In some parts of the island are whole villages built half a mile from shore. Everywhere in the interior of the island the houses are built several feet above the ground, and in certain communities the tree house, a survival of the days when the tribes were usually at war with one another, may still be seen.

The primary purpose of the tree house is to protect its owner against surprise from an enemy. At one time his takes his family, arms and provisions, climbs to his house and draws the ladder up after him.

But why cannot his enemy cut down the tree, may be asked. Such a thing would be simple if the tree cutter would wear a suit of armor and have an ax that would resist the dulling effects of wood as hard as lignum vitae. The tribes of New Guinea have no means of protecting themselves against the poisoned arrows of an enemy except their shields, and a shield would he rather awkward to manage when cutting down a tree having a trunk five feet in the top covered with stones, hot water and poisoned darts and arrows. Besides, the savages had only stone axes in the days when the tree houses were used as fortresses.

In these days the tree houses of New Guinea serve the same purpose as all the other elevated dwellings on the island—they keep their occupants safe above the fever-soaked ground, with its deadly night mists, and they also keep off deadly beasts.



Tree House In New Guinea.

Life in New Guinea, for a savage, is ideal, since it is not necessary to work for a living, and the wearing of clothes is not considered necessary.

The forest supplies food in abundance, in the way of bananas, yams and sago, while logs flourish in the wild growth, and form the staple raw stuff of the people.

Cocoanuts, which grow abundantly all over the island, are much used for food, and the milk of the young nut is a common drink. The meat of the nuts, when dried, is a staple article of barter with traders.

In the homes of New Guinea housekeeping is reduced to its simplest elements. The cooking utensils are earthen pots. The stove is a little clay platform in the middle of the house floor, surrounded by a fender of saplings, woven and smeared with clay.

For beds hammocks made of vegetable fiber are generally used, and are best suited to the climate. Bedding is not necessary.

Where nobody wears clothing, the housewife need neither sew, darn nor mend. As a cook her accomplishments need not extend beyond the preparation of sago porridge and the roasting of a pig.

The houses are made of palm leaves woven into a thatch for the roof, and sides of bamboo. The floors are split bamboo, laid flat side upward.

MRS. CHADWICK BROKEN DOWN

A Shadow All That Remains of Former Queen of High Finance.

Cleveland.—A year behind the walls of the penitentiary has transformed



MRS. CASSIE L. CHADWICK.
(As She Appears in Penitentiary Garb and Convict's Number.)

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, formerly of Cleveland, one of the most notorious women swindlers in the criminal annals of the world, from an aristocratic "lady," plumed with all the gorgeous finery that thousands of dollars could buy, into a wan, prison-garbed woman, broken in spirit and body.

By orders from the government Mrs. Chadwick is to be transferred from the Ohio penitentiary to the government prison at Moundsville, W. Va., where she will spend the next ten-year sentence for the ruin brought about by her astounding financial transactions.

For the first time since the second imprisonment of Mrs. Chadwick a photograph of the so-called witch of finance has escaped beyond the officials of the penitentiary, where the prison records are kept. It was taken in anticipation of the transfer of the woman to the new prison and shows the famous female swindler as she actually appears adorned with a convict's number and dressed in prison clothes.

Less than three years ago Mrs. Chadwick was living in a palatial home. She was driving about the streets of this city in an automobile and borrowing immense sums of money as though it were water. She would hardly be recognized now by those with whom she mingled in big transactions in the days of her regal splendor.

DECORATION FOR AN AMERICAN.

James Stillman Receives Croee of the Legion of Honor.

New York.—James Stillman, the American banker, who has been decorated as chevalier of the Legion of



JAMES STILLMAN.
(American Banker Member of French Legion of Honor.)

Honor by the French government, is president of the National City bank of New York, said to be the greatest bank in America. He has offices in 41 organizations, including banks, trust companies, real estate, railroad, gas, timber, copper, warehouse and life insurance companies. Two years ago the French consul at instruction voted to engrave Mr. Stillman's name on the walls of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, Mr. Stillman sailed for Europe several days ago and denied that he was going was not known until after he was on the way. It was announced that Mr. Stillman went on account of his health, but it is more than hinted that he hurried away to escape a summons to testify before the interstate commerce commission of the investigation of the Harriman roads.

Bird Notes Set to Music.

Henry Oldys, assistant biologist in the department of agriculture, has 1,000 copies of music written in popular form so that it is possible for the human voice exactly to imitate the songsters of the field and forest. He has recorded, says the Washington Herald, the actual tones, setting them in the proper musical key, and their reproduction is easy for anybody who can read musical symbols. Mr. Oldys has been gathering bird language for 13 years and during most of that time has been devoting his expert knowledge of the subject to official reports which find their way in the government archives.

Signs On Windows Barred.

There is one Boardway office building that attracts attention by the lack of signs on the windows. It is a tremendously big building, with scores of windows, not one of which bears the name of a firm, except several on the ground floor which are decorated with the name of a banking concern. The owners of the building object on artistic grounds, to utilizing the windows for advertising purposes, and as the tenants evidently are of the same mind window signs are done away with.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette is advertising for court commissioner Johnson. He may be keeping out of the way for fear Red Lake Falls may want an injunction to prevent the commissioners from acting or the county seat removed petition, as he is "appi injunction on Johnson"

The lawyers promised to pay the cost if Thief River Falls was defeated in the Supreme Court, on the County seat case which amounts to about $500. Judgement has been entered against the County for the little bill and if Thief River Falls people pay the cost it will be the first time we ever heard of individuals paying a bill that they could put on the County. "For whether it be great, or of other it is small, the farmer pays it all."

We think the suggestion made by the Duluth Evening Herald, that in these times of our prosperity the people had ought to lay by something for a lean day is a good suggestion. Now the Herald, is a good democratic paper and believes that party is coming into power again and advises the people to save up enough during the republican prosperous times to last them through the administration of the Democratic party. Good idea, but the trouble with them to it, so the only time we do will be to [illegible] the free soup houses and feed them soup, like the Democrats have one administration

There is a certain gang of city schemers, that make a practice of working the country newspapers for free advertising, and the county editor, in his zeal to do as much business as possible, often revives an "Ezy Mark" for them. They easily contain office emoloy a tryie writer, and send out their advertising with instructionto to send your bill at the end of two months, and when you send in your bill you get it returned from the post office with a hand in red ink, pointing to the fact, that this company do not take mail at this number any more, not occupied by party addressed, and return your letter bill and all. We have had experience so we don't bite very often, but was landed a couple of times the past year. Once by a mail order garment company, of Minneapolis, and once by a Chicago Company that advertises to pay a big salery to anyone that will address Jos A. Alexander, with [illegible] Look out for Alexander—I—s the hook well busited, but [illegible] covers a needle pointed.

George Eliot's Savonarola.

Savonarola is one of the most striking characters in George Eliot's great historical novel "Romola," the scene of which is in Florence and the period that of Savonarola's career. The idea of writing the book occurred to the novelist while on a visit to Florence, and on a second visit to the city, in 1861, she began to carry out her project. The subject and design were foreign to the author's genius, but she spared no pains in making a thorough study of the locality, the people and the literature of the Italian renaissance for the purpose of her story. In her own words, the work "plowed into her" more than any of her books. She began it, she says, a young woman and finished it as an old woman. For picture of Florence and Savonarola in Romola's environment, and some critic deems "Romola" to be George Eliot's masterpiece, and the character of Savonarola one of the most [illegible] in literature.

The Spectre Of The Swamp.

A man returning from the lumber woods last week, by way of Red Lake Agency says, the story of the "Spectre of the swamp" is being revived among the Indians I visited near the outlet of Red Lake. The story as told by them is as follows: Along in the early 80-s lumberman hired a crew of men to bring down a big drive of logs from the lake to Thief River Falls. Among the crew was a swede, a new comer that hired out to get a job that knew nothing about driving logs, but as he was a man of good revenge and powerful frame the foreman readily accepted him as one of the crew, without asking him if he had ever done this kind of work.

On the upper Red Lake river there is miles of water where the the log driver must decend on his ability to stay on the logs, or he will be in the river, as the banks are nothing but a quagmire, and as the newcomer was not used to this work he would fall in so often that it took up a goodeal of the older drivers time pulling him out, which made the foreman so disgusted that he gave the new comer his time and told to get out of the crew. He started for Thief River Falls the next morning and that was the last that was ever seen or heard of him, as his time check was not presented for payment, and it is believed that he was devoured by wolves, or sank to a watery grave in some of the big swamps, near the head waters of the Red Lake River Now the Indians claim that after a long cold spell of weather in winter, or a bad rainy spell in summer they hear those terrible unearthly cries, coming from the depths of the swamp and then they make the rounds, for the next scared hostile foe. Others say they have seen his shadow crossing the swamps at terrible speed, and putting out one of those blood curdling yells at every jump, and was about ten feet tall, and they had measured some of his tracks and found that he had taken strides from 30 to 35 feet in length

We understand that the Indians are trying to capture the shadow and any further developments in the strange story will be published.

Iron in Them.

It is often said that there is iron enough in the system of an ordinary man to make a plowshare. The statement is exceedingly wide of the truth. The amount of iron contained in the normal tissues of a man weighing 150 pounds is about 100 grains, or a quarter of an ounce. Yet so important is even this small amount to the system that a difference of a few grains more or less may produce serious constitutional disturbance.

A Dilemma.

"Then, Maurice, tomorrow I will come with my wife to see you both."

"Delighted! But look here. Tell your wife not to wear her new diamond earrings or my wife will at once want a pair."

"Oh, the mischief! And my wife was only coming for the purpose of showing them off."—Il Diavolo Rosa.

M. O. in Chicago as Quad as Caesar.

One of the most remarkable reversals of public opinion on record is that which has taken place in Chicago in the past year in the matter of municipal ownership and operation. The municipal ownership theory, which a little more than a year ago flourished here with so much vigor as to attract the attention of the entire civilized world, is now the decdent duck in the pond. Apparently nobody believes in it any longer. Certainly nobody ever talks any more about it.—Chicago Journal

Persian Justice.

Professor Williams Jackson tells in his "Persia Past and Present" some stories illustrating character in the land of Omar Khayyam. One is of a man who, suffering from inflamed eyes, went to a horse doctor for treatment. The veterinary gave him some of the salve that he used on animals, and the man lost his eyesight. He then brought suit in court to recover damages. The judge, after weighing the evidence in the case, handed down his decision as follows: "There are no damages to be recovered. The man would never have gone to a veterinary if he had not been an ass!"

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM.

will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY

Sinsor Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Krain, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Reinhold & Mellin, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
F. K. Moen Greenbush, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Berglund, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn
Jons B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ehlingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 25th 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN T. IVERSON, of Brookeberg Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 627, made November 7th, 1904 for the N. E. ¼ Section 28 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W., and that said proof will be made before L. G. Bowring U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Edward Iverson, John Markuson, Lars Rosenquist, Lars Grinde, all of Brookeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Jan. 18th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn., January 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN QUINAN, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 462 made November 1st, 1905 for the S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Bowering U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Cyprien Douglas, Alfred Rice, Charles Shorter, Clarence Douglas, all of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 1. 1907.

Department of the interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. January 24th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. G. Bowering U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907 viz:

Albert Trnka,

H.E. No. 1060 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 5 Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

George Hoffman, Tony Forst, Albert Trnka Bohumil Hrudy, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

Just as you are pleased at fooling quits you are displeased at finding perfection.—Lavater.

Not His Fault.

"James," asked the druggist sternly, "how did you come to lose that baby?"

"We didn't have what the lady wanted, sir."

"Why, you know we carry the most complete line of perfumery, knickknacks, stationery, toilet accessories and fancy articles in the city."

"Yes, sir, but it was medicine she wanted."—Great Falls Tribune.

Foreshadowed.

The London Telegraph tells of a small girl who entered a grocer's shop in Whitechapel and said:

"Please, sir, I wants ½d-worth of butter, and a penn'orth of cheese, and muvver says she will send a shilling in when farver comes home."

"All right," replied the man.

"But," continued the child, "muvver wants the change, cos she's got to put a penny in the gas meter."

Who rises every time he falls will sometimes rise to stay.—Morris.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Bro. wning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries, final proof etc, within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. F. WOPP,
COUNTY SURVEYOR &
CIVIL ENGINEER

I will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. Williams, 100 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 18, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Jan. 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, HERMAN SWANSON, of Goodridge Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 709, made October 24th, 1904, for the E. ½ Section 36 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Bowering, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on March 6th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Gilson, Joseph B. Westlie, of Goodridge Minn. Harry Woolson, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Piller, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

PROBATE NOTICE.

Citation for Hearing on final Account and for Distribution

ESTATE OF ANTON W. SIGSTEN,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss.
PROBATE COURT

In the Matter of the Estate of Anton W. Sigsten, Deceased.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO

Ida Sigsten, Clifford Raymond Sigsten, Myrtle May Sigsten, Willy Sigsten, Pearl Sigsten, Alma Sigsten, Hjalmar Sigsten, Anton Emil Sigsten, all per-ons interested in the final account and allowance of the administration of the estate of said deceased, on one of which last mentioned days, for the allowance of said account, I shall also apply for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled.

THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Red Lake Falls in said County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of February 1907, at 10 o'clock A.M. why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the judge of said court, and the seal of said Court, this 15th day of January 1907.

N.W. TARRANT,
(Seal) Judge of Probate.

Various How Are You's?

"How are you?" in German is "Wie befinden sie sich?" (How do you find yourself?) It is also "Wie befindt?"

The Dutch say "Hoe vaart gij?" (How do you fare?) The Italians ask, "Come stato?" (How do you stand?) The French, "Comment vous portez-vous?" (How do you carry yourself?)

The Greeks ask what you are doing, the Chinese want to know if you enjoy your rice, and the Russians inquire how you are living.

The Arabs, a devout people, say, "God grant his favor to you." The Turks, no less devout, say, "Be under God's care."

How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do without thinking that the time is not yet entirely ripe.—Muller.

Use your gifts faithfully and they shall be enlarged. Practice what you know and you shall attain to higher knowledge.—Arnold.

Safest Place in Trains.

"If you are on rule for the family when they travel," said the conductor of the suburban train, "and that is for them never to ride in the rear coach or the first one end, preferably, not in the coach next to the locomotive. The reason for it is so obvious that I should think the foremost and last cars of a train would have scant patronage from anybody who reads of railroad accidents. If there is a smashup, those are the coaches that suffer. It seems strange that some kind of a buffer is not put behind the locomotive tender and at the rear of the train. How many lives would be saved by a device of the kind one has only to study the statistics of railroad accidents to figure out for himself."—New York Press

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 25 cents a quart

HEAD QUATERS FOR XMAS GOODS

La Brea Ave. First Door north Germah Hotel.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to move on at lowest rates, on approved paper. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, long time and low rate. Call on, or WRITE US

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the

Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING SHOES OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

High [illegible] Paid for Farm Produce.

[illegible] to 18 to 22 cents for Eggs.

Everything [illegible] you sell.

John Radneckl, Prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With the People of Northern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

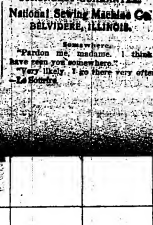
In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $224.75 UP.
ORGANS $51.00 UP.
SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.
STOVES and RANGES $6.10 UP.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT ALL KINDS AT 10 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
IRON and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers of Sewing Machines in the world and sell direct from the factory to the family at RETAIL MONTHLY PAYMENTS at reasonable prices in all parts of the United States. No other concern will give you the goods for years while ninety per cent of the purchase price remains unpaid.

THE ENCLOSED CO.
1045 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Save Money

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

A Good Road to Travel.

Teacher—"What is the meaning of 'Middle?'"

Tommy—"A boarding school."

Teacher—"How so?"

Tommy—"Why, 'cause everybody goes there."

"Pardon me, madame, think I have seen you somewhere before."

"Very likely. I go there very often."—Le Rire.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Ye Editor was doing business at High Landing yesterday.

It is thawing a little to day. Look out for a big thaw before the close of this month.

Marie's Long Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office

Mail carrier Con. Olson, who carries mail from Erie to Thief River Falls, has been awarded the contract for four years more, by the government.

Last Saturday was the worst blizzard of the season, and although mail started from here on time they had to turn in until Sunday as it was impossible to drive in that storm.

If the ground hog come out of his hole last Saturday, he undoubtly froze to death, but if he got back into his hole alive it will be some time before he ventures out again, in Northern Minnesota.

The Star rout mail carriers are having a hard time of it this winter, although M. E. Hyland made every trip from Sunbeam to Lillo on the schedule days, last month.

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and take orders. Salary $86.00 per month; $3.00 per day for expenses. SAND ERS CO., Department P, 46 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

Plummer Pioneer; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Green are happy over the arrival of a new baby boy at their home in Equality on Tuesday evening. Mother and child well and Ralph's recovery hoped for in time.

Now is the time to fix roads, says an exchange. About all the roads fixing that is being done up this way is for farmers trying to dig a hole throu the snow to thier hay stacks on the meadow or into the woods to get a load of dry wood.

We have been having fine winter weather this week, nice sunshiney days, which begins to make us forget the terrable cold weather of the last eight weeks.

Charles Clark shot a large timber wolf this morning, from his residence at Kuhnel. The wolf was sneaking across the prairie about 90 Rods north of the house, and Mr. Clark thought he would try a shot at him, and killed him dead the first crack.

Advertisements are out asking for bids to carrie mail from Sunbeam to Lillo, for four years, three times a week. All bids should be in this office by Wednesday Feb.18th. Full particulars giiven at any post office on the rout.

The entertainment at the school house was sjourned last Saturday evening to Feb.16, The blizzard last saturday night was to stiff to be out in. It is to be hoped that we will have good weather and good roads by the 16th. and all are invited to come.

Red Lake Falls Gazette: Coun ty Attorney Germo was called to Thief River Falls yesterday, as he presumed on a criminal case, but when he got there he found there was nothing to it. It appears that a party at Thief River owed a liverymant some money for livery hire, and was unable to pay. The liverymait had him arrested and attemted to make the county attorney's office a collection agency by charging the debor with fraud.

The fellow expressed a willingness to pay, but couldn't do it just now, so there was no grounds for holding him in a criminal action and the case was dismissed.

Was A Family Row.

Particulars have just been learned here of a family row a short distance east of High Landing, on Monday morning last, which might have terminated fataly for one of the precipitants. It appears that a quarrel was being had between the man and his wife, as to which one should milk the cows during the cold weather, and while the poor woman was grinding the coffee for breakfast she grabbed the ax, which he had been warming by the kitchen fire,—and going out to the wood pile he chopped enough wood to last all day, before he eat his breakfast.

There will be a boat meeting at the High Landing school house tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Remember the ball at the Radney hall tomorrow night.

A Lesson Instead.

"Do you know," a pretty bride of three months said to a friend the other day, "I think all these jokes about young wives having so much trouble with butchers and grocers and being cheated and all that is just too foolish."

"Then I presume you are getting on all right with yours, dear?" her friend inquired.

"Why, of course I am! Anybody would if they would just deal in a reliable place," the young wife declared. "Now, there is my grocer," she continued; "he is just as obliging and thoughtful as can be. The other day I ordered a dozen oranges, and when they came I found there were but eleven in the bag, so when I went to the store again I told him so.

"'Why, yes, ma'am,' he said, 'I know there were. I had put in a dozen, but I noticed that one of them was spoiled and of course I wouldn't send you any but the best goods, so I took it out.'

"Now, don't you think that was nice in him to be so thoughtful and honest?" she concluded.—Harper's Weekly.

Marriages In Bible Times.

From the Bible accounts of the marriages of Jacob with Leah and Rebecca and from other narratives of marriages in Jewish history it seems that marriage was not held to be a sacrament or religious rite in the times of the patriarchs. In those days the head of the family, the father, was priest and ruler of the family and the only priest or ruler whose authority it recognized. As far as we learn from the Bible narrative in the case of Jacob's marriages, the simple giving of his daughters by Isaac constituted the marriage, there being no religious or other ceremony whatever. Of course, however, marriages made in this way were just as sacred and just as binding as those performed in the most ceremonious manner in these days in Protestant countries the marriage laws do not look upon marriage as a sacrament, but only as a civil contract, though most people prefer to give it a certain religious sanction by having it performed by a church minister.—St. Louis Republic.

David Hume and his Wife.

A peculiar bequest of David Hume to his friend Clerot still further enforces the Hume liked Clerot and disliked port, calling it poison, and the two friends had many discussions on the subject. They also used to have disputes as to which of them took the proper way of spoiling their common family meal. The philosopher, about it fortnight before his death, wrote with his own hand the following codicil to his will: "I leave to my friend, Mr. John Hoins of Kilduff, ten dozen of my old claret of the second and one single bottle of that liquor called Port. I also leave him six dozen of port provided that he attests under his hand, signed John Hume, that he himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this bequeathal he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal matters."—New York Tribune.

Singing in the Ears.

"Singing in the ears is a most peculiar condition. It is interesting to learn that, though the brain so distinctly conveys the impression of sound, there is really no sound at all. The sensation is produced by derangement of the nerves of hearing. Caused by poor circulation or such pressure and interference as some food. Indulged, excessive use of coffee, etc. Some one lately remarked that when the ears were ringing they were "intense." Truly, they carry wrong impressions to the brain. They feeeld things that do not happen.

A Precise Absolute.

"Lawyers are supposed to use the most literal mental meat," said an Ienhem member of the bar, "but every now and then officials of colleges of learning will encounter witnesses who can give them points in the matter of literal answers. An irishman was failed to testify in a damage suit arising out of the death of a man at the hands of a bull, so to speak.

"'Are we to understand, sir,' asked the prosecuting attorney, 'that the deceased, Patrick Flanigan, was your father?'

"'He was in the bull killed him, but the rist of his name was Mike.'"

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUN SELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

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Rare Ben Jonson.

The epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," engraved on the tablet marking the burial place of the celebrated playwright in the "poets' corner," Westminster abbey, is said to have been inated with Jack Young afterward knighted, who, "walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow 18 pence to cut it." Dr. Brewer in his "Phrase and Fable" says Shakespeare called Jonson "rare Ben," but does not say where. According to Chambers' "Book of Days," the phrase formed the concluding words of the verses written and displayed in the clubroom of Ben's clique at the famous Mermaid tavern. The epithet "Rare Ben Jonson" is said to have been first uttered after the appearance of his highly successful farce, "Bartholomew Fair." The epitaph has been copied once at least. When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster abbey the inscription on his covering stone was "O Rare Sir William Davenant."

Deception of Wild Birds.

Falconers-having the largest species-can compress their features and look very thin if they think it necessary to do so. As to the owls, they can blunt into any position they think most suitable. It is useless to look for these self preserving traits in any of the fauntic kept in zoological collections, for the birds are so accustomed to see large numbers of people passing and repassing or standing in front of them that they treat the whole matter with perfect indifference. They know that at a certain time their food will be brought to them and that they are otherwise perfectly safe. The ptarmigan in a wild state have a bloom on their plumage. The fine bloom on a bunch of grapes, which is lost so often soon when in captivity.

A Train for Tyler.

During Mr. Tyler's incumbency as the presidential office he ordered to make an excursion in some direction and sent his son Bob to arrange for a special train. It happened that the railroad superintendent was a strong Whig. As such he had no favors to bestow on the president nun himself. Bob that his fond did not run any special trains for the president. "What!" said Bob. "Did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of President Harrison?" "Yes," said his superintendent, "and I was severing your father in that condition you shall have the best train on the road."

A Central Clock!

The famous timepieces or watch clock of Canton is housed in a temple on the city walls. Three big earthen jars in successive shelves and a fourth and lowest one filled with a wooden cover constitute the whole timepiece. The water descends by slow drops from one jar to another, the lowest one of 4 feet in the last jar filling the hours as it rises. Every afternoon at 2 o'clock since last at 2 the lowest jar has been emptied; the upper one filled and the clock thus wound up for another day.

A Native African Food.

The native food of the Matanda country, in southern Africa, consists of manioc and that alone. It is a plant particularly adapted to wet, marshy soil, says the author of "Through Africa Portsmouth." It takes two years to arrive at maturity and while growing requires very little attention. The root when full grown is about the size and has very much the appearance of a Germain sausage, although it tapers it grows much larger. One shrub has several roots and the investigator has on three of them very inquire the severity of the remainder. When newly dig it tastes like a chestnut and the digestion of the proverbial ostrich can alone assimilate it raw, but when cooked in water for a few days until fully decomposed, dried on the roofs of the huts and stamped it forms a substantial white soft meal, far whiter and purer than the best flour. Then it is beaten into a thick paste and baked with a little savoury seasoning of a locust or a caterpillar, which fill natives seek in deserted trees. Another way of eating this useful luxury is by baking the roots after soaking them and eating it as you would a turnip.

All Respect but Him.

Mrs. Hastymatch—I had a dream pro phetic before yours, all came to pass just as you told me. Mr. Hastymatch—They must have been. Every idiot you ever listened to ever did it!

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Why the Devil Has Cloven Hoofs.

Legends of the devil are quite common in Ireland, but the one which is most interesting and least known perhaps is that which tells why the prince of the infernal regions has split hoofs, like those of a cow beast. Moore alludes to the legend in his story of St. Kevin and Kathleen at Glendalough. In that story he makes St. Kevin throw his former ladylove over the cliff in order to get rid of her importunities, but the records of the Clouds lough district give the story a more pedestal touch. They insist that it was not Kathleen that was thrown over the cliff, but that it was Satan, who had assumed the form of the lady in order to tempt the saint. The moment the prince of evil toppled over the edge of the yawning abyss he spread his batlike wings and sailed away in safety, much to the surprise of the holy saint. Later on the devil again attempted to lay a snare for St. Kevin, but the saint managed to get the arch fiend on holy ground, where, of course, he was helpless. While the devil was in this helpless condition Kevin caved off his legs and attached cows' hoofs to the stumps. Since that day Satan has been cloven footed and will be until the end of time.

Echoes and Architects.

"It is possible to make echoes," said an architect. "It is, indeed, easier to make than to destroy them. In the past men built their great temples and theatres with no thought of acoustics, hence when the preacher preached or the actor declaimed their voices rolled freely amid the grotesques of the roof, down the rows of sculptured columns and round and round the nave. With wires strung here and with tapestries spread there, many of the echoes of the old world buildings have been obliterated. There are echo experts—builders acquainted with the science of acoustics whose specialty is echoes' destruction. Sometimes their cures are hard. Today an architect takes the echo in the echo. His building is constructed so as to exclude this fantastic sound. Another how to exclude it he knows how to welcome it also. I have frequently in Saratoga seen a man put up stalwart horses and enfeavored rocks so as to create an echo there."—Boston Herald.

Plagiarism.

Plagiarism, in politics and rubberised, is not of modern origin. In the middle ages ridicule and not physical suffering was the punishment employed for the detection of writers—for, beside the pillory, the stocks and the thews—a skull was often set on the head of the culprit, in which women generally scolds, were brought to a sweet resemblance—but the whipping post belongs to the Tudor age. The Elizabethan servant question was met by forcing girls for idleness on Sunday morning. But it was in the Hanoverian period that flogging was carried to excess. As late as 1804 six women were publicly flogged in Gulldcester, England, because they had been found shoeless.

The Revolver.

The revolver is of dubious service in war. Its only function there is as a defensive weapon. Indeed, it is the evolution of the mediaeval purpose to provide bitter soldiers with a firearm. In the cavalry the weapon is effective only up to fifty yards. It has no value for hunting. The average man can do more execution on birds and beasts with a shotgun. The only purpose which the revolver serves is to kill men at close range. For that purpose its usefulness is overestimated.—New York Mail.

It Couldn't Be.

Henri Farrer quotes Tricoche as having related to him the remark of a former who, after hearing a fire shot whistle, exclaimed: "Oh, my good president, consoled his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally; that flint is not for us." "No dumbfoundum comfort stand it."

America's Pitiable.

America has little of the ecclesiastic sanctity of England, intellectual profundity of Germany or social finesse of France.—C. H. Wilkins in Atlantic.

An Arabian League.

The Arabians had a tradition that when the devil started forth from his home in hell to go to the earth he was the lazy to walk and became all the animals, one after another, to carry him. The camel refused first, but the devil struck him a thundering lick of the fiery lash and carried him the rest of the way. It is known now that, had after the experiences of the devil's every into the garden became apparent that they were domesticated to look up his enemies and punish it, so stocked out on its legs, and it was allowed forever after to travel about as best it could fat on the ground.

Who does every time he talks will be believed how to stay.—Moran.

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SINGER BROS.

Rhoda, Minn.

Where the Audience Was.

A London actor applying at a cheap theater in Salford found so small an audience that he sought out the manager for an explanation. "You see," the manager told him, "my people are of the finite concert." "Oh," the actor said, surprised, "I should hardly have thought your patrons would care much for high class music." "No," the other explained, "it isn't the truth, they go to pick pockets."

Size of Head.

The average adult head has 6 circumferences of fully twenty-two inches. The average adult hat is fully six and three-quarters size. The sizes of men's hats are six and three-fourths and six and seven-eighths generally. "Sevens" hats are common in Aberdeen, and the noddocks of our colleges generally wear seven and one-eighth to eight sizes. Sizes of wearing hats of the sizes six and three-quarters and smaller or below less than twenty-one inches in circumference can never be powerful. Between fourteen and twenty inches in circumference heads are invariably very weak and, according to this authority, two boys should think of marrying a man with a head less than twenty inches in circumference. Persons with heads under fifteen inches are mentally deficient and with heads under eighteen inches invariably idiotic.—London Young Woman.

Dr. Humphreys'

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A Dispensary Case.

Wife (to Mr. Slimdiet, who has been ordered by the doctor to take exercise)—Why don't you go out and walk? Mr. Slimdiet—I'm afraid I'd get run over. Wife—Nonsense! You're not fat enough for that.

A LOTTERY PRIZE

By R. ARTHUR

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

One afternoon, on getting home from the office, I found May waiting at the door in a state of intense excitement.

"Fred!" she screamed, before I got to the gate, "where is that ticket?"

"What on earth is the matter?" I asked.

"Oh, you have lost it! I know you have! And I shall never get anything again I wanted so much."

As she seemed about to dissolve into tears I made a dash up the steps. I have scenes above all things, and I felt instinctively that our neighbor, Mrs. Markey, was peeping at us from behind the curtains next door.

"Now dear," I began, when I had closed the door, "you mustn't excite your-elf, you know you mustn't."

"But Fred," she sobbed, "we've won a prize—a magnificent mahogany suite; but we won't get it now you've lost the ticket."

I suddenly remembered. In spite of our suspicions May had bought a ticket in the grand Hibernian Lodge lottery, and the suite she talked about must be the second prize. I ran into the dining-room, and a few minutes' search unearthed a flaring red ticket.

After the first joy of gaining some of the expense of other people, the question arose, what was to be done. Our house of five rooms and a bath was fully furnished. The furniture meant my savings for two years before our marriage. We really had no need for anything else. I timidly suggested that we should try and get the suite changed into money. May turned on me with a fine scorn in her eye.

"You never want to have things look like that," she cried. "Why we have nothing decent in the house."

This was rather hard on the furniture I had given up cigars and the theater for. But it doesn't do to argue with May. So it was soon settled, and that evening we proceeded to the Metropolitan furnishing store to view the suite. The sight of it made my heart sink. It would have dede for a palace. May was in raptures.

She hurried me home, and we were soon in our room arranging where the things should be put. Our room was 11 feet square. It had one small window and a fireplace. And even with the modest furniture in it there was hardly space to move about. But the matter presented no difficulties to May.

"The wardrobe will stand here nicely; and the washstand there, Freddie," she said. (She always called me Freddie when pleased). "And the dressing-table will fit in beautifully between the windows."

I had no doubts, but said nothing. There was little breakfast next morning, for May and the girl had been engaged from daybreak in clearing out the old suite and devising places to store it away. She scouted my idea that we might sell it, and said it would do for the spare room when we got one.

When I arrived home at three o'clock I found the van already at the door and a small crowd of onlookers around it. May was standing, flushed and excited at the gate.

"Oh, Fred, what shall we do?" she cried; they can't get the wardrobe in."

As it was, there were four men on each corner sideways wrestling with the washstand and using the profanest language. They had smashed the lamp by the hall, and the plaster all along the stairway showed like a cornfield.

By some miracle of handling, known only to furniture men, they negotiated the turning, and the washstand had reached its destination. That was the top landing. The men tried coaxing and violence, tilted it on end, ramm-ed it at the bedroom door in all sorts of impossible angles, but it would not be put through. So it was left where it was.

We held a hurried consultation in the garden over the fate of the wardrobe. It was out of the question to attempt the stairs with it. The head furniture man announced that it would have to be hoisted in by the window. As the apparatus to do this was not at hand, it was left all night in the garden covered by a tarpaulin.

May was in ecstasy. She had seen Mrs. Markey's face, green with envy, at the window.

In the morning we were invaded early by a gang of men with ropes and pulleys, and the wardrobe was soon dangling between heaven and earth. All the people in the street were at their windows, for the man directing the operation had a voice like a foghorn.

What an idiot the fellow was! It had never struck him to use his measuring tape. When the wardrobe was got up to the balcony, it would go no more go through the window than the washstand through the door. So it had to be lowered over again. May was half crylog with vexation.

"Bring it into the dining-room," she said; "we will make that our room, Fred, and have meals upstairs."

Mrs. Markey and her husband were enjoying it immensely. I could have strangled them.

I ordered the men to bring the thing in by the front door, and caught one of them winking at the other, as he said: "All right, guvnor."

Of course the thing drew up in the hall, and refused to budge. I might have known it. It was lucky the door could shut.

I gulped down some tea that had been made an hour before, filled at a chop that had been cooked at the same time, and went off to town in a rage.

At dinner that evening May was unusually affectionate. And she looked so pretty that I ground down my hatred of the suite as unworthy of the husband of so adorable a wife.

She was wanting to say something, and it came out at last.

"Darling, we must have a new carpet for our room."

"A new carpet!" I cried; "what is wrong with the one we have?"

"Oh, you know well enough how shabby it is. And Mrs. Wright was saying to-day, that we must really have one to match the suite.

"Anything else?" I inquired grimly.

"Oh, she knows a place where we can get a set for the washstand for almost nothing."

"But, my dear girl," I expostulated, "what would be the use of it? We can't perform our ablutions on the stairs."

"I wish you would not try to be sarcastic," said my wife, with dignity; "it does not suit you."

"Neither does the suite," I joked feebly.

May withered me with a glance.

In two or three minutes I was



Sha Was Wanting to Say Something.

routed horse and foot, and had to surrender unconditionally and May was mumbling down my hair by calling me "her own boy."

A week passed. I grew quite expert in the various ways of getting to bed and learnt to a nicety the course to be steered round the wardrobe.

But May was not happy. The position of the wardrobe and the washstand, which latter it was using to store my collars and shirts on, was a daily heartbreak to her. She grew silent and listless, and I cursed the day that brought that ticket into my possession.

Once evening, at last, the burden seemed to have been lifted. After a good deal of dissembling talk she announced carelessly that she had been out all day looking for another house, and had almost decided on one.

It was a gloomy-looking house in a side street, a house only fit for dying in. But the rooms were immense, and I saw at once that was the attraction for my wife.

The suite would be in its glory in the big bedroom, though I chuckled to myself how the other furniture would look. We moved in at the end of the month, washstand, wardrobe and all.

We had meals in a dining-room whose vastness was accentuated by our small table and sideboard which rose as islands in this ocean of bareness. Our oleographs, which had passed for oil-paintings in the old house, now gave the finishing touch to the ridiculous in our Gigantic hall. And the new bedroom carpet served as a rug in the suite room.

But May was at peace. The light had come back to her eyes. I was beginning to settle down under the new regime when the end came.

One day I got a telegram at the office from May. It said, "Come at once." I was seized with a horrible fear that something had happened to my darling.

There was nearly a collision at the street corner with a furniture-van, which bore something which gleamed and glittered in the sunlight. The flower bed by the garden path was trodden down, and the door had been a fight over it. The front door was open. I rushed in, and then, as I heard loud sobs upstairs, flew to the bedroom. May was lying on the bed weeping and refusing to be comforted by the maid—and the suite was gone.

We are back now in the old house, and there is another inmate who has replaced the suite in May's affection. I admire him very much, too, but he has a reprehensible habit of turning night into day, and insisting that some one else should keep him company.

The reason for the disappearance of the suite was that the treasurer of the Hibernian Lottery had absconded without paying for any of the prizes, and so the furnishing store had sent down for their suite. It was altogether illegal, and could have brought them into serious trouble. But I did not tell May this

WHEN WOMEN QUARREL.

"You know how I despised her, I have had my revenge."

"Gracious, Katherine! I hope you have done nothing desperate?"

"Yes, I have done my worst."

"Merciful goodness! You haven't killed her, have you?"

"No, but listen. I laughed at her but."

"My!"

"And her waist."

"Gracious!"

"And ridiculed the hang of her skirt."

"My!"

"And, to make my revenge complete, I made faces at her baby. Now, who can say I did not get even?"—Chicago Daily News.

A Faulty Theory.

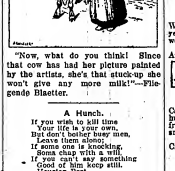
Do you know what I believe about myself?" asked the man with the mystical eyes and the straggling whiskers.

"No. What do you believe about yourself?" mechanically asked the weary listener.

"I believe that I am the reincarnation of Napoleon."

"Nonsense! No matter how much confidence Napoleon had in himself, he wouldn't have wanted to start in at the bottom all over again."—Judge.

THE CONCEITED COW.



"Now, what do you think! Since that cow has had her picture painted by the artists, she's that stuck-up she won't give any more milk!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

A Hunch.

If you can to all time
Your wife's opinion scorn,
But don't bother her any more,
Leave them alone;
If sons one is knocking
Sona chap with a will,
If you can't say something
Good of him keep still.
—Houston Post.

Didn't Suit Her.

The Judge—Where's your wife?

The Prisoner—At home, your honor. "Wasn't she subpoenaed also to be in court?"

"Yes, your honor.'

"Well, why didn't she come?"

"She heard that a person was not allowed to talk only when spoken to in court, your honor!"—Yonkers Statesman.

One of Many.

Mr. De Dude—Cawn't I introduce to you my friend Arthur Wemington? He is a likewway man, you knaw.

Miss De Belle—Indeed?

Mr. De Dude—Aw, yes. He sent the Society News a list of the guests at the last pahty, and the editah accepted it, bah Jove!—N. Y. Weekly.

Professional.

Popkins—Speaking of frenzied financiers, our family physician's at the top of the heap.

Wilkins—He is, eh?

Popkins—You bet he is. When I called him in to see my little boy who had swallowed a nickel he made me cough up $2.—Chicago Daily News.

The Sinews of War.

"So he was elected, after all?" said the ordinary citizen.

"Easily," replied the politician.

"There was so much mud flung at him that I was sure he would be defeated."

"Yes; but, you see, he came down with lots of dust."—Judge.

Similar but Different.

"The bare limbs of those trees," he remarked, "bring to my mind pleasant recollections of my vacation last summer."

"In what way?" she queried.

"I spent my vacation at the seashore, you know," he explained.—Chicago Daily News.

Mutual Sense of Humor.

"How are you getting on with your fitted son-in-law?"

"Better," answered Mr. Cumrox. "We are both getting so we don't feel so much like laughing every time we see each other."—Washington Star.

And They Say Figures Can't Lie.

Jones—Do you believe there is safety in numbers?

Skorcher—Sure; whenever I'm exceeding the speed limit, I hang some other chap's number on the back of my auto!—Life.

A Way to Do It.

"He made money by that garbage contract."

"Yes; he struck pay dirt."—Baltimore American.

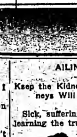
His Own Medicine.

"What cured Smarty of practical jokes?"

"One of them."—Detroit Free Press.

AILING WOMEN.

Keep the Kidneys Well and the Kidneys Will Keep You Well.



Sick, suffering, languid women are learning the true cause of bad backs and how to cure them. Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Greenbeck, Texas, says: "Backaches hurt me so I could hardly stand. Spells of dizziness and sick headaches were frequent and the action of the kidneys was irregular. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed several gravel stones. I got well and the trouble has not returned. My back is good and strong and my general health better."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PROFSSOR HAD LAST LAUGH.

Final Erasure Neatly Turned Joke on Students.

President Hadley, of Yale, was talking about his student days. "I remember a stately and venerable professor," he said, "upon whom some sophomores once tried to play a trick.

"The professor, one morning, being unable to attend to the class on account of a cold, wrote on the blackboard:

"Mr. Dash, through indisposition, is unable to attend to his classes to-day.'

"The students erased one letter in this notice, making it read:

"'Dr. Dash, through indisposition, is unable to attend to his lasses to-day.'

"But it happened a few minutes later that the professor returned for a box he had forgotten. Amid a roar of laughter he detected the change in his notice, and, approaching the blackboard calmly erased one letter in his turn.

"Now the notice read:

"'Dr. Dash, through indisposition, is unable to attend to he asses to-day.'"

Oats—Heads 2 Foot Long.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., are bringing out a new oats this year with heads 2 feet long. That's a wonder. Their catalog tells!

Spelt—the greatest cereal hay food America ever saw! Catalog tells!

YEAH

Our mammoth Jubilee Seed and Tool Catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers, or send 10c in stamps and receive free samples of new Two Foot Long Oats and other cereals and big catalog free.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

By Endless Chain.

"Speaking of endless chain prayer that is going the rounds," said the woman with the cheerful voice, "I can't see what good that can do, unless, maybe, it might start some poor wretch on the road to glory, but I got an awful lot of silly petticoat through an endless chain once. The manufacturers sent letters asking for five names and a two-cent piece. I sent five names and the ten-cent piece, not thinking much about it, just trying it and it wasn't long before they sent me this lovely silk petticoat. It was the nicest sort of silk, too. As long as I wore it it didn't crock."

Caution.

Imitations have been placed upon the market so closely resembling Allcock's Plasters in general appearance as to be well calculated to deceive. It is, however, in general appearance only that they compare with Allcock's, for they are only lacking in the best elements which have made Allcock's so celebrated, but are often harmful in their effects. Remember that Allcock's are the original and only genuine porous plasters—the best external remedy known—and when purchasing plasters the only safe way is to always insist upon having Allcock's.

Naw Canadian "Homestasaders."

According to the Canadian department of the interior the total number of new "homesteaders" in the Canadian northwest in the last fiscal year was 41,685; made up of 12,465 Americans, 12,370 Canadians, 5,837 English, 2,193 Austrians, 1,657 Scotch, 1,624 Germans and 543 Irish. The total number of immigrants from the United States during the first four months of the present fiscal year was 17,907, as compared with 12,664 in the same period of 1905 fiscal year.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color Silk, Wool and Cotton at one boiling, fast; beautiful colors. 10c per package.

Don't be too sure of the man who boasts of being sure of himself.

Trappers' Supplies Sold Cheap. Write for catalog and circular No. 9. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A reform champion's husband believes a reformation would be good.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Drug gists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

And by not getting married some men manage to live happily ever after.

We Want Your Cream.
Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

There are more ways than one by which a woman can get even with a man. One way is to marry him, and another is not to.

Garfield Tea, an unusually practical household remedy; take it for constipation, to keep the liver normal, to purify the blood, to dispel colds, to cure rheumatism, to keep well!

Tannic Acid for the Skin.
One of the most annoying results of eye strain is the baggy condition under the eyes, which is very disfiguring. To restore the condition of the skin tannic acid is generally effectual, using 20 grains to an ounce of glycerine. It is applied to the puffiness with a soft camel's hair brush night and morning.

Universal Atmosphere.
The Swedish savant Ryberg has suggested that the discovery of the element metargon in the air strengthens the theory of the existence of a universal atmosphere extending between the planets and throughout the solar system. This, it is said, was already known to exist in the sun before its discovery, some eight or nine years ago—that is, in the immediate surroundings of the sun, in all comets and in meteorites—from which facts the Swedish scientist infers that its constituents is common atmosphere for our system.

Couldn't Figure It Out.
The story is told of a lank, disconsolate looking farmer who one day during the progress of a political meeting in Cooper Institute stood on the steps With the air of one who had been surfeited with a feast of some sort.

"Do you know who's talking in there now?" demanded a stranger, briskly, pausing for a moment beside the disconsolate farmer, "or are you just going in?"

"No, sir, I've just come out," said the farmer, decidedly. "Mr. Evarts is talking in there."

"What about?" asked the stranger.

"Well, he didn't say," the farmer answered, passing a knotted hand across his forehead.—Youth's Companion.

CHINESE HAD FIRST ZOO.

Institution of Menageries Was Due to Two Incentives.

The Chinese had the first zoo. Menageries are thought to owe their origin partly to the cult of sacred animals and partly to the ambition of rulers to possess specimens of rare and valuable creatures from foreign lands or savage haunts from their own. In the simplest forms zoological gardens were one of the earliest developments of culture, and were familiar to the Chinese, Indians, Greeks, Romans, and pre-Spanish Mexicans in ancient times. The oldest recorded menagerie is Chinese, dating from 1150 B. C. The deer of Imus kept by Darius, as described in the book of Daniel, is an example of one of those primitive menageries, while the cult of sacred white horses by the ancient Greeks and Romans and that of so-called white elephants in Burma and Siam are instances of a second type. A five giraffe was received at the menagerie of Schoenbrunn as early as 1838.

NERVOUS HEADACHES

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Will Cure Most Cases and Should Interest Every Sufferer.

Nobody who has not endured the suffering caused by nervous headache can realize the awful agony of its victims. Worst of all, the ordinary treatment cannot be relied upon to cure nor even to give relief. Some doctors will say that if a person is subject to these headaches there is nothing that can be done to prevent their recurrence.

Nervous headaches, as well as neuralgia, are caused by lack of nutrition —the nerves are starved. The only way to feed the nerves is through the blood and it is in this way that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished so many remarkable cures.

Mrs. Addie Merrill, of 39 Union Street, Auburn, Me., says: "For years I suffered from nervous headaches, which would come on me every five or six weeks and continue for several days. The pain was so severe that I would be obliged to go to bed for three or four days each time. It was particularly intense over my right eye. I tried medicines but got no relief. I had no appetite and when the headache passed away I felt as if I had been sick for a month. My blood was thin and I was pale, weak and reduced in weight.

"I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a paper and decided to try them. I first noticed that they began to give me an appetite and I commenced to gain in weight and color. My headaches stopped and have not returned and I have never felt so well as I do now."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50 by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

DEFIANCE STARCH gallon to work with and starches clothes nicest.

HURT, BRUISE OR SPRAIN

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE OLD-MONK-CURE RELIEVES FROM PAIN

Price 25c and 50c

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A Positive CATARRH CURE

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Drug gists or by mail. Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

HAY FEVER

Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

CHEAP LANDS Unexcelled for general farming, stock raising, dairying, fruit, vegetables and poultry. Over 500,000 acres in the famous Big Horn Basin, open for homestead entry. Write for free copy of "Homeseeker's Guide," containing full information. Address Secretary, Board of Immigration, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DEFIANCE STARCH—the package is 16 ounces—16 ounces—the package is 16 ounces—"DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Fertile Farming

LANDS

Cheap Easy Terms

In the Best Section of the South

Unexcelled for General Farming. Stock Raising, Dairies, Fruit and Vegetables.

Cantaloupes, Strawberries, Peaches, Apples, Grapes, etc., give handsome returns.

Cattle need but little winter feed.

HEALTHY CLIMATE. GOOD WATER. LONG GROWING SEASON.

Address G. J. PARK, Gen. Ind. & Int'l Agt.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE CANADIAN WEST IS THE BEST WEST

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Some of the Advantages

The phenomenal increase in railway mileage, bank clearings, immigration and land values, are but a few of the many striking evidences of the growth and prosperity of Western Canada. Over 200,000 people went there last year (the majority of them from the United States), and secured 4,000,000 acres of the finest wheat growing lands in the world at $10 per acre. Many made from 20 to 50 per cent profit on their investment the first year. Over 12,000 new schools were established, and the standard of education is unsurpassed. Splendid climate, railway facilities unexcelled, markets unlimited. Write for pamphlet, rates, etc., to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent, Wm. Pierce, 125 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn. Also authorized Canadian Government Agent, C. J. Broughton, Room 2, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb. Mention this paper.

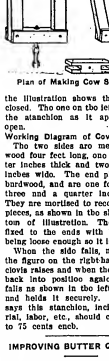
THE DAIRY



HOME-MADE COW STANCHION.

Direction for Their Construction—Are Easily Made.

F. G. Semple, a Canadian farmer, furnishes Farm and Fireside with his plan of making cow stanchions. He says he has used both chains and the old stationary stanchion, but has come to consider his plan superior to either of them. The figure at the right in



Plan of Making Cow Stanchion.

the illustration shows the stanchion closed. The one on the left represents the stanchion as it appears when open.

Working Diagram of Cow Stanchion.

The two sides are made of hardwood four feet long, one and a quarter inches thick and two and a half inches wide. The end pieces are of hardwood, and are one foot long and three and a quarter inches square. They are mortised to receive the side pieces, as shown in the sketch at bottom of illustration. The sides are fixed to the ends with bolts, which being loose enough so it is movable.

When the side falls, as shown on the figure on the right-hand side, the clevis raises and when the side comes back into position again the clevis falls as shown in the left-hand figure and holds it securely. Mr. Semple says this stanchion, including material, labor, etc., should cost from 60 to 75 cents each.

IMPROVING BUTTER QUALITIES.

Many Ways in Which a Better Quality of Milk and Cream Can Be Produced.

The dairyman and farm-wife, who often find the butter quality injured, might keep in mind this list of ways by which the injury can be done:

By using improper vessels for holding the milk when milking.

By using milk too soon after the birth of the calf, or up to the birth of the calf.

By failure to properly wash and scald and sterilize all vessels comin contact with milk.

By giving the cows bad water and having a disagreeable odor or an unhealthy quality.

By allowing the cows to wallow in the mud or in water in the summer, thereby coating the udder with dirt containing noxious germs which cause the udder through the teat and abide there for long periods.

By neglecting the surroundings of the stable—allowing the manure to rot in the immediate vicinity or permitting a mud hole before the stable door or about the water trough.

By milking in dirty air, or into dirty pails, or with dirty hands, or without properly cleaning and moistening the sides and udder of the cow; by cleaning out the stables just before milking, or stirring up a dust in the stable, or by feeding the cows roots or silage or even grain before milking. It would be easy to observo any of these rules.

Apples Good for Cows.

Apples will not injure or dry up cows if fed in regular quantities. At first they must be fed a few only at a meal, and the amount steadily increased. The same with cider pomace. Horses may be given one or two quarts daily, with benefit, says Farm Journal. A large feed makes horses soft and causes them to sweat and lather easily. Apples in moderate quantities are a benefit to bowels and kidneys.

The Barnyard.

Mud, manure, and a mixture of both are found during a rainy spell in almost every farmer's barnyard. The cows have the run of the yard and it is no wonder they become filthy. When their bodies are filthy it is next to impossible for the milk to be clean.

Helps the Churning.

In some cases where cows have been milking for a long time, there is some difficulty in churning. The addition of one or two fresh cows in the milking herd will often overcome the difficulty.

Get the Most Out of Cows.

Are your cows only grades? Make the most of them. Feed them well, care for them as well as you would thoroughbreds and improve your herd as fast as you can.

THE WHITE PLAGUE

SYSTEMATIC WARFARE WAGED TO WIPE OUT CONSUMPTION.

Warning That Intemperance Increases the Liability to Contract Disease —Neglected Colds a Prolific Source.

Organized effort is now being made throughout the United Stated to fight consumption. A warning is given against intemperate habits, which increase the liability to consumption, while the public places is deprecated, as the disease is frequently contracted from dried sputum.

Colds should not be neglected, as they leave the lungs in a peculiarly receptive condition for the tuberculor germ. The following simple formula will break up a cold in twenty-four hours. A leading authority on lung trouble says that when prepared from pure ingredients, it will cure any cough that is curable.

Take half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure); two ounces glycerine and half pint good whisky. Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

The ingredients can be secured from any good prescription druggist at small cost, and to avoid substitution should be purchased separately and mixed in your own home.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Puro) is put up in buff-ounce vials for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrepper, with the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put out under various names, such as Concentreted Oil of Pine, Pine Balsam, etc. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will inverishly produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

Thinks Little of Chinese Army.

Dr. Morrison, the well-known correspondent of the London Times at Pekin, went to see the recent maneuvers of the modernized Chinese army in the neighborhood of Cheng-to-fu. He describes them as a repetition of the performence of 1905—a set piece carefully prepared long beforehand by a number of Japanese advisers. The inefficiency of thn officers is still conspicuous and the field training of the men inadequate, but the material is good. Dr. Morrison hints that without Japanese officers to direct affairs the contending armies would have been little better than a rabble.

State Prison Makes Money.

The Connecticut state prison for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1905, established a new record of revenues. Earnings from productive labor aggregated $57,411, while receipts from various other sources swelled the total income to $61,016. This showing, representing nearly 74 per cent. of the operating expenses of the institution, surpasses the income exhibit of any previous year, and enabled the prison management, despite the high cost of supplies, to limit to $22,861 its drafts upon the state treasury.

Where It Really Does Rain.

There is one man in San Francisco who is not fooled by the rain. He is F. S. Morris, of Portland, who is at the imperial. Morris came in dripping with water yesterday afternoon, and somebody remarked: "Gracious, isn't this rain a-right?" "Naw, nothing mild," replied the man from Portland. "You just ought to live in my country. Why, at home," and the Oregonian swelled with pride, "in my country the rain falls so fast that the rivers frequently fill up two feet above their banks."—San Francisco Chronicle.

MAY BE COFFEE

That Causes all the Trouble.

When the house is afire, it's like a body when disease begins to show, it's no timo to talk but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," says a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet, I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. I paltered with my appetite and of course yielded to the temptation to drink more. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die.

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely almost all the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke np in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone,—my heart seemed to smothered and weak in its action that I feared it would stop beating. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me to panting. I slept bit little, and suffered from rheumatism.

"Two years ago I stopped using the old kind of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee, and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats full, strong and easily. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me. I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, for I haven't used any medicine and nona would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. All grocers.

Spring Excursions to Milwaukee.

The Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association has arranged for three Merchants' Excursions to Milwaukee during February and March.

Any merchant in the Northwest is entitled to a rate of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip, not alocs for himself and wife, but for anyone actively interested in his business.

You can buy tickets to Milwaukee as follows:

First Excursion, February 19th to 24th, and return borns February 19th to March 6th.

Second Excursion, March 26 to 30th, and return borns March 4th to 20th.

Third Excursion, March 16th to 24th, and return borns March 18th to April 8d.

Purchase a ticket to Milwaukee only, at full fare and at the same time ask for a certificate (not a receipt) for fare paid. This certificate will entitle you to one-fifth fare to return home if validated at the Secretary's office, 45 University Building, at any time within the dates fixed.

His Practical Idea.

A benevolent old man who lived on his farm in Iowa never refused shelter to any who might ask it of him. His many friends remonstrated with him about this characteristic, knowing that many unscrupulous bobos would avail themselves of the opportunity, and that they was great danger of the old man being robbed. To these remonstrances the old man replied that he believed in "practical Christianity."

"But," said one of his friends, "this seems very impractical. Suppose one of these men took it into his head to rob you one night?"

"My dear young friend," was the reply, "I did all enter in the name of God, but I prove my belief in practical Christianity by locking up thin pants during the night."

FEARFUL BURNING SORES.

Boy in Misery 12 Years—Eczema in Rough Scales, Itching and Inflamed—Cured by Cuticura.

"I wish to inform you that your wonderful Cuticura has put a stop to twelve years of misery I passed with my son. As an infant I noticed on his body a red spot and treated same with different remedies for about five years, but when the spot began to get larger I put him under the care of doctors. Under their treatment the disease spread to four different parts of his body. The longer the doctors treated him the worse it became. During the day it would get rough and form like scales. At night it would be cracked, inflamed, and badly swollen, with terrible burning and itching. When I think of his suffering, it nearly breaks my heart. His screams could be heard downstairs. The suffering of my son made me full of misery. I had no ambition to work, to eat, nor could I sleep. One doctor told, me that my son's eczema was incurable, and gave it up for a bad job. One evening I saw an article in the paper about the wonderful Cuticura and decided to give it a trial. I tell you that Cuticura Ointment is worth its weight in gold, and when I had used the first box of Ointment there was a great improvement, and by the time I had used the second set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, my child was cured. He is now twelve years old, and his skin is as fine and smooth as silk. Mrs. Minnie Steinman, 7 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1905."

Ownership of National Banks.

The ownership of the national banks of the United States is not in the hands of the rich few, as is commonly supposed, because fully one-half of the banks have a capital of less than $100,000 each. Twelve per cent. have capitalizations of from $100,000 to $250,000, while about seven per cent. range between $250,000 and $1,000,000.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and up to the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced local remedies and prescribed wash, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only Catarrh remedy now on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Be honest in your business relations. It pays to be honest.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Even a busy man must take a day off sooner or later for the purpose of attending his own funeral.

For Prices on Poultry, either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Louis, Mo.

The best men at a wedding cannot always prevent it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Heart failure and cash failure often go together.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of

The Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to worldwide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs —or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

U.S.A.

LOUISVILLE, KY. LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW YORK, N.Y.



For Emergencies at Home
For the Stock on the Farm

Sloan's Liniment

Is a whole medicine chest

Price 25c 50c & $1.00

Send For Free Booklet on Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Poultry.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

POULTRYMEN!

Do you want strong, healthy chicks? Then mix with your feed

SHERIDAN'S CURATIVE POWDER

The original medicine to make hens lay. Will prevent and cure cholera, roup, gapes, limber neck and all diseases of poultry. Guaranteed to prevent contagious disease in fall and winter when prevalent. Sold by druggists. One pack. 25c; five, $1; twelve pack, $2.50; six, $5.00. Express paid. At all dealers. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

WHY NOT GO SOUTH?

Where work can be secured the entire year, where the lands are fertile and productive and where you will not have to shovel snow. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Southern Farmer, published at Columbia, S. C. J. W. WITTE, Gen. Ind. Agent, Seaboard Air Line, Dept. S., Portsmouth, Va., for a copy of the

SEABOARD MAGAZINE

which will be sent you together with other handsome literature descriptive of the South. If you contemplate a change of residence or are in search of new farm lands and fertile soil, or are looking for opportunities for northern farmers desiring to locate in a country blessed with a delightful climate. Special low rates to homeseekers and prospectors.

PARLOR ORGAN ECHOS

A choice collection of Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Male Quartets, Church Music, Etc., Etc. Contains 128 pages, size 9x12 inches. Stock 1-31 pieces. Sc. Stock 2-32 pieces. 25c. Stock 3-33 pieces. 50c. Publishers retail prices, 3 cents and up a copy. Any other book will be supplied at wholesale price. Send for catalogue. Agents wanted. Address, ECHO PUBLISHING CO., 1122 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

A. N. K.—G (1907—6) . 2164.

MOTHERHOOD



MRS. JAMES CHESTER

The first requisite of a good mother is good health, and the experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessing of a good constitution.

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ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY
(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

AN INSIDE CASE

Col. Cheney took down the telephone receiver in answer to a ring.

"Hello."

"Yes, this is Cheney."

"Oh, it's you, Van Cott. Sure thing. I'm glad you're in town. Come right up."

Ten minutes later Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, general superintendent of one of the large express companies, appeared in Cheney's office. Cheney and Van Cott were old friends.

"Well, what on earth brings you here, Van?" said Cheney, after shaking hands. "Whatever it is, I'm glad to see you. I'll put you up while you're in the city—"

"Hold on, Cheney, this is a business trip, not for pleasure."

"Wife with you?" interrupted Cheney, laughing.

"Stop your foolishness. I came here to see you personally—on business, understand—important business. You won't put me up, either, nor will you be here for a few days after I get through with you."

"Phew! It's the real thing, then." Cheney had a pretty good idea of the nature of the business. His detective service company had done a lot of valuable work for Van Cott's corporation, and whenever anything unusual happened Cheney was called upon to do the work necessary to solve the case. This, notwithstanding Van Cott's company had a pretty good secret service department of its own. The head of this department, John Coghlan, was a warm admirer of Cheney, personally, and he had no jealous feelings when Cheney was called in on a difficult case.

"It hasn't been in the papers, as yet, but I presume you know our St. Louis office was touched to the extent of $100,000 a few days since. The money disappeared as if by magic. It was checked in all right, and apparently checked out the same way, but when the package was opened by the consignee it was found to contain tissue paper."

"Who was the consignee?"

"Third National. It was a remittance from a Pacific coast bank. We put our own men to work on the case, and notified the St. Louis police. There hasn't been much progress made, and that's the reason I'm here. I want you to take the case—you, personally, understand."

"Suspect anyone at all?" asked Cheney, biting off the end of a cigar.

"No, not a soul. I've looked up the record of every man in the office, and they all appear good to me."

"Who receives the money in the St. Louis office; I mean large amounts?"

"Marc Catlin received this package."

"Catlin?" said Cheney, interrogatively. "Is that your president's name?"

"Yes, and Marc Catlin is his nephew. Oh, he's all right."

"How old?"

"About 38."

"Habits?"

"Good, now. About seven years ago he got mixed up financially. Thought he was a Napoleon of Wall street. Usual result—went broke and through bankruptcy. His uncle put him in the express business, and he has since done mighty good work. We are on the eve of promoting him to a better position."

"Anyone else around Catlin while this particular package was being handled?"

"There was another clerk, Daniels by name, but Catlin says the package wasn't out of his sight from the minute he received it until it was handed the bank messenger. And the bank messenger, by the way, was one of the assistant cashiers, who was sent down purposely by the president for this remittance. He brought another man with him, and the package was delivered to the bank as received."

"That's what the assistant cashier says, eh?"

"Yes, and that's true, all right, Cheney. The bank officer, Chadwick, and the other man, are well-known in society, financially well fixed, no bad habits. I've had them looked up. They didn't take it."

"You've certainly got a heap of mystery there, Van Cott. Who of the St. Louis force has been active on the case?"

"The chief gave me his best man, Lieut. Darrel, and he, in turn, has had several men working with him; but, apparently, they're up against a blank wall. Now, it's up to you, Cheney. Are you willing to take it?"

"Yes, I'll do it," replied Cheney. "Any other officer of the company know you were coming to me?"

"No, I'm the only one. You work it out, and your reward will be commensurate with the size of the case."

"Don't you worry about that, Van. I'll make my bill ample enough to suit all requirements." All through the conversation Cheney had assumed a spirit of raillery towards Van Cott, but underneath it all he was doing a lot of thinking, and his mind was quickly made up.

"Go back to St. Louis, Van Cott. Pursue your investigation and later you will hear from me. I'll be down that way before long and will see you later."

Van Cott took his leave and Cheney gave the case a great deal of thought that day. Miss Woods had been in an adjoining room and through a concealed speaking tube had heard every word of the conversation, had taken it down, and later gave Col. Cheney the transcribed report. He went over it very carefully and then filed it away properly briefed. A full record was kept of every case handled by Col. Cheney or his men. He came to the conclusion it was an "inside case," that is to say, the stealing was done by some one on the inside who was in the pay or power of an outsider or a gang. This was the theory on which he would work. First he wanted to find out what progress the St. Louis force was making. He wanted their theories and ideas. Already he knew the express company's side of the case. Cheney was a firm believer in cooperation, where the parts cooperating were harmonious. His relations with the police departments of the various cities were most cordial and when he appeared in Chief Landingham's office in St. Louis the next morning he was well received.

"What case are you on now, colonel?" asked the chief.

"That $100,000 express robbery," replied Cheney.

The chief was interested at once. "The express robbery, eh? Well, it's a damned puzzling case, Cheney, and I'm not sorry you're on it. You can depend on my cooperation."

"I know that, chief, and that's why I came to you. Who have you working on the case now? I mean actively?" Of course Cheney knew Darrel was doing the work, but he didn't want the chief to know he knew it.

"I put Darrell at work as soon as the express company notified me of the robbery. You know Darrel, don't you, Cheney?"

"Yes, I have heard of him. Has he made any progress?"

"Not much, although he's worked pretty hard."

"May I see his reports?" asked Cheney.

"Certainly," said the chief, handing Cheney a package of papers which were lying on his desk. "I've just been reading them."

"I'll want to study these papers awhile. May I take them to the hotel with me? I'll bring them back to you in the morning."

"All right, colonel; and if you want any further help, let me know."

Cheney walked to the old Planter's hotel, where he was very well known, went to his room and denied himself to everybody. Darrel's reports were spread out in front of him and he went over them several times, making a mental note here and there. The only item that stood out prominently was that a certain "Red" Michelon was in St. Louis the day the money disappeared, but he had not been seen there since. Darrel's theory was that Michelon was implicated in the robbery. Michelon was an all around high class crook. In a number of former robberies similar to this one he had played a prominent part and on two occasions had "done time" for his shortcomings. It was known that Michelon had confederates in several places who were ever ready to help him in his nefarious works. Cheney knew all this before he read Darrel's report, and the theory looked like a plausible one. Cheney also knew Michelon by sight and his photograph was in his Chicago Rogues' Gallery. Every police department in the country knew Michelon, and his movements were recorded and reported from time to time. The last Cheney had heard of him he was in New York and was keeping pretty well under cover. His health was reported as breaking down. These things caused Cheney to ponder deeply.

"Was Michelon really here on that day? Darrel said in his report he heard he was," Cheney asked himself.

"It won't be a hard matter to find out," he soliloquized. "This is Thursday. I ought to have an answer by Tuesday next. I'll write McCarren; he can tell me." McCarren was chief of the New York detective force. Cheney wrote the letter, asking if McCarren knew where "Red" Michelon was on the day (naming the date) of the express robbery. After mailing the letter Cheney busied himself investigating Catlin, Daniels, Chadwick and the other man. He merely verified Van Cott's report about them. Chadwick and his friend were above reproach. Catlin, too, notwithstanding his previous experiences, was apparently living a decent life. He was married and resided in Kirkwood. Daniels, the other clerk referred to by Van Cott, was a good dresser, unmarried and boarded way out on Pine street. He had only been in the St. Louis office about three months, having come from Denver. His salary was but $65 per month, and he appeared to live up to it.

The next day (Friday) Cheney went to the express office. Van Cott received him graciously, and rendered him every assistance. Catlin was called in and told a straightforward story. He had received the package, verified the seals and placed it with a number of others in a basket. Later they were placed in the vault. The bank messenger, Chadwick, called, receipted for the package and that was all there was to it. Naturally $100,000, even though it be in bills of large denominations, would make a bulky package. Catlin's story of the receipt of the package was so complete Cheney did not call in Daniels.

"Van Cott," he said, after talking it over, "I am convinced there were two and perhaps three men in this deal. There's probably a man on the coast, one inside here and one outside. They've worked it pretty smoothly, but the end is not yet. I am satisfied Catlin is not the man, and I'm not sure but what the change was made out on the coast. Of course I know the safe in which that package was placed came through under seal from Frisco. Your records show it was not opened in transit. I've sent to Chicago for one of my men, Guthrie. He'll be here to-night. To all intents and purposes he's one of your men, but he'll take his orders from me."

Cheney left the express office and went to the city hall to see Chief Landingham and to return Darrel's reports. Darrel was there and acknowledged the introduction with a curt nod of the head and a "Howdy, colonel." His manner was the least bit resentful, as if he considered it impertinence for Col. Cheney to be on a case he was supposed to handle. Cheney did not like him a little bit. There was something sinister about his look and manner and his eyes were shifty; but that might have been an unfortunate characteristic. He had been on the St. Louis force a number of years, and, truth to tell, had established a good record. Cheney watched him narrowly.

"I've read your reports, Darrel, and gather from them you think probably 'Red' Michelon may have had a hand in the case."

"Sure as shootin', colonel. Michelon was here that day and in the express office. I got that straight."

"Where did you get that information, Darrel?"

"Well, you see I heard in a general way he was here, so I took his phiz out of the gallery for identification purposes. Several people saw him here that day."

"Yes, but who?"

"Well, Daniels recognized the picture in a minute. Said Michelson was in the office while the $100,000 package was there."

"Ah, Daniels recognized him, did he?"

"Yes, and it's all plain as mud to me. Catlin gave Michelon the real package and substituted the phoney one. Michelon disappeared that night, but I've located him in New York, and Monday night I'm going after him. You'll see he and Catlin are the ones. Why, it's—plain—as mud."

"Yes," thought Cheney, "it is as plain—as—as—mud."

"Of course you'll take a representative of the express company along with you?"

"Yes, I thought of taking Daniels. He'd be able to identify him. But I'll leave that to Van Cott."

Darrel went out and Cheney talked awhile with the chief and left. That evening at four Sid Guthrie arrived from Chicago and reported to Cheney. He was given an outline of the case and then Cheney said: "Watch Daniels; don't let him out of your sight from the time you first see him until to-morrow morning. Be ready at all times to make a quick trip east." Guthrie was true blue; Cheney knew that. All Cheney wanted to do was to keep in touch with Darrel and Daniels until he heard from New York. Monday night or Tuesday morning he should have his letter. Cheney knew right at that minute who the culprits were, but he didn't want them to get wind before he was ready to act.

The next morning (Saturday) Guthrie reported. Daniels had gone home, stayed there until nine o'clock, slipped out of the house, gone down to some resorts on lower Pine street, and spent money pretty freely. At one a. m. he started back home and at Twelfth and Pine streets met Darrel and talked for a few moments. They seemed to know each other pretty well. On the way down-town that morning he stopped at the post office and received mail at the general delivery.

"Good," said Cheney. "Just hang around now where I can get you quick; things are moving."

Chief Landingham sent for Cheney and consulted with him on the advisability of arresting Catlin.

"No, I wouldn't do that just yet, chief," said Cheney. "I'd have Catlin shadowed for a day or so so he won't get away. He can be arrested any time and we want all the culprits together. Let's play them, chief."

"All right, Cheney, I guess you're right, but I don't want to fail."

"You won't fail, chief. We'll have the thieves within three days." And Cheney smiled to himself.

Sunday was a day seemingly of inactivity. Cheney dined with Van Cott. One of Chief Landingham's sleuths was watching Catlin and Guthrie spotted Daniels.

Monday morning there was a conference in Chief Landingham's office. Cheney was there, so was Van Cott and Darrel. To all intents and purposes Cheney and Van Cott acquiesced in Darrel's plan to leave that night for New York to arrest Michelson. Darrel had used the time from Friday until Monday to get the necessary extradition papers. Every one complimented Darrel on his perspicuity and good judgment.

"I'll send Green, one of our trusted men, with you, Darrel," said Van Cott, "and he can represent the company in any transactions you may have. He's a good man and you can trust him."

"All right, Mr. Van Cott, there won't be any trouble, I reckon."

The meeting broke up. Cheney and Van Cott went to the express office. Guthrie was there.

"Sid," said Cheney, "your name is 'Green' for the next few days. You leave to-night for New York with Darrel of the St. Louis force. You will take breakfast in Toledo to-morrow morning. I will probably send you a message there; follow its directions implicitly. Keep your eyes and ears open and if Darrel should attempt to lose you between here and Toledo arrest him and notify me. He's a bad man in a gun play. Look out for him."

"All right, colonel, I'll be 'Johnny on the Spot.'" Guthrie was always laconic.

At 9:30 that night Darrel and Guthrie left over the Wabash for New York via Toledo. Cheney had one of his St. Louis men watch Daniels. He didn't want to lose track of him just yet. He had also made arrangements with the postmaster to send up any mail which might arrive from New York that night. The fast mail was due at ten o'clock. Cheney and Van Cott waited. At 11:15 a messenger came with the expected letter from McCarren. Cheney broke the seal and scanned the brief contents.

"I thought so, damn him. Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus is an old precept of law, Van Cott, and it applies here. McCaffery says on the day the robbery was committed 'Red' Michelon was in Roosevelt hospital, had been operated upon for appendicitis and is there yet. A likely story of Darrel's. A telegraph blank, please, Van."

Cheney sent the following telegram to Guthrie at Toledo:

"Seth Green, care Supt. L. S. & M. S., depot, Toledo, Ohio: Arrest Darrel for $100,000 robbery—bring him back if he'll come—if not turn him over to Toledo police and await papers. Daniels has confessed—wire report.

(Signed) "CHENEY."

"Read that and have it sent, please, Van Cott."

"Yes, but—Cheney—you say Daniels has confessed. He hasn't."

"Oh, I know that," laconically replied Cheney, "but he will before another day rolls around." And with that both men went to bed.

Guthrie and Darrel reached Toledo at 7:30 the next morning and went in the depot dining-room for breakfast, and while there Cheney's telegram was brought to Guthrie. Darrel watched his face as he read it, but Guthrie was too well trained to give anything away.

"What is it, Green?" asked Darrel.

"A message from Cheney," answered Guthrie, putting it in the envelope. "Here," he said, "you'd better read it."

Darrel picked it up, looked at the superscription and started to take the message out when—snap! quick as a flash Guthrie had the darbies on his wrists and he was looking in the barrel of a gun held in Guthrie's right hand.

"It's all up, Darrel, you're my prisoner."

"Prisoner be damned!" fumed Darrel. "What for? Here, take those irons off of me. If this is a joke you'll pay dear for it."

"Joke, eh?" laughed Guthrie. "Go on and read the telegram and you'll find out the joke is on you."

Darrel did read, and when he came to "Daniels has confessed," his face became livid with rage and the veins of his neck stood out like whipcords.

"Confessed! Well, the damned little sneak. Confessed! God, what wouldn't I give to have my hands on him this minute!" and in his wild anger he did just what Cheney had expected he would do—exposed his hand.

Of course, the scene just described created quite a commotion in the depot restaurant. A depot officer came in and Guthrie and he took Darrel up town to the jail. At first he was obdurate and refused to go back to St. Louis without papers, but finally consented to do so, "just to get even with that hound, Daniels," as he expressed it.

At 9:30 Tuesday morning Cheney received a message from Guthrie, saying:

"Arrested Darrel this morning. Consents to come back to St. Louis. Will arrive to-night. Darrel wild against Daniels."

"I thought so," said Cheney to Van Cott. "Now we'll have Mr. Daniels."

Mr. Van Cott sent for him and he came in blithe and chipper as a May morning.

"Mr. Daniels," said Cheney as soon as the door was closed, "I arrest you for complicity in the recent $100,000 robbery from this office." A six-shooter was handy, but it wasn't necessary. Daniels wilted; his knees almost sank from under him; he looked wildly from Cheney to Van Cott.

"Good God! Mr. Van Cott, I—why—I didn't have anything to do with it. I—didn't—Catlin said he—I—" Speech failed him.

"Darrel was arrested this morning in Toledo. He was going to New York. You were to meet him there a week hence. A third man was to join you, and the spoil was to be divided. A clever scheme, Daniels—but Darrel has confessed."

The last statement revived Daniels. He became the antithesis to what he had just been. Like Darrel, he fumed and raged and in the end gave everything away.

"Who was the third man, Daniels?" asked Cheney. "Come, speak up, it may help mitigate your punishment."

Daniels hesitated a moment, and then told all. Sinclair, of the 'Frisco office, was in the scheme. Darrel originated the idea and Sinclair and Daniels were his dupes. Sinclair received the package from the 'Frisco bank, made a duplicate of it and sent it by mail to Daniels, care of general delivery, St. Louis. When the real package came in Catlin received it, and after entering its arrival threw it in the basket. Just then his attention was called by a man at his window. That man was Darrel in disguise. Catlin's back was only turned an instant, but in that time Daniels made the change, substituting the bogus package for the real one. That night he turned it over to Darrel, who invented the "Red" Michelon story as a good excuse to leave St. Louis. Daniels was to go with him, but Cheney thwarted that. Later, Daniels was to resign. Sinclair and he were to come to New York, divide the spoils and then leave the country.

Daniels was locked up and Chief Landingham notified of Darrel's arrest. He was simply dumfounded.

Darrel was brought back that night and lodged in a cell far removed from Daniels. The next morning both culprits were brought in to Chief Landingham's office.

"You damned cur," growled Darrel, "what did you want to peach for? We had a cinch." Good judgment had given way to anger.

"I didn't say a word until you squealed," said Daniels.

Darrel looked from one to the other of the men in the office. All at once he realized what had been done.

"Well, by the eternal, Cheney, you've given us the double cross all right."

"Call it that if you want to," said Cheney. "You'll probably have ample time to think it over."

He certainly did. "Fifteen years," said the judge a few months later.

AT AN INDIGESTION SUPPER.

Participant Tells of an Experience He Doesn't Care to Repeat.

"Did you ever go to an indigestion supper?" asked an uptown church member, as he shuddered at the memory. Then without waiting for a reply, he went on: "I did. They did not call it that, but I did. Its title was The Feast of the Seven Tables, and it was held in our church. There are seven tables, each bearing a different kind of repast. Eight people were allowed at each table and as there were over 40 present we had to move along rapidly, taking each table in succession.

"To facilitate matters a bell was rung, as at a progressive church party, and we had to move on to the next table. On the first table were sandwiches, milk, crackers and cottage cheese. I was in the first batch and started to eat slowly, barely finishing a sandwich when the moving bell rang. Grabbing up a few crackers, I stuffed them into my mouth as I moved on to the next table, which bore potato salad, olives and pickles. We had just managed to throw in a few of these when the next bell rang, and again we had to move on. Still munching an olive, I began to make a raid on the baked beans, saratoga chips, beets and pepper sauce, which adorned table No. 3. Again the bell warned us to get a move on, and I then tackled the gelatin and junket on the fourth table.

"By this time the various kinds of food were beginning to stick in my throat from hurried eating, but the fifth table was easy, as it contained oranges, apples, bananas, peaches and pears, which could be put into the pockets. At the sixth we had ice cream and cake and on the seventh we found all kinds of candy. I went away satisfied that I had got the full worth of the 35 cents I had paid for the supper, but next day I had to pay $1.50 to a doctor to treat my indigestion, so it was not worth while. Never again."—Chicago Daily News.

Mayor Pardons a Mule.

Mayor Dunne to-day issued a pardon for a mule. The action was taken on the assurance of State Senator E. J. Rainey that the prisoner at the city pound had never before offended and would be good in the future.

The mule is the property of Gerald Broderick, 15 years old, who appeared in the Mayor's office armed with a letter from the senator. He peered over the high railing and caught the attention of Abe Merinbaum, bridewell pardon clerk.

"I want a pardon," said the boy.

"Who for?" asked Merinbaum.

"You have locked up my mule," answered the youngster with a catch in his voice.

Merinbaum read the Senator's letter, consulted with the Mayor, visited the deputy controller and a pardon was arranged.—Chicago Daily News.

Woman Who Passed for a Man.

An extraordinary woman is "William Edwards," whose sex became known only when she was arrested at Brisbane, Australia, recently. Those who knew her in Melbourne, believing her then to be a man, as she was always in men's clothes, state that she was stronger than most men and that she was a very good pugilist.

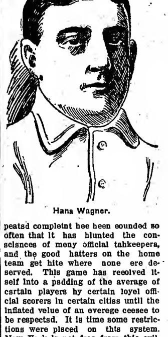
When she took it into her head to enter a bar she was very open handed with her money. She followed for a time the avocation of horse trainer, and owned the racing pony Tasman. It is also stated that about six years ago she was married to a widow.

"My heart is a garden and you are its rose," the young man said.

"Sh-she" replied the girl. "If pa hears you he may take it into his head to be the pig that comes in and roots around."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sporting Gossip.

A perusal of the official batting averages of the National league is productive of several side lines of thought, one of which is the fact that a scoring reform is badly needed. A few seasons ago official scorers were selected because of their fitness and impartiality, and they followed certain general rules fairly well. They even got together occasionally and straightened out some kinks in the rules. Scoring nowadays is a joke compared with the old methods. In some few cities a conscientious official may be found. "If we don't get the best of the scoring at home," the player argues, "it's a cinch we won't get it out on the road." This oft-re-



Hans Wagner.

peated complaint has been sounded so often that it has blunted the consciences of many official bookkeepers, and the good batters on the home team get hits where none are deserved. This game has resolved itself into a padding of the average of certain players by certain loyal official scorers in certain cities until the inflated value of an average ceases to be respected. It is time some restrictions were placed on this system. New York is not free from this evil, but there is no such padding of the averages there as in some other cities. The ball player can tell you. He knows. "I can't get any base hits in Chicago," says one, or "I made three rank errors in Cincinnati and every one of 'em went as a base hit for the other fellow." Perhaps Hans Wagner would have led the league this season without any padding of his average, but ball players do not believe he outranked Steinfeldt and Lumley so many points. As a matter of fact, Pittsburg is one of the towns where many errorless games are played, for the simple reason that everything is scored a hit. Wagner has been handed many credits that he did not deserve this season by the home scorers. Steinfeldt and Lumley suffered because they had to earn most of their hits to get them. Nearly all scorers are more lenient than they should be, but the Pittsburg thing is overworked. It is a notorious fact that the most inexcusable errors are set down as base hits when the batter happens to be Wagner or some of the other good hitters of the team. When the race for honors is close, as it was last season, then the scorers stretch their imaginations still further until the system becomes a farce.

Much is heard of doped horses on a race track. The manner in which these horses are doped is explained by a prominent veterinarian. No one is likely to be caught in the act of doping a race horse, because the dose given is so small it can be administered with little danger of detection long before the race. If a horse is to race at three o'clock he gets a two-grain powder on his togue in a darkened stall at one o'clock. The drug takes effect in about 30 minutes and the animal breaks out into a sweat. He is rubbed down, cooled out and done up as if he had come in from morning work. Every effort is made to keep him quiet until post time, but he very often breaks out again, and is again cooled out. The doped horse never takes any warming up work, and this facts affords the best means I know of for finding him out. He is moved slowly to the starting point, great care being taken to prevent him from becoming excited until the flag is dropped. Then a kick and dig to the work, and in an instant the full force of the dope is felt, stimulating the animal to run the race of his life.

Announcement is made that Meadowthorpe, the noted breeding plant of the late Col. James E. Pepper, near Lexington, Ky., will be sold in February and the entire stud disposed of. Over 200 head of stock, including 42 brood mares and thoroughbred stallions, will be sold.

Next year will be Cy Young's eighteenth in baseball.

Nate S. Wilbur, known in baseball circles throughout the country, has resigned as secretary of the Louisville Baseball club. He has not severed service with the national game, however, and will form a connection with one of the big league clubs for the coming season.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1907. NO. 46.

At the Nation's Capital

Social Feud Said to Be Cause of Chairman Shonts' Resignation from Panama Canal Commission—Study of "Fire Alarm" Forsker of Ohio—Other Gossip from Washington.



WASHINGTON. — "Official etiquette," and snobbishness in capital society, of which his wife and daughters, Theodora and Marguerite, were victims, is declared, to be the real cause of Theodore P. Shonts' resignation from his $30,000 a year position as chairman of the Panama canal commission.

It was natural for outsiders to suppose that when Mr. Shonts came here from Chicago as chairman of the commission he would take high rank in the government and have a correspondingly high social status in the fabric of Washington. Mr. Shonts, who was president of a railroad, did not realize that the actual control over the digging of the canal had been officially placed in the hands of the secretary of war, who was paid $22,000 a year.

Mrs. Shonts also misunderstood her rank in society, and out of the misapprehension grew a social conflict so great that President Roosevelt had to settle it. The president ruled that the isthmian canal commission takes rank immediately after the interstate commerce commission. Chairman Shonts, therefore, was outranked socially by Chairman Knapp, by the civil service commission and by the regents and secretary of the Smithsonian institution, to say nothing of the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the justices, senators, representatives and delegates in congress, and commissioners and judicial officers of the District of Columbia.

The commission, by official writ, was put so far down the list that the wife of its chairman would have had to make her first call on several hundred other women to have kept in harmony with the Washington social code. This is a matter of the gravest import in Washington society.

The trouble was accentuated by Mrs. Shonts' social secretary, who advised her to limit her calls to wives of only high "official rank." Calls were omitted which should have been made, and invitations declined which would better have been accepted and the call made and returned. And invitations accepted which did not in any way further the social status of the chairman of the canal commission and his family.

Out of the enmity developing resulted the resignation.

FORAKER THE SAME FIGHTER AS OF OLD.



Just now Senator Joseph Benson Forsker of Ohio is one of the most prominent public men standing in the national limelight. Two causes—one carefully planned, the other accidental—bring Forsker well into the person of the political story of the country.

First he is a can date for the Republican nomination for president in 1908; second, he is the self-avowed antagonist of the present incumbent of the White House and all his works.

In both these situations Forsker stands not primarily as a fighter. And as a fighter the characteristics of the man and the methods of the man appeal to all dabblers in the picturesque chronology of the day.

Forsker is one of the men in the senate who works. His enemies may say he is bitter; they may say he is revengeful; they may even say he is vindictive, but they cannot deny that he is everlastingly, incessantly busy.

He is up every morning before daylight, and it is after midnight nearly every night before he retires. During the most active sessions of the senate—no matter what fight he may have on hand—he never neglects to keep up his extensive line of reading.

Without exception, he is undoubtedly one of the best Latin and Greek scolars in public life. But how he is in Washington with the affairs of the nation and the affairs of his state—which state, by the way, keeps its senators fully occupied—he remains in close touch with the law, and does more legal practice when in Cincinnati than any other man in the United States senate.

That he is one of the hardest workers in congress is an established fact, but despite his hard work, he maintains his health.

"I believe that Forsker has been honest in this Brownsville fight," said one close to the administration to me the other evening in Washington. "I believe he is sincere in the stand he has taken and is doing what he believes is right."

Those who heard Senator Forsker make his Brownsville speech in the senate the other day, and who knew him in the old Ohio fights, recognized in him the same old "Fire Alarm" Forsker. They recognized in him the same quick spirit of repartee—the same eager sarcasm—the same alertness to recover a lost point. It is the same Forsker that he was 20 years ago. The years have whitened his hair, but it has not dimmed the enthusiasm and the fighting spark that has been within him since those school days when he "licked" his playmates.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPURS OF OFFICERS.

It is only at the national capital that young women exploit the grievance about having their best gowns rent in twain by spurred officers of the army and navy and by the uniformed foreigners. It may be that spurs are called for by the regulations, but they are certainly a great nuisance when the White House is crowded to the doors and nearly all the feminine toilets are of fragile lace, chiffon and muslin.

The older officers assert that the occasion is a hugbear, and if they successfully run the gantlet in the ball room without destroying any gowns they are glad to back up in a corner of the east room and remain there all evening. The younger men are not so careful, and each levee has its list of victims of the spurs and clashing sword.

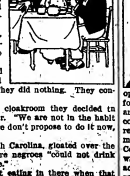
NEGROES ARE SERVED IN RESTAURANT OF HOUSE.

Southerners are indignant because the other day for the first time in the memory of members of congress negroes have been served at the house of representatives' restaurant.

While several members, men were dining in the portion reserved for members and their guests, a negro accompanied by a white woman entered, took seats at a table and ordered food. It was as cooly as though they had no idea of the precedents they were smashing.

The negro waiters served them with alacrity. Adamson, of Georgia; Randell, of Louisiana; Taylor, of Alabama, and a few other southerners were dining in the same room.

Representative Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Gardner, of Michigan, at an adjoining table, waited to see what the southern members would do. They did nothing. They continued to eat without starting a lynching bee.



After they had returned to the Democratic cloakroom they decided in "cut out" dining in the house restaurant hereafter. "We are not in the habit of dining with negroes," said one of them, "and we don't propose to do it now, even if it is permitted at the capitol."

And only Saturday Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, gloated over the fact that there were places in Washington where negroes "could not drink with white men, and you senators know it is true."

"It is a good thing Senator Tillman was not eating in there when that colored man sat down," commented one of the negro waiters after the restaurant episode had occurred, "because there sure would have been something doing."

COMPOSER OF "SALOME"



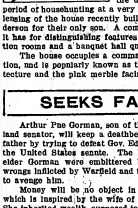
Dr. Richard Strauss, the revolutionist of the musical world who has raised himself into preme prominence by the extraordinary daring and originality of his opera "Salome," which has caused such a furor in New York, must not be confounded with the Viennese waltz writers of the same name. Dr. Strauss is a composer of quite another brand and has become the rock on which the musical world has split.

He has been the Bostonpitmeister in Berlin and has conducted an orchestra there, but as a musician he is best known as the writer of symphonic poems or "programme music" of an ultra modern type; and in compositions of this class he has been called the apostle of tonal ugliness, the Turner of musical literature and one who has begun where Wagner left off. Believing in the suggestive power of a printed scheme, he not only presents tonal embodiments of persons and scenes, but has endeavored to suggest the metaphysical position of Nietzsche in his "Also Spracht Zerathtustra." But of more human interest is his attempt in his musical score to trace the shifting details of romance. Thus in "Don Quixote," marginal notes in the score enable one to follow the knight through an ingenious symbolising of his reading of romances, his confusion of thought, his insanity, his wanderings, his hallucinations and his mishaps.

It was as the representative of this style of writing that Dr. Strauss came to America with his wife, Paulina Strauss de Ahne, the singer, in 1904. They were heard in Detroit in concert in which Strauss played on the piano his own compositions and his wife sang. Although a great composer, he illustrated his business spirit during his American tour by closing it with a concert in a department store.

"Salome," however, is the work by which Strauss has created a sensation and refilled his coffers. Reviewers who witnessed it in Germany or New York (it has been barred in many cities) were convinced at once that heretofore Strauss' labor as a progranme writer has been futile and that his original style is best adapted to opera where the scenes, the acting and all the stage accessories lend assistance in forming the mental picture and sensation which the music strives to interpret.

WIFE OF NEW CABINET MEMBER



Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the recently appointed secretary of commerce and labor, the latest addition to the list of cabinet hostesses, made her first appearance in the White House receiving line on New Year's day.

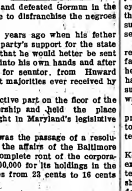
Mrs. Straus brings to her new position a wide social experience, gathered in foreign lands. As the wife of the American minister to Turkey, she enjoyed a pleasant reputation as a clever, cordial woman of winning personality, and uneffected manner.

She is the mother of two charming daughters, both of whom are married and a young son, still in a college preparatory school.

Mrs. Straus entered at once very heartily into the duties of her new position, her strenuous period of househunting at a very awkward season of the year resulting in the leasing of the house recently built for former Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson for the next two years. It contains thirty rooms, built in the Italian style, it has for distinguishing features a ceiling ballroom and a series of reception rooms and a banquet hall quite the equal of anything in Washington.

The house occupies a commanding site in the aristocratic residence section, and is popularly known as the "pink palace," owing to its style of architecture and the pink merble facings, which render it rather unusual.

SEEKS FATHER'S PLACE



Arthur Pue Gorman, son of the famous Maryland senator, will keep a deathbed promise to his father by trying to defeat Gov. Edwin Warfield for the United States senate. The last act of the elder Gorman were embittered by the alleged wrongs inflicted by Warfield and the son promised to avenge him.

Money will be no object in the campaign, which is inspired by the wife of the late senator. She inherited wealth, supposed to be millions, left by the dead statesman. The feeling of young Gorman against Gov. Warfield is bitter. Warfield broke with the elder Gorman's wide organization in no obscure office until the former reached the governorship.

Then the governor became independent, appointing opponents of the organization to office, and defeated Gorman in the latter's declining days by vetoing his pet measure to disfranchise the negroes of Maryland.

Young Gorman first came into notice three years ago when his father was in Europe. The young man had wanted his party's support for the state senate, but his father had expressed the opinion that he would better be sent to the house of delegates. The son took matters into his own hands and after a fight in the convention became the nominee for senator, from Howard county and won the election by one of the largest majorities ever received by any Democratic candidate.

During the session of 1904 he took no very active part on the floor of the senate. In 1906 he at once assumed the leadership and held the place through some of the most bitter fights ever fought in Maryland's legislative halls.

The greatest service he rendered the state was the passage of a resolution, offered by himself, for the investigation of the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. This resulted in a complete rout of the corporation legislators and the gain by the state of $2,500,000 for its holdings in the property of the road and reduced the state taxes from 23 cents to 16 cents on $100.

Young Gorman is a successful attorney.

ADMIRAL SIGSBEE RETIRED

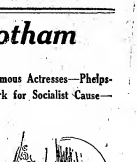


Rear Admiral Charles Dwight Sigsbee, who was recently retired from the command of the League Island navy yard and station under the limit of naval service law, will be remembered as the best preserved to the American people through his marvelous initiative and coolness after the Maine, of which he was in command at Havana, was destroyed in Havana harbor, was born in Albany, N. Y., January 16, 1845, the son of Nicholas Sigsbee and Agnes Orr Sigsbee. He was educated at Annapolis, the United States Naval Academy, graduating in 1859. His career there being a most promising one. He was married in 1870 to Eliza Rogers Lockwood, the daughter of Gen. Henry H. Lockwood. He served with credit, after his graduation, in the civil war under Admiral Farragut in operations during 1863-65. After the war he was sent to the China station for four years, and in 1869 he returned to become an instructor in Annapolis and afterward headed several departments there. From 1874-78 he was in command of the Blake, a coast survey steamer, and an important were the results of his investigations that several governments honored him with medals and honorary degrees. He commanded later the Kearsarge, Dale, Constellation, Portsmouth, Maine, St. Paul and Texas. During the Spanish war he commanded the St. Paul, earning war record, and was advanced by act of congress for extraordinary heroism from his captaincy to become a rear admiral. He has written several notable and original works on deep sea topics, which are considered standards by the naval authorities of many countries.

Gossip of Gotham

New Use for Tights and Shoes Worn by Famous Actresses—Phelps-Stokes and Wife Abandon Settlement Work for Socialist Cause—Other Notes from the Metropolis.

NEW YORK.—One of the oddest fads in New York city is on the upper West side, not far from the Manhattan street station of the subway. It takes form in the indulgent if expensive title of the Soubrette Museum. It is tenanted by Mr. Epes W. Sargent, who some years ago began to pick up odd theatrical souvenirs and who increased his collection until it is unlike anything else in town.



The most striking feature of the apartment is the portiere of tights between the dining-room and library. Pauline Hall, Vernona Jarbeau, Charidah Simpson, Truly Shattuck, Emma Carus, Belle Gold end hoit a dozen others contributed to the collection, which is caught up on either side with gaudy pink, white and black striped stockings contributed by Sellie Stembler. They were worn by her in a vaudeville sketch and are quite the most impossible things imaginable.

In one corner of the room a dainty satin apron with lace insertions, worn by Lillian Russell in her Weber & Fields' days, occupies a prominent place.

A notable feature is a dado of stage shoes running completely around the parlor. It comprises every style of stage shoe, from the half-ounce dancing slipper to the 22 ounce clog. The smallest shoe in the collection is that of Josephine Cohen, a dainty dancing shoe of black kid, a full half inch smaller than a shoe worn by one of the smallest of the Lilliputians' company. There are steam-stained slippers from serpentine dancers, such as Loie Fuller, side by side with the dainty French creations of Fougere, the straw sandels of Ten Ichi, the magician, and a cloth of gold slipper worn by Elsie de Wolfe. Ada Lewis' slipper is so tough in looks as the parts she used to play.

A cabinet in one corner was used in one of the productions of the old Lyceum theater, and scarcely suggests its picture-frame molding and stamped paper origin, while a glazed cabinet contains a heterogeneous collection, ranging from an inkstand owned by Gen. Santa Anna, the Mexican patriot, and passed back again to Fordi's theater used the night of Lincoln's assassination, to dressed flems from New Orleans, and a Turk's head made by Goldin, the magician, out of a napkin cleverly folded. A two-quart candy jar is very nearly full of sent compos, telling of shows good and bad.

All told the collection consists of more then 2,000 souvenirs, and the history of most of them can be readily recalled by the owner.

MILLIONAIRE AND WIFE QUIT SETTLEMENT WORK.



J. G. Phelps Stokes and his wife, who was Rose Pestor, a cigarmaker, have nbandoned their settlement work on the East side in New York, and will become active missionaries for the Socialist Democratic cause.

"So long as there remains this inherent injustice in the misguided industrial system, which makes people poor, and then sees that they are kept so," they say, they have found their work can do little or no effective good.

"The idle rich are blind to the fact that a donation to charity or philanthropy can serve no really good purpose so long as the unjust social system remains," is another reason advanced by Mrs. Stokes for their abandonment of a task which his made them known throughout the country.

When Mr. Stokes, son of a millionaire New York family, took up settlement work in New York, after leaving college, he met Rose Pastor, then writing for a Jewish newspaper and working in one of the settlements. She had formerly been a cigarmaker in Cleveland. O. He married her, gave up his rich home, and went to live with her in a five-room flat in the heart of the lower East side.

BLIND GIRLS TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARDS.



Miss Hanna Isaacs, the blind telephone operator of Lebanon hospital, the Bronx, has been requested to teach a class of blind girls the art of manipulating a telephone switchboard. She is going to do this at the suggestion of an officer of the telephone company, who has agreed to hire the blind operators immediately if they show anything like Miss Isaacs' proficiency.

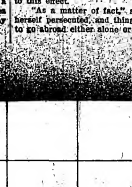
Miss Isaacs was taken to the hospital three years ago to have an operation performed on her eyes. At that time her sight was failing. Before the operation could be performed, however, she contracted brain poisoning, and it was necessery to take out both her eyes.

The unfortunate young woman had neither relatives nor friends. She had become a general favorite at the hospital, and Superintendent William Danb planned to keep her and make some easy berth for her. At that time the hospital did not have a telephone switchboard, and as one was going to be put in one of the surgeons suggested that the blind girl learn to operate it. The switchboard was put in and it has ten trunk wires and 40 extensions.

The girl learned to operate it in two days with such skill and splendid precision that everyone who watched her work was amazed. She also learned to operate a typewriter, and now handles all the correspondence for Superintendent Danb.

A few weeks ago the young woman was invited to attend one of Helen Keller's lectures at the Waldorf, and after Miss Keller spoke she told of her experience as a telephone operator. Before this Superintendent Tucker of the telephone company had taken a deep interest in the girl, and proposed that she teach a class of blind girls to become telephone operators. She was delighted with the idea, and will begin her new work next week.

BEGGERS CONTINUALLY HOUNDING MRS. SAGE.



Mrs. Russell Sage is practically in a state of siege at her country home at Lawrence, L. I., because of the importunities of applicants for her bounty.

So persistent have been the demands upon her, not only by special messengers and by mail but by those who hope to obtain a personal interview, that she is almost deprived of out-of-door recreation.

Scores of these beggars who would extort from her some promise or gift of money for either real or fancied needs lie in wait outside the grounds and outposts are maintained by men and women who trust to luck that fortune may favor them in their appeals.

Mrs. Sage has been in a quandary whether to remain in Lawrence or come into the city to live, but close personal friends have advised her to remain where she is. For, as one of them remarked: "Mrs. Sage is bonnded to death in the country, but she wouldn't know a moment's peace were she to move to New York."

Mrs. Sage has, according to the statement of this same friend, determined that she will grant an interview to no one; that she will neither see nor speak with any one not an intimate friend or who does not come accredited from her attorney, Henry W. de Forest. Her servants have been instructed to this effect.

"As a matter of fact," said this friend, "Mrs. Sage is beginning to feel herself persecuted, and things have come to such a state that she hesitates to go about either alone or with friends."

J. D. ROCKEFELLER GIVES $32,000,000

IMMENSE DONATION IS MADE BY HIM TO THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Largest in All History—Announcement By Oil King's Son Surprises the Members—Their Letter of Appreciation and Thanks.

New York, Feb. 8.—Thirty-two millions of dollars worth of income-bearing securities was the gift which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., announced to the general education board when it assembled for a special meeting in this city late Thursday afternoon.

For general education purposes throughout the country, is given as the purpose of this donation—the largest single prize ever handed out for such purposes.

Mr. Rockefeller previously had given the board $11,000,000 for the same work, his contributions now amounting to $43,000,000.

Simply Announced by Son.

The general education board apparently was not prepared for this gift, which was announced simply in this letter:

"New York, Feb. 6, 1907. General Education Board, 54 William street, New York city.—Gentlemen: My father authorizes me to say that on or before April 1, 1907, he will give to the general board income-bearing securities the present market value of which is about thirty-two million dollars, ($32,000,000) one third to be added to the permanent endowment of the board; two-thirds to be applied to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the board, as either he or I may from time to time direct, and remainder not so designated at the death of the survivor to be added also to the permanent endowment of the board. Very truly, John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

Most of the members of the board were surprised at the announcement, and amazed at the size of the gift. Dr. Buttrick, the secretary, said he did not know the gift was to be made until he received the letter.

Board's Letter of Thanks.

The board voted to accept the gift, and, in appreciation, drafted a letter to the elder Mr. Rockefeller in part as follows:

"This is the largest sum ever given by a man in the history of the race for any social, or philanthropic purposes. The board congratulates you upon the high and wise impulse which has moved you to this deed, and desires to thank you, in behalf of all educational interests whose development it will advance, in behalf of our country, whose civilization for all time it should be made to strengthen and elevate, and in behalf of mankind everywhere in whose interest it has been given, and for whose use it is dedicated.

Feels Its Responsibility.

"The administration of this fund installs upon the general education board the most far-reaching responsibilities ever placed upon any educational organization in the world. As members of the board, we accept this responsibility, conscious alike of its difficulties, and its opportunities. We will use our little or no effort to transmute your gift into intellectual and moral power, counting it a supreme privilege to dedicate whatever strength we have to its fast use in the service of men. Very respectfully yours, Frederick T. Gates, chairman; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary; Robert C. Ogden, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Starr J. Murphy, Edward A. Alderman, Harry Pratt Judson."

The absent members of the board, whose names were affixed to the letter to Mr. Rockefeller by their associates, were: E. Benjamin Andrews, Hollis B. Frissell, Daniel C. Gilman, Hugh H. Hanna, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page.

A copy of this letter will be engrossed on parchment and sent to each member of the board for his autograph signature, and will then be formally presented to Mr. Rockefeller.

While the board was in session Thursday gifts to five colleges were ordered, amounting in all to $450,000, as follows: Beloit college, Beloit, Wis.; Morningside college, Sioux City, Ia.; Lafayette, Easton, Pa., Pa., $50,000 each. Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., and the University of Wooster, Wooster, O., each $125,000.

MANGLED BY INRERNAL MACHINE

Justice Cortese of Paterson, N. J., Killed by Miscreants.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 9.—Justice of the Peace Robert Cortese was fearfully injured Friday evening in his office by the explosion of an infernal machine sent him by express, and died at midnight. Coroner Hoffman was notified and the detonation could be heard for blocks.

The judge had actively aided the police in the capture of Italian lawbreakers recently.

A. R. Spofford is Stricken.

Washington, Feb. 9.—A. R. Spofford, chief assistant librarian of congress, was stricken with paralysis Friday at his desk in the library. His physician announced at night that the attack is not a serious one. Mr. Spofford is 82 years old and was appointed librarian of congress by President Lincoln in 1864 and served in that position until 1897. For the past ten years he has been the chief assistant.

TRAIN HITS AN ELEVATOR

THREE ARE KILLED IN WRECK OF GREAT WESTERN FAST MAIL.

Four Others Seriously Hurt—Engine and Cars Leave Track While Going 60 Miles an Hour.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Omaha fast mail, on the Great Western railway, was wrecked at German Valley, a small station in the southeast corner of Stephenson county and 98 miles from Chicago, killing three and seriously injuring four others early Thursday morning. The sleeping coaches were the only ones which kept the track and the rest rolled down the low embankment on which the Great Western tracks are laid throughout its entire distance.

The dead are Mertin Cilna, of Chicago, and two mail clerks.

It is said that the conductor of the wrecked train was instructed to take a siding at German Valley either to escape blocking from a smashed freight car there or to go around a freight train stalled at that point.

The train was going 60 miles an hour and, striking a spiked switch, left the rails and went over the embankment. The engine turned over, and struck the small grain elevator at the point, which is operated by the railway as a collection point from the farms around. The impact was sufficient to break in the walls of the elevator and a stream of grain poured out, burying the train crew and some of the mail clerks.

ICE TRUST EVIDENCE GONE.

Disappears from Office of New York Attorney General.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 9.—All the evidences on which was based the complaint of Attorney General Julius Mayer against the American Ice company for dissolution of an alleged monopoly of the ice business, served on December 20, has disappeared from the attorney general's office and cannot be found. This announcement was made Friday night by Attorney General William S. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson also made public affidavits of employes of the attorney general's office which show that a part at least of the papers were known to his missing late in December before the retirement of his predecessor, Mr. Meyer, but that this was not known to Mr. Jackson until early in January when, after he himself had assumed office, he took up the case with a view of further proceedings.

EDINBURG, N. D., IN DISTRESS.

Fuel and Food Failing and No Mail in Three Weeks.

Washington, Feb. 8.—An urgent appeal for fuel has been received by the interstate commerce commission from the town government of Edinburg, N. D. A dispatch says suffering there is imminent and business places are closing.

Grocers are running out of supplies. There have been no local freights since December 24, the dispatch says, and no mail has left the place for three weeks. It is claimed that coal has been on the road since October 15, and but two cars have arrived in six weeks after repeated appeals. The charge is made that the railroad has open, but little or no effort is made to move trains.

Chairman Knapp has called the attention of President Hill of the Great Northern railway to the matter.

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR SLAIN.

Terrorist Kills Alexandrovsky, Two Policemen and Himself.

Penza, Russia, Feb. 9.—S. A. Alexandrovsky, governor of Penza, was shot and killed by a young man as he was leaving the theater Thursday night. In a desperate attempt to escape the assassin also killed the assistant chief of police and a policeman and wounded the manager of the theater. Before the terrorist could be captured he shot himself, dying later in the hospital.

The assassin was not identified. The bullets which he used in his revolver were subsequently discovered to be poisoned.

M. Alexandrovsky was well known as chief commissioner of the Red Cross in the field during the war between Russia and Japan. He was also Russian commissioner to the St. Louis world's fair.

Minneapolis Hotel Man Dies.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 9.—Jas. H. Shattnck, for 17 years associated with the late Col. Wood and A. B. Zoune as part owner of the Nicollet hotel of this city, one of the most prominent hotel men of the middle west, and superintendent of several dining car lines to Chicago, died here Friday.

Riot of Japanese Miners.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—A riot on the part of miners employed by one of the coppe per mines in the Ashio district, considered in the beginning not to be serious, is now assuming grave proportions. The miners are using dynamite freely. The chief engineer of the mine is reported to have been killed and other officials have fled.

Chinook Saves Live Stock.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Feb. 9.—A warm chinook wind has begun blowing and thousands of head of cattle and sheep are saved from death by starvation and freezing. For two weeks the range had been covered with snow and ice and live stock were dying by hundreds.

IN CHARGE OF THAW DEFENSE.



Sketch of Noted California Lawyer, Delphin M. Delmas, Taken in Court.

EVELYN THAW WAS ANNOYED BY WHITE

SHE SAYS HE PURSUED HER AFTER HER MARRIAGE TO HARRY.

Hot Protest by Jerome—Asks Court to Put Stop to Defamation of the Dead—Plot in Hummel's Office Told.

New York, Feb. 9.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw again Friday was the central figure at her husband's trial. She was on the stand—her direct examination unfinished—when the usual week end adjournment until Monday morning was taken.

Picking up the threads of her life's story where she had dropped them the evening before, the girl wife of the defendant—always, she declared, telling her story just as she had related it to Harry Thaw from time to time—brought the narrative down to her wedding in Pittsburg on April 4, 1905, and their return to New York following a honeymoon trip in the west. She declared she had heard little or nothing of Stanford White until after this and that on another occasion when she passed him in a cab she noticed his cab turn around and follow her in the direction of a doctor's office, where she was going to have her throat treated.

Jerome in Hot Protest.

District Attorney Jerome, who had throughout silently listened to the young wife's statements, sent a thrill of excitement through the courtroom late in the day by jumping to his feet and vigorously protesting against "this defamation of the dead."

"In there no limit," he exclaimed, "to the aspersions that are to be cast upon this man? Gentlemen, how well knows I cannot, under the law, controvert any statement this witness might make against the memory of Stanford White."

In tones bitterly sarcastic, Mr. Jerome spoke of "this battle of the defendant," and declared that the court had the right to limit such testimony "until competent evidence has been adduced here to show that this man is, or was, of unsound mind. We don't know whether this defendant ever was insane," he concluded.

Court Curbs "Defamation."

The question which called out the vehement protest from the district attorney was addressed to Mrs. Thaw by Mr. Delmas, and its purport was whether or not Harry Thaw had at any time told her about "other girls who had met a fate similar to yours at the hands of this man."

"What men?" snapped Mr. Jerome.

Stanford White," replied Mr. Delmas, with the coolness of voice and manner characteristic of him; and then he added, still in the same low tone, "who else?"

Justice Fitzgerald held that the district attorney's suggestion was a good one, and he thought the defense should lay a broader foundation to show insanity before proceeding along the lines suggested by Mr. Delmas' question.

"We will proceed to do this as soon as possible," announced the attorney.

Mrs. Thaw declared that Stanford White, during the year which followed her experience in the room of the mirrored walls, repeatedly sought to have her visit him alone.

Wouldn't See White Alone.

"I told Harry," she said, "that Mr. White had begged me, had pleaded and cried and scolded, and done everything he could to make me come to see him alone. I refused and he told me I was cruel and that I was as cold as a fish and not a human being. I told Mr. White I didn't care to trust him."

After her return from Europe, and during the months she would not see Harry Thaw because of the dreadful things Mr. White and his friends told me about him," she declared Thaw accused her of improper relations with the architect.

"I told him it was a lie and that I had not," she testified, "with an emphatic show of feeling."

The defense had Mrs. Thaw tell of another incident which has been cited in his life—her acquaintance with "Jack" Barrymore, the actor. Mr. Barrymore was in the courtroom one day during the early part of the trial, at the instance of the district attorney, it was said. Mr. Delmas asked Mrs. Thaw Friday to tell what she had told Mr. Thaw of her acquaintance with the actor.

Jack Barrymore Proposed.

She said she had first met Barrymore at a party given by Stanford White, the year following her introduction to the architect.

"I thought him very nice," she frankly said, "and one day at Mr. White's studio he said, 'Evelyn, will you marry me?' I said, 'I don't know.' He asked me a second time, and again I said, 'I don't know,' and everybody laughed. Mr. White told me I would be very foolish to marry Mr. Barrymore, and my mother said so, too, and we all querreled, and the upshot of the whole thing was that Mr. White said I ought to be sent away to school, and I was, to New Jersey."

More of Thaw's Letters.

The day began with a continuance of the reading of the letters from Harry Thaw to Mr. Longfellow, written after Evelyn Nesbit's revelations to her suitor in Paris. There were others, also, which Thaw had sent the attorney to deliver to Miss Nesbit, who, at the time, would not see him. Mrs. Thaw followed these with a recitation of her experiences with Stanford White and Hummel concerning the alleged affidavit which she made charging Harry Thaw with having taken her from her mother against her will, and with gross cruelty. Mrs. Thaw told how she had been induced to answer some questions about herself and Mr. Thaw at the time, and had been told the stories about his "cruelties to girls." Stanford White and Hummel, she declared, told it was necessary to take drastic measures to protect her from such a person and that Harry Thaw was a degenerate of New York.

She denied that she had ever signed the papers in Mr. Hummel's office, but said she remembered having signed some papers for Mr. White in Paris. She was told, she said, that she did not know. When she got frightened about the papers and demanded to see them she was told that Mr. Thaw had Hummel's office and there they burned a paper which had her name on the bottom of it. She was not allowed to see what the paper contained before it was destroyed.

Story of Her Wrecked Life.

New York, Feb. 8.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw told her story Thursday. To save the life of her husband, charged with murder, she bared to the world the innermost secrets of her soul—a narrative for which a newspaper was a more fitting place than the crowded, gaping courtroom. It was the same story she told Harry Thaw in Paris in 1903, when he had asked her to become his wife—the confession of one "who tells" there was an insurmountable barrier to her ever becoming the bride of the man she loved.

Then, in the form of a direct narrative of her girlhood and told the early struggles of herself and her mother to keep body and soul together; of how gaunt poverty stood ever at the door, and how she finally came to earn a livelihood by posing for photographers and artists, she won the murmured sympathy of the crowd which filled every available space in the big courtroom.

Then came the relation of the weeks of that girlhood at 16 years of age. It was the story of her meeting with Stanford White, the idol of the sumptuous studio apartment, whose dingy exterior gave no hint of the luxurious furnishings within; of a velvet-covered swing in which one could swing until slippered toes crashed through the paper of a huge, rose parasol swung from the ceiling; the story of a glass of champagne, of black, whirling sensations and of a mirrored bedroom walls. In short, she told all the story.

Wanamaker's Country House Burns.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Lyndhurst, the country home of John Wanamaker, at Jenkintown, near this city, was completely destroyed by fire Friday, causing a loss will reach $1,500,000. Manns had been arrested at Pueblo on a charge of horse stealing.

WANT $25,000,000 FOR CANAL WORK

SECRETARY TAFT EXPLAINS THE NEED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Big Sum for Equipment—Appropriation Necessary Regardless of Whether Digging Is Done by Contract or Not—Doings of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Secretary Taft appeared before the house committee on appropriations Friday to explain the appropriation of $25,000,000 which the isthmian canal commission has asked to have included in the civil sundry appropriation bill, now under consideration. The secretary of war was accompanied by Chairman T. P. Shonts, of the isthmian canal commission; Dr. W. Gorgas, the canal sanitary agent; J. B. Bishop, secretary to the commission, and R. R. Rogers, general counsel to the commission.

Much of the general discussion before the committee concerned the proposed canal contract and Secretary Taft expressed the opinion that the public generally prefers the contract system, as it believes the government can do work cheaper in that manner. However, the appropriation for the canal will not be affected through the failure to grant a contract, as the provision has been made in the bill that the money is to be available for canal work regardless of whether the government does the work itself or lets it out to a contractor.

The proposed appropriation is desired chiefly for the completion of the equipment of the isthmus, and as the government proposes furnishing the equipment to any contractor it was explained by the canal officials that the allowances for this purpose should be liberal.

Many Pension Bills Passed.

A new high record in the way of the passage of private pension bills was made by the house Friday when 725 bills were passed in an hour and a half.

The novel appropriation bill carrying $95,426,000 was taken up and under the order of general debate, speeches were made by Mr. Lemer of Florida on the "railroad rate bill," Mr. Higgins of Connecticut favoring the creation of the White Mountain and Apalachien forest reserves and Mr. Bartlett of Wyoming on the "limitations of federal authority" and the withdrawal of coal lands from entry.

Speeches on Indian Bill.

The senate Friday passed the Indian appropriation bill, which has been in controversy for months throughout the week. Senator Frazier made an address on the subject of states rights, after which the army appropriation bill, carrying a total of $81,600,000, was taken up. The army measures were hardly read as a number of committee amendments and adjournment was taken shortly before 6 o'clock with it became apparent that considerable debate was to be occasioned by an amendment to permit shipowners not to receive reduced rates from the railroads on the transportation of troops and supplies for the army, and to elect army officers and their families to accept free transportation. The adoption of the amendment would be a modification of the railroad rate bill passed at the last session of congress.

River Bill is Passed.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The house Thursday completed and passed the rivers and harbor appropriation bill, carrying more than $63,000,000, with sundry amendments, all of which were supported by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Burton, of Ohio. Among the important amendments adopted were:

To construct dam No. 2 and complete dam No. 3 in Allegheny river, $235,000, being an increase of $35,000.

Improving Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels of New York, the secretary of war being authorized in his discretion to prosecute the improvement in such channels with a view to obtaining first a depth of 35 feet and subsequently increasing it "to the depth now approved in the adopted project as the available depth in the entrance to said harbor shall require."

For continuing the improvement and for the maintenance of the Chicago river, $200,000, being an increase of $180,000.

Calumet River Project.

The paragraph in relation to the Calumet river, Illinois and Indiana, was amended so as to authorize the secretary of war to enter into a contract to complete the project, for which $191,500 is appropriated, the aggregate cost is limited to $170,000, exclusive of the amounts heretofore appropriated.

The survey of the Missouri river was authorized from its mouth to Sioux City; also a survey of the Savannah river, Georgia, for 30 miles below Augusta.

A bill amending the denatured alcohol bill was asked.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up and made the continuing order.

Captured Train Robber Escapes.

Trinidad, Col., Feb. 8.—Robert Mc-Manus, said to be the last survivor of the notorious "Black Jack" band of train robbers, escaped Wednesday from the custody of Sheriff Bride, of Guymon, Okla., jumping from a train in New Mexico while it was running at the rate of 40 miles an hour. McManus had been arrested at Pueblo on a charge of horse stealing.

CANADA'S GOOD TIMES.

The Immigration During 1906 Was 218,000.

While it is well to heed every word of caution from the leaders in commerce and finance and to avoid all speculative ventures that lack a solid business foundation, it is clearly evident that there is no conspicuous weak spot in Canada's present era of prosperity. The Toronto Globe says: "The Dominion has in a commercial sense plenty of money, and our leading financial institutions are in a position to lend freely in the United States. The chief productive enterprises of Canada are not buoyed up by an era of dangerous speculation, but are following substantial business methods and finding safe and continuous markets for their goods. We are not bolstering up any industries by extensive export bounties that might impoverish the people as a whole, and ultimately lead to collapse through the failure of the artificial aid. There is no extreme protection in Canada such as would create great fortunes for a few at the expense of the general public and lead to disruption and catastrophe. The prosperity of Canada has no artificial foundation being based on a healthy and substantial expansion of trade and industry, with a proportionate extension of productive settlement to new areas.

It is true that we are borrowing extensively for railway construction, but every line will bring new territory within the limits of profitable occupation, and will create prosperous settlements to bear the burdens and repay the outlay. We are not exhausting mineral resources, for it is quite reasonable to assume that, although mineral wealth is never permanent, ours will during the measurable future develop a far greater productive capacity than at present. Our timber wealth can be made continuous by a judicious policy. And agriculture, the real foundation of our prosperity, is expanding with every new exploration or railway construction. We are not in the flush of a railway boom that could bring its punishment through the useless duplication of lines. The gigantic railway enterprises that now stimulate every line of business in Canada will create a new impulse, and thus render easy the heavy burdens of debt now freely assumed. Canada's era of prosperity has been unprecedented, but there is no sign of weakness and no cause for lack of confidence. While our growth is normal and healthy, we need have no alarm at its rapidity." This article might be taken as a text for the great growth that is taking place in Central Canada, where thousands of homesteads are annually taken up during the past few years. The past calender year has given to Canada by immigration the addition of 218,000 to its population. Of this the United States contributed 63,781. The agents of the Canadian government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere, say that this number will be largely increased during 1907.

Immense Catch of Dogfish.

What is declared to be a record landing of dogfish for any fishing port in England took place at Plymouth recently, when 110 tons of this fish was brought in.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Be careful not to ask for favors to which you are not entitled.



Paint Buying Made Safe

All lead packed with Zinc in this mark

White Lead and Linseed Oil need no argument, no advertising to maintain them; themselves as the best and most economical paint yet known to man. The difficulty has been for the buyer to be always sure of the purity of the white lead and oil.

We have registered the trade mark of the Dutch Boy painter to be the final proof of quality, gentleness and purity to paint buyers everywhere. When this trade mark appears on the keg, you can be sure that the contents are Dutch Boy White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information, with the dutch boy painter, and tells how to use paint. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

(In whichever of the following cities is nearest you)

New York (National Lead & Oil Co.), Cleveland (National Lead & Oil Co.), Chicago, St. Louis, Boston (National Lead & Oil Co.), Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

PATENTS Give Protection

GO UP YEARS, AT LITTLE COST

Send for free booklet, Hints How to Secure & Co., 615 F St., Washington, D. C. Offices also at Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. Estab. 1869. Be patent, for by our methods.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Appeals for Starving.

St. Paul—Governor John A. Johnson, both as governor and president of the Minnesota branch of the Red Cross Association, has issued an appeal to Minnesotans to aid the starving thousands in China. Contributions should be addressed to Kenneth Clark, treasurer, St. Paul. Governor Johnson's letter says in part:

"No one is ignorant of the distressing condition of the people of China. Millions are on the verge of starvation. To relieve distress immediate action is needful, if human suffering and human life are to be spared. The people of Minnesota have been abundantly blessed in material matters and out of their abundance should respond to the cry of suffering humanity.

"The Minnesota branch of the national Red Cross offers its services in receiving and forwarding contributions to the suffering millions of China. Will not the people of Minnesota respond quickly and generously to this appeal for aid."

Owl Claws Boy.

Moorhead—A big white owl was responsible for the severe injury of a ten-year-old boy named Crume yesterday afternoon.

The boy was playing in the streets near his home, carrying the big bird on his arm. Suddenly it fastened its long sharp claws on his wrist, the talons entering nearly to the bone. The little fellow screamed with pain, but held tightly onto the other leg of the bird, fearing that it would grip him with the other claw.

Oscar Cederberg heard the boy's screams and hurried to his assistance, wringing the owl's neck. He then with great difficulty succeeded in loosening the claws of the dead bird from the boy's arm, the blood spurting from the wounds in a stream. The doctor says the boy will recover unless blood poisoning supervenes.

Crushed in a Lift.

Minneapolis—Valdeman Mortenson was almost instantly killed in the lift used to carry paper rolls from the basement of the Journal building to the pressroom. Mortenson was a wagon driver, and after finishing his work he was sitting around the basement when he proposed to one of the other boys that he ride up on the lift. He stepped onto the platform and his companion, starting the motor, ran up the steps to the pressroom. Before he reached the room he heard a scream and found Mortenson wedged in between the floor and the edge of the lift.

Clubs Abuse Hubby.

Winona—William Fischer of this city according to his wife's story, raised a rough house at his home, and after kicking his wife just to show his authority, he went to bed. His helpmate alleges that he has been abusing her for more than twenty years, but that kick settled the business, so after he was in bed she hit him over the head with a club, then called the police and had him arrested. He was put under bonds of $100 to keep the peace for six months. From appearances it will be about that time before his head is healed.

Heavy Death Roll.

Minneapolis—Death claimed 268 victims in Minneapolis in January. Of these 150 were males and 118 females. The total is the largest for a single month in years, except the total of 281 for last August. Pneumonia, with 36 deaths charged to it, led the list of causes. Tuberculosis was a close second with 32 deaths. Bright's disease claimed 23, heart disease 18, old age 15 and cancer and cerebral congestion and hemorrhage took 13 each. Accidents of various sorts cost 11 lives.

Tears House in Two.

Minneapolis—Charles Leo Sedblom's house, at 691 Polk street northeast, was torn in two by a Great Northern freight train. One-half of the house was smashed into and piled in an unrecognizable heap, while the other half was left intact and in just as good order as it was before the crash. At the time of the accident six people were in the house, but fortunately they were all in that part of it that escaped injury.

Find Man Badly Frozen.

Neshweuk—An unidentified Swede was picked up on the road between here and Keewatin in a badly frozen condition. His hands and arms were frozen as stiff as boards and another hour of exposure to the terrific storm and sub-zero temperature would have resulted in his death. It is thought that both his hands will have to be amputated.

Switchman Injured.

Minneapolis. — Thomas Dillon, a switchman employed by the Great Northern railroad, was so seriously injured in the St. Louis yards that it was found necessary to amputate his left arm. He is in a critical condition.

News Notes.

Faribault—A young son of Louis Maguire, living in Kilkenny town, accidentally shot his sister with a shotgun, the charge entering the little girl's thigh. She was within a few feet of the gun and the wound is an ugly one, but probably will not prove fatal.

Two Harbors—Barney Heath, a woodsman, was so badly injured by a Duluth & Iron Range train at Hornby, a station 29 miles north of here, that he died shortly after reaching a hospital. He was about 35, and had relatives in Avoca, Mich.

Alexandria—Former State Senator G. B. Ward succeeds the late F. B. Van Hoesen as president of the First National Bank of this city. Mr. Ward was cashier of the bank for twenty-three and one-half years.

St. Paul—The government proposes to consolidate the weather bureaus of the Twin Cities and erect a building in St. Anthony Park.

Death Claims Gen. Flower.

St. Paul.—Gen. M. D. Flower, postmaster of this city and president of the Union Stock Yards company, died at his residence at 428 Ashland avenue, after being ill but four days.

Mark D. Flower was born in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, on March 31, 1841. He came west in 1847 and came to Minnesota in 1855, after receiving an academic education. He enlisted in Company C of the Seventh Illinois infantry, and served with that company 38 months, the first two years as a private. At the battle of Corinth he was promoted to the position of captain for meritorious service. During the siege of Memphis he was made adjutant and captain of the provisional brigade organized for the defense of Memphis.

Need Not Pay Fee.

St. Paul.—The attorney general's department has decided that assessment insurance companies and purely fraternal societies are not supposed to pay an incorporation fee to the state, this, in spite of the fact that they must file articles of incorporation in order to do business in the state. The secretary of state, Julius Schmahl, asked for an opinion in this matter some days ago. Assistant Attorney General Simpson holds that any insurance companies organized for pecuniary profit do not come in this class, but must pay the regular filing fee. There are about thirty-six of these companies doing business in the state and about twenty-three of them have complied with the law, leaving about thirteen which must pay the fee.

Good Roads.

Minneapolis.—"It's a hard matter, this fighting for good roads."

George W. Cooley, leader in that movement in Minnesota, while not discouraged, showed by his tone of voice, that he was very much wearied by his work in that direction.

"Our main difficulty," he said, "is with the town boards, and the people throughout the state, who have had the building of the roads heretofore. While it is generally recognized that the only way good roads can be secured is to have uniformity throughout the state, we are up against these little boards who hold us back. Every man who has a little authority in road building, hates to let it go, and especially is this true in rural districts.

Five Men Stabbed.

Duluth.—A desperate free-for-all fight occurred in an Austrian boarding house at 209 Central avenue, West Duluth.

Five or six men were wounded with knives, four being given medical attention at the police station. Miko Bozichk received such severe slashes over the head that his recovery is in doubt.

Five patrolmen were required to suppress the riot. Nobody has ascertained yet what it was all about.

Gets Verdict for $35,000.

Austin.—Rex Clay, a brakeman on the Milwaukee road, was awarded $35,000 damages by a jury for personal injuries. His back was broken and he has been helpless since the accident, which occurred at Lyle, Minn., in December, 1905. He was knocked from a car and rolled between the platform and the car. He is 20 and the son of a conductor. The suit was brought by his mother.

Steps Before Train.

Duluth.—Frank P. Noyes, thirty-six years old, a switchman in the employ of the Northern Pacific road, was killed. He threw a switch for a train, and stepping backward got in the way of another train and was run down. Both legs and one arm were severed and he died without recovering consciousness.

Oldest Man Dead.

Moorhead.—Dr. C. Wilkies, who was perhaps the oldest person in the northwest, died at the age of 104 years. He was born in France in the days when Napoleon was just coming into power. For forty-five years he practiced medicine. The past two years he resided at the home of his son, N. W. Wilkins of this city.

News Notes.

Winona. — The new international language, Esperanto, is being studied in Winona. A class has been formed and meets regularly each week with Rev. J. I. Cleland as leader. The class has received a letter from Dr. Zamanhof, the founder of the language.

Minneapolis.—Fred Watkins, an engineer on the Milwaukee road, was found dead in a bathtub at his rooming house, 927 Cedar avenue. Death was due to the escaping fumes from a gas stove used to heat the bathroom.

St. Paul.—The United States civil service commission announces an examination on Feb. 27, 1907, to secure a surveyor for the Philippine service and similar vacancies as they may occur at a salary of $1,400 per annum. An examination will be held on March 6 to secure a steam engineer in the Indian service, at Fort Peck agency, Mont., salary $720 per year. On the same date an examination will be held to secure an assistant assayer at $1,200 in the office of the surveyor of customs at the port of Kansas City, Mo.

St. Cloud.—The annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Teachers' association will be held here on March 15 and 16. Professor Marquis of Two Harbors is president. Judge Orr of Minneapolis will be the principal speaker.

St. Paul.—Peter Soffie, a farmer from Little Canada who was thrown from his wagon in a runaway accident on the Mississippi street bridge, and received a fracture of the skull, died at the city hospital.

Owatonna.—The general store of Blume Brothers at Bixby was destroyed by fire which originated from an explosion in the coal stove.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The South Dakota house killed the two-cent rate bill.

Rear Admiral William W. Mead was retired on account of age.

Three Chinamen were convicted in Philadelphia of murdering another oriental.

Col. W. Warder, poet, novelist and builder of the Kansas City Auditorium, is dead.

James Stillman, president of the National City bank, New York, is seriously ill in Paris.

Verner Townley was acquitted at St. Louis of the murder of his brother, Alfred N. Townley.

Warren M. Crosby, a merchant of Topeka, Kan., died on board the Mallory line steamer Denver.

Rt. Hon. George J. Goshen (Viscount Goshen) former chancellor of the exchequer, died in England.

An unknown three-masted schooner was lost with all hands on the Diamond shoals off Cape Hatteras.

Congressman-elect George K. Favrot was indicted at Baton Rouge, La., for the murder of Dr. Henry Aldrich.

As a result of an explosion on board a torpedo boat of the French navy nine men are dead and two men are injured.

Proficiency in fire drill by the pupils of the Clarke school in Mobile, Ala., prevented a panic when the school caught fire.

France conferred on Edward P. Allis, Jr., of Milwaukee, the knighthood of the Legion of Honor for his researches in science.

In high quarters in Stockholm the statement is made that King Oscar intends to abdicate in favor of Crown Prince Gustaf June 6.

Preston H. Leslie died at his home in Helena, Mont., aged 88 years. He had been governor of Kentucky and of the territory of Montana.

Smiley N. Chambers, who was federal district attorney for Indiana during President Harrison's administration, died in Indianapolis.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin W. Harris died at his home in Bridgewater, Mass., aged 83 years. He was known as the "father of the new navy."

Fred G. Gilman, the Goodland (Ind.) banker who was arrested for embezzlement, was sentenced to the Indiana state prison for a term of one to three years.

It was reported that John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Panama canal, threatened to resign if the government decides to build the canal by contract.

Miss Helen E. Anthony, of Gouverneur, N. Y., whose disappearance was reported to the police, returned to her apartments, saying she had been visiting friends.

Seven persons were badly injured, several more were slightly hurt and the lives of many others were endangered by a fire in a three-story factory building in New York.

Eight employes of the Insurance Stove, Range & Foundry company, Covington and Cincinnati, were terribly burned by a shower of molten iron, following a gas explosion.

Two hundred boilermakers of the Chicago & Alton railway went on strike for three cents an hour more wages in addition to the two cents voluntarily granted by the company.

Frank P. Nantz, of the firm of Lane & Nantz, Minneapolis lawyers, has been appointed collector of revenue of Porto Rico, with headquarters at San Juan, at a salary of $2,500 per year.

Fifteen woodcutters were overwhelmed by an avalanche in the Muscel district of the Transylvania mountains, Roumania. All the men were dead when they were dug out of the snow.

John M. Egan, president of the Union Depot company of Kansas City, has resigned his position, to which a salary of $15,000 was attached, and has accepted a position with a South American railroad company.

Widow of Soldier of 1812 Dead.

New York, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Druella Morrell, whose husband fought in the war of 1812, is dead in Brooklyn at the age of 102. She was born in Marlborough, Mass., in 1805.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 9.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$5 00	@5 75
Hogs, State	6 80	@ 6 90
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 10	@ 4 35
WHEAT—May	86¼	@ 86½
July	85½	@ 85¾
CORN—May	54	@ 54¼
RYE—No. 2 Western	69¾	@ 70
BUTTER	16½	@ 23½
EGGS	28	@ 30
CHEESE	12½	@ 12¾
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 25	@ 7 25
Common to Good Steers	4 90	@ 8 15
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 15	@ 6 00
Bulls, Common to Good	2 25	@ 4 00
Calves	8 00	@ 8 00
HOGS—Light Mixed	6 97½	@ 7 05
Heavy Packing	7 00	@ 7 10
Mixed Packers	7 05	@ 7 12½
BUTTER—Creamery	29	@ 31½
Dairy	18	@ 27
LIVE POULTRY	10½	@ 11
EGGS	22	@ 26
POTATOES (bu.)	34	@ 40
WHEAT—May	78⅞	@ 79⅛
July	79¼	@ 79⅜
Corn, May	46⅝	@ 46⅞
Oats, May	40¾	@ 41
Rye, January	62½	@ 63
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$ 83	@ 84
May	79½	@ 80¾
Corn, May	47⅛	@ 47½
Oats, Standard	40	@ 40½
Rye, No. 1	69½	@ 70
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$ 73⅝	@ 73½
July	73	@ 73¼
Corn, May	41⅝	@ 41¾
Oats, No. 2 White	40½	@ 41
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$3 75	@ 6 75
Texas Steers	2 50	@ 5 50
HOGS—Packers	6 75	@ 7 05
Butchers	6 95	@ 7 10
SHEEP—Natives	3 00	@ 5 50
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ 6 00
Stockers and Feeders	2 80	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 4 30
HOGS—Heavy	[illegible]	@ 6 90
SHEEP—Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 6—The most important action of the legislature today was the passage by the senate after considerable debate of the Coller bill to increase judicial salaries. Senator Ole O. Sageng, the lone populist in the senate, desired to speak against the bill but the chair ruled a bill is not debatable when on the calendar of the day awaiting passage and that the senator only had the privilege of explaining his vote. The bill as passed by the senate provides the salaries of supreme court justices shall be $7,000, and judges of the district court $5,000. In Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties the district judges are each to receive an additional $1,000 out of county funds.

Another important action of the senate today, also along judicial lines, was the passage of a resolution by Senator Geo. P. Wilson of Minneapolis calling for a committee of three senators and five representatives to draft a bill redistricting the state for judicial purposes.

Two municipal ownership bills, one by W. I. Nolan in the house, and the other by Senator Manly Fasseen in the senate, put in an appearance today. They are duplicates and copies of the famous Mueller law of Illinois to permit cities to issue bonds for purchase of public utilities.

The house held no session this morning and only a brief one this afternoon. Representative Spencer presented a bill to create the office of county weighmaster in each county, as general official weigher and acting under the county commissioners. A bill by C. R. Miller would increase the railroad gross earnings tax 4 to 5 per cent and make roads liable to special assessments for local improvements. Senator Nelson introduced a bill to make elective the offices of the clerk of the municipal court, city clerk, city attorney, and city assessor in municipalities throughout the state.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 7—By a vote of 80 to 30, the house today declined to increase the salary of each member $150 for expenses. The allowance was proposed for legal service, telegraphing, telephoning, etc. J. W. Stokes, author of the resolution to appropriate the money, spoke strongly in favor of its passage. A. J. Rockne moved for indefinite postponement. He claimed the resolution unconstitutional. Stokes in reply accused Rockne of trying to "be the whole thing in the house," and also asserted it was necessary to hire lawyers to draft measures because there was not a single lawyer in the house. This sally brought out considerable mirth but failed to carry the day.

The house committee on elections today reported in favor of seating James D. O'Brien of St. Paul in the house, in that he had a clear majority of votes over James Deuegre. The house did not ask for any details but settled the contest which has been pending for some time, by accepting the committee report without debate. The contestants were of the 26th legislative district, St. Paul.

Ambrosa Tighe of St. Paul broke the individual record in the house today by introducing at one time eleven bills. Two relate to bribery of public officials, and take from a witness the right to refuse to answer questions about bribery which may be self-incriminating. Another bill contains a like provision with reference to investigations of bribery among legislators. Another bill calls for annual reports of foreign corporations operating in Minnesota to be filed with the secretary of state and demands fees therefore. In Ohio a similar law yields the state $750,000 income a year.

W. L. Case introduced a bill to give counties one half the inheritance taxes of estates within their respective limits, and one half to the state.

C. E. Johnson presented a resolution calling upon the board of control to at once proceed with the erection of a new state prison on the new site recently purchased for this purpose. J. G. Lennon held the resolution over for the day by giving notice of debate.

The session of the senate today was brief. There was much time lost in debates on measures which were finally laid over or not acted on at all. Several bills of importance put in an appearance. One by Senator Cashman of Owatonna proposed to put the Iowa distance tariff in effect in Minnesota, the only changes being that in cases where the Minnesota rates are lower, they are substituted in the Iowa schedule. The tariff is proposed for the Western classification of freight now in use in this state.

A bill by Senator A. L. Hanson proposes an appropriation of $75,000 for relief of farmers who were "drowned out" in 1905 and 1906, to aid them in purchasing seed grain. Farmers desiring to borrow from this fund may do so through applications filed with the county auditor. He in turn refers the matter to the county commissioners; they to the state auditor, and the state auditor to make the loans March 15 next. The loans are to bear 4 per cent interest and all be payable Nov. 15 next, after the new crop has been marketed.

The Sundberg committee of the senate, appointed to investigate railroads, examined two witnesses late today. W. H. Chadbourn, chief engineer of the Great Western, was called to tell of the cost of the original construction of the roads in Minnesota. He stated he had searched his office high and low but had been unable to find a single record of original cost of construction.

Charles W. Gardner, auditor of the Soo road, Minneapolis, was also examined. As to cost of buying rights of ways, he was sure the roads had to pay considerably more for land than if the property was simply purchased for farming. He lamented the present agitation against railroads in this country, and said that as a result railroad bonds have to be floated in other countries and the interest be sent away instead of remaining at home.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8—After being told that to pass a resolution today would be a slap at Senator Knute Nelson, the senate voted 33 in favor of the measure and 18 against it.

The resolution was the one introduced by Senator Canfield several days ago, and called up today for final action. It is a memorial to congress asking that the bill limiting the number of hours per day railroad employes may work, be reported out of committee to the floor of congress for a fair show. The bill aims to decrease the number of railway accidents by prohibiting overworking of men. Senator Canfield had explained, on introducing the resolution, that it was introduced by him on request of United States Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin. Senator Putnam secured the floor and strongly opposed the resolution. "LaFollette came into this state last election for the special purpose of opposing and attacking Senator Nelson," he said. "I for one believe Senator Nelson stands for the sentiment of the people of Minnesota. The passage of this resolution would be a direct slap at Senator Knute Nelson and I am opposed to it." On roll call several senators explained they were voting for the resolution because they believed in its subject matter, and they meant no reflection on Minnesota's senior United States senator.

The most important measure, perhaps, which has been introduced in the legislature this session was introduced in the senate today by J. M. Hackney of Hamline and in the house by S. O. Morse of Slayton. It provides for an exposition at the state fair grounds in 1908 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Minnesota's statehood, the exposition to be under the management of the directors of the State Agricultural society. The bill empowers them to erect necessary new buildings and acquire 80 acres more of land. The money is to be raised by sale of state certificates, similar to those issued for the state capitol, and the certificates to be paid off by the profits of the exposition and ensuing state fairs. For the exposition, the governor, attorney general and auditor are added to the state fair directors.

Under suspension of rules today, the Spooner bill first passed the house than went to the senate, and there was rushed thru without being referred to any committee and on recommendation of Senator G. P. Wilson former attorney general. This is the bill which appropriates $50,000 for the attorney general for a special contingent fund for engaging legal assistance to fight the injunction brought by the railroads of the state against any reduction in rates, as has been ordered by the state railroad commission. According to the bill, $25,000 becomes available as soon as the bill is signed by the governor, and $25,000 more Jan. 1 next.

The senate today also passed the Rines house bill, which prohibits the state auditor from the further issuance of any further mineral leases on state lands. Bills were introduced in both houses today for the regulation of automobiles. They provide that county commissioners may prohibit certain roads from being used by autos, that autos must slow down to 8 miles an hour at crossings and when passing any objects; and that on no road shall the speed exceed 14 miles an hour.

Lieut. Gov. A. O. Eberhart today announced the appointment of Senator Clague, of Red Wood, and H. H. Witherstine, of Rochester, as a special committee on the part of the senate to make an investigation of express rates in Minnesota. The house is to name a committee to act with these senators.

The joint committee for the investigation of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Duluth Board of Trades, and all combinations in restraint of trade, today organized by electing Senator Peterson of Owatonna chairman and Frank T. White of the house secretary.

Alexandria—Nick Barten of Belle River died from the effect of falling down stairs. He was a farmer.

Revenue Sales for January

St. Paul—The report of the internal revenue department of Minnesota for the month of January shows a decrease in the revenue derived from the sales of stamps, compared with the sales of January, 1906. The total sales last month amounted to $228,831.66, whereas in the same month of 1906 the sales amounted to $23,488.20. Stamps for beer brought in the greater part of the revenue, $19,260. The tax on cigars was $3,408.90, that on snuff $150, and the sale of stamps for tobacco $161.87.

Jumps on Moving Train

Dodge Center—John Daggett, living five miles west of here, was killed while attempting to board a moving freight train about half way between Dodge Center and Kasson. Daggett attempted to catch one of the cars as it went by, but losing his hold fell beneath the wheels, both legs being cut off. He died almost immediately afterwards.

St. Paul—The body of George Harris, janitor at 457 East Sixth street was found frozen in his room.

HER MAIDENLY MODESTY.

The first time they met, she was breezily free with him, because, as she afterwards explained, she never expected to see him again. He kissed her at parting, and she was not offended.

But when they had become friends, do you imagine she would suffer him to kiss her? Not she.

And now that they have fallen in love with each other, and are engaged to be married, she is afraid to meet him, except in the presence of a third person, lest she be compromised. For she is a modest girl.—Puck.

Two Failures.

Homely Man—I married for beauty.

Sarcastic Man—You remind me of a friend of mine who married for money

Homely Man—How's that?

Sarcastic Man—He didn't get it.—Chicago Daily News.

THE FARTHER THE BETTER.



Reggy—Now, Miss Quick, I'm going to show you one of my bursts of race speed.

Miss Quick—How nice! And, oh, make it a long-distance race, do!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Delicate Reasoning.

"You surely would not take an umbrella that does not belong to you," said the horrified friend.

"No," answered the man with the elastic conscience; "but I have lost so many thousands of them in my lifetime that I'm never positive that any umbrella I see doesn't belong to me."—Washington Star.

A Case for Delicate Treatment.

"What do those ladies want?" asked the proprietor.

"They say they want to look at some of our 'vawzes,'" said the salesman.

"Then what are you trying to sell them one of those 99 cent flower pots for? Folks like that are away up in G. Here, I'll wait on 'em myself."—Chicago Tribune.

The Hotel of 2003.

Clerk—Mike, are you about through moving those trunks?

Porter—Yis, sor; in a few minutes.

Clerk—Well, when you've finished stretch the life-net over the front pavement. Mrs. Highup has just telephoned from the top floor that her husband has fallen out of the window.—Judge.

Elucidated.

"What does this report mean by saying that 'the sports were caught in a corner and squeezed?'"

"Why, it means that they sold what they didn't have to buyers whom they had to get it back from at a higher price in order to deliver it to them."—Judge.

Cause for Rejoicing.

Bystander (at a fire)—Who is that grinning lunatic dancing a jig in front of that burning house?

Policeman—He is the man who owns the furniture, and it is insured for nearly its full value. He expected to have to move to-morrow.—N. Y. Weekly.

How the Trouble Started.

"He is so very deferential whenever I speak that I believe I have made an impression."

"Oh, he's only one of these old-fashioned men who were raised to show respect to their elders."—Houston Post.

Did Right Thing.

Bill—Did she accept you when you proposed?

Jill—Oh, yes.

"That was luck. What did you do then?"

"Pressed my luck." — Yonkers Statesman.

Received Assistance.

"He said he was going to propose to you and that he thought perhaps if he got embarrassed you would help him out."

"He was helped out, all right, but it was papa who helped him."—Houston Post.

Summer Girl.

He—Darling, have you ever loved any other man as you do me?

She—No; not in the winter.—Chicago Daily News.

A Primary Lesson.

Willie—Pa, how do you spell luck?

Father—W-O-R-K. — Detroit Free Press.

Hard Facts.

"Papa, what is a melancholy fact?"

"Most of them, my son."—N. Y. Herald.

HE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

ublished every Friday, at
bbeam, Red Lake County
nesota.

bscription price $1.00 per
r in advance. If not paid in
ance $1.50

ered as Second-class matter August 30,
at the post office at Sunbeam Minn.
r the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

he report of the geological
vey in the drainage investiga-
n of Indian lands in northern
nnesota made last summer goes
more or less minute details
the president's plan for
laiming about 500,000 acres in
d Lake, Marshall and Beltrami
unties at a total estimated cost
$1,000,000. The estimated cost
draining the improved land is
. From acre and of unimproved
d wholly swamp land, $3.00 an
e.

There is one feature about the
st falls election, in this county,
hich always makes us smile,
id that is how slick some of the
ys worked the County seat re-
ovel proposition, to get elected
office. They had ought to get
me of them old "rear backs",
nd read "Vote for your homes"
amed and hung up in their bed
oom as a reminder of how slick
hey did it. Of course we don't
blame the boys that worked the
deal, as they are a pretty good
ot of fellows, but the ones that
voted for them on the county
seat removel issue have since
found out that they were just
voting on the election of county
officers and not on the County
Seat removel.

The farmers boat meeting at
the High Landing school house
on last Saturday afternoon,
resulted in a determination of the
farmers to build a boat to transp-
ort freight on the Red Lake
River. The contract was made
and the cash advance to build
the boat, and notwithstanding
we may have been accused of
being a little slow in the matter
the whistle if the farmers boat
will be heard on the river early
this spring. All are now united.
It took time to get aquainted, but
it seems now that the people
living along the river have only
one idea, and that is to use our
railroad.

It is to be hoped that presi-
dent Roosevelt did not intend
to knock the poor homesteaders
in the head with his big stick,
when he gave it that powerful
sweep, ordering all final proofs
to be held up until an investiga-
tion could be made by a special
agent of the government. This
trouble is the investigation will
never be made, and if this order
is not rescinded or modified the
homesteaders may just as well
abandond their land first as last,
for they can never get title to it.
There is a concentrated move-
ment being made by the entire
north west to have the order re-
scinded and if this can not be
done emigration will be heavy
to Canada next spring; while the
homestead lands in America will
be a wilderness, until after the
close of the presbut administra-
tion.

The St. Cloud Journal Press
jumps on the legislators with the
following: Even this early in the
session, members of the legisla-
ture who a few short weeks ago
were promising their constituent
that they would vote to abolish
passes and for a two cent passen-
ger rate—are now throwing out
their chest with the remark,
"I don't propose to vote for no
two cent rate, that it is nobody's
business if I ride on a pass." The
people will never get reform
measures enacted until they elect
men honest enough to keep their
promises during an entire session
of the legislature.

W. D. Boyce, the well known
Chicago publiser is out with a
lenghty circular dealing with the
present stat us of the governu-
mental mail service and clearly
explaining some of the defects in
the system as at the present oper-
ated. The agitation aroused thr-
oughout the country over the sug
gestion that the rate be raised on
news papers and periodicals in
order to cover the $1,000,000 de-
ficit has awakened a wonderful
interest in the matter not hereto
fore noticeable. Some benefits
have already arrived in that the
railroad contracts in several in-
stances have been materially
reduced and there is promise of
greater reductions yet to come.
Again we rise to remark that
every little helpes."—Barnesville
Record-Review.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Complete 2nd hand threshing
outfit, Huber 18hp traction engine
in good shape, Gaar-Scott sep-
arator ,36 inch,blower ,self feeder
Boxes all in good shape. Combi-
coal and water tank, belts, tools,
etc., go with it. Rig has been run
three falls, Rig is at Fosston,
Minn. and is worth $1400.00. Our
price, if taken at once, $750. For
further information inquire of
Brager Bros. at Thief River Falls
Minn.

An Art Anecdote.

Edward Rosewater, founder and edi-
tor of the Omaha Bee, had a sincere
love of art. He hated pictures that in-
dicated scamped work, so called im-
pressionistic pictures that were merely
rough and hurried sketches and so
called portraits that bore no likeness to
their originals. A young painter show-
ed Mr. Rosewater one day a portrait of
a mutual friend.

"That a portrait of Smith?" the edi-
tor exclaimed. "I'd never have known
it."

"Oh," the artist exclaimed, "I didn't
try for a likeness, you know. I tried
for an effect—an effect in gray."

"I know a man in New York," said
Mr. Rosewater, "who had his portrait
painted last year. It cost him $4,000;
and he was very proud of it. When it
came home he showed it to his cook.

"'Well, Mary,' he said, 'how do you
like this portrait?'

"'Sure, sir,' said the cook, 'it's lovely.
It's beautiful. It's divine.'

"'And of course,' said my friend, 'you
know who it is?'

"'Oh, of course I do, sir,' said the
cook. 'Of course, of course.' As she
spoke she kept drawing nearer to the
picture, studying it more and more
closely. 'Of course, sir,' she said, 'it's
you or the mistress.'"—Buffalo En-
quirer.

The Sultan's Rebuke.

An ambassador of a well known En-
ropean monarch was riding in the
streets of Constantinople when one of
the sultan's carriages rolled by. See-
ing it well guarded, his curiosity got
the better of him, and when the car-
riage reached him he was daring
enough to peep in at the passenger.
He was surprised and pained to re-
ceive a blow in the face from an at-
tendant in charge. Mad with rage, he
demanded redress of the sultan. The
sultan listened attentively and, for a
moment appeared lost in thought. At
last he spoke: "My dear —, I have
gone carefully into the case and see
exactly how it stands. You are, of
course, a gentleman. Therefore you
would never have committed such a
breach of good manners as to peep in-
to the harem unless you had been
legally invited to take a look. Therefore no
one to have taken place. Therefore no
attendant could possibly have struck
you. The whole affair seems to be a
pooling, of your fancy. Let us dis-
miss it."

His Constancy.

A story is told of General Bill Alfred
Horsford, who achieved a celibate
army. A soldier once sought his per-
mission to marry, saying he had two
good conduct badges and $25 in the
savings bank. "Well, go away," said
Sir Alfred, "and if you come back this
day year in the same mind you shall
marry. I'll keep the vacancy." On
the anniversary the soldier appeared
at his quarter. "But do you really, after
a year, want to marry?" "Yes, sir,
very much." "Serjeant Hodge, take
his name down. Yes, you may marry.
I never believed there was so much
constancy in man or woman. Right
about march!" As the man left
the room, turning his head, he said:
"Thank you, sir. It isn't the least
wonder."

Wade Label Did Not Work.

A home missionary was visiting Mrs.
Sling perhaps longer than he should
have, to hear his wife pour out the
convicts.

"Don't you know, my friend," said
he, "that crime never brings happiness
It is only suffered for and paid for."

"I'm sure members of a church
don't want to," she replied.

"Special Notice To Read-
ers Of The Sunbeam.

MARK'S LURG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and
will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, " Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, " Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greenbrook, "
Winsor Mercc Co, Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, " "
Martie Klien, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ehlingson, Highland
ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Esperret, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in
any store where medicines are
kept for sale.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 25th 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at
Crookston Minn. January 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN T.
IVERSON, of Brookeberg Minn., has filed
notice of his intention to make final Commu-
tation proof in support of his claim viz: Ho-
mestead Entry No. 8307 made November 7th,
1904 for the N. E. ¼ Section 26 Tp. 154 N.
R. 40 W., and that said proof will be made be-
fore L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner, for
the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Fa-
lls Minnesota on March 9th, 1907

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon and cultiva-
tion of said land viz:

Edward Iverson, John Martinson, Lars
Homestrand, Lars Grinde, all of Brookeberg
Minn.

R. J. Montague Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Jan. 25th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at
Crookston Minn, January 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN GUINAN,
of Thief River Falls Minnesota, has filed no-
tice of his intention to make final Commuta-
tion Proof in support of his claim viz: Home-
stead Entry No. 849 made November 1st, 1904
for the S. W. ¼ Section 24 Township 154 N.
Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made
before Lyl. Browning U. S. Commissioner for
the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls
Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon and cultivation
of said land viz:

Gordeim Douglas, Alfred Rice, Charlie
Shuster, Clarence Douglas, all of Thief River
Falls Minn

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb 1, 1907.

Department of the interior, Land Office, at
Crookston Minn. January 26th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following
named settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim
and that said proof will be made before
L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the
District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls
Minnesota, on March 9th, 1907 viz:

Albert Trnka.

H.E. No. 1036 Red Lake Series for the S. W.
¼ Sec. 8 Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon and cultivation
of said land, viz:

Joseph Hoffman, Tony Fiori, Albert Trnka
Robinett Busby, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A
Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn.

Just ah you are pleased at finding
faults you are displeased at finding per-
fection.—Lavalee.

Not His Fault.

"Janies," asked the druggist
sternly, "how did you come to lose
that sale?"

"We didn't have what the lady
wanted, sir."

"Why, you know we carry the
most complete line of perfumery,
knickknacks, stationery, toilet ar-
ticles and fancy articles in the
city."

"Yes, sir, but it was specially she
wanted."—Detroit Free Press.

A story of Sir Robert Bait, the
well known British ac-
countant, who occasionally went to a
remote town in England to lecture on
his favorite topic, arriving at the ap-
pointed station, he looked for the expected convey-
ance, but looked in vain. Seeing a fly
in the distance, he hailed the driver,
who was just stepping up and said, "Are
you're Sir Robert Bait?" On receiving
an affirmative reply he said hastily
"Jump on, jump on, sure your hon-
ourable, saying, sure your honour
I'm sorry I kept you waiting, but I
went to look for an interesting speci-
men." Sir Robert thought under the
circumstances it would be useless to
explain that he was not the gentleman
he was looking for.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Brow-
wning with office located at Thief
River Falls, is prepared to take
homestead entries final proof
etc., within the crookston U. S.
Land District.

Office in News building, three
doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Sur-
veying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls
Minnesota.

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer,
I will give FREE OF CHARGE,
to any afflicted a Positive cure
for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erys-
sipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases.
Instant relief. Don't suffer
longer, Write F. W. Williams,
100 Manhattan Avenue, New
York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 18, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at
Crookston Minn. Jan. 10th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, HERMAN SW-
ANKE, of Goodrich Minn., has filed notice
of his intention to make final Commutation
proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead
Entry No. 709, made October 14th, 1904, for
the S. E. ¼ Section 36 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W.,
and that said proof will be made before
L.G. Browning U.S. Commissioner, for the
District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls
Minnesota on March 6th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon and cultivation
of said land, viz:

John Guinan, Joseph B. Westlake, of Good-
rich Minn. Harry Woodard, of Thief River
Falls Minn. John Pitter, of Highlanding
Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

PROBATE NOTICE.

Citation for Hearing on final
Account and for Distribution.

ESTATE OF ANTON W. SHOSTEN,
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE
—ss.
DISTRICT COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Anton W.
Shosten, Deceased.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO
Eva Shosten, Clifford Raymond Shosten,
Myrtle May Shosten, William Shosten, Pearl
Agnes Shosten, Ruth Irene Shosten, and
Anton Carl Shosten, all persons interested in
the final account and distribution of the es-
tate of said deceased: The representative of
the above named deceased, having filed in
this court his final account of the administra-
tion of the estate of said deceased, together
with his petition praying for the adjust-
ment and allowance of said final account and
for distribution of the residue of said estate
to the persons thereunto entitled;

THEREFORE, YOU AND EACH OF
YOU, are hereby cited and required to show
cause; if any you have, before this court at
the Probate Court Room in the Court House
in the City of Red Lake Falls, in the County
of Red Lake State of Minnesota on the 19th
day of January 1907, at 9 o' clock A.M., why
said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said court, and
the Seal of said Court, this 16th day of Jan-
uary 1907.

[Seal] S.W. Talrell,
Judge of Probate.

Various How Are Yous?

"How are you?" in German is
"Wie befinden sie sich?" (How do
you find yourself?) It is also "Wie
gehts?"

The Dutch say "Hoe vaart gij?"
(How do you fare?) The Italians
ask, "Come stata?" (How do you
stand?) The French, "Comment
vous portez vous?" (How do you
carry yourself?)

The Greeks ask what you are do-
ing, the Chinese want to know if
you enjoy your rice, and the Rus-
sians inquire how you are living.

The Arabs, a devout people, say,
"God grant his favors to you." The
Turks say, "May your days be
many." The Persians ask, "How
is your health?" The Hindus say,
"How is your spirit?" The un-
dutiful Germans ask, "How is
your father?"

Never Mended Before from day to day, the best it can do without thinking that lost time is not starting.—Carlyle.

Safest Place to Drink.

"I have one rule for my family when
they are traveling," said the conductor of a
suburban train, "and that is for them
never to ride in the rear school or the
rear car. In nine accidents out of ten
the rear car is the least injured. If you
could look at the list of injuries and
fatalities in a railroad accident you
would have a good deal of respect for
the rear car. Nine times out of ten
the coaches that jump the track or
are struck by a locomotive tender
are not behind the locomotive tender
and at the rear of the train. How
many lives would be saved by a ser-
vice car, or a baggage car, or a car load
of the kind one has only to study the
statistics of railroad accidents to find
out. I have a wife and family. From

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

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Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Don't forget the basket social at the school house tomorrow night.

R. A. Mostue reports an increa in the school attendence since the weather has begun to get warmer.

The ice will undoubtly go out of the river early this spring as it is not frozen deep near the banks.

Stephen Singer, of the firm of Singer Bros. is transacting business at Red Lake Agency, this week.

Teams and men are begining to return from the lumber camps and they all tell the same story, of deep snow and high wages.

There is to be a social dance at the Radney hall next Saturday evening Feb. 23rd,. Don't forget the date, and be sure to come.

We was to publish all the names of the school scholars who did not miss a days attendance during the month of January, and here you have them viz: Elmer Eve, and that's all.

The weather today is as fine as it could be in any state in the Union, and come to think about it the winter has not been so awful bad in Minnesota, but out in Dakota and California it has been a "holy terror."

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and tack signs. Salary $85.00 per month; $3.00 per day for expen ces. SANDERS CO., Department P, 46 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

P. Sullivan received a telegram on Sunday morning stating that his brother Thomas was danger ously ill at Crystal North Dakota, and he left for there at once. We have not heard any later news but the many friends of Mr. Sullivan in this locality will hope for his recovery.

There is a very good prospect now for a big flood this spring when this snow goes as it is about all water. When one travels over this upper country and considers that all this volum of water will pass through Crookston, it is no surprise that they begin to worry about a spring flood down there.

The share holders of The Red Lake River Transportation Company are being talked oh to pay up the cash for our first boat. Collectors are numerous and it does not make any differnce who you pay your share to as the Company will have to issue stock on the reciept of any one authorized for a colector.

As soon as the snow starts to melt and run into this river and that Water runs under the ice people should be careful about driving teams onto it, as the strong current will cut the ice out from the under side in one day, and if you have not got any extra heroes that you want to git rid of keep them off the ice when the spring break up starts, as any horse that goes through this ice his working days are over, and he starts on the road to horse heaven.

Greenbush Journal: There is no use in talking, the weather we have had in Roseau county this winter cannot be beaten; not even by North Dakota. We won't take a back seat for any of them, when it comes to weather, or any other old thing.

We guess it has been pretty cold way up in Roseau this year.

Will Build Boats.

Rhoda Minn.

Feb. 11th, 1907.

Editor The Sunbeam.

The much agitated boat question, has at last come to a final end, and the out come was that the Red Lake River Transportation Company decided to put on their own line of boats. The first boat to be constructed will be 12 x 40 feet with steam power. The contract has been let and the first boat will be ready for business about May 20th, and more boats will be put on as soon as needed. Mr. Winton, of Thief River Falls has for some time been making liberal propositions to the Company for the use of his boats. The main reason for not accepting his proposition were because his boats was hardly capable of rendring satisfactory service for the use they was mostly wanted for, and that was for shipment of cream, and the Transportation company decided it would be best to get a boat that would give satisfactory service in this work. The boat will also have good passenger accommodations, as it will be an all purpose boat, one that the people living along the river can feel proud of. However it was not the intention of the Transportation Company to put this boat on the river for the purpose of "bucking" Mr. Winton or his line of boats, but to satisfy the demand of the people to have a way to get their produce to market. It is quite likely that Mr. Winton will run one of his boats and possiably both, just the same. However let us hope the river will be wide enough for all on peaceful terms, and leave room for the logs between

SHARE HOLDER.

THE EARTH'S CRUST.

Its Rigidity Is About Equal to That of Granite.

Professor T. J. J. See of the United States navy has investigated the rigidity of the earth by mathematical processes depending on the theory of gravitation. He found that, were it fluid, the globe would have a rigidity greater than that of wrought iron, owing to the tremendous weight. The earth's matter under this great pressure acts as a solid and so vibrates in an earthquake, and the average rigidity of the whole mass is nearly equal to that of nickel steel. Nickel steel is one of the strongest and hardest metals known. The globe is thus proved to be capable of withstanding enormous strain. Dr. See proves that the rigidity of the earth's crust is about equal to that of granite, which is one-sixth that of steel, and that toward the center the rigidity rapidly increases. At the earth's center the imprisoned matter is at an enormously high temperature, yet under the great pressure there at work it is kept three times more rigid than the nickel steel used in the armor of a battleship.

This method has been applied also to the other planets. It turns out that the rigidity of Venus is greater than that of platinum and probably about identical with that of wrought iron. The rigidity of Mars is about equal to that of gold, while the rigidity of Mercury, the moon and other satellites is about equal to that of glass. The average rigidity of the great planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—lies between eighteen and three times that of nickel steel. The great rigidity of these bodies is due to the great pressure acting throughout each large masses.

In the case of the sun the result is still more extreme. The average rigidity of all the sun's layers is over 2,000 times that of nickel steel. This result shows the effect of gravity in equalizing and hardening a mass even when it is self-luminous and at enormously high temperature.—Chicago News.

Elderly.

Sib—"It told me what it was an excellent performance—and for such a charitable purpose, too! Husband—Yes, indeed! We all feel a thrill of satisfaction when we do something for charity. Did get the worth of our money at the same time.—London Tit-Bits.

Retarded.

Mills—You made a family break in congratulating the bride's father instead of the groom. Wills—No, didn't. It's a singular, too, and I hope will not last.—Chicago Tribune.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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WHY TRAVEL ABROAD?

An American Should Give His First Study to His Home Land.

When Payne wrote "There's No Place Like Home," he gave poetic expression to the love he bore toward the ingle nook more precious than "temples or palaces." What flowers of rhetoric could approach in power of assertion these five little monosyllabic words, "There's No Place Like Home"—to gainsay which were impossible!

It is the great privilege of Americans to be able without hypocrisie to apply them to travel, for what is there in any part of the habitable globe more fraught with interest, instruction, education, refreshment of mind and body and uplifting of soul than nature has provided, with hand so lavish, for the delectation of those having the good fortune to dwell in this goodly land?

Would he see a Riviera? We have several on the shores of the coast, waters both of the gulf and the Pacific, far distancing that loved by the Mediterranean.

Does he pine for snow capped mountains? Let him repair to the plains where Pike's Peak, Mount Logan and our other great elevations rear their hoary summits into cloudland.

Would he witness a majestic cataract? There is but one without a peer, the incomparable Niagara—in the chain of our great lakes, most turbulent of them all.

Neither Nile, Niger nor Ganges, great rivers though they are, are comparable to our own mighty, world renowned "The Father of Waters." Our peerless Hudson excels in picturesque effect the vaunted Rhine.

What of the beauties of the Golden Gate, on whose shores sits enthroned queenly San Francisco, premier among peerless among cities by a much traveled European prince of imperial blood?

Where is there, even in miniature, anything to vie with that terribly fascinating valley of the Yosemite? Where to compare with the deep and rugged gorge through which passes to the sea the impetuous Colorado river?

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, one of the World's Wonders, is as yet but partially explored.

Why then, travel abroad, while all these and vastly more than can be enumerated remain unseen by most?

"Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" said Naaman, the leper of old when ordered by the prophet to bathe himself in the Jordan for healing. Why then hie admiring his proud of country and fellow patriotism? Most worthy are they of emulation.

Let it be said or recognized, there is no grander travel field than that we have at home.—Travel.

Starboard and Port.

Why do the sailors call the right hand side of the ship "starboard" and the left hand "port?" For the answer it is necessary to go back to the days of the Normans and Saxons. In the viking ships the warfaring Norsemen had a "board" or planking on the right side of the ship above the places for their oars. The viking himself held the steer oar, which was fastened to the right hand side of the stern. Thus the right hand side of the ship became known as the steer side, and as the ports of the vessel were hung there it was called the "steerboard," or starboard side, while the lower, or lurking side, became the larboard. Hard to certainly located fulfilled this.

Beyond Reason.

There be two individuals who cannot be reasoned with—a girl in love and a man who is determined to run for an office.—New Orleans Picayune.

Love is never afraid of the work.—Chesney Stevens.

A FROLIC IN MEXICO

BREAKING THE PINATA DURING THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

This Mirth Provoking Pastime Is the Great Social and Fun Making Feature of the Season—Dressing and Filling the Olla.

Christmas in Mexico is not the typical Christmas of cold and snow and ice, but one of bright, warm sunshine, cloudless blue skies, flowers in profusion, trees in full foliage and a life of out of doors.

At least a week before Christmas in the principal streets of Mexico arches are erected from sidewalk to sidewalk, festooned with wreaths of flowers and hunting in the national colors—red, white and green. Under the arches booths are erected, and every toy making afforded in Mexico is on sale.

In every Mexicon house great preparations are made for what is called the "pinata." Every child keeps and scrapes and saves the centavos for weeks and months ahead. All kinds of articles are made especially for this ceremony, and every family vies with its friends and neighbors to have its pinata more beautiful and fanciful than any one else's.

The pinata is really an earthenware utensil which is in general use for cooking. It is called in common parlance an olla and is of brown pottery something like the old fashioned earthenware crocks used in the north before enamel ware became the fad.

The pinatas are large or small, as the purse of the purchaser permits. They are round, pot bellied and very large at the top. They are sold from door to door on the streets and in the markets. They cost only 10, 15 or 20 centavos, but the olla is the least expensive part of the game.

The body of the olla for a woman is covered with tissue paper; then a crinkled paper dress is fashioned; then a bodice is built up draped to represent a loose white waist, and above this is pieced a false face. The hair is made with black paper, braided in one long plait at the back, as the women wear their hair in Mexico. Sometimes a white mohaire headdress is made of the lace paper used by bakers and confectioners.

A flower pinata is decorated with large paper flowers in every color of the rainbow. Red, white and green ribbons, forming long streamers, and silver and gold tinsel, gloss balls and colored lights all help to make the flower pinata very beautiful. The possibilities for dressing these pinatas are endless. In a large family the mother and daughters have their own pinatas, and great secrecy is maintained in the decoration of the olla. It is the aim of each to devise an original and dressing the pinata as possible, and it can be said that the very keenest rivalries in the families of wealthy Mexicans the luxury of the pinata often mounts into thousands.

After the olla is decorated to the taste it is filled. The filling consists of peanuts, candies, nuts, bon bons, little marbles, and all kinds of Mexican dainties. These dainties are candied fruits, and pasta etc.

Christmas night the pinatas are carried in great state into the sala and suspended from the ceiling one at a time. All the relatives of the family are present, and as consins or the 4th and 5th degree are counted and children are very numerous there is generally a large gathering. They all stand at a respectful distance and are ranged in a row around the walls of the room.

One person is constituted master of ceremonies, and he sits in the chair of the house. He or she stands in the middle of the room. Next by is a jar or bandana field filled with sticks or canes of sticks. When everything is ready a child, or grown person is selected and each one takes the cane forward and is blindfolded.

Then the fun begins. The person blindfolded is turned round and round until she looks all knowledge of where the pinata hangs. A cane is put in her hands, and she is told to hit the pinata and try to break it. She is given three chances. If she fails to hit it she sits down amid laughter and ridicule. If she hits it without breaking it she is entitled to a small prize.

Then the next is selected, and after another being called up, blindfolded and given a cane and three chances to break the pinata. Finally the one more fortunate than the rest succeeds in giving a hard enough blow, and, crash, the pinata falls to the ground in broken pieces, and its contents are scattered far and wide.

A wild scramble ensues. Everybody makes forward to gather as much of the spoil contents as possible.

Then the fortunate breaker of the pinata gets a handsome prize and is awarded the seat of honor. He or she also draws out of a concealed fold another pinata, breaking another pinata. As soon as the contention dies down and quiet is restored the second pinata is broken, and so and the same routine goes through as the first pinata until the last pinata is cracked, and then the party is rewarded.

The pinata party is a great social and gala making feature of the Christmas season. After the pinatas have been broken and a supper has been served there follows dancing, or a reception, consisting of looking round the acquaintance is brought in to play the pinata party.

Upon travelling Indians are quite fond of the singing bands. A party of Indians at Christmas time from Oaxaca to come in England, Germany, France and Italy. They have been known to appear in Mexico from time immemorial, and are much in demand during the festive season.

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SINGER BROS.

Rhoda, Minn.

Where the Audience Went.

A London actor appearing at a choice theater in Salford found an small an audience that he refused to go on unless paid for an explanation. "You see," the manager told him, "my people are at the Hallé concert." "Oh," the actor said, surprised, "I should hardly have thought your patrons would care much for high class music." "No," the other explained, "to tell the truth, they go to pick pockets."

Size of Heads.

The average head in boys is a circumference of fully twenty-two inches. The average adult has a head of six and three-quarters and six and seven-eighths generally. "Soverign" heads are common in Aberdeen, and the professors of our colleges generally wear seven and one-eighth to eight sizes. Edgar Allan Poe's hats of the largest size, and Oliver Wendell Holmes' are of the same circumference. Daniel Webster's hat was seven and one-eighth. Men of different callings run to different sizes. Lawyers and preachers are generally large headed. Between nineteen and twenty inches in circumference heads are invariably very weak and consequently the authority, "no such animal," "Skulls of marrying a man without a head" dates from twenty inches. Between these limits are generally found the heads of men of ordinary intellect. Heads of idiots are usually small.—Boston Transcript.

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19	—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	—Whooping Cough	.25
27	—Kidney Diseases	.25
28	—Nervous Debility	.25
30	—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	—Grip, Hay Fever	.25

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Force of Habit.

A London cabman was recently having his firstborn baby christened. Clergyman—What name shall I give this child? Cabby (through force of habit)—Oh, I'll leave that to you, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Lady Isabel's Invitation

By Mrs. Neish

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"You see," said Lady Isabel to me, "there is the difference between men and women. Now, as for this method of breaking into society, a man will make it worth your while merely to be seen about with you once or twice, and thus trust to his money doing the rest for him; but women are so jealous of one another that even really rich women have a lot of trouble in getting on, if they're nobodies, and if they once get hold of you, they insist on their pound of social flesh in return for it." She paused and hesitated.

"I know," I said, anticipating her aversion to calling a spade a spade.

"Exactly so," said Lady Isabel. "Who has been helping you lately? I asked.

"Look at the bother I had with Mrs. Barrington-Brown," she replied, ignoring my question, "and what a fearful nuisance it was taking her abroad, and all the fuss I had to make to get her introduced; and now there's Mrs. Leamington-Smythe—I can't be always thinking of new schemes to help these people, on," she added.

"Can't you?" I murmured, "is there really a fault to your ideas?

She nodded. "And yet, you know, I feel that after borrowing her house for Christmas—at least, of course, I mean she offered it—I feel I must be civil."

"Was it her house?" I asked, as I recalled the cheerful Christmas gathering and the pleasant little New Year's shooting party.

Lady Isabel nodded "Yes; and when I gave all those parties, I had several of her friends there—

"How good of you."

"Yes; wasn't I? But you see they were all well off and useful, and I thanked her, too, and all that you know—and now she actually wants me to introduce her to the Princess Mor-



"I Am Merely Considering Mrs. Leamington-Smythe—"

genblatter. It's impossible; I sounded the princess, and she deliberately hinted she prefers not to have Mrs. Smythe presented to her."

"And now you won't, of course, get the house for Easter," I said, with deepest sympathy.

"My dear Marjorie," said Lady Isabel, "please do not run away with the idea that people are always thinking about themselves—I am merely considering Mrs. Leamington-Smythe—"

"I might have known it," I said pentetially. "But why consider Mrs. Smythe at all?"

"Well, you see, I've asked her to come to my party to-morrow, especially to be introduced to the princess, and"—she lifted an envelope—"now I've had this delicate intimation I really don't know what to do. You see, I am giving this party on purpose, and if I don't introduce Mrs. Smythe she will be furious and if I pretend I haven't had the princess' note and present the woman it will be worse still. Whatever shall I do, Marjorie? For goodness sake, don't sit there staring at me, but tell me what on earth to do."

"Whom would it pay you best to please?"

Lady Isabel looked absolutely shocked. "My dear girl, for goodness' sake, don't be so hotefully crude;" then she added meditatively, "Of course I'd like to please the princess best."

"It is rather awkward," I admitted.

"What a pity they have both accepted."

"Yes, isn't it; but people only do accept, as a rule, when you wish they wouldn't."

"What will you do?"

"I don't know," she answered, "I must think it out; in the meantime, I must write my letters, and then we'll go and have luncheon."

"Doesn't she look a dear; she really is quite a lovely woman, only I do wish she'd dress just a teeny weeny bit better," said Lady Isabel, lavishing her usual qualified praise on her especial guest.

The princess crossed over to us at the moment, and the qualified praise ceased somewhat abruptly.

It was a crowded party, and Lady Isabel, radiantly successful, was flitting gaily from guest to guest. Suddenly I saw her face change, and a look of astonishment and dismay pass over it like a flash, and then recovering herself, as I vertly believe only Isabel can, she turned to greet Mrs. Leamington-Smythe.

"How are you, dear? So glad you could come, after all; how very, very sweet of you, and what a pretty gown."

"I've only just returned to town," said Mrs. Leamington-Smythe. "We motored straight up from Rottingdean to you, Lady Lascelles and I, and I went to her club to tidy up, and—oh, by the way, she told me to tell you she'd so sorry she couldn't come, but—"

I lost the rest of the sentence in a friend's greeting, but presently Isabel pulled me on one side.

"My dear Marjorie, it's a tragedy," she whispered; "and now whatever shall I do?"

"I don't see that it matters," I said; "you can't force her on the princess. Can't you explain to her—delicately, you know."

Lady Isabel groaned. "My dear girl, if you only knew how much there is to explain, and what tenterhooks I am on—"

"You, Isabel; why should you be on tenterhooks. What do you mean? I thought you had devised a plan by which—"

The princess, interrupting us, said good-by, adding that she had enjoyed herself so much, but she hadn't another moment to wait; and she left the room in rather a hurry. She had been standing close to Mrs. Smythe, who was obviously all eagerness, and who looked deeply disappointed as she saw her say good-by to us.

"There you go; are you safely out of it," I whispered cheerily. "You can't introduce a person who isn't there, and the princess has saved the situation by running away."

"Hse she?" said Lady Isabel, with a grimace; "you would not say so if you realized what the situation is."

"Good-by, dear Lady Isabel," said Mrs. Smythe a little later on, with a rather sour smile. "I'm enjoyed myself so much. It's been a perfectly delightful party. Was that the princess? Isn't she lovely?"

"Yes; I'm so sorry I couldn't introduce you to her," said Lady Isabel, "but, as you saw, she was obliged to run away."

"Some other time, perhaps," murmured Mrs. Smythe, with another wry smile.

"Yes, dear," answered Lady Isabel. "By the way, we shall see you to-morrow afternoon at the Stauntons, shan't we?"

"Oh, yes."

"She may be there," said Lady Isabel, who knew the Princess was going out of town. "I believe she said she was going to be there. Good-by, then, dear, till to-morrow then; be sure to come, and don't be late."

It was the following afternoon, and we were making our way leboriously down Mrs. Ernest Staunton's crowded staircase. As we reached the hall we came face to face with Mrs. Leamington Smythe, who had just arrived. Lady Isabel went towards her.

"How are you, dear?—how late you are; the princess hasn't come yet, and alas! here wo are, obliged to run away."

Mrs. Smythe's answer was to regard her with a glaring and icy stare, and then, bowing coldly to me, swept past me across the hall and up the stairs.

"My dear Isabel whetever is the matter?"

Isabel answered me with her usual radiant smile, but her face had grown a little pale. "I rather believe that I have just been cut, Marjorie. What?"

"It seems so," I agreed half doubtingly; "but why?"

"Yesterday," answered Isabel laconically.

"Yesterday?" I repented; "but you could not introduce her to a woman who would not wait; besides, she was quite friendly to you yesterday."

"Ah, but you see, I had written her a little note, and then said you wanted her to see before she came."

Lady Isabel laughed, and then she said:

"Nothing much—only I had said I was very sorry to put her off, as I was ill and going out of town."

Later Particulars.

Delilah had cut off Samson's long hair.

"It's a trifle coarse," she said, "but I can use it for a switch."

When it was too late, however, she reflected that she could have stilled Samson in much better advantage by exhibiting him in a State street shop window as an advertisement of a hair tonic.—Chicago Tribune.

Handicapped.

"Have the Eskimos adopted any of the ways of civilization yet?" asked the young man with the pleasant hair.

"Exceedingly few," said the arctic explorer. "Think how costly it would be, for instance, to pit on a full dress suit up there and wear it to latters in our evening."—Chicago Tribune.

SHONTS QUITS CANAL.

HEAD OF ISTHMIAN COMMISSION RESIGNS POSITION.

Goes to Take More Lucrative Job as Chief of Gotham's Traction System—Stevens in Full Control of Work.

Washington.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, has resigned, to take effect on March 4, and his resignation has been accepted by President Roosevelt. Mr. Shonts leaves the government employ to go into that of the Ryan-Belmont combination in the management of the Interborough Street railway system in New York.

Ha will have no successor in the government. The entire control of the building of the Panama canal will be concentrated in the hands of John F. Stevens, the present chief engineer. Ho will be made chairman of the commission as long as that body lasts, but the commission itself is to be abolished if congress follows the view of the senate committee, which is soon to make a report on the subject, with the complete approval of the president.

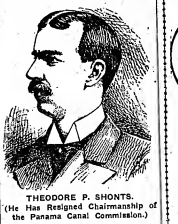
Secretary Taft will then become the responsible head of the civil government of the canal, and Chief Engineer Stevens will have entire control of the technical details.

Mr. Shonts leaves his place without any trace of ill feeling on either side. On the contrary, by a peculiar combination of circumstances Chairman Shonts wanted to go, President Roosevelt was willing he should go, and the big company in New York desired Mr. Shonts' services, and was willing to pay for them.

Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Assurance society, came over here to make a formal offer of the place at the head of the New York traction system, the management of which has become so unsatisfactory that it became necessary to find a public man who would command the confidence of the people. President Roosevelt was sounded to find out whether he would feel that Mr. Shonts had deserted the government in the face of the enemy if he went to New York to take a larger salary. To the surprise of Mr. Shonts' friends, the president replied without hesitation that he considered the commission had seen pretty outlived its usefulness and that Mr. Shonts' services would not be necessary after the conclusion of the winter season here.

The chairmen of the isthmian canal commission has retained his place all along as president of the Panama railroad. He insisted that the salary of $30,000 a year allowed by the government was not sufficient for him, and he held on to his railroad position with the distinct understanding that it would not be permitted to interfere with his labor for the canal.

This decision created considerable dissatisfaction in certain government circles, as all cabinet officers and others in search of the government usually have cut loose from private business matters entirely except in the way of



THEODORE P. SHONTS.
(He Has Resigned Chairmanship of the Panama Canal Commission.)

investments or as sleeping partners in active commercial life.

Like Mr. Wallace, the previous engineer, who was so severely scored by Secretary Taft for leaving the government services to accept a higher salary outside, Mr. Shonts will make money by leaving Washington. It is understood his salary will be not less than $50,000 a year and it may be considerably more. Actual services on the traction lines of New York and Brooklyn surface, elevated, and subway, has been of the most wretched description and the owners at last have realized that they could escape the friendly legislation only by putting in charge a man of recognized executive ability. They sought Chairman Shonts because he had been appointed by President Roosevelt and they believed the people would accept his choice as a guarantee of an honest intention to better the service.

Comfort at Any Cost.

Tha ways of the newly-rich continue to afford amusements, both to those not yet rich and to those who have long been so. There is a good story, says Mrs. John Lane, which in an addition to the genteel fund of such humor.

"Francoise," said the magnate's lady with languid magnificence, "I feel chilly; bring me another diamond necklace."—Youth's Companion.

OLD MILL BECOMES CHURCH.

Religious Services Now Conducted in Picturesque Structure.

London.—The picturesque ivy-clad circular walls of the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Reigate, have doubtless often attracted attention, and the scene derives greater interest from the history connected with the edifice. When, 20 years ago, the discovery was made that the villagers of Reigate Heath had no easily accessible place of worship, and thet the only available schoolroom where services had been held did not provide adequate accommodation, a disused but sturdy old mill in the vicinity was secured by the vicar, Rev. John Herman Harrison, and rendered fit for spiritual uses.



The Mill Church.

Some of the outstanding features remain, and the student can trace the characteristics of the mill in the circular brick walls, and find that the vestry is neither more nor less than a carpenter's transformed shed.

A Reason.

She—Why it is that men always like the things which disagree with them?

He—Because they make good wives, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

Most Decidedly.

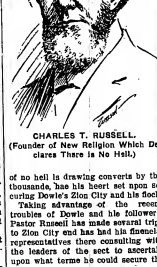
"Do you know that one man owns all the band organs in town?"

"That's a grinding monopoly."—N. Y. Press.

PASTOR WOULD BUY ZION CITY

Leader of New Sect Ready to Move Into Dowie's Stronghold.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Pastor Charles T. Russell, founder of a unique religious sect which on account of its doctrine



CHARLES T. RUSSELL.
(Founder of New Religion Which Declares There Is No Hell.)

of no hell is drawing converts by the thousands, hae his heart set upon securing Dowie's Zion City and is ready to take advantage of the recent troubles of Dowie and his followers. Pastor Russell has made several trips to Zion City and has had his financial representatives there consulting with the leaders of the sect to ascertain upon what terms he could secure the property.

Several meetings have been arranged, and Pastor Russell hopes that his religion will prove quite as popular as that of Elijah II. Pastor Russell established his sect in Allegheny about ten years ago. He founded a Watch Tower Bible association, which publishes his tracts and sends them broadcast. Publication houses have been established in nearly every large city of this country and in London and Paris. He claims several million followers.

Money has been flowing into his coffers—or rather the coffers of the sect—like water. He solicits not a penny, and his tracts are sent free. He accepts the scriptures, but puts a new interpretation on all the vexatious passages. He claims the Bible teaches there is no place of eternal punishment, and claims he has proven his position.

A unique method of spreading his doctrine is his habit of spending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in buying his sermons printed in the daily newspapers.

Recently, he secured a divorces from his wife, after a sensational trial, her charge being that he said his love was like that of a jelly fish in that it went out to any spirit that responded to him.

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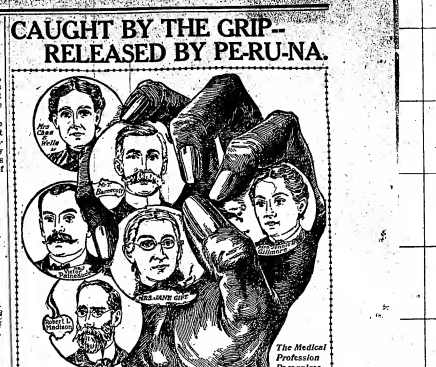
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Most Decidedly.

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CAUGHT BY THE GRIP—RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.



The Medical Profession Recognizes The Grip as Epidemic Catarrh.

EFFECTIVE MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

Robt. L. Mattson, A. M., Principal of Cullowhee High School, Painter, N. C., writes: "Peruna is the most effective medicine that I have ever tried for la grippe. It also cured my wife of nasal catarrh. Her condition at one time was such that she could not at night breathe through her nostrils."

LA GRIPPE AND SYSTEMIC CATARRH.

Mrs. Jennie W. Gilmore, Box 44, White Oak, Ind. Ter., writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe, followed by systemic catarrh. The only thing I used was Peruna and Manalin, and I have been in better health the last three years than for years before."

Mrs. Jane Gitt, Athens, Ohio, writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe very bad. My husband bought me a bottle of Peruna. I was soon able to do my work."

Wonder of Plant Memory.

Plant memory is a problem for the inquisitive botanist, says the Dundee Advertiser. In 1901 a plant allied to the squash and pumpkin was taken to New York from the desert of Sonora, in Mexico, and since then it has been kept—without watering—in a temperature of 3,600 miles from home. During the six weeks of rain in the desert the plant grows its leaves and flowers and perfects its seed. Then it dries up and leaves only a waterfilled gourd, which a thick, hard shell seals against animals and evaporation. The transplanted specimen still remembers the rainy season of six weeks. It wakes, sends out rootlets, stems and leaves, and then dries up again until the following year.

Of Interest to Women.

Every woman naturally should be healthy and strong, but a great many women, unfortunately, are not, owing to the unnatural condition of the lives we lead. Headache, backache and a general nervousness are prevalent amongst the women of to-day, and to relieve these conditions women resort to the druggists for a bottle of some preparation supposed to be particularly for them, and containing—nobody knows what. If they would just get a box of Brandreth's Pills, and take them regularly every night for a time, all these troubles would disappear, as these pills regulate the organs of the femalina system. The same does not only have the same effect, no matter how long they are used.

Brandreth's pills have been in use for over a century, and are for sale everywhere, plain or sugar-coated.

Saved by a Song.

A boy was amusing himself by whistling the birds that were flying around him. At length a beautiful bbbolink perched on a rough bough of an apple tree near by.

The boy picked up a stone, and got ready to throw it at the bird. The bird's throat swelled, and forth came the song: "A-link, a-link, a-link, bobolink, bobolink," a-no-sweet, a-no-sweet, I know it, I know it, a-link, a-link; don't throw it, throw it, throw it."—

And the boy did not throw the stone, but dropped it on the ground.

"Why didn't you stone him, my boy? You might have killed him and carried him home."

The little fellow looked up and replied, "Couldn't 'coe he sang so."—An Irish Paper.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Safety Clutch.

A father sent his son to a drug store the other day to buy some antiseptic tablets. He wrote as follows: "A small bottle of antiseptic tablets; no carbolic acid; no lodoform; possibly what the surgeons use when performing an operation to purify a bowl of water." The druggist wrote back: "Cannot sell what you want to a minor; the adult must call in person and sign the poison register."

SUFFERED TWELVE YEARS FROM AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

Mr. Victor Patenaude, 225 Madison St., Topeka, Kan., writes:

"Twelve years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe and I never really recovered my health until two years ago. I began using Peruna and it built up my strength so that in a couple of months I was able to go to work again."

PNEUMONIA FOLLOWED LA GRIPPE.

Mr. T. Barnecott, West Ayimer, Ontario, Can., writes:

"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having had la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well."

PE-RU-NA—A TONIC AFTER LA GRIPPE.

Mrs. Chas. E. Wells, Sr., Delaware, Oblo, writes: "After a severe attack of la grippe, I took Peruna and found it a very good tonic."

Work and Pray.

When we pray for any virtue, we should cultivate the virtue as well as pray for it; the form of your prayer should be the rule of your life; every petition to God is a precept to man. Look not, therefore, upon your prayers as a method of good and salvation only, but as a perpetual motion of duty. By what we require of God we see what He requires of us.—Jeremy Taylor.

Some valuable farthings were sold at Sotheby's auction rooms (London) recently. A Charles II. pewter farthing sold for $65, and an Oliver Cromwell farthing in copper for $45.

STILL MORE PROOF

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Cured Even the Most Stubborn Cases of Rheumatism.

"When I was a boy of sixteen," says Mr. Otto H. Rose, a retired grocer, of 1206 Lexington Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind, "I met with a serious accident which injured the bone of my head over the right eye. I recovered from the accident to all appearances, but not many years after I began to have intense pains in the injured part, which came on every year and would last from a few days to several weeks.

"I consulted the doctors, who told me that I was suffering from neuralgia. The sight of my right eye was affected, so that at times I could scarcely see to read it, while both eyes watered constantly. During these attacks I was often dizzy from the terrible pains. The pains came on every morning and passed away in the afternoon. I never suffered from the pain at night.

"I tried without success to get relief until a friend told me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had taken a few boxes I felt the pain growing less intense and in a much shorter time then I had hoped for I was entirely cured. I have recommended the pills to several persons, who have used them with good results.

"My wife uses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for, nervous headaches and finds them the best medicine she has ever used as they give relief where all others fail."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

An instructive booklet, entitled "Nervous Disorders," will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Lots 50x8 Only $5 Each $50 Month

SAVAGE'S FIRST ADDITION TO MINNEAPOLIS

Just south of the city limits, on PORTLAND AVENUE,

the most beautiful residence street in the city, where the finest homes are being built. Portland Avenue car line runs direct to the business center of the city, the fare is 5 cents. Take Portland Avenue car and get off at the property.

WINTER PRICES,

as they will double before Spring. Some of the city's finest residences are located in this addition.

ONE PURCHASER BY MAIL

will be allowed to buy under the restrictions in regard to building, as one purchaser cannot monopolize any one street.

PRICE $50 PER LOT

and terms of $5 per month, until the full price is paid.

TITLE GUARANTEED,

and perfect. Abstracts furnished on application. Reference to any business house in Minneapolis: National Bank of Commerce, Security Bank, Minneapolis Trust Co., or any Real Estate Dealer.

WRITE US TO-DAY.

Address all communications to SAVAGE'S FIRST ADDITION, 1200 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

POULTRY and BEES

DROPPING BOARD.

Arrangement made Which Makes a Lighter and Cheaper Affair.

Instead of a solid platform, or "dropping board," beneath the roosts, use two fairly wide boards in front of and behind the roost, as shown in the cut.



The Dropping Board.

They will catch practically all the droppings, and each board can be carried out and emptied when desired; or a basket can be placed on the floor directly beneath the opening between the boards, and when a box the droppings on ooo board can be shoved off into the basket and pulled forward into the other. Having two boards and these loose, romarks Farm Journal, makes it easier to guard against vermin.

GOOD POULTRYMEN.

Some of the Ways in Which They May Be Known.

It is never difficult to judge a poultryman by the conditions which exist around the yard and houses.

A good poultryman will keep everything neat and clean and provide warm, and comfortable houses, with nice scratching sheds. He will keep only pure breeds, and these ho will select carefully and cull out all poor specimens.

Ho will feed carefully a variety of foods—never too much or too little—and will et all times see chet mites do not get noy headway in the houses.

Ho will provide a separato house for the pullets and will never allow them to roost in trees or on fences.

All in all, everything will tell nt a glance that he is the man who will make a success.

HEN POINTERS.

It will pay to own a root cutter.

Trap nests expose the fraudulent hens.

Fatty meat should never be fed laying stock.

Novor undertako more than you can easily do well.

No positively fresh-egg supply needs to go a-begging.

Indifferent care will ruin the capacity of and breed.

Indian Runners are small ducks and prolific layers.

The steady layor is of more value than the phenomenal one.

"Good condition" is measured by both weight and health.

Hnvo on object in view, and then "work steadily to the line."

To market an ailing fowl is, or should be, considered n crime.—Farm Journal.

An lily ventilated poultry house is an abomination in cold weather when the house must be closed to keep out the cold. It is better to let the house be cold than damp, but if well ventilated there is need of it being either damp or cold.

The drinking water for the fowls should have the chill taken off of it before they can be expected to partake of it freely. They will never lay eggs in abundance if they must drink ice cold water—Journal of Agriculture.

The Need of Grit.

I believo many chicks die during tho summor because they do not get enough grit, declares a writer in Farm and Home. The past summer my supply of grit run out and on unusual number of chicks died of bowel trouble. As soon as I began to feed grit again not nearly so many died.

I make my own grit. I secured a supply of limestone and crushed it to the desired fineness and it gave excellent results. I am a great believer in charcoal for chicks, and, indeed, older birds are all the better for having free access to it. During the past summer I have had excellent results from using only dry food.

Eggs Exported.

Although the hens of the United States do not produce anything like as many eggs' as our own people need, 19,500,000 were exported to Great Britain last year, says Farm Journal. Our British cousins consumed last year more than 17,000,000 pounds of poultry, a considerable portion of which was furnished by the United States. It is therefore plain that the poultry business is not likely to be overdone in the United States very soon.

Country Mud.

Country mud may sometimes be a trifle too deep for comfort, but still it is good, clean soil; while the black ooze on the city streets is a compound of coal dust and pneumonia, sweetness, brick dust and typhoid, besides a hundred other filthy compounds that cling to shoes and clothing like wax.

ONE DAY BEHIND SCHEDULE.

Boston Business Man Wanted to Take Time to Catch Up.

Several years ago, when the University of Chicago held its decennial celebration, John D. Rockefeller was its guest for several days. A bewildering succession of functions followed one another in such quick succession that each affair was from one to four hours late.

At the great banquet on the closing day, Mr. Rockefeller, in his afterdinner speech, told the following story:

"I have felt for the past 24 hours like the Boston business man who lived in the suburbs and came in to his office every day. One winter afternoon he took the train for his home, but a terrific snowstorm was raging, and about half way to his suburb the train was snowed in. All night the passengers were imprisoned, but early in the morning they managed to reach a nearby telegraph station, and the Boston man sent the following dispatch to his office:

"Will not be in the office to-day. Have not got home yesterday yet."—Montreal Herald.

MIX THIS AT HOME.

Valuable Prescription Which Anyone Can Easily Prepare.

The following simple home-made mixture is said to readily relieve and overcome any form of Rheumatism by forcing the Kidneys to filter from the blood and system all the uric acid and poisonous waste matter, relieving at once such symptoms as backache, weak kidneys and bladder and blood diseases.

Try it, as it doesn't cost much to make, and is said to be absolutely harmless to the stomach.

Get the following harmless ingredients from any good pharmacy: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and again at bedtime.

The above mixture is said to give prompt relief, and there are very few cases of Rheumatism and Kidney troubles it will fail to cure permanently.

These are all harmless, every-day drugs, and any druggist should keep them in the prescription department; if not, have him order them from the wholesale drug house for you, rather than fail to use this, if you are afflicted.

A Precious Heritage.

Sweetness of temper is a precious heritage. It gives beauty to everything. It keeps its windows open towards the golden country, and fills the home with perpetual delight. The fortunate possessor of a sunny soul is God's favorite in the world. He is a living Gospel, which no one will ever repudiate, and the blessedness of which all men will appreciate. The body will grow old and the smooth brow will be furrowed, but a happy disposition is an aureole to the grey crown of age. Blessed is he whose life looks out upon the land of Beulah, and whose soul is responsive to the nutiying vision."—Exchange.

Strenuous Treatment.

"Grandpa had the lumbago the other day."

"Indeed! What did they do for him?"

"Oh, they used the old-fashioned remedies. They soaked his feet in a tub and put ten home-made plasters and poultices on him. Then they dosed him with herb teas until he was red as a beet. After the lumbago was gone they put him in bed and sent for the doctor."

"Gracious, what did they need the doctor for?"

"Why, to cure him of the effects of the old-fashioned remedies."

Patriotic Colors.

"How is the baby, Mrs. A.?"

"Oh, I am dreadfully worried about him. You see, that careless nurse left him too near the steam radiator and totally turned red."

"Gracious!"

"Then we rushed him out in the cool air and he turned white."

"You don't mean it!"

"Yes, and when we gave him his bath he turned blue."

"Oh, I wouldn't worry over him. He is just a genuine American baby. Hasrah for.the 'Red, White and Blue.'"

GUIDES CHILDREN.

Experience and a Mother's Love Make Advice Valuable.

An Ills. mother writes about feeding children:

"If mothers would use Grape-Nuts more for their little ones, there would be less need of sickness and fewer doctor bills.

"If those suffering from indigestion and stomach trouble, would live on Grape-Nuts, toast and good milk for a short period they would experience more than they otherwise would believe.

"Our children have all learned to know the benefit of Grape-Nuts as an appetising, strengthening food. It is every evening, with few variations like this: 'Mamma, let's have toast and Grape-Nuts for breakfast; or, let's have eggs and Grape-Nuts'—never forgetting the latter.

"One of our boys in school and 12 years of age repeatedly tells me his mind is so much brighter after having Grape-Nuts as a part if not all his breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

WORKS IN THE GARDEN.

Eighty-Seven Years Old, But Has a Sound Back.



Robert Scollan, 87 years old, of 58 Garden St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., a fine, sturdy old gentleman, who works in his own garden, gives thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills for his sound back and kidneys. Mrs. Goetchious, his daughter, says: "Father had a severe attack of kidney trouble and lumbago, which caused him much suffering. He began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and was soon cured. We always keep them on hand. My husband was cured of bad pains in the back by taking only part of a box."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Used Him as Eraser.

The late Dr. Henry Martyn Field some years ago related at a Williams alumni dinner a rather amusing incident of his freshman days at college. Being only 13 years old when he entered he had not reached the point where the natural friction between the big boy and the small boy ceases and he was at particular feud with one of his fellows, a stalwart country youth fresh from the farm. One day young Field went early to the classroom and put upon the big blackboard a very exasperating caricature of his enemy, with his name beneath. When the aggrieved party saw what had been done he said not a word, but catching up his youthful tormentor, he used him as an eraser and after rubbing out the offensive picture quietly took his seat.

NO RELIEF FROM ECZEMA

For Over Two Years—Patent Medicines, Quack Cures, and Doctors Fail—Cuticura Succeeds.

"I was very badly afflicted with eczema for more than two years. The parts affected were my limbs below the knees. I tried all the physicians in the town and some in the surrounding towns, and I also tried all the patent remedies that I heard of, besides all the cures advised by old women and quacks, and found no relief whatever until I commenced using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. In fact the Cuticura Remedies I found immediate relief, and was soon sound and well. C. Y. Betts, Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 15, '05."

Henry Clay and Lew Wallace.

"Mr. Clay was of a personality once seen never to be forgotten. Tall, slender, graceful, he had besides the air majestic which kings affect, imparting it exclusive property.

"Throughout Mr. Clay's performance my eyes scarcely left his countenance, which, as he proceeded, sank from sight until he was left with facial illusions, nothing of it remained but the mouth, and that kept enlarging and widening until it seemed one elastic hole holding the ears together. Indeed, at this late writing, my one distinct recollection of the man and his speech is the mouth and its capacity for infinite distension."—Autobiography of Lew Wallace.

A Big Bargain for 12 Cents Postpaid.

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and flower seeds yield enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 12c postpaid

1 pkg. Garden City Best	10c
1 " Earliest Ripe Cabbage	10c
1 " Earliest Emerald Cucumber	10c
1 " Le Resse Market Lettuce	10c
1 " 13 Day Radish	10c
1 " Blue Blood Tomato	10c
1 " Juicy Turnip	10c

and lovely flowering beautiful flower seeds 15c

Total $1.00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 10c we will add one package of Earliest Ruffled Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, bulb and seed catalog. Vegetable and farm seed catalog free to all intending purchasers. Send to-day to

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Valuable Relics Unearthed.

Jerusalem papers report that on the opening of graves at Pergamos a number of rare articles were brought to light. In one grave lay a golden reliquary. In two other tombs wreaths were found, representing earthenware made gold imitations of oak leaves. A wolf's head in gold was discovered, as well as various finger rings, amulets, swords and other weapons. The antiquities were sent to the Museum of Constantinople.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all druggists, Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Be courteous in business. Manners are as necessary to business as polish is to a parquet floor.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears.

Ship Raw Furs McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

Graft often goes about disguised as business opportunity.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

A tight man and a loose dog are equally dangerous.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A lazy man is a dead loss to himself.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES "color more goods, per package, than others, and the colors are brighter and faster.

While man wants but little here below, he never gets quite enough.

For Prices on Poultry, either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

Sometimes a woman's face overdoes it in the matter of telling her age.

We Pay the Highest Price for butter fat in cream. Write for price. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul.

Our idea of a selfish person is one who is unable to remember a favor.

To CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

No one is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do not hurt.—Lord Chesterfield.

We Pay Top Price for Cream. Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

A man's idea of good luck is any old kind that leaves him a few dollars ahead of the other fellow's guess.

For a time, take Nature's medicine, Garfield Tea; it cleanses the system, purifies the blood and insures a normal action of liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. Made of Herbs.

A kind thought toward a fellow mortal has but little virtue in it if it be not transmuted into a generous deed. —Rev. J. L. Spalding.

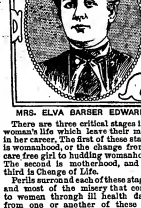
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MRS. ELVA BARBER EDWARDS



MRS. GEORGE WALTERS

There are three critical stages in a woman's life which leave their mark on her career. The first of these stages is womanhood, or the change from a care free girl to budding womanhood. The second is motherhood, and the third is Change of Life.

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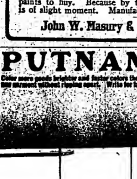
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ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY

(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

The Changed Prescription

"My Dear Col. Cheney:

"The bearer, Mrs. Elvloa Simpson, is in dire distress; and after haviog heard her story I am convinced you are the only man on earth thnt caa assist her. I bespeak for her your very best personal efforts. I still hold in grateful remembranco the splendid work you did for me, and Mrs. Farwell joins mo in best wisbes. Sincerely,

"CHARLES B. FARWELL."

"P. S.—I will bo responsible for your fee in this case."

So read Col. Cheney whlla Jeff stood by awaiting the coloael's orders.

"Farwell," ba mused, "ob, yes; that's the chap from Dulutb tbst 'wanted n name.' His P. S. is extremely interesting." Then to Jeff: "Lady waiting outside?"

"Yas, Kunnel, an' sbe's powerful perturbed, sah. She bin cryin' I 'spect fum th' look ob her eyes."

"That's notbing, Jeff, women cry on the slightest provocation."

"Das de trufe, kuonal. But dis pore woman's in n heap o' troublo an' ve'y anxious ter see you. I reckon sbo's a widder. She all dressed in brack."

"Well, show her in, Jeff, ond let's get through with it."

"Yes, sah."

Mrs. Simpson camo in almost timidly. She was n tiny littlo woman, nbout 55 years old. Her eyes wero a kindly gray, though red from recent weeping. Her plain black habiliments confirmed Jeff's assertion thst sbo was n widow.

"Mrs. Simpsoo?"

"Yes, sir," replied the woman in a quiet diffideot voice, "snd I kaow you are Col. Cheney. Mr. Farwell sbowed me your picture."

"You koow Mr. Farwoll quite well, Mrs. Simpson?" Col. Cheney merely wanted to get tbo womnn perfectly nt ease so sho could state her trouble succinctly and in as few words ns possible.

"Oh yes, sir, indeed I do. When ho first camo to Cbicago nnd worked in the post office he boarded witb me on the West side. Ho continued to meke my houso his homo even after hs entered the railwsy mnil service."

Mrs. Simpson's manner and taik showed her to bo a womsn of refinement ond good breeding. Her appearanco would indicato sho was not in easy circumstaaccs.

"You see, Col. Cbeney, wben troubie camo I knew no ono to go to, no ons in all tbis broad city, so I wroto Mr. Farweli and told him everytbing. Tbis morning an nnswer cams end inclosed therein was tba lottor of introduction to you. You may ba snro I lost no time in coming to your office."

"Yes, Mrs. Simpson," replied Cbeney with a pleasaat smile, "and now perhsps you will teli mo tbis nwful trouble. Maybo we sban't find it so had after nil." Tban ha muttered to himself: "Women invsriably put tho cart beforo tba horse."

Mrs. Simpson actually smiled a wan, pitiful smile. Her henrt wss sora oppressed and tho colonel knew it, but something in his frank, pleasant manner seemed to giva her hope nod courage, nnd sbe replied:

"Excuso me, colonel; I tbought you knew; it's nbout my son Samuel. He's 24 years old and a pharmacist. Ha graduated nt tbo university four years ago with n degreo of Ph. G. and sbortly afterwards took a position in tbo store of G. H. Rhodus, of this city. Thero hss never been e complaint against him so fsr as I know. His habits are good and all his sparo time is spent in readiog. His wages hs always brought to me saying I must not work so hard. You see, colonel," and here the little woman's eyes dropped, "we haven't had much since my husband died 15 years ago, and sometimes it's heen a hard struggle to get along. Samuel was doing so well and not long ago congratnleted himsoif that his salary hnd been increased, so that I couid keep housa for him and do nothing else. Now," and hero thoro was a catch in her voice, "now it's all gone—all gone."

"But why, Mrs. Simpson, why is it all gone? What has made the change?" quietly asked tho colonel.

"Samnel is in jail!" A suppressed sob sprang involuntarily from the poor woman's heart as she conveyed this information.

"In jail!" exclaimed Cbensy. "For what?"

It took a momsnt for Mrs. Simpson to recover herself and she proceeded:

"Some time ago Mr. J. H. Haviland's little daughter Lanra was suddenly takon very ill. Dr. Furniss was called to attend her and wrote a prescription. Mr. Haviland's butler took it to Rhodus' store and Samnel filled it. He gave the medicine to tbe butler. That night Laura Haviland died. Thero was an investigation and as a result Samuel was arrested for criminal carelessness in filling the prescription." Again Mrs. Simpson's feelings well-nigh overcame her.

"Go on, Mrs. Simpson, tell me everything."

"Yes sir, I will. Natnrally Mr. Haviland was very bitter and his wife was almost crazed by her grief. Laura was their only child and both parents fairly idolized her. I sympathize with them with all my heart. Dr. Furniss made a statemeot to Mr. Haviland in which he said tbo prescription had not been properly filled, tbat a certain poisonous drug had been placed therein in sufficient quantity to kill a man. Samuel had compounded the prescription, but he insists he put it up exactly as prescribed. That's tha whole case, colonel, and oh," bero all a mother's yearning, love and heartfelt pleading cama into Mrs. Simpson's voice, "I know Samuel did not make ths horrible mistake. I know it. He couldn't have done so. You will help me, won't you, colonel?" Her hands were raised in entreaty.

"From what you say, Mrs. Simpson," gravely replied ths colonel, "it's a very serious caso. Dr. Furniss stands high professionally in this city. I am frank to admit I do not like him any too well, bat that doesn't affect his professional standing. I can't promise any definite results but I'll investigata and see what can be done. Who is your son's lawyer?"

"Ho hasn't any; I couldn't afford to pay very mucb, and tbs Havilands are so rich it would take a good ona to offset tbe talent employed by them to assist tha stata in prosecuting my son. Oh, Col. Cheney, it's awful—awful!" and heart-rending sobs ahook tho little woman's frame.

"There, calm yourself, Mrs. Simpson, your son sbail at least have fair play. I'll get him a lawyer; I'll see the boy right away and arrange bail. Meantima you go homs; Samuel will join you thera this afternoon; later I'll inform yon what to do. Pending the boy's trial I'll try and get him soms employment, though, of course, he could hardly expect to follow his profession until this cass is settled."

"God bless you, Col. Chensy. Mr. Farwell said you would help me, end I feel better already."

"I can't do impossible things; but I'll leave no stone unturned to find out tbo truth. That's what we went, Mrs. Simpson, the truth."

"That's all, colonel, and tha truth will vindicata my son Samuel."

Mrs. Simpson left, and witb his usual alacrity Col. Chensy started to work on the caae.

First hs called up "Central 2126."

"Hello," he said, "Mr. Layton, please."

"Hello, tbat you, Layton? This is Chsney talking. Are you very busy now?"

"No," eoms back tho answsr over tho copper wire; "end if I was I wouldn't be too busy to do anything I could for you. What's up, colonel?"

"Got a case for you. Not a big fee, if any, but a charitable act, and a heap of satisfaction for you in doing it."

"What is it?"

"Too long to explain over ths wire; besides tho details ars not yet complete. I'm going over to the county jail now, and will see you on my return. By the way, I may want you to go bail for a friend of mine."

"All right, colonel, do as you ses fit. I'll wait for you and wo'll go to luncheon together."

"All right, Layton; good-by."

"Good-by."

Mr. Emerson Layton wss a very shrowd lawyer, ngo about 39, and also independently rich.

As Mrs. Simpson had stated, Mr. Haviland was a very rich aod influential man. His stately home facing tbe Lake Sbore drive was ooe of tba most beautiful in the city. He would leava no stons unturned to prosecute the man responsible for his daughter's death.

Dr. Furniss, the physician in tho case, was what is known as a "fashionable doctor." His practice was among the rich, and bis fees in keeping. A graduate of Pennsylvania university, he had an extensive hospital practice, and had later gona abroad and studied in Heidelberg and Vienna for two years. Professionally he was wall equipped, and enjoyed good standing. His influential family connections had insured him a larga practica from tha first. As Cheney had told Mrs. Simpson, he personally did not lika Dr. Furniss.

At 11 o'clock he appeared at the jail. At his request he was allowed to see Samnel Simpson. Cheney looked the young man over thoroughly. He was a clean-cut, manly-looking chap, brown eyes and hair, and truth was written all over his face. The colonel told Simpson of tha interview he had had that morning with his mother. Frankly and honestly young Simpson related to Col. Cheney all he knew of the case. Of course Rhodus had a very large store, and large numbers of prescriptions were put up there every day. Ha could not remember the component parts of any one he had filled. But it was an invariable rule that each prescription be checked after it was filled. Simpson had done this, and pasted the filled prescription in a big book kept for that purpose. After he had given the medicine to the Havilands' waiting butler the matter passed from his mind, and he thought no more of it until his arrest. That was all.

"What hours were you usually working in the store, Simpson?" asked the colonel.

"I came on at eight in the morning, sir, and save for an hour for luncheon, worked until six."

"About what time was this prescription filled?"

"Abont five in the afternoon, if I remember rightly."

"And Laura Haviland died at midnight the same night, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"You know Dr. Furniss?"

"By sight, yes, sir. Ha's besn in tha stora several times about medicins."

"Been in there sinca tha child died?"

"The day following, about ten in tbs morning, ha cama in and asked to sea the prescription book—ssid hs wanted to look up n certain prescription hs had given n man somo tims ngo."

"Who wns thers while he was looking up tbis—er—prescription for a man?"

"Why, no one, sir, as I recollect."

"And you wera with him all the tima hs was in tbs stora that morning?"

"Yes.—Wait. No—let ms think. Hs did ask ma to get him soma morphine tablets one-eighth strength for his hypodsrmic casa."

"You got them?"

"Yes, sir; I went to a room behind tha prescription casa whsre poisons ara 'kspt and secured what Dr. Furniss wanted."

"How long were you gone?"

"Two minutes, possibly. Not over three at tha outside."

"Very good. And ths next you knsw was your arrest?"

"Yes, sir."

"Whsra has the prescription hook been sinca your arrest; do you know?"

"Tha officer arresting ma was accompanied by a man from tha prosecutor's office, and he took the prescription in question with him. I supposa it's to ba used against me."

This concluded ths interview. Chsney arranged the bail and sent Samuel homa to his mother with an injunction to say nothing abont the cass to a soul and to report at Cheney's office at nina tha next morning.

Then Cheney went to tha prosecutor's office and obtained an exact copy of ths disputed prescription. He 'phoned Sid Guthrie to meet him at Layton's office. Guthria was there waiting whsn Chsney arrived.

"Go ont and get a spot on Dr. Harry Furniss; he has offices in the Renault building. There's about a hundred doctors in that building, but Furniss is ths king pin of tbem all, so far as style goes. Don't loss sight of him until to-morrow morning. Report to me at nins o'clock."

Guthria went and Layton, who had heard Chsnay's admonition, said:

"Furniss, eh? What's hs up to now?"

"Don't know yet, Layton, but that's tha case I spoke to you abont."

While at luncheon Cbeney told Layton ths sntira case as ha knaw it. Layton agreed to defend young Simpson, and whsn compensation was mentioned he laconically said: "Oh, hang the money part of it," which was typical of ths man.

Chany arranged to have his friends Dr. Stuyvesant and Layton come to his office at 9:30 the next morning.

Guthrie reported as directed. "He had found Dr. Furniss at his offica. Tha doctor saw a number of patients at his office until threa p. m.; mads a faw calls on the North side until five o'clock; wsnt to his bschelor apartmsnts and remained until six; cams out in evening clothes, dined at Auditorium Annex with two men; after dinner attended Illinois thsater; was called to 'phone during second act; at conclusion of performanoa took cab with bis two friends, went to South side, got couple of women acquaintances aod went to several places of more or less questionable character; women friends and two men left Furniss at two a. m.; doctor then went home a little bit under the weather; hadn't left home at nine a. m."

"You say 'women friends,' Sid. What kind?"

"Not tbs kind I'd care to be seen with in public."

"All right, Guthrie; put Lonergan on his trail to-day and you get soms rest. You need it."

"Bet I do, colonel. S'long." And Guthria was gone.

At 9:30 o'clock Layton, Simpson and Dr. Stuyvesant met in Chenay's office.

"Now, Simpson," said Chenay, when all were comfortably seated, "tell Mr. Layton and Dr. Stuyvesent just wbat you told me yesterday. Understand, averyona here is your friend."

Without a tremor in his voice and with the ring of honesty in avery word, Simpson told his story. Layton and Dr. Stuyvesant were impressed and whan tha boy was through Layton said:

"Go ovar to my office and I'll giva yon a position as a clerk and messenger until this case is settled." When the boy had gona Dr. Stuyvesant said:

"Have you that prescription, colonel?"

"Here's a copy I made yestarday. Yon doctors hava such an unintelligible way of writing these things, a person not an expert would have tronble in reading it."

"I guesa I can make it ont," said tha doctor, smiling. Then reading to himself he said: "Tincture Opii camphorated; Tincture Kino; Syrup Zangiberis and Syrup Simplicis. Teaspoonful evary three hours.' Um. Not an uncommon one; used for intestinal troubles for children. Nothing in that to produce death."

"Two doses of the medicine were given the child and three hours after the second dose she died. A chemical analysis was made of the remaining portion of the medicine. I secured it and here it is," said Col. Cheney, producing the paper. "What do you make of that, doctor?"

The doctor studied the paper carefully and said: "Good God! Cheney, there is no camphorated tincture of opium in this; it says Tincture of Opium.' That means the pure drug, and thera was anough to kill a strong man, lot alone a delicate child. It looks bad for the boy; it looks bad."

"Hold on a minuta," interrupted Layton, "Cheney only has a copy of that prescription. As counsel for young Simpson I want tha original. I know it's not customary to allow it, but tha prosecuting attorney will let me have it, I know. Ha's a good friend of mina. Just wait here a few moments, you fellows," and Layton grabbed his hat and was gone.

Chensy and Dr. Stuyvesant occupied themselves for about ten minutes when Layton burst through the door like a cyclone. He was an impetuous man. "Here it is," he exclaimed, laying tbs prescription on tbs table. This is what Dr. Stuyvesant and Cheney read:

For Laura Haviland.

℞	Tr. Opii Camph	ʒ iv.
	Tr. Kino	ʒ ii.
	Syr. Zangiberis	ʒ i.
	Syr. Simplicis qs. ad	℥ iii.

♏ st sig ʒ i. every 3 hours.

FURNISS.

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"Well, doctor," finally said Chensy, "what about it?"

"There's nothing to it. Tha prescription is regular and professionally correct. It's in Furniss' handwriting; I'd know it any placs. Tha young man Simpson evidently forgot himself and put in tincture of opium instead of ths camphorated. It's an awful blunder to maka. I'm sorry for him becausa ha appeared honest to ms."

"It does look bad, Cheney," said Layton, "but we'll do what wa can for the boy. A light sentenca may bs securad."

"Sentenca bs damned!" burst out Cbenay. "I'm not convinced yet. I want time to think it over. I'll 'phona you gentlemen later."

After they had gona tha colonel paced up and down tha room denying himself to all. Ha went carefully over tha whola casa. Mrs. Simpson's position appealed to him, as did tha boy's honesty; but there was that damnabla telltala prescription, there was tha chemist's analysis; the chain appeared complete.

A gentla breeza from the window came into tha room; it caught up ths original prescription and blew it on the floor at Cbeney's feet. Ha stooped, picked it up, and was about to deposit it on ths tabla when something caught his aya. Ha stopped, looked at the paper in his hand for a moment. Three steps took him to ths window, up went tha curtain, and from his pocket Col. Chensy took out a powerful magnifying glass. In tha glaring sunlight he studied every phase, avery word and characteristic of tha written prescription. His breath almost stopped.

"Well, by the eternal!" he muttered. "He is elevsr but ha's overstepped himself this tima." Back to his desk be went and 'phoned Layton and Stuyvesant to coma to his office at four o'clock—thera was going to bs "something doing" in ths Simpson case—No, ha wouldn't teli now, but thsy could come prepared for a good time; that was all.

Guthria was routed out; Chsnay wouldn't trust any other of his force to do what ha wanted dona that day.

"Go out and find out all you can about ths movements of Dr. Furniss on tha —th of this month (naming the date of Laura Haviland's death); get it quick as you can. Pick up Lonergan and tell him I want Furniss hera at four this afternoon."

The sleep was gone from Guthrie's eyes and ha did as hs was told.

At three ha reported. Chensy listened to what he had to say and muttered, "thought so."

At four o'clock Layton and Dr. Stuyvesant came in wondering what was up. Chensy navar said a word about what was on his mind. A little while later Dr. Furniss came in dressed like a fashion plate: long coat, gray trousers and gloves, red scarf, silk hat, walking stick and patent leather shoes. Ha looked tha part of a "fashionable doctor." Cheney had met him onca and said:

"Good afternoon, doctor. Of course you know Dr. Stuyvesant and Mr. Layton?"

Dr. Furniss bowed slightly and said: "Good evening, gentlemen," and then to Col. Chenay: "You wished to see me about something, I believe—professionally?"

"Well, no and yes. I'm not personally ill," replied tha colonel, smiling. "I have been interested in the Simpson case. You remember it doubtless?"

"The young man who compounded tha prescription for Laura Haviland and by mistake put in a virulent poison? Oh, yes, I remember it."

"Mr. Layton is Simpson's lawyer and Dr. Stuyvesant has been called as a medical expert for tha dafense."

"It certainly is in competent hands than," said Furniss, bowing to Stuyvesant. "Thank you," quietly replied Stuyvesant, and Cheney continued:

"You attended Laura Haviland, I believe?"

"Yes."

"And wrote this prescription which was sent to Rhodus' drug store to be filled?" Dr. Furniss looked at the paper in Cheney's hand, and said:

"Yes, that's the prescription."

"Two doses, I believe, were given the child, one at six and the other at nine o'clock. Coma set in and at 12 o'clock that night the child died."

"You seem to be pretty well informed," said the doctor, smiling. "What you say is correct."

"Thank you. You are sure this prescription here is exactly as it was when you gava it to Jorkins, the butler, to have filled?"

"Precisely. Why all this quastioning, Col. Cheney? The prescription speaks for itself. Dr. Stuyvesant, here, can doubtless identify my handwriting."

"Quita true, tha doctor has already done so. I admit it is all your handwriting. But I also know," and here Col. Cheney arose, pointed his finger at Dr. Furniss and in a voice tense with indignation continued: "I know when you gave the butler the prescription it read: 'Tinctura of opii.' The word 'Comphornted' was not there."

Furniss turned as pale as a ghost, but gazed at Cbeney unflinchingly. The latter continued:

"When ths child died your professional instinct and knowledge told you it was a drug, not disease, that killed her. You began to wonder what was in the compound. Haviland, though torn with grief, had sense enough to taka the bottla for examination. You couldn't destroy that avidenca, if evidence thare was. At ten tha next morning you went into Rhodus' drug store, doubtless purposely going in at a tima when you knew Simpson was alone. You saw tha prescription; 'Tinctura of opii' stood out in glaring letters, accusing you of criminal carelessness. But you have a fertile mind, Dr. Furniss; you realized your mistaka, and told tha young man you wanted morphine tablets for your hypodermic case. Ha went to a small room whsra poisons are kept, and whila he was gona you quickly wrote 'C-A-M-P-H' after 'Opii.' Clever, my dear doctor, damned clever, but you overstepped once." The doctor started to interrupt, but Chensy continued: "Wait, I'm not through yet. The afternoon you wera called to Havilands' you wera attending a reception at tha Orrins'. It was a pretty gay reception, becausa in two hours you drank several high balls, bssides numerous potions of punch. Your condition was decidedly uncertain, though you had good control of your physical actions. Now, doctor, what about it?"

Layton and Dr. Stuyvesant looked on with wondering eyes. Furniss had paled, but later regained his equilibrium. After Cbsney was through ha said:

"Well, what about it? You have concocted a clever story, but it's all a series of damned lies—what can you prove? Nothing. Your trap is well laid, but I don't walk into it." Here the doctor got very sarcastic and continued: "Of what avail will your improbable story bs against my word? Bah!"

Tha doctor was fine, but Cbeney wasn't through yet. "Damn you," ha said, moving towards the doctor, "I expected that. You would fortify yourself with the high standing of your family and tha exalted position you hold among the profession; you would sacrifice young Simpson, kill his poor mother with grief; you would do all this to sava your own worthless self from the punishment you richly deserve, and which you are going to get. Listen a minute while I play the trump card. The evening you wrote tha prescription at Haviland's housa you used a plain black pencil. The next day in the drug stora you got hold of tha wrong pencil, and used ona with indelible lead to write 'Camph,' though tha sama color as tha other one. There are two in your pocket now," pointing at tha doctor's upper waistcoat pocket. "Look at this," and Col. Cheney moistened the end of his finger and touched the word "Opii." and then "camph." On tha first word no impression was made, but the word "Camph" became a dark purplish blue. "Now, Dr. Furniss, do you deny my story?"

Layton murmured "Good God!" under his breath. Stuyvesant stood perfectly still watching the drama unfold. Furniss' eyes almost seemed to jump from his head. He looked at Chensy's telltala work fascinated, like a rabbit does into the eyes of a cobra.

"Well," he stammered, "what are you going to do about it?"

"Do? From here we three gentlemen are going to tha prosecuting attorney's office and have tha charge against Simpson dismissed. To do this we shall tell the story. What tha prosecutor will do I don't know, but he's pretty keen after crooks." Furness winced as Cheney pronounced the word. "Then we're going to have that young man reinstated in his position, and Mr. Haviland put in possession of tha truth. That's all, Dr. Furniss."

"Can't this be fixed up?" said Furniss, with a sickly smile. Ha was one of those persons who supposed that every man had his price. Just how ha got out of that office, ha never could distinctly remember, but ha had a recollection of strong physical assistance from behind.

An officer was sent by tha prosecutor to arrest him that evening after Cheney had told his story. But tha bird had flown, and money perhaps saved him from being apprehended.

Mrs. Simpson was a happy little woman that night when her boy was brought to her free from all suspicion. Rhodus was glad to get him back.

"Col. Cheney," said Mrs. Simpson, while tears of joy ran down her cheek, "how can I ever repay you for what you have done for us? How—How—"

"You have already repaid me, Mrs. Simpson—paid me in full," said the colonel, with a bright smile.

"But I don't understand—how?" faltered the little woman.

"The smile on your face, the light in your eye, the joy in your heart, are full recompense for all I have done."

"God bless you, colonel."

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Sporting Gossip.

James Lightbody, of tha Chicago university, one of the world's champion runners, has decided to retire from athletics for tha present because of his inability to keep up with his studies, while devoting so much time to athletic training. It is believed, however, that his retirement will not ba permanent. Lightbody is holder of many records in the quarter, half and mile running events. Ha has a half-mile record of 1:57 2-5, and a mile



James Lightbody.

record of 4:25. Hs also has done a quarter in :51. His victories have been as numerous as notable. Among these ara tha senior championship of ths Amateur Athletic Union at the Lewis and Clark exposition and tha 1,500-meter run at the Olympian games in Athens in 1906. In the 1,800-meter run at the Athens tournament ha was second by ten inches, and hs won several smaller events there. Lightbody was almost barred from participating in the Athenian games because of being conditioned in his studies at Chicago university, but by hard work he managed to make up his deficiency and had ths conditions removed. This has taught him, however, that it is nearly impossible to ba a good student and a good athlete at ths sama time, ha says, and as he does not expect to maka athletics his life occupation, he believes it his duty to devote more time to his mental equipment than ha has been doing.

Sensitiveness is one of tha characteristics of baseball playing, many members of tha profession being touchy in spots and soma all over. They dislike to hava their work criticized in a derogatory way, as it unfits them for duty and keeps them in a disturbed stata of mind. They keenly feel the stings of sarcasm or the gibes of disappointed fans. In other words, adverse criticism breaks them all up. While the majority of present day managers advise their players to keep plugging away and ignora criticism, many are unable to follow that sensible advice. They cannot stand tha gaff of adversa comment. Baseball history tells of a number of good players who chose to retire from the profession rather than ba subjected to remarks which rankled within their bosoms and upset their equilibrium. Posing as they do in ths continual limelight as public celebrities, ball players should possess natures impervious to attack, but all are not built alike. When tha bleacherites get after a player tha music begins, and is continuous unless ths offender turns tha tide by making a good play and is forgiven. Baseball fans are a fickla class—always have been and always will ba. They ara very apt to hand a ball player a bouquet one day and a lemon the next. Few fans are lenient in judgment, but once a player makes good with them he possesses an army of friends who hold him up as an idol until the passing years bring stiffness to his joints and ba drops out of sight into a lesser league.

Many a good story is told on Tom Sharkey, but Tim McGrath, the famous trainer, and Eddie Graney, the "Honest Blacksmith" and peer of all referees, vie with each other in the spinning of yarns about the famous heavyweight. Here's Graney's story:

"After inspecting a bunch of Christmas turkeys in a butcher shop, Sharkey decided on one weighing 18 pounds, and paid for it. When tha bird reached Tom's house tha latter decided to weigh it, because ha is suspicious of everybody. He found it weighed only 13 pounds. As angry as a March hare, Sharkey sat off with Mr. Turk for the butcher shop. 'What's tha matter with this bird?' he asked angrily. 'When I bought it it weighed 18 pounds; now it weighs only 13.' 'Well, Mr. Sharkey,' said the butcher, 'you bought the turkey undressed. In getting it ready for tha table I suppose we dressed away about five pounds of it.' 'Is that the case?' asked Sharkey tartly. 'Well, in the future none of this three o'clock weighing in for me. When I buy turkey I want ringside weight. Good-day. That's all.'"

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

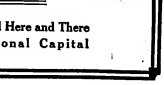
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1907. NO. 47.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

PRESIDENT SPARES NOT HIS OLD CLASSMATE



WASHINGTON. — There was forwarded to congress the other day in connection with a report of the interstate commerce commission on the same subject a letter written by President Roosevelt to Charles S. Hanks scoring Hanks and his colleague, George W. Harrison, for their failure to make good certain grave charges made against the work of the interstate commerce commission.

How Henks got his job is an interesting story. Hanks belonged to the class of '79 at Harvard, Roosevelt to that of '80. They were the champion boxers of their classes and met in an interclass championship affair. Hanks knocked down the future president.

After getting through college Roosevelt plunged into politics. Hanks married a rich wife and devoted himself to golf. He is the author of a book, "Niblick on Golf." Twenty-seven years later the two men met accidentally on a train in New England. The president was traveling in a private car. He got sight of Hanks in the car ahead. He rushed up to him, greeted him affectionately, dragged him back into the private car, and presented him to several members of the cabinet and others of the party as the "only man who ever knocked me down."

They talked about what they had done. Hanks was forced to confess he had not done anything serious.

"It's about time you did, old man," said the president.

"Well, I'm beginning to think so myself," said Hanks. "But what on earth shall I do? Give me a job down in Washington and I'll go to work."

"I will," said the president.

After much thought Mr. Hanks came down and announced that he had decided his life work should be "railroad legislation." The rate bill fight was then on. He thought he could furnish the president with some reliable information if he was given an opportunity to study the subject.

So he was installed as a clerk in the interstate commerce commission at $7,500 a year. He had an order from the president on the commission to turn the railroad problem inside out and shake it if he wanted to.

Hanks began drawing his $100 per month from the government, living meanwhile at the Willard hotel in apartments that cost him $100 a week. He brought G. W. Harrison, a friend, along, so that he would not get lonesome.

The result of this deep study on the part of the exiled Boston clubman was that he told the president all rates, both passenger and freight, ought to be given a horizontal slash of 10 per cent.

The result is as stated above.



WILSON'S IDEAS AS TO GOVERNMENT INVENTORS

IT IS a queer idea James Wilson has, in this day of graft, with respect to the duty of an inventor who uses government time and materials, toward that government. He holds that whatever the man invents should be patented for the benefit of the whole people and be given to them for their use without price.

Up in the army and navy when an officer who has been paid for his time and has used government materials and laboratories to perfect an invention it is to custom for the officer to give the free use of his invention to the government, if the government as an organization desires to use his patent. If it does not—and they usually see to it that it does not—the inventor is held to be at liberty to sell his invention to a firm or corporation which will use it and compel the government to pay royalties.

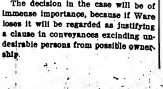
That is the exact condition with respect to the smokeless powder used by the navy. The patent is owned by a naval officer. The navy department has the right to use the patent, but it refuses to do so. So the officer has transferred the patent to the powder trust, which exacts 70 cents a pound for powder which reliable powder makers will contract to furnish at not to exceed 40 cents a pound. If permitted to use the patent worked out on the time of the government and with the materials belonging to the government.

Wilson holds that the law allowing free patents if the inventor will allow the government to use the invention should be construed to mean the people of the United States instead merely of the organization called the government.

Two of the scientists under Wilson have perfected a mechanical apparatus to be used in ascertaining the amount of moisture in grains. It is to be used in the grading of corn, wheat and oats when the farmer brings them to market. Any intelligent layman will be able to use it. Secretary Wilson ordered it patented and dedicated to the people of the United States for their free manufacture and use. The people of foreign countries will have to pay royalties on it.

Wilson's scientists have patented a toxin that destroys the germs of hog cholera and a process for the propagation and distribution of nitrogen-gathering bacteria which enables farmers to fertilize fields that have been robbed of nitrogen without inoculating them with pieces of sod brought from lands known to have the little insects needed to restore the proper amount of nitrogen by taking it from the air. The two inventions would have made the inventors millionaires, but Wilson compelled the inventors, who were working on government time and using government laboratories, to dedicate their discoveries to the free use of the people of this country.

NEGRO BUYS HOME NEAR ENRAGED MILLIONAIRES



FASHIONABLE Washington is agog over the purchase of a home in one of the most exclusive sections of the city by Alonzo Ware, a negro. Ware started to move into his new home, 1756 T street, but was enjoined. The matter is now awaiting hearing on its merits, and extensive real estate holders will make an effort to have the injunction made permanent.

John M. Henderson sold the house to James E. Leath for $6,500. Leath, a white man, said he was soon to marry and wanted a home. After the deal was closed Leath turned over the title to Ware for $10, and it is not alleged that Ware was the real principal in the transaction. Henderson owns $100,000 worth of property in the immediate neighborhood, he says, and has always been extremely careful that he sold only to desirable people so as not to injure the value of his remaining holdings. He charges that Leath secured the property by false representations and asks that the deeds to him and Ware be nullified.

The property is at 1766 T street, northwest, near Dupon Circle, the habitat of multi-millionaires. Several wealthy senators and congressmen have fine homes in the immediate neighborhood.

The decision in the case will be of immense importance, because if Ware loses it will be regarded as justifying a clause in conveyances excluding undesirable persons from possible ownership.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

POPCORN PEDLER TO SENATOR



From popcorn peddler to United States senator is the story of the rise of William Alden Smith. He has represented the Fifth Michigan district in congress since 1894, and is now a choice of the Michigan Republicans to succeed Senator Alger.

Forced by the humble circumstances of his family, William Alden Smith, at 12 years of age, left Dowagiac, Mich., his birthplace, went to Grand Rapids and began selling popcorn on the streets there.

W. W. Hannaq of Detroit is said to have given young Smith his first recipe for sugar-coated popcorn. Smith proved to be such a success in the popcorn business that his profits soon amounted to as much as $75 a month.

His first job in any way connected with politics was given him by Speaker John T. Rich, who appointed him as page in the house of representatives at Lansing in 1879.

He began to study law in 1882. He studied alone for a while, and later became associated with the law firm of Smiley, Smith & Stevens. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 24, and later became general counsel for the Chicago & West Michigan and the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western railroads.

His first work of any importance in connection with his railroad duties was at the time when the late J. B. Mulliken, general manager of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, determined to run a line to Grand Rapids.

The task of securing a right of way was no easy one, and Smith was employed for the purpose of buying the necessary property at the right prices. His work in this connection was highly satisfactory, and in consideration of his services the company gave him the entrance which it was necessary to move to give place for the tracks. These cottages he moved to his own property and soon had houses to rent as well as houses and lots to sell.

He was made state game warden under Gov. Luce in 1887, which position he held until 1891. Later he was instrumental in building a logging railroad from Rapid City to Kalkaska and Stratford, and afterward his Lowell & Hastings branch to Belding.

When the Pere Marquette wanted these branches it is said that William Alden Smith made a neat sum, somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000. He was elected to represent the Fifth Michigan district in congress in 1894, he was reelected in 1896, and has been elected by increased majorities each two years since.

In March, 1906, he bought a controlling interest in the Grand Rapids Herald, in which he had previously owned some stock.

Mr. Smith was born May 12, 1859; was married in 1886 to Maria Osterhout, and is the father of one son, William Alden Smith, Jr.

DANISH SHERLOCK HOLMES



Their coat-of-arms, a chessboard held by two lions, adorns many an old castle and manor in Denmark.

Baron Rosenkrantz, appropriately enough as the bearer of such a name, was born at Elsinore, where the principal scenes in "Hamlet" are laid. He is 39 years old. He studied law after a short term in the army became a magistrate. But his strong feeling of independence made him ill at ease in the service of the state and he left the bench to become a practicing lawyer. His first writings, which appeared in various newspapers, were scathing attacks on the Danish system of administering justice. His excursions in the realms of journalism led him into the pleasanter fields of literature and the drama. In the course of eight years he has produced 16 novels and seven plays.

At the Tsarkoe-Selo station Mr. Meyer entered a gilded state coach drawn by four white horses with liveried outriders, and an escort of the emperor's own Cossacks, and was driven to the palace in military state, the court dignitaries following in other state carriages. He was met at the palace by the Princess Galitzin, grand mistress of the court, and conducted into the presence of the emperor.

Of his books the most notable is "Royal Love," written in 1903, which tells the story of Henry VIII. and ill-fated Anne Boleyn, founded on a historical study of the period and unpublished letters and documents. The baron has just produced a dramatization of it. His experience gained as a magistrate and lawyer, combined with a deep insight into human nature, he has utilized in the production of several detective novels of thrilling interest and the creation of a character which he has dubbed the Scandinavian "Sherlock Holmes." Though a prolific and facile writer, he is a most conscientious and painstaking one. His mother was a Scotch woman, a member of the famous old Clan Mackenzie, and he speaks and writes English perfectly.

LOVED BY MANY CHILDREN



Mrs. Daniel Lothrop under the pen name of Margaret Sidney has endeared herself to thousands of American boys and girls by her naturally executed and fine flavored books for juveniles.

Mrs. Lothrop's maiden name was Harriet Mulford Stone. She was born in New Haven.

It was Mrs. Lothrop who first perceived the assistance which would be derived for the furthering of this elevating spirit of love of country, by the establishing of a society to be composed entirely of juveniles. With her usual energy and industry she contrived and arranged the preliminaries for the establishment of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of which she was the founder and first president.

As a correction for the tendency or the danger of spoiling American children, Mrs. Lothrop once published in a symposium the following suggestions:

"First—The old-fashioned respect for parents and for God should be revived.

"Second—There should be an amendment introduced to the resolution that appears to have been adopted largely, that the Sabbath was made for man to make a worse day out of it than out of the other six.

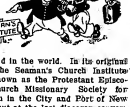
"Third—That ill-doing should be execrated and punished.

"Fourth—That American children should always hear from American citizens expressions of loyalty to their country, which their lives bear out.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

MODERN HOTEL TO BE BUILT FOR SAILORS



WHEN Jack Tar returns to this port after being tossed on the brine, there is always a welcome beacon light gleaming for him. Latchstrings are always on the outside for the mariner because, with his "roll" he is always a mark for the "landlubber." But the sailor is becoming wise, and "God is on the sea as well as the land." In other words the sailors are rapidly becoming imbued with the religious spirit. The battery station of the Seaman's Church Institute is now a mecca for the salts when they arrive in port. The sailors, for whom the institution began its first activities five years ago, hailed at the church for a time, but they found that it was managed on business principles and gradually accepted it. The building near Battery park will soon be supplanted by a great hotel to cost almost $700,000. This will be devoted exclusively to the use of the sailors, and Jack will call it his home. The proposed structure is to tower from Coenties slip and its plan calls for what is considered the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. In its original form the Seaman's Church Institute was known as the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seaman in the City and Port of New York, but at the last diocesan convention the 15-worded title, which was used for 60 years, was discontinued and the present one formally adopted. The situation in New York, so far as the treatment of sailors was concerned, was about as bad as well could be when five years ago the Institute's chaplain, Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield; moved in over a saloon at No. 1 State street. The house was the one in which Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, lived for many years, and where he died. It was kept as a memorial to him, however, and was, all in all, as forlorn a rookery as could be found in the lower town. In the basement was a saloon where frequently the men of the sea were robbed. The beer pumps were taken out by the society and the sailors were provided with a comfortable home



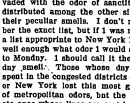
COPPER KING ADDS TO HIS SUPERB ART COLLECTION

WITH the recent purchase of Jules Breton's painting "Harvesting the Poppies," for which he paid $40,000, Senator Wm. A. Clark of Montana has added one more rare work of art to to superb collection which adorns his mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

His is now ranked as the finest private collection in the world, and even rivals some of the government collections abroad. There is a special public interest in it by reason of the fact that the Montana "Copper King" has planned his mansion so that on one day each week the general public will be permitted to view the art treasures with which he has surrounded his young and beautiful wife.

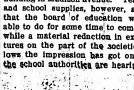
The purchase of "Harvesting the Poppies" marked Senator Clark's formal appearance, by the way, as an art connoisseur who judges and buys his trophies without the aid of artists and critics. The senator, having conceived a love for the fine arts, made a special study of them, both in this country and abroad.

Mrs. Clark is an accomplished musician, and an amateur art collector of note as well, and in her Fifth avenue home she has a fortune in priceless tapestries alone, besides costly paintings and bronzes from every capital of the Old World.



A PHILOSOPHER once said that in a great city, such as New York, each day has a distinctive odor. He began with Sunday, which, according to tradition, if not in fact, was perfumed with the odor of sanctity, and distributed among the other six days their peculiar smells. I don't remember the exact list, but if I was making a list appropriate to New York I know well enough what odor I would ascribe to Monday. I should call it the washday smell. Those whose days are spent in the congested districts of lower New York lost this most grateful of metropolitan odors, but the fortunate ones whose lines are cast in upper Manhattan and the outlying districts can testify that on Monday the fragrance of sun-dried clothes is abroad in the land. Of course, there are thousands of families that wash on other days of the week, but in the residence districts most housewives are so old-fashioned as to cling to Monday as washday, and if the amateur chemist about town will take the time to poke his head out of a back window or peep through the cracks in a wall in any uptown block he will see hundreds of clothes-lines sagging beneath their weight of clean-smelling white duds. So mighty is this odor of cleanliness that it permeates brick walls and floats over roofs, and so perceptibly modifies the stale, musty scents of the street that the passerby cry frequently: "The fates be praised for washday."

MONDAY EASILY TOLD BY IT'S WASH-DAY SMELL.



PRAISEWORTH WORK OF CARING FOR CRIPPLES

THE board of education is slowly taking up the important work of caring for the 10,000 or more crippled children in Greater New York who have hitherto been dependent for instruction upon private charity. The oldest and largest of the schools, founded by the Guild for Crippled Children, is in Montgomery street. Since last September teachers have been provided for this school by the board of education, and similar aid is to be afforded the school established under the same auspices in a large building in Madison avenue. Teachers and school supplies, however, are all that the board of education will be able to do for some time to come, and while a material reduction in expenditures on the part of the societies follows the impression has got out that the school authorities are hearing the entire expense, and as a result the Guild for Cripple Children finds itself hampered by lack of funds. The school is Montgomery street, soon to be moved into a new building in Water street, is to be the largest and oldest of the several controlled by the guild. On Manhattan alone there are 7,000 crippled children of school age, and of these 4,000 live below Fourteenth, and 1,500 are crowded into the lower East Side. This school was founded with two fundamental objects — to give the children an elementary education and to improve their physical condition. Incidentally, the effort is made to render them self-supporting through courses of manual training. Work begun in the Montgomery street school six years ago. Thousands have been benefited there and dozens completely restored to health.

DEATH OF JUROR'S WIFE HALTS TRIAL

JUSTICE ORDERS ADJOURNMENT OF THAW CASE UNTIL NEXT MONDAY MORNING.

Opposing Counsel Consents to Release Men from Confinement During Interval—Judge Requests Them Not to Read or Speak of Case.

New York, Feb. 15.—Owing to the death of the wife of Joseph H. Bolton, one of the jurors, the trial of Harry K. Thaw was Thursday afternoon postponed until next Monday morning. Mrs. Bolton had been ill for several days with double pneumonia. Her husband, Juror No. 11, who had been located by wire in Ohio, arrived here more than three weeks ago, was allowed to visit his home twice Wednesday and again early Thursday. He was accompanied on each occasion by two other jurymen and two court officers.

Mr. Bolton was in his place in the jury box when court convened in the morning, but it was known that his wife's condition was so critical that he might be called away at any moment. The session had been in progress less than 15 minutes with Dr. D. D. Evans, the alienist, continuing his direct testimony, when the summons to the juror came. His home is far up in the Bronx, and when Mr. Bolton got there he found his wife all but dead. She had been kept alive by oxygen until he arrived, but expired within an hour after he reached her bedside.

Other Jurors Released.

It was agreed on motion of District Attorney Jerome, Thaw's attorney consenting, that the other 11 jurors in the case should not be kept under lock and key longer, but should be allowed to return to their homes, pending the resumption of the trial Monday morning. It was 2:16 p. m. when Mr. Jerome made the formal announcement of the death of Juror Bolton's wife and moved for the adjournment until Monday morning. His motion followed a conference between Justice Fitzgerald and opposing counsel.

When the jury filed into court there were two members missing, Juror No. 5, Harry C. Hersey, having remained with Mr. Bolton. Thaw also was brought in to hear the order for adjournment. He seemed somewhat downcast at the turn of affairs, but in common with every one else in the case, declined to felt the deepest sympathy for the juror.

Mr. Jerome, in moving for the adjournment, declared that to keep the other jurymen away from their homes during the delay would be more of a hardship than had been contemplated when the rule of the beginning of the trial was invoked. He said it was with the consent of the defendant's counsel that he asked that they be allowed to return to their home life. Mr. Hartridge formally entered the consent of the defense.

Justice Fitzgerald then addressed the jurors, explaining to them that the rule keeping them together had not been adopted with the idea of casting the slightest reflection upon them in any way.

Asks Jurors Not to Read Papers.

"The action was not taken," he continued, "upon the suggestion or recommendation of either side, but upon the agreement of both sides, and for reasons which appeared to be sufficient and excellent alike to the interests to the defense and the people. It would have been well if the rule could have been adhered to until the end of the trial, but this unfortunate occurrence has prevented it. You will be allowed to return to your homes now, but let me appeal to your honor not to read any newspaper accounts of the case; not to speak to anyone about the case, and not allow anyone

Speak to you. I trust you may not be submitted to any annoyance. Guido yourselves according to the dictates of your honor and your oaths. You will return here Monday morning, at which time I hope we may be able to continue the case."

After the jury left the room District Attorney Jerome announced to the court that the attorneys for both sides had agreed that the testimony of Dr. Deemar of Harrisburg, Pa., and Dr. Bingaman, of Pittsburg, should be taken in the form of depositions, that they might return to their homes. These doctors, it is said, will testify regarding insanity on both sides of the Thaw's family.

RAILROADS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Accused of Violating Law Relating to Shipment of Cattle.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The department of justice, through the United States attorneys in the several states, is about to begin proceedings against a number of railroads for violations of the law relating to the shipment of cattle. This law, which was approved June 29, 1906, provides that cattle shipped in interstate commerce shall not be confined on cars for more than 28 hours consecutively without their being unloaded for food, rest and water, except in cases where a request is previously made, the time may be extended to 36 hours.

In many of these cases it is alleged cattle have been confined to cars without rest, food or water for 50 hours, and in some cases 60 hours, and it is the purpose of the government to insist on the full maximum penalty of $500.

MR. SHONTS ON RAILWAYS

TELLS OF PREDICAMENT WHICH ROADS FIND THEMSELVES IN.

Hostile Legislation and Demands of Labor May Bring Great Crop of Receiverships.

New York, Feb. 16.—The second annual banquet of the Iowa Society of New York was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday night. The society had as its guests Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama canal commission.

Secretary Shaw's address dealt chiefly with American industries.

Chairmen Shonts spoke on the general subject of railroads.

After telling why he doubted the wisdom and fairness of the purpose to limit profits to six per cent. on the capital invested in railways, Mr. Shonts said:

"The attitude of the present national administration on the question of rates has not been to secure their reduction, but to prevent unjust discrimination on them. Railroad rates to the United States are lower than anywhere else in the world, while the service, under normal conditions, is better.

"I do not think that the public is demanding cheaper transportation so much as it is demanding safe, reliable and adequate transportation.

"In the matter of improvements the railroads of the country, almost without exception, have been pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy which has proved costly to themselves and irritating to the public. Costly to themselves because, before improvements necessary to relieve existing conditions have been completed, their capacity has been exceeded by the growth of traffic; irritating to the public because of no time in recent years has the public been able to get free from the delays and annoyances of a continual state of congestion. The result is the railroads are confronted also with a state of public mind extremely hostile. So that the raising of money to provide facilities so urgently needed is, under present conditions, well-nigh impossible, although many of the corporations have sought to do so at the risk of almost imperiling their credit.

"The situation is a grave one. If the various states continue arbitrarily to reduce rates, as some of them are doing, and the various labor organizations continue to press their demands for increased wages and shorter hours, the next unprecedented crop harvested in this country will be a record-breaking crop of receiverships."

EXPRESS COMPANIES ACCUSED.

Investigation Asked of Their Practice of Dealing in Produce.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Representative Kennedy of Nebraska Friday introduced a concurrent resolution, at the instance of the Western Fruit Jobbers' association, in which the latter charges that the American Express company, Adams Express company, United States Express company, Pacific Express company and Wells-Fargo Express company are unlawfully engaged, especially in the west, in the business of produce distribution, as consignment, fruit, vegetables and oysters, thus coming into direct competition with merchants and jobbers engaged in such business. It is charged that the express companies mentioned are thus given opportunities for covering up discriminations and the payment of rebates.

The resolution calls upon the interstate commerce commission to immediately investigate and report to congress, or to the president, when congress is not in session, from time to time as the investigation proceeds, the facts in these charges, and whether the business complained of is sanctioned by the articles of incorporation of the companies or is in violation of the interstate commerce law.

DYNAMITE KILLS WOMAN.

Two Children Fatally Injured — Explosive in Stove to Thaw.

Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Zeller, the wife of John Zeller, of Annville, near here, was instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite at her home Friday night. Two children, Lydia, aged 13 years, and Mery, aged five years, were so badly burned and lacerated that there is little hope of their recovery. The house was wrecked. Zeller placed three sticks of dynamite in the stove to thaw and went to work neglecting to tell his wife that the dynamite was in the oven. What occurred after Zeller's departure will probably never be known, as neither child has regained consciousness.

Nominations in Michigan.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 15.—The following nominations were made at the Republican state convention held here Thursday: For justices of the supreme court—William L. Carpenter, Detroit; Aaron V. McAlvay, Manistee. For regents of the university—Frank B. Leland, Detroit; Junius E. Beal, Ann Arbor. For member of the board of education—W. A. Colton, Escanaba.

County Treasurer Short $63,128.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 15.—The auditing committee investigating the books of the Vanderburgh county treasurer's office Thursday reported a shortage of $63,128.89. It was stated that John F. Walker, the treasurer, began misusing funds shortly after entering on his first term of office. He served for four years. The county is protected by bonding companies.

SKETCH OF HARRY K. THAW.



Sketch of Defendant in Famous Murder Trial Watching the Proceedings.

TWO MORE VICTIMS OF LARCHMONT DIE

SURVIVORS OF THE LONG ISLAND SOUND DISASTER ARE REDUCED TO 17.

Identification of Bodies Progresses Rapidly — Charges of Cowardice Against Captain and Crew Are Denied by the Company's Officials.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 16.—Another name was added to the list of victims of the wreck of the Joy line steamer Larchmont in Block Island sound last Monday night, when Jones Venn, a colored waiter, who was one of those saved, died at the East Side hospital in this city Friday. His death reduced the number of survivors of the 160 persons known to have been on the Larchmont to 17. Samuel L. La Combe of Manchester, N. H., died from the effects of exposure Thursday. The other survivors probably will recover.

The identification of the 76 bodies that have been recovered has so far progressed that at 10:45 o'clock Friday night only eight remained unclaimed at the morgue here.

Crew of Knowlton Released.

The United States authorities at New London have partly finished their investigation of the accident by taking the testimony of the captain and crew of the schooner Harry Knowlton, which rammed the ill-fated steamer and sent her to destruction. These men have been released and are now on their way to their homes. The inspectors have yet to hear Capt. McVey's account of the disaster, and it is expected that officer's deposition, as well as that of his quartermaster, James Stahles, will be obtained, or neither is able to travel to New London.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Potter of Andover, N. Y., were added to the list of missing late Friday afternoon.

A meeting of the officials of the Joy line was held Friday, and et its conclusion the company gave out a statement denying the charges of cowardice made against Capt. McVey and the crew of the Larchmont in reference to their behavior by some of the survivors.

Another Cargo of Death.

Block Island, R. I., Feb. 15.—One more grim harvest of 23 victims of the ill-fated steamer Larchmont, which the Block Island fisherman gathered Wednesday, in nearby waters, was sent to the mainland Thursday. And as the death-laden boat left for Providence, still another body was brought in by the fishing schooner Theresa, making in all 76 bodies that have been recovered here from the disaster off Wetch Hill Monday night.

The body of Harry Eckels, a resident of this island, will be buried here, while that of an unknown negro waiter, which was brought in just before dark Thursday, will probably be sent to the mainland by the steamer Friday.

Miss Golob Accuses Officers.

One survivor, Miss Sadie Golob, of Boston, still remains on the island, where she is being cared for. Thursday afternoon she stated to several of the newspaper men that when she begged either Capt. McVey or Purser Young to take her in their boat, they pushed her back, and the lifeboat left the Larchmont with only six in it, although it would have held 20 more. When the steamer went down, she found herself on a piece of wreckage and remained on it until picked up ten hours later by the crew of the fishing schooner Elsie. Miss Golob said she will probably make a charge against Capt. McVey and the officers of the Larchmont.

Dies After Automobile Accident.

Denver, Feb. 15.—George J. Wendt died in a hospital here Thursday from injuries received in an automobile accident on Tuesday. He was 30 years old and until recently was engaged in the fur business in Chicago.

PLOT TO SLAY THE BLACKS

STARTLING TALE OF BROWNSVILLE BY WILLIAM MAPP.

Says Reservation Corral Boss Told Him of Plan to Massacre the Negro Soldiers.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Startling testimony concerning alleged plans to massacre colored soldiers at Brownsville, Texas, by men from the town firing over the barracks to stampede the soldiers, and challenges to them to come out of the barracks, was given by negro ex-soldiers Friday at the investigation before the senate committees on military affairs. The most sensational story told was that of William Mapp, who was a member of Company C, Twenty-fifth infantry. He was on the stand when the hearing adjourned for the day.

Mepp was asked if he had ever heard any discussion of the shooting which caused him to suspect any persons of complicity. He replied that at breakfast on the morning following the shooting he had heard Wilbert Voschelle, the reservation corral boss, and a white man who had been in charge of the corral prior to the arrival of a battalion of the Twenty-fifth infantry, discussing the case.

According to Mepp's story, Voschelle said:

"Well, it is a good thing it happened as it did. I was out in town last night and the crowd came in front of me—the plan was to catch a lot of you fellows in Allison's saloon and massacre you."

Mapp said that the remark was not addressed to him and that he did not question Voschelle. He said that Allison is the former soldier who had been ordered out of town for refusing to identify the negro soldier trade, the other saloons having barred the members of the negro battalion. Voschelle is now in Washington, having been subpoened as a witness.

Before giving this testimony Mepp said that on the night of the shooting he had been awakened by the firing and had gone to the window of his quarters, and from there he saw several gun flashes and the shots seemed to be directed over the parade ground. A man with a deep voice, he said, shouted: "Come out, you black —" (using the opprobrious epithet and making it applicable to the troops). Mepp said this challenge was repeated several times during the firing, but the call to arms was then sounded and he hurried to get dressed and fall in with his company. He said the shooting and the shouting were outside the wall at the end of Company B barracks. Mapp told of the confusion in quarters and said that he got his gun from the rack that was broken open and was one of the first to fall in.

BOY TRAIN-WRECKERS CONFESS.

Admit Crime in Georgia, Their Object Being Robbery.

Tallapoosa, Ga., Feb. 16.—Four boys, led by Carl Davis, the oldest 12 years, have confessed to attempting to wreck a Southern railway train just east of here Tuesday night. An accommodation train from Atlanta ran into an open switch. The engine was demolished and the engineer and fireman badly bruised, but the passengers escaped. The lock had been broken and the switch left open. The boys said their object was to rob the express car.

Drowned in Turkish Mutiny.

Smyrna, Feb. 16.—A serious mutiny occurred on a Turkish transport while the ship was passing through the canal. It ended by 300 soldiers jumping overboard. Two of them were drowned or shot and killed by loyal marines. The others reached shore and escaped.

Wants Special Tariff Session.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 16.—Assemblyman Miller of La Crosse, a Republican, presented a joint resolution in the legislature Friday memorializing the president to call a special session of congress for immediate revision of the tariff.

VOTE SATURDAY ON IMMIGRATION BILL

DEFEAT OF CONFERENCE AGREEMENT IN SENATE NOT UNLIKELY.

Debate Lasts All Day—Tillman's Remarks Bring Warning from Lodge —Naval Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

Washington, Feb. 16.—An agreement to vote Saturday on the conference report on the immigration bill, which includes the provision intended to settle the California-Japanese question, was reached in the senate Friday as the result of an entire day of discussion on that measure.

The principal speeches were delivered by Senators Dolliver and Tillman in opposition to what they regarded as an effort to prevent the south from getting a desirable class of immigrants. Senator Tillmen's remarks on the Japanese situation brought a warning from Senator Lodge that if continued he should move that the discussion proceed behind closed doors. Interruptions and references were not made afterwards by Senator Tillman.

Senator Gallinger expressed surprise that the conferees should contend that they had not injected "new" matter into the conference report, and Senator Carter said he should vote against the report entirely on that ground, and predicted its defeat.

House Passes Naval Bill.

The naval appropriation bill, carrying in round numbers $95,000,000, passed the house Friday. An effort was made by Mr. Burton of Ohio to reduce the number of battleships authorized in the bill, but it was defeated by a vote of 114 to 140.

The post office appropriation bill was taken up and an agreement was made that general debate should cease at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday.

Filibuster Is Threatened.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The sudden development of a fati-fledged filibuster in the senate when the report with suspicion on other points, Senators Bacon and Tillman first endeavored to have action delayed until Friday when they might study the report. When this was refused the filibuster began. Mr. Bacon held the floor for two and a half hours. Mr. Tillman remarked that he was preparing to make a twenty-four hour speech against the bill. Mr. Bacon objected to being run over as with an automobile.

Mr. Bacon objected that the report changed existing law in respects which, he believed, on hurried examination, would endanger the chances of obtaining even the meager supply from abroad which was available under the immigration law.

A truce was declared until Friday at the suggestion of Senator Spooner, when the report will again come up for consideration.

Knox Defends Reed Smoot.

The session was begun with an extended address by Senator Knox in defense of the right of Reed Smoot to his seat as senator from Utah. Mr. Knox was received from his colleagues congratulations on his speech.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up for consideration. Difficulties arose over a proposed increase in the salary of the chief of the forestry bureau. Senator Heyburn facetiously noted the "towering importance" of the agricultural department in comparison with other departments of the government, and called attention to the $4,500 salary of the assistant secretary, saying it was proposed in the bill to increase that of the chiefs of several bureaus to $5,000.

Mapp the naval appropriation bill occupied the entire time of the house Thursday, and it was almost completed. The single remaining section is that increasing the navel establishment. It was allowed to go over until Friday, when it is expected an effort will be made to reduce the number of battleships provided for in the bill.

Plan to Aid Big Steel Industry.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Japanese school controversy is settled in so far as Secretary Roosevelt, Meyer Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco school board are concerned. An amicable adjustment of the question now rests with congress. If the amendment to the immigration bill, proposed by Secretary Root, excluding foreigners who use their passports to secure admission to the United States "to the detriment of labor conditions in this country" is accepted by the senate and house, and the immigration bill is passed at the session of congress, the San Francisco board of education will rescind its order establishing the oriental schools unless the Japanese government agrees to a proposition for separate schools which will provide equal facilities for the Japanese children.

Four Newspapers Indicted.

Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 15.—The county grand jury has returned indictments against the Cincinnati Enquirer, Louisville Times and Evening Post for printing and circulating in this county the "offensive and indecent" proceedings of the Thaw trial.

MUSCULAR AILMENTS



The Old-Monk-Cure will straighten out a contracted muscle in a jiffy.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Don't play possum with pain, but 'tends strictly to business.

Price 25c and 50c

This End of an Intention.

"When a pretty little gown that is you haves on!" they exclelmed. "So sett and fine. Such delicate, lovely silk. All yeah have to do will be to take the yoke out of it to make itzan evening gown."

"I was it," she said, complocently. "This is the way I happened to buy it: I went into o department store to buy a sturdy, thick, heavy woolen gown for mountain climbing—it was in the fall—and they showed me this, which was marked down for that day, so I bought it. What are you laughing at?"

PROVE EVERY CLAIM

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Specific For Anaemia and a Safe Family Medicine.

When the body becomes run down, either as a result of overwork, worry or a severe illness, an examination of the blood would show it to be weak and watery. This condition is called anaemic, which is the medical term for "bloodless." The common symptoms are breathless gasps, pale gums and cheeks, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, dull eyes and loss of appetite.

Mr. Louis L. Clark, a peltzer, of 19 Lincoln Place, Plainfield, N. J., says: "Lost May I was obliged to sodorgo an operation for appendetis and while the operation in itself was successful, I did not recover my strength and health. I was confined to my bed for over a month and was under the doctor's care. When I was able to get up my legs were so weak and unsteady that I could only walk with a cane with difficulty.

"I was getting no better and could not think of going back to work. I was discouraged, when a neighbor told me that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured her and advised me to try them. I began taking them about the middle of June and soon felt so much better that I kept on and was cured.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have ourof rheumatism, chlorosis, after-effects of the grip and fevers, and, as the health of the nerves depends upon the purity of the blood, they are involovable in neuralgic, nervous debility, sleeplessness, dizziness, even locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpeid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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In the Best Section of the South

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Cantaloupes, Strawberries, Peaches, Apples, Grapes, etc., give handsome returns.

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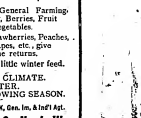
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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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CHEAP LANDS Unexcelled for general farming, stock raising, dairying, fruits, truck; healthful climate, good water, long growing season. Write for free pamphlet. J. T. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 1, Southern Railway Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 9—Interests at Thief River Falls and at Bemidji, both of which have had bills introduced in the legislature for normal schools, have reached a compromise and today had their special bills withdrawn by Senator A. I. Hansen, their author in the senate, and a new bill introduced which contains the terms of the compromise. That is, that a new normal school be established at some point on the Great Northern road between Bemidji and East Grand Forks, to be determined by the state normal board. The bill carries no appropriation but provides that the town getting the institution provide a five acre site for the building.

Senator Albert Schaller of Dakota county, introduced a bill unique in that it makes compulsary the teaching of physiology, hygiene and narcotics in the public schools from the third grade every year up through the high schools. The bill calls for special attention to the study of alcohol and its effects on the human body. Teachers to be granted certificates, must pass examinations on the same as well as the other usual subjects.

The event in the house today was the presentation of what is known in insurance circles as an "anti-compact" bill, that is, to prevent fire insurance companies combining in fixing and maintaining rates through boards of underwriters as in the present custom in the state. The bill is introduced by W. H. Putnam of Red Wing.

As a "follow" bill to the one introduced yesterday calling for a big exposition at the fair grounds in 1909, S. O. Morse of Blayton today introduced a bill to permit county commissioners to make special appropriations for county exhibits at such an exposition.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13—By a vote of 65 to 46 the house today decided in favor of putting it up to the people at the polls, whether or not women shall be allowed the unlimited right to vote. A majority of the committee on elections and privileges and elections bills for a constitutional amendment to permit women to vote, for indefinite postponement, but the minority report recommended the bill for passage. After considerable debate the house voted with the minority of the committee.

The house considered as a special order this afternoon the W. A. Nolan bill for reciprocal demurrage. Its author asked for immediate action on the bill. A number of addresses followed showing many favored the principle expressed in the bill but thought some of its provisions too drastic. A motion by Ambrose Tighe of St. Paul finally prevailed, calling for appointment by the speaker of a special committee of five to redraft the measure and report it back to the house in four legislative days.

J. P. Cummings today introduced a bill aimed at the Standard Oil company. It prohibits any discrimination in prices in different sections of the state. W. H. Putnam introduced a bill to establish a state training school for girls within three miles of the boys school at Red Wing. As there is already a bill pending which says such an institution shall be established at a town not having an institution of the state, the Putnam bill will re-open an old fight which waged in the session of two years ago.

The session of the senate today was unusually uneventful. A bill was introduced by Manly Fasseen creating a college of education at the state university, appropriating $150,000 for a building, and $25,000 for maintenance for two years.

Senator C. F. Calhoun, the senate passed a resolution memorializing congress to appropriate sufficient money for the Minnesota-Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle in 1909.

The Sundberg committee of the senate is holding some interesting sessions investigating railroads. The committee had A. B. Stickney president of the Great Western road, for a witness. He told them no road could ever be constructed with out watering stock.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 14—The Stokes bill, creating a special commission of state officers to have charge of the old and new capitols, was indefinitely postponed by the house today. When the measure came up for consideration John G. Lennon of Minneapolis strongly opposed it, saying from the governor his old-time prerogative of custody of the state house, and declared "a man who votes for such a bill is too small to be a republican or a member of this house." Rackne and Wells spoke in favor of the bill, with an ultimate result the bill was indefinitely postponed by a rousing majority.

S. D. Peterson thinks it will be well to investigate the Minnesota Shippers' association records, is at the bottom of so many legislative investigations of railroad matters. He introduced a resolution to that effect in the house today but it went over on notice of debate given by W. A Nolan. Incidentally it is said the association opposed Mr. Peterson's election.

Representative P. O. Carlton introduced an "anti-capital" bill in the house today. It prohibits entry of judgement in divorce proceedings one year, which is aimed at preventing any remarriage of either party until a year after a divorce is virtually granted. H. O. Bjorge introduced a bill today to establish a Pasour institute in Minnesota, the board of control to expend $10,000 in so doing.

C. L. Case presented a measure to prevent railway employes in Minnesota from working over sixteen consecutive hours.

Lieut. Gov. A. O. Eberhart "roasted" employes of the senate today for being "late to business." He said reports of committees were much delayed thereby; that hereafter all employes must report daily for duty at 9 a. m.

Senator Canfield of Luverne today introduced a general appropriation bill for roads and bridges throughout the state, carrying an appropriation of $200,000. It will be apportioned among counties late in the session. The senate promised but few bills today the only one of importance being a measure by E. E. Smith of Minneapolis providing pensions of not to exceed $40 a month for disabled or retired firemen.

The senate committee on the state fair, recommended for passage, the senate bill of J. M. Hackney for a semi-centennial exposition at the fair grounds and appropriating $1,000,000 therefor.

J. J. Hill appeared before the Kenyon house committee today and explained his plan for more land in northern Minnesota. He said he secured the lands personally and then gave them to the stockholders of the Great Northern road, dollar for dollar of stock held.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 15—There will be no more "combines on state printing" if two measures introduced in the senate by Senator Pauly of Minneapolis today, become laws.

The two bills in question provide for establishment of a state printing plant in the basement of the old capitol. The board of control, in consultation with the state expert printer and state architect, is authorized to spend $10,000 in remodeling the basement as is necessary. The board is then granted $60,000 for the purchase of presses and other equipment. Provision is then made for operation of the plant under the state printing commission with a superintendent in charge who is to receive $2,500 a year.

Two "hurry" resolutions on the subject of two cent railroad fare, were introduced by Senator Moonan but were not acted on. One declared the sentiment of the senate to favor the passage of a 2-cent fare bill on this subject. Senator Geo. P. Wilson thought the resolution premature and said he would not give the railroads bills as well not giving the railroads any opportunity to be heard. He stated in behalf of Senator Moonan then introduced a resolution stating it to be the sentiment of the people of the state a two cent fare bill should be enacted. Senator J. F. Calhoun gave notice of debate on this resolution. The furore on the subject over till the next legislative day.

The "summer girl" found a friend in Senator Sedgwick who introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to adulterate ice cream in any way, to manufacture or sell the article if it is colored or contains less than twelve per cent butter-fat. Senator Manly Fasseen of Minneapolis introduced an amendment to the present hotel inspection law, which provides for a state inspector at $2,000 and an inspector in each congressional district to receive $1,200 each per year. Hotels are to be charged $5 each for inspections.

In the house today, city and country clashed, the latter apparently winning to the tune of 77 to 31. The contest came when the redraft of the Zelch bill came in providing for a plant at the state prison for manufacture of binders rakes, and mowers. City members wanted it referred to the labor committee for a hearing. Country members insisted it should be advanced to the appropriations committee to get its financial aido adjusted and approved.

L. C. Spooner of Willmar even suggested it was the farm machinery trust and not labor, which wanted a further hearing. The bill is now in the hands of the appropriations committee with every prospect of passing when again reported on the floor.

The senate introduced today in the house to prevent corrupt practices at primary elections, to establish an industrial school for girls at Royalton to cost $100,000, to create additional inspectors of mines, to establish an industrial school at New Ulm to cost $100,000, to appropriate $43,000 for a new barn and stock pavilion at the state agricultural school.

Pretty Tough.

"I can't see," muttered Ragged Richard, turning in vain to find a comfortable position in the lumps of coal, "I can't for de life o' me see why day calls dis here car 'de tender.'"

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Not Swamp Lands.

Duluth—Claiming that the so-called swamp lands taken over by the state at the government land opening last fall are not swamp lands, twelve settlers have filed contests against the land in the local land office. About 1,280 acres are involved. The state authorities have been notified and will be given sixty days in which to give notice if they desire a hearing. The land opened last November is located near Beaver Bay, in what is known as township 57, range 8, township 58, range 9, and township 57, range 10. There was a considerable rush at the land office at the time of the opening.

Under the ruling on which the cases are brought up the settler going on the lands previous to the survey shall be allowed to enter those lands in the United States land office, provided he shall do so in good faith and shall have retained his residence there since, subject to the swamp land act. The notice of contest must be accompanied by an affidavit from two witnesses stating that the lands are high and dry, not subject to periodical floods and that it is good agricultural land.

Cruisers probably will be sent out by the state to investigate the land in question and if they report that it is fit for agricultural purposes the cases probably will be allowed to go by default.

Not Legally Dead.

Winona—An old murder mystery is recalled by the action begun in the probate court of this county to declare Charles Farnholz legally dead.

It was in May, 1893, that Mr. Farnholz left his home near Lewiston to visit for a couple of weeks with relatives near Pinnion City. He left word with neighbors to look after his stock until he returned. Two or three months later the neighbors wondered why he had not returned and wrote to his relatives at Pinnion City for information. They replied that they had not seen him and supposed that he was still at his farm. It was then recalled that some time after he had left his farm the nude body of a man, with the face cut off, had been found in a marsh near Pinnion City.

The man evidently had been murdered and every means of his identification removed. The friends and relatives of Farnholz then believed that the murdered man was he and that he had been murdered across the river from Winona for the little money he had on his person. But the murderer was never cleared. As nothing since has been heard of him, his relatives now have made application to the probate court for the appointment of a guardian for his estate so they can have the effect of declaring his father legally dead.

Mad Dog.

Minneapolis—A mad dog supposedly mad, that was shot at the corner of Ninth avenue and Fifth street south by Patrolman J. F. McDonald, is the only dog ever chased by an automobile.

This particular canine started operations at the corner of Third street and Nicollet avenue. It bit one or two several pedestrians and finally succeeded in biting a couple of women. The crowds on the streets at the time became panic stricken and Patrolman McDonald was summoned to kill the animal. He fired once and the bullet barely grazed the brute's head.

Suffering from the shock the dog tore down Nicollet avenue as fast as he could. The patrolman was quickly distanced. Seeing an automobile passing the officer asked the driver for a ride, and soon was speeding after the dog. Down Fifth street south the animal ran, with the automobile in pursuit in full pursuit, but it was not until ninth avenue was reached that the officer caught up. Patrolman McDonald jumped out at that place and with a single shot killed the fugitive.

Nearly Ready.

Washington—The navy department is informed by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company that the battleship class 16,000-ton battleship Minnesota is complete excepting a matter or ordnance equipment, and will be delivered to the government at the Norfolk navy yard on the 27th inst.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., has arranged to deliver the battleship Vermont, a sister ship to the Minnesota, to the navy department at the navy yard, Boston, Monday next. The Vermont has been lacking certain ordnance equipment. Her first commander will be Capt. W. P. Potter, at present chief of the bureau of navigation, navy department.

News Notes.

St. Paul—It is proposed to spend $1,000,000 on the state's semi-centennial exposition next year.

Mankato—Mrs. Harry Footner was badly burned while shaking down the ashes in a coal stove. The coffee pot on the stove overturned. The hot contents running over her head and shoulders.

Duluth—W. E. Le Clair, a brakeman in the employ of the Northern Pacific, was killed at Superior. He was switching on an air coupling and was thrown under the wheels and crushed. Le Clair was 24 years old and unmarried. He was a Duluth man.

Rochester—Four Rochester men have gone to Decorah, Iowa, in order to save a prisoner from a possible state's prison sentence. The Rochester men know nothing of the crime of which he is charged, in fact do not even know what the charge is, but they know that they have information which will absolutely clear him.

St. Paul—Andrew Jackson, 19 years old, was run down by a switch engine in the Omaha railway yards at Payne avenue and his right foot was severed. He was taken to St. Luke's hospital in the police ambulance, and last evening his leg was amputated six inches below the knee.

Blackduck—While cutting cordwood in the forest near here Edward Oakes was struck by a falling tree and his life was crushed out. He was about thirty years old and came to this country from Ireland a year ago.

St. Paul—The city saves $12,466.92 by doing a water board job itself instead of letting it by contract, it is

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller is seriously ill at New York.

William A. Howett, a well-known lawyer, died at Litchfield, Ill.

Bucharis has broken out among the students at Cornell university.

Judge Grimm at Jefferson, Wis., upheld the Wisconsin oleomargarine law.

Fire destroyed a flour mill and elevator at Bloomer, Wis., the loss being $60,000.

Representatives of the Kansas City Star were barred from the Kansas senate chamber.

Alexis Alladin, Russian peasant leader, says a million peasants are starving in Russia.

An outbreak of scarlet fever has closed Amherst college, Massachusetts, until March 1.

Princess Christina Ruspoli Bonaparte, widow of Prince Charles Bonaparte, died in Rome.

Miss Nora Bergott committed suicide in Indianapolis by leaping from a sixth-story window.

Capt. Jack Coleman, a well known Mississippi river pilot, died at Memphis, Tenn., aged 47 years.

Dr. Beachom of Mangum, Okla., killed Charles Thomas, who eloped with Mrs. Beachom a year ago.

Three miners were fatally hurt and ten others injured by an explosion of dast in a shaft at Chandler, Ind.

The post office safe at Northwood, Ia., was blown open and robbed, but tha robber was shot and captured.

The Eau Claire Hck and Lumber company's plant at Eau Claire, Wis., burned. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $15,000.

The safe of the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad ticket office in Lake City, Fla., was blown and $300 taken.

Miss Flora Steipel, cashier of a Philadelphia department store, was arrested on a charge of embezzling $25,000.

The motor works of the Daimler Manufacturing company at Long Island City, were burned. The loss is $400,000.

Charges of cruelty in the Cleveland (O.) almshouse for the insane were partly sustained by the report of the trustees.

The Pennsylvania legislature passed unanimously the two-cent a mile fare bill, at the same time kissing President Diaz.

When, Moses Hill, colored, was hanged for murder at Farmville, Va., the rope broke twice and the man died on the ground.

E. S. Ellsworth, promoter and builder of the Iowa Falls & Northern Short Line railroad from Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, is dead.

A Swiss workman named Gustave Lemke, forty years old and unmarried, has won the $200,000 prize at the Milan exposition lottery.

Mrs. Catherine Bridgeville, Del., a mother and child at Potentoc, Miss., and an infant at Mount Vernon, Ill., were burned to death.

Two drastic bills to restrict the freedom of the press as regards the Mexican situation have been aired in the Washington legislature.

Col. James Findley Harrison, a grandson of President William Henry Harrison, died at Rome in Rooks City, Kan., of old age, aged 82 years.

Temperance advocates, 1,000 strong, marched through the streets of Washington in support of a bill to abolish the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia.

In the arrest of a man giving the name of H. J. Attison the police say they have captured Harry Edward Boshow, charged with having five wives and with swindling women.

A freak tornado passed and crashed into a switch engine at Oklahoma City, O. T., and the engineer and fireman were severely hurt. Two other passengers were cut and bruised.

Dr. Franz von Rottenburg, curator of the University of Bonn, Germany, is dead. He was chief of the imperial chancellery and confidential adviser to Prince Bismarck for nearly ten years.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$5 10	@ 7 00
Hogs, State	6 00	@ 6 50
Sheep	5 00	@ 6 00
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 10	@ 4 35
Fancy	3 90	@ 4 00
WHEAT—May	84½	@ 85
July	84½	@ 85
CORN—May	57½	@ 57¾
No. 2 Western	69¾	@ 70
OATS—May	51½	@ 51¾
White	53	@ 53½
CHEESE	12½	@ 13¾

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 00	@ 7 00
Common to Good Steers	4 75	@ 6 00
Stockings, Used to Chicago	3 25	@ 4 75
Bulls, Common to Good	2 25	@ 4 00
Cows	2 50	@ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy Mixed	5 60	@ 5 70
Heavy Packers	5 60	@ 5 70
Light Packers	5 60	@ 5 70
BUTTER—Creamery	29	@ 31½
Dairies	25	@ 27½
LIVE POULTRY	10½	@ 11
EGGS	22	@ 23
POTATOES (bu.)	34	@ 40
WHEAT—May	78¾	@ 79
July	79⅝	@ 79⅝
Sept.	79⅛	@ 79⅛
OATS—May	46⅝	@ 46⅝
Rye, May	62½	@ 62½

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 North	$ 83	@ 84
May	78¾	@ 78¾
No. 2 Spring	81	@ 81½
Oats, Standard	47½	@ 47½
No. 3 White	46	@ 46¼

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat	$ 77½	@ 77½
July	77½	@ 78
Corn, May	57½	@ 57½
Oats, No. 2 White	41	@ 41¼

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$3 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Stockers	2 25	@ 3 25
HOGS—Packers	5 55	@ 5 60
SHEEP	4 85	@ 5 15½

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ 7 00
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@ 4 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy	5 50	@ 5 60
SHEEP—Muttons	4 50	@ 5 00

To Make the Arms Beautiful



"There ought to be a Pretty Arm club," said a girl with elbow sleeves. "The arm is usually very well developed between the shoulder and the elbow, but it is the part between the elbow and the wrist that is out of shape. The forearm is thin, bony, blue and weak.

"To develop this part below the elbow there are three exercises. Open and close the hands rapidly. The hands should be limber and flexible and they should swing easily from the wrist. The second exercise is the wrist exercise. The arms should be lifted at the sides as a bird lifts its wings and the wrists should be flapped back and forth. That is the only way to express it—just flapped! Try it and see how easily they will work after a few minutes. The third arm exercise is a wavy one. The arms are lifted but the hands are dropped at the wrists. The arms are swayed and the hands are drawn gently from the elbow. The forefinger is the aggressive finger and the little finger is the ornamental one. They can both be used to balance the hand prettily. But the two middle fingers of the second and third, as they are called, are the fingers that dominate the hand.

"Bernhardt, on the other hand, curls the third finger. She holds the other fingers quite straight and flexible. But the third finger, which is the finger of love, is well curled into the palm of the hand. This is the approved French style. Bernhardt's arms are well wrapped with bracelets and, if there are defects of form or color, she does not allow them to show.

"And remember that with a good arm you can defy your friends and enemies alike. It is worth as much as a good face."

FOR A PLEASANT PARTY.

Suggestions for Afternoon and Evening Entertainments.

Hint for a Literary Club.

A correspondent asks for suggestions as to how a literary club of 20 young women may spend an afternoon in some up-to-date manner, yet the affair to be entirely informal.

Why not have a "Peter Pan" party? Decorate the rooms with greens, potted plants and gray moss if obtainable—that will make the forest. Call it "Never-Neverland;" then read parts from Barrie's "Little White Bird," on which the inimitable play of "Peter Pan" is founded.

For refreshments serve cider and gingerbread made in the form of Pan, and this n most delightful afternoon.

Many of the late magazines have had charming sketches of Maude Adams, which you can find and read in connection with "Peter Pan," as she created the character.

A Bag Party.

With the advent of Lent, society is supposed to take n much-needed rest, but in reality the hostess does just about as much entertaining. The nature of the functions change from large affairs to "small and earlies."

There are numerable sewing circles, which are usually prefaced by a simple luncheon or followed by light refreshments.

Here is a suggestion for a sewing circle, and an afternoon could be spent most pleasantly at a "bag party."

Ask each guest to bring enough pretty cretonne or nrt ticking to make a bag as long as long by 12 inches wide when finished.

In each bag put a sharpened pencil, a pad of paper, half a dozen envelopes stamped, six potato, a half dozen plain, laundered handkerchiefs, and a bottle of cologne. Give these bags to the matrons of hospitals to be distributed to patients who are unable to provide such comforts.

A patient in a ward passes many a lonely hour, and these bags will afford much solid comfort.

Making a "comfort" powder box is another scheme which will afford fascinating work for a "Lenten" circle. Get the regulation powder boxes and white squares of paper at a drug store. Then write a number of pretty, helpful quotations on these white slips, fold like powders and fill the boxes. On the outside mark; "Take one at breakfast time." This idea will be greatly appreciated by "shut ins" and by the occupants of the various "homes" and institutions.

Do You Know These Misses?

Invitations like the following dutifered into a number of houses last week: "The Misses George and Minnie Black will be pleased to have you meet 16 young "misses" at the residence of Mrs. George on February the 16th, at half after eight."

Here is the list of "Misses" the merry company found:

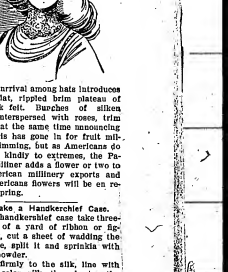
1. What misses the following dutifered into a number of houses last week: "The Misses George and Minnie Black will be pleased to have you meet 16 young "misses" at the residence of Mrs. George on February the 16th, at half after eight."

Here is the list of "Misses" the merry company found:

1. What misses the following outfitters?—Miss-fits.
2. What misses understands her opportunities?—Miss-appreciate.
3. What miss is not always honest?—Mis-appropriate.
4. What miss is provoking and a blunderer?—Mis-take.
5. What miss can destroy the peace of home, school and nation?—Mis-rule.
6. What miss may be responsible for grave errors?—Mis-doing.
7. What miss wastes time and money?—Mis-spend.
8. What miss causes her mother sorrow?—Mis-conduct.
9. What miss misses the most?—Miss-ing.
10. What miss proves an uncertain correspondent?—Mis-direct.
11. What miss should the traveler shun?—Mis-guide.
12. What miss is unhappy?—Mis-fortune.
13. What miss is distinguished as uncivil and ill-bred?—Mis-behava.
14. What miss gives unreliable information?—Mis-leads.
15. What miss meets with ill luck and delay?—Mis-adventura.
16. What miss is untruthful?—Mis-represent.

MADAME MERRI.

HAT ORNAMENTATION.



A late arrival among hats introduces n low, flat, rippled brim plateau of dark silk felt. Bunches of silken grapes are suspended with roses, trim the hat, at the same time announcing that Paris has gone in for fruit millinery trimming, but as Americans do not take kindly to extremes, the Parisian milliner adds a flower or two to her American millinery exports and tells Americans flowers will be an regel for spring.

To Make a Handkerchief Case.

For a handkerchief case take threequarters of a yard of ribbon or ruched silk, cut a sheet of wadding the same size, split it and sprinkle with hatchet powder.

Baste firmly to the silk, line with a plain color silk, then baste the edges together and featherstitch on the plain side.

Turn back a quarter of a yard for the pocket and tie with bows. This is easily made.

---

is Cremated in Jail

Virginia, Minn.—A Syrian or Arabian peddler, unknown was burned to death in the village jail at McKinley. The man had been disorderly about the railroad depot, and the agent turned him over to the police who locked him in the city jail. During the night the building took fire and was consumed, and the next morning the man's headless and charred trunk was found in the ruins.

St. Paul—Prof. F. M. Hodgman has taken charge at the Macalester college.

Going Insane Over Dead.

Duluth, Minn.—Daniel Aho, aged twenty years, the youth who shot and killed his mother at Tivoli, Minn., on Sunday, Feb. 3, while intoxicated is believed to be going insane in consequence of his grief over his dead. Aho's lamentations are pitiful to witness. He says that he does not care what the authorities do with him, as he could never be happy again. Aho had been drinking more than was good for him the day of the tragedy, and became involved in a quarrel with another young man near the Aho residence.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Is Dunn to again be in the race? Says an exchange. We don't know, but do know he was not in the race the last time he ran for governor.

St. Paul wants the state to guarantee the interest, and probably afterwards pay the principal, on several millions to improve the appearance of that city. It also nuites with Minneapolis in asking the legislature for a million to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Minnesota's admittance to the union. Aren't we country rubes an easy bunch?—St. Hilaire Spectator.

The Railroads have a strong lobby at St. Paul fighting the reduction of railroad fare to 2 cents a mile, but the people are also wide awake to the situation, and they will either ride for 2 cents a mile, or there will be an entire new set of representatives two years hence. Excuses and attempts to lay it onto the other fellow won't go. Its either 'get there", or get out of there.

We have read representative Sugstad, (of Polk county) bill to amend the primary election law, to include all state officers and United States Senators, and to have the election held on the first Tuesday, after the first Monday in June, and we most heartily indorse it. In fact it comes the nearest to giving the farmers of this state an opportunity to take part in choosing their officers of any law that has been proposed. It would not be at all surprising if the bill meets with strong opposition from the City politicians, who are of the opinion that about all a farmer is good for is to pay taxes, and to vote the ticket in November that they nominate for him in September, while he is busy harvesting and threshing his crop.

Steenerson Moved.

When the Presidents order of January 25th, holding up final proofs on all homestead lands was issued, it struck the north west like a thunder clap, as it meut ruin to the improvement of this part of the Country.

Against did the Ninth District of Minnesota discover that they had a representantive in congress that was looking after their in trest and had the ability to do the work. Congressman Steenerson see the necessity of making a more to get this order rescinded or modified at once, and he promptly took the matter up with president Roosevelt and on Feb. 12th the U.S. Land office at Crookston received the follow ing message,

Washington, D C, Feb. 12. 1907

Register and Receiver, Land Office, Crookston, Minn.

Pursuance to conference with President, executive order of January 25th, was to day modified by, excluding therfrom five year homestead proof and proofs on ceded Indian Lands.

H. STEENERSON.

This places the making of final proof the same as it was before so far as this land is concerned and we as one homesteader extend our thanks to Mr. Steenerson for his successful efforts in again placing the people, who bought their land of the government, in a position to get title to it.

ORDER IS MODIFIED.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Crookston Minn. Feb. 14th, 1907.

To the Press and to all Citizens of the Crookston Minnesota, Land District authorized by Law to take Final, or Commuted Homestead Proofs.

Notice is hereby given that on February 12. 1907. the President modified and made clearer his order of January 25, 1907, so that now, in accordance with the modified order of February 12, 1907, all final five year homestead proofs and all commuted home stead proofs on ceded Indian lands where annual payments are required to be made for the lands, may be taken and accepted and receipts issued in the same manner as prior to the order of January 25, 1907, that is, all final five year proofs on either public or ceded Indian lands may be taken the same as they were before January 25th, and also all commuted proofs on ceded Indian Lands where $1.25 an acre or more has to be paid may be accepted as before said order of January 25th, 1907, but all commuted proofs on public lands and Iree Chippewa Lands must beckon subject to the provisions of said order of January 25th This means that no final receipt nor patent shall issue on commuted proofs made for free lands until an investigation and report has been made by a Special Agent, and all other proofs will be taken as prior to January 25th. This order of February 12 h supercedes the order of January 25th,

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

FOR SALE CHEAP

Complete 2nd hand threshing outfit. Huber 18hp traction engine in good shape. Gaar Scott separator, 36 inch, blower, self feeder. Rouse all in good shape Combi coal and water tank, belts, tools, etc, go with it. Rig has been run three falls. Rig is at Fosston, Minn., and is worth $1400.00. Our price, if taken at once, $750. For further information inquire at Brager Bros. at Thief River Falls Minn.

A "Ringara" Jug.

A beer jug in a belfry is happily somewhat of a rarity in these days. At the beginning of the last century, however, people were not so particular. The ringers at Beeches, in Surrey, hold six gallons, a sufficiency to sustain the most weary ringers, though the weight of the bells did exceed six tons. The vessel is made of red earthenware and has three handles, one of which is concealed by the neck. It bears the following inscription in quaint spelling:

"When I am filld with liquer strong
Each Man drink soon and than ding dong.
Think not too much.Up Cloud your Knobs
Least you forget to make the Bobbs.

A gift of John Pattmen Beeches." On the reverse side is the maker's name, "Samuel Stringfellow, Potter."—London Strand.

The Scallop.

The scallop can anchor itself as well as any ship. It never fails to drop its anchor on the approach of rough weather. The scallop, lying in its bed of shoal water, foresees a storm in true sailor fashion and at once puts out a tough and elastic little cable from a point near its hinge. This cable is fastens firmly to the nearest rock. It is then secure in the wiest weather. He who wades through scallop hauntd shoals as a storm approaches may see this tiny craft mooring themselves on all sides with silent bustle.

Men-of-war on Paper.

Each man-of-war is built upon paper before a single plate of steel is forged. Not only are the length and breadth of a ship decided upon, but the naval constructor can tell to an inch how much water she will displace when her armor and guns are mounted upon her, how many times her propellers will revolve in a minute with a given pressure of steam and how many tons of coal an hour must be consumed to attain a certain rate of speed.—London Graphic.

His Giveny Life.

"What," asked the sweet girl, "was the happiest moment of your life?"

"The happiest moment of my life," answered the old bachelor, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me eleven dollars in exchange."

Inquiry as to a Holdup.

She (sternly)—Why were you so late last night? He (apologetically)—I was held up on my way home. She (still sternly)—Were you held up? Then you shall be punished severely.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM, Will break up your cold and will stop your cough

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros. Rhode Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Avenue Knoblaul Knoblaul "
Georges Kronschnabl Gully, "
Bystead & Mello, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn
E. K. Moen, Greistrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olof Berstand, " "
Martie Ejlen, Winsor Minn
Jons B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 25th 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN T. PETERSON, of Brunkeberg Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 822 made November 7th, 1904 for the N. E. ¼ Section 26 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Bowring U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on March 9th 1907

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Edward Tveraa, John Markuson, Lars Rumsteadand, Lars Gunde, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Jan. 18th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN QUINAN, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 852 made November 14, 1904 for the S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 45 W and that said proof will be made before L.G. Bowring U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Gordon Douglas, Alfred Rice, Charles Shearer, Chauncy Douglas, all of Thief River Falls Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 1. 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. January 24th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim viz: that said proof will on made before L. G. Bowring U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907 viz:

Albert Trnka,

H. E. No. 1060 for the Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 5 Tp. 152 N. R. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Hinfman, Tony First, Albert Trnka Edmund Hunby, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

Luck and Reputations.

"Nobody gifted with a sense of humor can fail to be diverted by the Puck-like manner in which luck makes and unmakes reputations for capability," says Will Payne in Everybody's. "Years ago a celebrated man Jennings was an extensive owner of downtown real estate in Chicago. He was the first, I believe, to develop on a large scale the modern system of the ninety-nine year lease, whereby the owner insures to himself and his heirs for a century an absolutely fixed rental, free and clear of all charges. After Mr. Jennings had leased a lot of his lands for ninety-nine years a depression came on. Other people's incomes were curtailed, but his was stable. 'What foresight and the town. 'What sagacity!' 'What superb business judgment!' Mr. Jennings' views on the business situation and outlook were eagerly sought. The depression passed. Realty prices advanced immensely. The Jennings lots would have been leased at twice the rental named in the old indenture. The town shook its head sympathetically over poor Mr. Jennings' deplorable shortsightedness."

If thou love learning thou shalt be learned.—Socrates.

Twice Two.

"Do you really believe two heads are better than one?"

"Give it up, but I know we wouldn't amount to much without foreheads."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Bowring with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc., within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. F. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 18, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Jan. 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, HERMAN SWANKE, of Goodrich Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 759 made October 24th, 1904, for the S. E. ¼ Section 30, Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Bowring, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on March 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Quigan, Joseph B. Wesslein, of Goodrich Minn, Harry Woodson, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Bitge, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Feb. 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 16th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim viz: that said proof will on made before L. G. Bowring U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 27th, 1907 viz:

Edd T. Kivle,

H. E. No. 1269 Red Lake Series for the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ and N. W. ¼ Sec. 7 Tp. 154 N. R. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz;

Andrew Hanson, Torkel Hanson, Jacob E. Lee, of Aanstad, Minn. Gustav N. Olson, of Espelen, Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

The Adder.

A full grown adder may measure two feet in length, about six inches around the thickest part of its body. Its movements are sluggish, and of course the idea that it is capable of transferring its head from one extremity to the other every few months is due to mere superstition. The fact is that the tail of this snake does not terminate in a point, as with ophidians generally, but is stumpy and resembles the head so much that it is difficult for an observer situated at a distance of a few yards to distinguish the one from the other; hence the story of its being two headed, the fallacy of which no intelligent observer could fail to detect.—Pioneer.

Courtesy.

The parvenu stood it till he could stand it no longer.

"James," he cried out piteously, "tell me the worst! You find my table manners execrable!"

But his new butler, bewing first with stately ecudescension, only replied:

"As a matter of professional courtesy sir! cannot beintertain, much less bexpress, hany hopinion which might seem in hanyway to reflect on my predecessor 'ere."

And he bowed again and was silent.—Punch.

The Wings of Time.

Methuselah was walking in his garden.

"My goodness," he exclaimed suddenly, "there's another flower on that century plant! Why, it seems but yesterday I saw the first chicken peep from it."

He walked slowly toward an oak tree 200 years old which he had tenderly reared from an acorn.

"Ah, me," he mused, "how time flies!"—Harper's Weekly.

The Larger Class.

"Of course," said the waiter after knowledge, "we seldom hear 'thee' and 'thou' nowadays. They're used mostly by poets, aren't they?"

"No," replied the editor, "they're used mostly by people who think they're poets."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Prudence.

Dentist—I've filled all your teeth that have cavities, sir. Mahoney—Well, thin, fill th' rist av thim too. Thin whin th' cavities comes they'll be already filled, b'gobs!—Puck.

Don't judge a man by his failures in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.—Ardesphia Herald.

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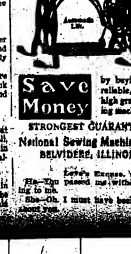
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A Good Road to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "Commerce?"

Tommy—A traveling circus.

Teacher—Commerce? How could it mean that?

Tommy—Because all the animals travel.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

C.L. Clark and James Colman are getting out the school house wood this week.

A communication from Deer Park was laid over this week, that will be published next week

If you want to buy a threshing machine, read for sale cheap.

There will be a wedding down in Deer Park tomorrow, and a big ball at the Radney hall at night.

We have a stack of hay put up a year ago last: Summer that we will sell cheap, to anyone that is short of hay.

A. Eve, has been improving the pleasant weather this week getting his hay home from the meadows.

While we have had a very stormy cold winter, there has been very little actual suffering in this part of Minnesota, for if we do have to grub up our farmes we have plenty of wood to burn.

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of onrgoods and tack up signs. Salary $85.00 per month; $3.00 per day for expenses. RANDERS CO., Department P, 46 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

Henry Arndt returned home from the lumber woods on Sunday last, by way of Thief River Falls. He says the mild weather of last week was causing quite a number of the oxmen to break up.

During the thaw last Saturday it uncovered a piece of ground about five feet square on a beaver dam in Walt McAndrews pasture, and it looked so good that we scraped and took a second look as it was the first bare ground that we have seen for over three months.

Many of the old friends of F. C. Pase, at McIntosh will regret to learn that he was instantly killed in a railroad accident in New York last week. Mr. Pase was cashier of the Citizens bank at McIntosh. for a number of years and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

A very pleasent time was enjoyed by all who attended the social at the school house on Saturday evening last. The roads are in such bad condition that the attendance was not as large as was expected but all those that did come had a good time. The music, consisting of four pieces was furnished by the Lillo string band and gave the best of satisfaction. The profit from the intertainment is to be turned into the school library fund.

McIntosh is to vote on the license question this spring, with a good strong probability that it will be voted in. It is a difficult matter for as small a Village as McIntosh to try to reform all the people that drink intoxicating liquors, and even time they try it by voting on license, they drive the business from their Village to Fosston.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, write us that the want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees and rnobery stock. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community, who has some spare time to take order to write them for priculares immediately. Mention this paper when writing.

We extend our thanks for subscription paid this week, to Si. Feiles, of Goby, Herman Johnson, of Clga, Halvor Kamrud, of Lindsay, D. Kolstrand and August J. Wentzel of High Landing.

"Go thow and do likewise."

Instructing The Wrong Man.

Some of our Ninth District representatives are putting in a good deal of their time introducing memorials to congress. We think the people of this district had better get up a petition to congressman Steenerson to stop over a day in St. Paul, on his return from Washington, and instruct you fellows, to return that railroad "pass" and pass that 2 cent mileage bill.

From Deer Park,

Geo. Singer and Chas O. Swanson. transacted business in Garnes and Lambert township last week.

Miss Ellen Swanson of Gelt, is visiting with Mrs. W. A. Swanson for a few days.

Sam B. Swanson, is very busy now days baking bread and doing other household duties in his shanty on the claim,

Rev. Bransdal, of High Landing township, will hold religous services at W. A. Swanson,s place on Wednesday Feb. 27th. at 1.30. p.m. the afternoon. All, are condially invited to come.

Who said the farmers could not stay in town? Though others have failed, is no reason why the "plow boys" and the "dairy maids" can't make things spin if they take a notion to do so. so there you are.

We have a fellow in our town that the assessor missed two years ago this spring and he hasn't got over smiling yet. What a difference there is in people,

There was reported 13 births and 4 deaths on January 1st. This includes all from time of organization up to Jan. 1st. Considering the number of bachelors, we are doing fairly well in Deer Park

On account of the cold weather, our school attendence is not very large.

Pay up your subscription, and keep your name good.

Shadow Etiquette.

"I salsted the Kaffir chief respectfully and hearty," said the sailor. "Can you imagine my surprise when he give me a kick?

"'Get off my shadder,' he says.

"'Get off my shadder.'

"I was standing, by crimus, on his shadder, the shadder of his stomach. I skipped from there to the face. He groaned. When I got on to sunlit ground he was up to par.

"'Didn't you never have no bringin' up? Look at you now, laugheain' out your shadow keepers mine. Crench, consarn you, or I'll warm your hide with this here club.'

The sailor gave a loud laugh and emptied his glass of milk.

"Them Kaffirs," he said, "regards their shadders as part of themselves. A polite Kaffir would no more walk on another's shadder than a polite American would hit a lady. They have a regular shadder etiquette. You mustn't on no account let your shadder be longer than a superior's. You must crouch to make it smaller, and that there crouch for the purpose of diminishin' the shadder is thought by the Spencerian philosophers—I don't say I think so, mind—to be the origin of the bow."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Much Law, Poor Case.

Among lawyers there is a saying that in the trial of a case an attorney of little or no facts must be heavy on law. The other day an attorney was preparing to leave his office in one of the big office buildings to go to the courthouse to try a case. From the shelves of his library he had taken many large law books containing decisions and opinions of higher courts. At intervals a boy went in and out of the door, and each time he bore in his arms a stack of the books, which he carried to an express wagon that stood in the street below. The attorney was to use the books in the courtroom. Another lawyer, who is of southern birth and who always addresses his friends with some army title, watched the boy as he went in and out carrying the law books. Then he dug his hands deep into his trousers pockets and said to the lawyer:

"Well, Ah'll swash, kunnel, you must have an easy at all."—Kansas City Times.

J. J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb.23, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, Feb. 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge H. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on April 5th, 1907, viz:

Magnus Lyndbakken.

H. S. No. 999 Red Lake Series, for the N. E. 1/4 sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 49 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ingvald Hoiseng, John Gilles, Hans Hoiseng, Andrew Hansen, all of Thief River Falls, Minn.

Frank A. Zavoral, of Thief River Falls, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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Frank A. Zavoral

H. S. No. 1007 Red Lake Series for the S.W. 1/4 sec. 24 Tp. 153 N. R. 49 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Hansen, John Pfiler, of Ripplebrook Minn. Joseph Vortisey, John Trondu, of Erskine.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Woes of a Drummer.

"I'm just a little discouraged with my work," said the tall New York boy who has started out on the road. "I was making my second trip west when I met an old drummer who has been on the road for more than thirty years. He sat with grip between his knees and talked to me.

"'Chuck it, my boy,' he said. 'If there is anything else in the world you can do, do it. Look at my gray hairs. I don't know what it is to have a home. For thirty years I have seen my wife about once in five weeks. I know that I've a wife and children in a flat in New York, but that's all I do know about them. The children have grown up and married, but I have not had time to attend their weddings. My wife has grown gray, too, but I have had the best of it. She has had a home and the children. If there is anything else in the world you can do, my boy,' he repeated, 'quit drumming, and do it.'"

Curious Blunders.

Some remarkable mistakes in memorials have totally escaped notice until it was too late to rectify them. The figure on the boots of Cromwell's statue at Westminster abbey, London, are the most interesting feature of the monument, although they generally get no attention at all from sightseers. They are worn upside down. In a painted window on the staircase which leads from the floor of Westminster palace to the committee rooms an inscription on a sword wielded by the "Black Prince" has the world "Prince of Wales." Again, in the fresco depicting the embarkation of the pilgrim fathers in the corridor leading from the outer lobby at St. Stephen's to the house of lords the Mayflower is shown to be hoisting the union jack, a flag which did not come into existence until 256 years after the days of this historic Mayflower.

The Difference.

Freddie—What's the difference between being sick and an invalid? Cobwigger—An invalid, my boy, is one who makes those around him sick.—Harper's Bazar.

THE DETECTIVE STORY

Origin and Growth of the Clever Amateur Sleuth.

VOLTAIRE WAS HIS CREATOR.

The Great French Writer Introduced Him to the World of Fiction—The Genius of Poe and Gaboriau and Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes.

Most persons who read detective stories, and most literary critics, believe that this very popular form of fiction was invented by Edgar Allan Poe. They point to his story of "The Purloined Letter" as being the first of its kind—the first in which is introduced the man of keen mind, of close reasoning and of constructive imagination, who is able to piece together certain facts that are known and then by brilliant deduction to pass from them to other facts which are not known, but the truth of which he is able to establish beyond a doubt.

Poe himself had a mind precisely of this character—the mind of a mathematician, subtle, logical and capable of searching analysis. He once gave a remarkable illustration of what he could do as an investigator of mysterious crime. A young shopgirl named Mary Rogers was found murdered under circumstances which excited great public interest in New York. The police were completely baffled, though they advanced a theory which was plausible in part. Poe, taking the facts that were admitted, wove them into a story, the scene of which he laid in Paris and which he called "The Mystery of Marie Roget." Then from what was known he passed by deductive reasoning to what was quite unknown and worked out a solution to the puzzle which no professional detective had been able to explain. Years afterward the confession of a dying man afforded proof that Poe was right and that he had reconstructed accurately the whole series of events which led to the death of Mary Rogers.

This remarkable achievement fixed in the public mind the notion that the art of logic blended with imagination was original with Poe. As a matter of fact, it is almost certain that Poe, who was deeply versed in French literature, got the suggestion of the method from reading certain passages in the oriental tale called "Zadig," by Voltaire, in this book a young man is questioned as to whether he had seen a stray dog and horse that might have passed him on his journey. In reply he describes very accurately the peculiarities of both, though he had not seen them. He had deduced his knowledge from observing certain indications along the way—the nature of the footprints and many other signs which the ordinary person would either not have noticed or would have been too dull to understand. Here is really the germ of the complicated method which he so brilliantly elaborated in the story of "The Purloined Letter," where we find exhibited the striking contrast between the working of a usual mind and the achievements of a mind of exceptional power and training.

Poe's central figure, the amateur detective, was afterward caught up and elaborated with great effect by several French writers, of whom the elder was Emile Gaboriau. Gaboriau gave the world the character of M. Lecoq in the remarkable novel of that name. Lecoq is a professional detective, but appears in that book as a novice, inexperienced, but full of intelligence and enthusiasm and obliged to work out his clews against the secret opposition of his official chief, Gevrot, who is jealous of the young detective. In the background are the interesting figures of the real amateur detective, old Father Tire-au-Clair ("Bring-to-light"), a retired magistrate, and his student son from sheer love of the intellectual puzzle which it affords him and which he solves by purely scientific deduction.

Sir Conan Doyle in creating Sherlock Holmes openly acknowledged his great indebtedness to Poe. Like Poe's hero, Holmes works apart from the official police and is consulted by them when they are at their wits' end. Many of the incidents in the Holmes cycle of stories were suggested by the investigations of Poe. Yet it is only fair to say that Doyle has gone one step further than his master. Poe's characters are characteristic. There is no attempt on the board and exciting interest only because of the complexity of the problem with which they are made to deal. They entertain us by their whims and individual traits no less than by the mysteries which they help to solve. Thus Holmes' addiction to the cocaine habit, his trick of smoking great quantities of strong tobacco when thinking out a problem, his dislike of women, his skill as a boxer—in fact, a score of traits all give him individuality and make us think of him as a fascinating character quite apart from his powers as a deductive reasoner. And it is as with the minor personages—his wife Watson, the somewhat obtuse chronicler of the adventures; Lestrade and Gregson of the official police and Moriarty, the arch criminal.

But, however brilliant Poe may have been, or however ingeniously Gaboriau may have spun tangled plots, of however ably Conan Doyle may have given life and reality to the central figure of his stories, they all derive their inspiration, whether consciously or not, from the clever tale told by the famous Frenchman before Poe saw the light.—Argonaut.

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SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

Where the Audience Was.

A London actor appearing at a cheap theater in Salford found so small an audience that he sought out the manager for an explanation. "You see," the manager told him, "my people are at the Hulle concert." "Oh," the actor said, surprised, "I should hardly have thought your patrons would care much for high class music." "No," the other explained; "it's all the truth, they go to pick pockets."

Size of Heads.

The average adult head has a circumference of fifty twenty-two inches. The average adult hat is fifty six and three-quarters size. The sizes of men's hats are six and three-fourths and six and seven-eighths generally. "Sevens" hats are common in Aberdeen, and the professors of our colleges generally wear seven and one-eighth to eight size. Heads wearing hats of the sizes six and three-eighths and smaller or being less than twenty-one inches in circumference are held never be powerful. Between nineteen and twenty inches in circumference heads are invariably very weak and, according to this authority, "no lady should think of marrying a man with a head less than twenty inches in circumference." People with heads under nineteen inches are mentally deficient and with heads under eighteen inches invariably imbecile.—London Young Woman.

Dr. Humphreys'

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11—	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
12—	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
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18—	Nervous Debility	1.00
19—	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
27—	Grip, Hay Fever	.50

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Red Encouraging.

"But," said the persistent suitor, "if I were to prove to you that I would go to the ends of the earth for you"—

"First," replied the Boston girl, "you would have to prove to me that the earth really has ends, and that, you know, is quite impossible."—Philadelphia Press.

DEFECTIVE PAGE



VALLEY FORGE!

Perhaps no spot in all America has a sig-nificance to Americans such as attaches to that little vale to the hills of Chester county, Pen-nsyl-va-nia. Plymouth Rock has its halo of history, but without Valley Forge the landing of the Pilgrims would have been a forgotten incident. It was at Valley Forge that the young nation was tried to bitterness and defeat, only to come out of it steeled for the work that in that long, dreadful winter was replanc for it.

Through it all Washington, as commander-in-chief, os soldier, and os so individual sufferer with his men, was the colossal figure that emphasizes this supreme test of patriotism.

Defeat at Germantown on Oct. 2, 1777, had sent Washington in retreat. Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer to quick succession had been abandoned by the continental army. At Whitemarsh Washington had made a stand so unexpected and determined as to cause the British general, Howe, to return to his comfortable winter quarters in Philadelphia. There, on Dec. 11, Gen. Washington, with his suffering army of 17,000 men, took up the weary march to Valley Forge, a sleepy depression to the north and 22 miles from Philadelphia. Oo one side was the Schuylkill river and on the north was Valley creek.

Snow lay deep on the ground when, on Dec. 19, the patriot army reached the site of the winter camp. Tents were stretched for as many as could be housed, hundreds slept in the snow, already reddened by their bleeding hero feet. At once Gen. Washington directed that work begin on log huts, previously designed. To do this, there were divided loto squads of 12, furnished with rude tools, and directed to build huts large enough to house each squad. According to specifications these huts were 14 by 16 feet, with sides, ends and roofs made of logs. The roofs were made watertight with bark, split slabs, or other material. The cracks in the sides were filled with clay. lo the rear of each but was a fireplace made of wood, protected by clay. The door was in the end next to the camp street and was made of oak slabs.

In the rear of each line of huts for troops were the huts for officers. Each grocral officer got a hut to himself; each field officer of a regiment got one; the staff of each brigade shared another; the staff of each regiment was assigned one; commissioned officers for two regiments had ooe, while for the noo-commissioned officers and moo of the army 13 persons were allotted to each but.

The winter of 1777-78 was remarkable for its severity and its deep snows, and when work was bogun at making camp, nearly 3,000 men were unfit for duty. British sympathizers populated the surrounding country and food and bedding were hard to get, even when the soldiers had the depreciated currecoy of the country to offer in exchaoge. As an incentive to hut building, Gen. Washington offered a purse of $100 to the officer or man who would suggest the best substitute for boards as a roofing material, having especial reference to cheapness and celerity in building. Then, to the squad in each regiment which built the hut quickest and in the best manner he gave a purse of $12. So encouraged, the tattered, emaciated army was bonsed into la January.

Twenty-two miles away was Howe's army of 19,500 men in Philadelphia, paying British gold and silver for supplies. Washington's starveling army had only the continental currency, worth $25 to the $100 of face valne. Even with the spirit of Toryism abroad, the army at Valley Forge was not to have been handicapped. As it was they found farmers defeoding their cattle, grain and straw at the musket's end.

With reference to these uncomfortable quarters for the men, it may be said that Washington shared them with his men until all had been housed in huts. Then only did he take up quarters with the old Quaker preacher near the mouth of Valley creek. Around his headquarters were stationed the members of his life guard.

Allegiance Waldo's Diary.

Somewhere in this chilled, starved, ill-naked camp was a genius who may have added mirth to its cheerless gloom. His name was Allegience Waldo, a surgeon, and in addition to his official duties he kept a diary which, efter a hundred years, is strangely interesting. This diary came to light to 1861 in the old Pennsylvania Magazine, and read through from the first entry on Nov. 19 it indicates, as nothing else could, the wearing effect of the illness and circumstances. On Dec. 11 the herdships of Valley Forge bave begun to tell on this surgeoo to the continental army. He writes:

"I am prodigious sick and cannot get anything comfortable. What in the name of providence can I..do with a fit of sickness in this place, where nothing appears pleasant to the sickened eye and nauseating stomech? But I doubt not providence will find a way for my relief, only I cannot eat beef if I starve; for my stomach positively refuses such company, and how can I help that?"

Next day he is worse, and to a worse mood he scribbles:

"Dec. 12.—Sunset. We are ordered to march over the river. It snows—I'm sick—est nothing—no whisky—no baggage—Lord—Lord—Lord!"

Twelve days later he begins with a tributs to the endurance and patience of the soldiery, followed with loud protestotion for himself and his condition, and winds up his memoranda by taking it all back:

"Dec. 24.—Prisoners and deserters are continually coming in. The army, who have been surprisingly healthy hitherto, have now begun to grow sickly from the continued fatigues they have suffered in this campaign Yet they still show spirit and alacrity and contentment not to ha expected from so young troops. Why am we seot here to starve and freeze? What severe fecilities have I left at home—a charming wife, pretty children, good beds, good food, and the comforts of agreeable—all harmonious. Here all confusion—cold, smoke, hunger, and filthiness. Here comes a bowl of soup —full of burnt coroe and dirt. Away with it, boys—I'll live like a chameleon upon air!

"Poh, poh,' cries Patience within me; 'you talk like a fool! Your being sick covers your mind with a cloud of sullen gloom, which makes everything about you appear gloomy. See the poor soldier when in health—with what cheerfulness he mounts his foes and cocounters every hardship. If barefoot, he labors through the mire, and cold with a song in his mouth, extolling war and Washington.

"But hearken, Patience, a moment. There comes a soldier. His bara feet are seen through his worn-ont shoes; his legs nearly naked from the tatered remains of an only pair of stockings—his shirt hanging in strings—his hair disheveled—his face meager his whole appearance picturing a person forsaken and discouraged. He comes and cries with an air of wretchedness: 'I am sick—my feet lame—my legs are sore—my clothes worn out—my constitutioo broken—I fall fast—I shall soon be no more.' And all the reward I shall get will be: Poor Will is no more.'"

Humor in Some Entries.

That Surgeon Waldo was a humorist in no mean degree is shown by an extract following one in which he gives a dissertation on "fire-cake" as an article of steady diet. He writes:

"Dec. 22.—Lay excessive cold and uncomfortable last night. My eyes are started out from their orbits like a rabbit's eye, occasioned by a great cold—and smoke!

"What have you for breakfast, lads?

"'Fire-cake and water, sir.'

"The Lord send that our commissary of purchases may live on fire-cake and water till their glutted stomachs are turned to pasteboard!"

To this comprehensive picture of life at Valley Forge is that memorable entry: Surgeon Waldo added an out of his last memoranda a little tribnte of his own to the general who had come with them so far afield.

"So much talk about the generals," he writes, "and so many discharged, that Mr.—— lately expressed fears of being left alone with the soldiers only. Strange that our country will not exert themselves for his support and save so good—so great—a man from entertaining the least anxiety on behalf of their virtue and perseverance in supporting a cause of such unparalleled importance."

But when May came the army was eager to meet the British in the field in retreat from Philadelphia.

LISTEN TO PAPA!

There is a man who fancies he is the head of the house. This particular man has several small children, and it pleases him to discourse a great deal on the training of the young.

A few days ago he had friends visiting him. His two little sons began to play about noisily. It is one of his theories that children should obey implicitly, and he wanted his friends to see how he carried it ont in the training of his own family.

"Eerlie," he said eterally, "stop that noise instantly!"

Earlie looked up in surprise, then grinned a little.

"Oh, Willie," he said to his brother as they went on with the noisy romp, "just listeo to pepa tryiog to talk like mother!"—Judge.

Not So Excusable.

"Yes, my husband has made a great name for himself in literature."

"Does he not go on the lecture platform this fall?"

"Yes, I am just dying to have him lecture in the city where I spent my girlhood!"

"So that you can show him off to your friends? An excusable ambition."

"No, indeed! So that I can show him off to my enemies!"—Houston Post.

Long and Short of It.

Junior Partner—Did you see that short man who was loquiriog for you?

Senior Partner—No. What kind of a looking chap was he?

Junior Partner—Oh, he was rather tall, aod—

Senior Partner—But you just said he was short.

Junior Partner—Well, I guese he was. At least, he wanted me to stake him to a dotter until he could see you.—Chicago Daily Newe.

His Wish.

"My daughter tells me that you are anxious to becoms my son-in-law?"

"No, sir."

"Why—shem—I underetood her to say you wished to merry her."

"I do—that's just what I do wish; the fact that so doing will cause me to be your son-in-law is merely unavoidable."—Houston Post.

Unclassified.

Smith—My wife is a ventriloquist.

Jones—Ventriloquist?

Smith—Yes. She throwe her voice, you know.

Jones—Oh, that's it, eh? Now, what would you call my wife? She throws the first thing she gets her hands on.—Chicago Daily News.

Stabbed.

"How is it that you and your husband have so much trouble, dear?"

"When he married me he said that all I would have to do would be to look beautiful."

"And now he gets angry because you can not do it?"—Houston Post.

The Hitch.

"Does running an automobila encourage the uss of profanity?"

"No; it is the trying to run an automobile that won't run that encourages the use of beautiful languoga."—Houston Post.

Coarse.

If you've always got an appetite,
And always got the dough
To buy the things to satisfy
Your appetite, you know,
You've got a good foundation
As man has ever had
To look on life with laughter,
And be content and glad.
—Houston Post.

THOSE DEAR GIRLS.



"Yes, Arthur is so thoughtless in some ways. I frequently have to ask him to spare my blushes!"

"Surely he doesn't attempt to wipe them off, does he?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Proof Positive.

Mande—Fred proposed last night, and he was awfully rattled.

Clara—Well, I'm not surprised. I always thought he had a screw loose somewhere!—Chicago Daily News.

Can and Does.

"Figures never lie."

"No, but a good dressmaker can make them stretch the truth considerable."—Houston Post.

Her Reason.

"How is it you never use plas in your waist any more?"

"I'm engaged now."—Houston Post.

DON'T DESPAIR.

Read the Experience of a Minnesota Woman and Take Heart.



If your back aches, and you feel sick, languid, weak and miserable day after day—don't worry. Doan's Kidney Pills have caused thousands of women in the same condition. Mrs. A. Helman of Stillwater, Minn., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills I would not be living now. They cured me in 1899 and I've been well since. I need to have such pain in my back that once I fainted. The kidney secretions were much disordered, and I was so far gone that I was thought to be at death's door. Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me I feel as if I had been pulled back from the tomb."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE WAY OUT OF DIFFICULTY.

Match Twins with Twins, Was the Fond Mother's Idea.

A little woman entered a drug store and asked the proprietor if he had "another picture."

"What kind of a picture do you mean?" the druggist asked.

"Ond like, this," said tha woman, holding up an attractive advertising print.

"I may have one or two of them left," the proprietor said, "but I haven't many of them."

The woman said she only wanted one, but from the tone indicated that she was anxious for that one. She explained that the one she had with-her had been given to another of her children. Another child, she stated, was sick, and wee crying for a picture such as his brother had.

"That's a bad way to bring up your children," ventured a woman customer in the store. "Do you try to get a child everything he cries for just because his brother is more fortunate?"

"Buh," said the mother of the children, "you don't know. The children are twins and what one has the other wants."

"Suppose," objected tha moralist, "when your children get older, they fall in love with the same girl, what will they do?"

But the mother was ready. Sha promptly replied:

"Find twine and fall in love with them."

BABY TORTURED BY ITCHING.

Rash Covered Face and Feet—Would Cry Until Tired Out—Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"My baby was about nine months old when she had rash on her face and body. Her face seemed to irritate her most, especially nights. They would cause her to be broken in her rest, and sometimes she would cry until she was tired out. I had always used Cuticura Soap myself, and had heard of so many cures by the Cuticura Remedies that I thought I would give them a trial. The improvement was noticed after a few hours, and before I had used one box of the Cuticura Ointment her feet were well and her face nearly so. Before I also used it to remova what is known as "cradla cap" from her head, and it worked like a charm, as it cleaned and healed the scalp at the same time. Now I keep Cuticura Ointment in the house at all times for any little rash or insect bites, as it takes out tha inflammation at once. I always use the Cuticura means of helping other suffering babies. Mrs. Hettie Currier, Thomaston, Me., June 9, 1906."

Highly-Eulogistic.

The story is told of a hookkeeper in Little Rock, Ark., who was called upon to write a eulogy of his deceased employer.

After much reflection the employe did so in a fashion that seemed to him to meet every requirement. His effort ended with this remarkable estimate:

"Mr. Blank's keen perception and indomitable will led him into the grocery and feed business, and either directly indoced him to embark in the coal business."—Herper's Magazine.

1847—1907.

60 years ago Allcock's Plasters were first introduced to the public. They are to-day the world's standard plasters.

This invention has been one of the greatest blessings imaginable and afforde tha quickest, cheapest and best means ever discovered for healing and relief of certain ailments.

Allcock's are the original and genuine external plasters and are sold by Druggists all ovar tha world.

Rudyard Kipling, who dislikes the winter climate in England, will hereafter blot out the chilly months from his calendar by a visit to South Africa, where he has a beautiful house near Cape Town, given him by Cecil Rhodes.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events, and in today already walks to-morrow.—Coleridge.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We Pay the Highest Price for better fat in cream. Write for price. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul.

Decision of character will often give to an unfair mind command over a superior.—W. Wirt.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears.
Shin Bone Pelts McAllister Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

Clothes do not make the man, but they have the first crack at making impressions of the man.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

To be a great man it is necessary to turn to account all opportunities.—Rochefoucauld.

For Prices on Poultry,
either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

American Hens Did Well.
The last census year—1900—showed the production of eggs in the United States to be 1,283,662,433 dozen.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In Eagle Eyes.

"Whera's the bahhah?" asked the soft young chap from the east.

"Yes, the barber, sonny," drawled the big man in the wide hat and red shirt.

"And do you know how to clip hah?"

"I should say so. Just stand short ten paces, and if I can't clip off every lock in 12 shots, I'll eat up the licker."—Chicago Daily News.

Two Rules for Good Carriage.

If you are walking along the street and wish up to the fact that you are carrying yourself poorly take the mental attitude of standing straight, as well as the physical one. Look at the men you meet and imagine that each of them owes you a dollar. Put aveni expression of arrogence into your position. Hold your head well back; look people squarely in the face. This will not only give the impreselon to others that you poeeeee the power you want, but it will actually tend to bring that power. Keep the neck against the collar.—World's Work.

HOME-MADE CATARRH CURE.

Sufferers Should Make This Up and Try It Anyway.

Any one can mix right at home the best remedy of its kind known. The name "Cyclona" is given to the following prescription, it is supposed, because of its promptness in driving from the blood and system every vestige of catarrhal poison, relieving the foul and dread' disease, no matter where located. To prepara the mixture: Get from any good pharmacy one half-ounce Fluid Extract Dendelion, one ounce Compound Kargon and one ounce Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shaka well and use in teaspoonful dosee after each meal and at bedtime.

Tbie is a harmless, inexpensive mixture, which has a peculiar action upon the alimentative tissues of the blood, assisting them to filter and strain from the blood and system all catarrhal poisons, which, if not eradicated, are absorbed by the mucous membrane, and an open sora or catarrh is the result.

Prepare some and try it, as it is the prescription of an eminent catarrh specialist of national reputation.

The "Thunderer."

Judge Rentoul's reference on the bench to the Times as tha "Thunderer" reminds us how remarkably the nickname has persisted. Tha Morning Poet is no longer "Jeamee;" tha Standard has not been "Mr. Gamp" since tha decease of tha Morning Herald—tha "Mrs. Harris" to whom it would allude as an independent authority, and the two represented tha same proprietor. But tha Times is still tha "Thunderer." It owes that name to Captain Edward Sterling, who is said to have begun a Times article with the words: "We thundered forth the other day an article on the subject of social and political reform."—London Chronicle.

SOME NEW FRENCH KNIGHTS.

Queen of Holland Has Agreed to Recognize Vatican Titles.

Among the lucrative sources of revenue of the pope before the separation of church and state in France was the toll or tax on titles of nobility and decorations. Since the rupture the French government no longer recognizes tha ennobling titles and decorations of the holy father. To have the right to wear tha Vatican ribbon, or to be called count, it was necessary to obtain a confirmation of title. This gave much perplexity to tha candidates.

The question has just been settled. Queen Wilhelmina has consented to validata such titles and distinctions. The result has been an amusing pilgrimage to The Hague—and also in an increase in the price of these political favors.

In tha last few weeks the French Knights of the Golden Spur, of the Holy Sepulcher, of Christ, of Gregory the Great, of Pius IX. have greatly increased.

The revelations regarding fraudulent paint materiale which have been made by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Fargo, N. D., and published by Prof. E. F. Ladd, state commissioner, have occasioned almost as much of a sensation as the exposura of adulteration in food products did when the latter first began to appear. It has been shown thet kegs marked "Pure White Lead" often contain other substances such as chalk, barytes, silica, etc., and that oil supposed to be linseed often contains petroleum oildturanta, to say nothing of water in large proportioos. Sometimes, so-called "White Leads" contain not an iota of genuine White Lead.

The farmer is a large user of paint. No one is more interested than he in that the label should enable him to get what he supposes he is paying for. There should be a law in every state requiring that all packages should be labeled exactly according to their contents. That would enable every painbuyer to buy intelligently.

Almost Too Methodical.

"You must keep methodical and careful bookkeeping all you want to," said a Boston man, "but a case came under my observation a Sunday or two ago which I think le without parallel. I wee attending a service at tha Mount Vernon church. When the contribution box wee passed the worshiper sitting next to me put in a coin, and immediately took from his pocket a memobook and a pencil and meda a memorandum of the amount which I could not help seeing without turning my head around, as it wae done right under my eye. His cash account will foot up all right."

A Positive cure CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c.tx, at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

WHY NOT GO SOUTH?
Where work can be carried on the entire year, where the wage paid is sufficient to enable the laborer to save something from his pocket of a prosperous country. You should send a postcard to Department of Immigration, Atlanta, Ga., for Bulletin No. 1, which will interest you.

SEABOARD MAGAZINE sent
free to any address upon application. It is a handsomely illustrated publication, issued in the south and its wonderful resources and opportunities. It is a recognized authority on the subject of farming and manufacturing. Special low rates to homeseekers and prospectors.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they want, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

SEED THAT'S PURE All our seed is tested before sold. Our Catalogue tells the truth. Write for it. Free. J. A. BUDLONG, 4 Ave. Farmers, Mass.

PATENTS Walter E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D.C. Advice free. Highest references. Best services.

A. N. K.—G (1907—8) 2168



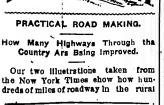
Don't Suffer
all night long from toothache neuralgia or rheumatism
Sloan's Liniment
kills the pain — quiets the nerves and induces sleep
At all dealers. Price 25c 50c & $1.00
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

PRACTICAL ROAD MAKING.

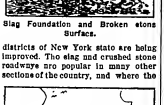
How Many Highways Through the Country Are Being Improved.

Our two illustrations taken from the New York Times show how numbers of miles of roadway in the rural



Slag Foundation and Broken stone Surface.

districts of New York state are being improved. The slag and crushed stone roadways are popular in many other sections of the country, and where the



Steam Roller Finishing the Surface.

materiale are not too expensive is the cheapest in the long run as they make a permanent road bed which will last for years with slight repairs.

A CHEAP FARM POWER.

Gasoline Engines Coming Into More General Use.

An engine is a time and labor saver on a farm. With a 24-inch buzz saw, wood enough can be sawed in one day to last several months. An engine will grind feed enough in one day to last several weeks, and save toil, wear of harness and vehicles going to mill. In the busy time and strength will do saved running the separator and churn with power.

Gasoline engines are used to quite an extent by farmers and the time saved in starting them is to their favor. You can get first-class steam engines now that will be ready to run in 15 to 20 minutes after fire is started, and if in good repair are apt to run all day without stopping. Whether to get steam or gasoline, must be decided by everyone for himself. If you have a wood lot, a buzz saw and a steam engine, you have the fuel problem settled.

So sure to get an engine that is large enough. I first bought a small steam engine, using kerosene for fuel. I found it too small for some of my work and fuel too expensive, so I exchanged for a larger size. This lowered my pocketbook some. I now use a three-horse power boiler and two-horse engine on a small farm. I run a bone cutter, emory wheels, grindstone, buzz saw and a small farm feed mill. I can saw two cords polo wood per hour, grind two bags feed per hour, cut 100 pounds bones per hour, gum saws and grind axes in a prompt and vigorous manner. I have found my workshop and engine a very satisfactory investment.

FARM NOTES.

Buy a good file and keep your tools sharp. It will lighten work wonderfully.

Quality is more important than quantity in any kind of stock raising. The extra price more than makes up for the deficiency in numbers.

It is no greater hardship for a boy to provide dry wood for his mother to cook his meals than it is to beat all the old liars at the crossrode store at their own game.

Little pigs should have a separate trough from their mother and the other hogs during the weaning period. In that way they are taught to eat and root for themselves.

Agriculture is one of the oldest vocations known, but there is no other business about which so little is known and which affords such unlimited possibilities for improvement.

Winter Time.

Winter is the farmer's vacation time, but he can improve it to good advantage by posting himself on the innovations in agriculture. Following old methods is not the road to fortune in this age of progression.

Start That Set of Books.

Have you started that set of books yet? Unless you keep an account of your expenditures and receipts during the year you will never know what your profits and losses were.

Plow Deep.

Improvements on the farm should be, better farming by plowing deeper and using more farm-made manure, more thorough cultivation, better drainage, and more scientific balancing of the live stock.

PINE TREE BREAD.

KAMSCHATKANS USE THE INNER BARK OF PINE TREES.

Macerats It in Water and Bake Good, Wholesome Bread—The Pine Keeps the Blood Pure and This Body Healthy.

In Kamschatka the people live in earth-covered pits. Mr. Kennan compares the sound of their language to that of cows standing out of a narrow mouth jug. Their bread is made from the inner bark of the Pine Tree, macerated in water and baked without flour. They are a hardy race, the Pine keeping the blood pure and the various organs of the body in a healthy condition. Consumption is unknown among them.

A noted specialist in throat and lung trouble, who established a camp for consumptives in the Pine Woods of Maine, and whose remarkable cures there have attracted great attention from the medical world, says that one-half ounce of the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, mixed with two ounces of Glycerine and one-half pint of good Whiskey and used in teaspoonful doses, will heal and strengthen the lungs, break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable. The ingredients can be secured from any prescription druggist at small cost.

Inquiry at the prescription department of a leading local druggist elicited the information that the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, showing the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) guaranteed under the Food and Drug act, June 30, 1906. Prepared only by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O. —plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are being put out under various names, such as Concentrated Oil of Pine, Pine Balsam, etc. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired results.

EARLY NORTHWEST VOYAGES.

Some Account of the Arctic Trips That Have Been Made.

Beginning with the American discoveries of John Cabot in 1497, the search for the northwest passage was for many years the object of rival expeditions from Denmark, England, France and Portugal, says A. W. Greely, in the Century. It was Frobisher, however, who in 1576-78 first gave a distinct national character to the quest. John Davis of Davis' strait followed in three voyages, 1585-88, and then, in 1613, came the illustrious and hapless Henry Hudson, whose motto was that explorers should "achieve what they had undertaken or else give reasons wherefore it will not be."

The search for the Atlantic side closed for two centuries with the voyage of a great seaman, William Baffin, who, in a tiny boat of 55 tons, with a miserable equipment, but an undaunted heart, attained, in 1616, the highest north in the western hemisphere, 77 degrees 45 minutes N., and discovered three sounding sounds, Jones, Smith and Lancaster, the last being the eastern entrance to the long sought passage.

Treasures of Methodism.

The Derbyshire (Eng.) Wesleyans have become possessed of some almost priceless Methodist treasures, including the minutes of the first Wesleyan conference, from which the original preachers' books were derived; a copy of a letter given by John Wesley to John Bennett, with founder's note and signature attached, being dated 1752; and also original letters written by Mrs. John Wesley, Mrs. Charles Wesley, Mrs. George Whitefield, and John Bennett's diary from 1748 to 1752. These valuable documents have had their home in the Peak district for more than 150 years.

DREADED TO EAT.

A Quaker Couple's Experience.

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although naturally hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and in what quantities.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

A Phila. lady said, the other day:

"My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals.

"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit.

"Accidently, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since.

"The dreading after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Spring Excursions to Milwaukee.

The Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association has arranged for three Excursions to Milwaukee during February and March.

Any merchant in the Northwest is entitled to a rate of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip, for himself and wife, but for anyone actively interested in his business.

You can buy tickets to Milwaukee as follows:

First Excursion, February 19th to 24th, and return home February 25th to March 5th.

Second Excursion; March 2d to 10th, and return home March 4th to 20th.

Third Excursion, March 16th to 24th, and return home March 12th to April 3d.

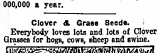
Purchase a ticket to Milwaukee only, at full fare and at the same time ask for a certificate (not a receipt) for fare paid. This certificate will entitle you to one-fifth fare to return home if validated at the Secretary's office, 45 University Building, at any time within the dates fixed.

Fire Record for Last Year.

The fact that when a servant becomes master a cruel foe is suddenly developed is attested by the dreadful havoc and loss of life occasioned by fire in the United States within the 12 months covered by a summing up of those losses for 1906. This record shows that nearly 7,000 lives were lost and more than $500,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire during that period. In no other country in the world is the fire loss, in bulk or pro rata, anywhere near our own. Last year, owing to the devastating fire that followed the earthquake in San Francisco, this loss was in great excess of the average, but the average for some years past has been $200,000,000 a year.

Clover & Grass Seeds.

Everybody loves lots and lots of Clover Grasses for hogs, cows, sheep and swine.



We are known as the largest growers of Grasses, Clovers, Oats, Barley, Corn, Potatoes and Farm Seeds in America. Operate over 5,000 acres.

FREE

Our mammoth 168-page catalog is mailed free to all intending Buyers; or send

50 IN STAMPS

and receive sample of "perfect balance ration grass seed," together with Fodder Plants, Clover, etc., etc., and big Farm and Seed Catalog free.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Lord Iveagh has one of the most serious hobbies in the world. It is the collection of old silver potato rings, which are large silver sockets in the form of rings, into which the wooden bowl used for potatoes used to be fitted. They are much prized by bric-a-brac hunters.

How to Trap Wild Animals.

40-page trap book illustrated, picture 46 wild animals in natural colors; also barometer & calendar, also gun & trap catalog, also prices on raw furs. All sent post paid for 10c stamps or silver. FREE to those who ship to, or buy of us. Address Fur Dept., N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Laudable Ambition.

Myrtle—Why is Helen to marry Mr. Muchwed? He has already had three wives.

Jack—I don't know. I suppose she's marrying him to reform him.

Take Garfield Tea, the mild Herb laxative, to purify the blood, eradicate disease, and maintain Good Health.

The soubrette has the laugh on the comedian who gets none.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some men blame their wives every time it rains.

Many of the best cooks use only PUTNAM FADELESS DYES in making fancy. Ask your druggist.

A young man always sneers at the love affairs of a widower.

Garfield Tea insures a normal action of the liver, overcomes constipation, and keeps the blood pure. Drink before retiring.

Prickly thistles have their uses without doubt, but that doesn't justify you in becoming one.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Similarly named preparations sometimes deceive the unwary and cost you time and worry. The genuine, and more than 20 years the standard, is E. W. GROVE'S signature, on every box. 25c.

Transvaal's Gold Yield.

In the Transvaal the average yield of gold is half an ounce to the ton. The expenses are, roughly, $6.25 a ton of ore.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Photographs Sent by Wire.

Prof. Korn, of the Munich university, has greatly improved his apparatus for transmitting photographs over telegraph wires. He has succeeded in sending photographs and sketches six or seven inches square in this manner from Munich to Nuremberg, a distance of 100 miles, in from 10 to 15 minutes.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Is acknowledged to be the most successful remedy in the country for those painful ailments peculiar to women.

For more than 30 years it has been curing Female Complaints, such as Inflammation, and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, Backache, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

Records show that it has cured more cases of Female Ills than any other one remedy known.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage of development. Dragging Sensations causing pain, weight, and headache are relieved and permanently cured by its use.

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TRUTH AND QUALITY

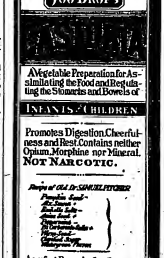
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ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY
(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

THE TELEPHONE CASE

Dr. Phillip Jedsen sat in his comfortable den at home smoking a long black cigar and ruminating over certain events long past and almost forgotten. In his hand he held a letter typed on a plain white sheet of paper. A bright fire was crackling merrily in the open grate, and Dr. Jensen would read the letter and then gaze into the leaping flames and under his breath mutter:

"Hmm hm!"

The letter had neither heading nor signature, there was no writing to identify the sender, the post mark on the envelope was from a remote substation away out in the northern suburbs of the great city; but Dr. Jensen knew, as well as he knew his own name, just who had sent that letter. Knew it because it referred to a certain event in the past life, spoke of a compromising photograph and other things; only one man knew these things, the knowledge which would be very disastrous to Dr. Jensen's domestic and financial affairs. The writer of this letter hinted that a money consideration, if sufficiently large, might purchase the incriminating evidence. Only one man knew these facts, therefore he must have sent the missive.

To go back a little: When Jensen was graduated from an important eastern medical school and had had two well fitted years of practice. But he had financial ambition. All his life he had been poor; he worked his way through college, with the heel of poverty ever pressing his neck. He wanted money, but the pathway to money through practice of medicine was an a rule slow and uncertain. "Many (doctors) are called but few are chosen," was only too true and Phillip Jensen studied the subject of his future very seriously. The ethical way for him to have done at this time would be to open an office, for a plush hoodwink, put a pretty gold sign reading: "Philip Jensen, Physician and Surgeon" on the door, and then sit down in any easy chair and wait—wait for some person to come along and be suddenly stricken with stomach ache. He must wait for his patients—wait perhaps like the "Hon. Peter Stirling" for two years before a client came along. In doing this he would be strictly ethical, but two years of heling clinical wasn't pleasant, especially when the doctor needed food and raiment during that time. If he were reasonably successful in building up a practice he might effect about ten years bo able to pay his office rent and support himself. But he didn't propose to be poor that long; in ten years he wanted to accumulate a goodly amount of money; in 20 he wanted to be independent. He studied carefully over these questions and finally became an "advertising specialist." He departed from the hewn lines of medicine; through the papers he told of his skill in his chosen specialty; his charges were reasonable, and before very long the credit side of his ledger was getting larger than the debit. What Dr. Jensen did he did well; he was not an impecunious quack, but a skilled and expert physician. A year later his practice had so increased he needed help in his accounts and office work. A bright, intelligent young O'Brica was secured as Dr. Jensen's secretary. O'Brien was about the same age as the doctor and the two soon became fast friends. O'Brien was a lawyer and was trying to get on his feet by the old ethical way but his funds ran out before clients began to come in and he was perforce obliged to seek work. Jensen was glad to get him; his keen perception of business affairs and his rugged Irish wit were valuable assets for a private secretary, and that is what he was.

With the coming of money Dr. Jensen branched out. From the comforts of life he went on to luxuries. His rooms were beautifully furnished, and he and O'Brien lived together. It was said these bachelors were chums of more than one little dinner where wine, women and song were the order of the day. Jensen was enjoying life to the full and Harold O'Brien was helping him along. A number of wild oats was being sown by both men.

For three years life flowed on uneventfully for the doctor and his secretary, when one evening Dr. Jensen said:

"Harry, I'm going to surprise you."

"How, Phil?"

"I'm going to get married."

"Married? Ha, ha! Well, that's a good one, Phil. Who's the lucky lady? and how about all our friends here?"

A dull red color suffused Jensen's face as he replied:

"Never mind who the lady is. I haven't spoken to her yet and don't know if she would have me; but I'm getting sick of living as we do. I want a home; the money question is easy now and I'm going to have one."

"You don't suppose the future Mrs. Jensen would be proud of the life we have been leading, do you?"

"No, and that's just it. To-night is our farewell. After that I quit."

"So do I, then. Since coming with you, Phil, I've had a devil of a good time, and I'm sorry to see my well and I bave a few thousand of my own laid by. You know I like the few and I'm going back to it."

"But I don't want to leave you."

"There, Phil, you and I know too much of each other to be together after you're married. You can get another secretary."

"Maybe you say is probably true, O'Brien, but I bete to see you go. Well, say way, we'll have one last night of it," and out they went.

Dr. Jensen would have given a great deal not to have had that "one last night." Certain things had happened which were dangerous. Neither man referred to these events, but each knew the other knew. A few months later Dr. Jensen married and O'Brien opened up a law office at his own hometown. In a way O'Brien prospered. He became a political lawyer and some of his clients bordered on to the underworld. He made money, but his standing wasn't very high. After Jensen's marriage the two men seldom saw each other. The doctor built a beautiful house and was living a very respectable life. O'Brien gained entry into a good political club.

Dr. Jensen thought of all these things as he sat in his den on the day this story opened.

"Damn him," he muttered, "he's playing the cinch on me. He hasn't written for a long time, according to gain. I wonder how much he wants."

The next day Dr. Jensea dropped into O'Brien's office.

"Hello, Phil," said O'Brien, with a show of cordiality. "What on earth brings you here? Any of your patients who won't pay up, and you want me to sea them, eh?"

Jensen looked hard at O'Brica, but the lawyer never quailed. He wasn't the most pleasant looking man in the world. Unlike Dr. Jensen, he had not quit sowing his wild oats, and his affiliations with political gangs did not tend to help him personally. He was a "shyster" lawyer, pure and simple.

"Cut out all that, O'Brien," said the doctor. "How much money do you want?"

"Bless my soul, you're getting generous! How much money do I want? And for what, pray?"

"Your insolence doesn't set well on you, O'Brien. How much money do you want for that?" said Jensen with a great deal of vehemence as he threw the anonymous letter on the table.

"Oh, that," said O'Brien, with an exasperating smile. He dropped his tone of raillery as he leaned toward the doctor and continued: "You've got plenty of money, Phil, bunches of it, and I've been hard hit lately in the street. In looking over my assets I found a photograph and a negative. Both are very interesting. I think they would look well in that rat gallery of yours. O'Brien liked to grill his man. He waited a minute and then said quietly: "Have a cigar, and let us talk it over."

"I don't want a cigar, but I do want to get this interview over with as soon as how much do you want?"

"Fifteen thousand dollars, doctor; just fifteen thousand, that's all."

"Fifteen thousand blackmailer!" said Jensen, a step forward, with uplifted clenched fist. "Fifteen thousand dollars. Why—"

"Steady, doctor," said O'Brien, quickly drawing in his desk drawer and taking from thence a revolver. "Steady now, my friend, you are getting unduly excited. My request is modest, and you'll be glad enough to grant it before I'm through with you. Fifteen thousand dollars in money—no checks—to me, or those few little documents go to Mrs. Jensen. Wait, he continued, as he saw Jensen was about to interrupt him. "I know what is going on in your mind right now, Jensen: 'Blackmail!' Well, that's an ugly name; if you could prove it, which you can't, you'd come under. But you can't prove it. You receive a typewritten and addressed letter, and this letter contains reference to an incident which would not look well to your friends, and you have quite a few. As only one man knew of these events in your life, naturally the inference is correct. I admit I sent that letter. I admit it to you—but no one else knows it, there is no one near to hear this conversation, so I am playing the cinch, my dear doctor," and the garrulous Irishman smiled as he contemplated the physician.

Jensen knew the lawyer stated the truth: he couldn't convict him of blackmail on the anonymous letter and the doctor's testimony. It needed corroboration, and there was none. But $15,000! He didn't have that amount of ready cash in hand, and he didn't want to mortgage his house for dispose of any securities. His mind acted quickly.

"You've done a clever bit of crooked work, O'Brien. Is fifteen thousand the least you will take?"

"The very least," replied O'Brien, rising and laying the revolver where he could readily reach it. "I know you haven't that much cash, but you have two weeks from to-day to produce that amount. If it's not on hand then I'll extend the time 11 days, but each day's extension will cost you $1,000 additional. When $25,000 is reached I give the documents to Mrs. Jensen, or if she should not be here, to some of your most important competitors. They will know how to use this evidence. Do I make myself plain, my dear doctor?"

"Perfectly, O'Brien, perfectly. I never imagined an Irishman could be such a blackguard. I'll see you in 15 days and give you an answer one way or another. Good morning."

"So long, Jensen. You won't miss the $15,000 and it will do me a heap of good."

Jensen was sorely troubled. It looked as if the Irishman did have a cinch. If he could only be made to make his threats in the presence of witnesses, the charge of blackmail would be laid and proven. But the lawyer was too shrewd to permit any witnesses.

Mr. Luther M. Miller, a very prominent attorney, was a firm friend of Dr. Jensen's, and to him he went and told him his troubles. It hurt the doctor considerably to confess his past, but he did it, covering up nothing. Mr. Miller listened attentively.

"Pretty ugly mess, doctor," he said when Jensen had finished. "I know O'Brien. He's one of those shrewd lawyers who will commit any crime for money, but he will go fearfully and cover his tricks that conviction becomes impossible. Looks bad. But wait," here a happy thought seemed to strike Mr. Miller, and after a moment he muttered: "By Jove, he's just the men!"

"Who? What do you mean, Mr. Miller?"

"Here's a card of introduction to a gentleman," said Miller, writing. "Take it to him, and if anyone can help you out, he can. He will probably tell me to go and we will consult about it. Do just what he tells you to do."

"Thank you, Mr. Miller," said Jensen, taking the card and bowing himself out. The card read: "Col. Longergan, Monad building: Help my friend, Dr. Jensen. He's in trouble. (Signed) Luther M. Miller."

In due time Jensen appeared in Cheney's office. The colonel was just finishing up the odds and ends of a very busy day when the doctor was announced.

"How do you do, Dr. Jensen," said Cheney, extending his hand. "What's the horrible trouble Mr. Miller speaks about in this card of introduction?" Jensen in a few words as possible told the colonel the entire trouble from beginning to end. Cheney smoked as the doctor talked, and when he paused the colonel said:

"You've got a very clever estag oaist, Dr. Jensen. Mr. O'Brien is unknown to me. I presume Mr. Miller told you as much. The principal thing in this case is to get him to produce the letter himself by asking for this money in the presence of a witness." Cheney had been studying the letter very carefully. He noted the long, stylish frock coat, the gray trousers, perfectly creased, and the doctor's hand his shiny silk hat.

"Do you always dress this way, doctor?" asked Cheney.

"Yes, generally," replied the doctor, amazed at the question. He even smiled as he replied to Cheney. The colonel, too, smiled and continued:

"Queer question, isn't it, doctor? But let me assure you it's not a idle one. The case is not as hard as it would seem, and I think before we get through with Mr. O'Brien he will wish he hadn't asked for $15,000. Now you, doctor, will go about your daily work until you hear from me. I promise you it won't be long. Good evening, doctor."

Dr. Jensen was just a little nonplussed over the meaner of the cool Cheney, but he would "have faith in him.

The next morning Cheney sent for Lonergan. "Ed," he said, "Harold O'Brien is a lawyer over here in the Rook building. I want a perfect description of the lay of his offices and adjoining rooms. I don't care anything about the man, because I know enough now, but I am particularly anxious to get the information about his rooms. You understand, Ed?"

"Sure, colonel, I do," and Lonergan went out. That afternoon he came back and reported the result of his investigation.

"Three rooms en suite, colonel. The first two are occupied by a loan shark named Elliott, and the third is O'Brien's office. You have to pass through the loan society's rooms to reach lawyer. He's a pretty well barricaded. He pays the rent and sublets to the loan company."

"What color are the carpets, Ed?"

"Carpets? Let's see. They are a rather dark green."

"How dark?" asked Cheney, producing a bundle of different colored green yarns and laying them before Lonergan. Ed looked them over carefully and picked out one strand. "That's about it, colonel."

Cheney took the strand and placed it carefully in his pocketbook. "That's all, thank you, Ed, save that I wish you would send one of the men out to this address," handing Lonergan a card, "and ask Mr. Elliott to step here on his way downtown to-morrow morning."

"Yes, sir," and Lonergan was gone. Cheney chuckled to himself. "By, George, there's going to be one very much surprised lawyer before many days go by."

The next morning some time Mr. James Elliott, a rising young electrical engineer, came in to the colonel's office. Cheney was a great believer in young men and Elliott was one of his favorites.

"Morning, Jimmie," he said, cheerfully; "smoke?"

"No, colonel," replied Elliott, taking the profered cigar. "What's up that you want me? Have I been reported for doing something criminal?" This with a smile.

"No, Jimmie. I want to consult you about something serious." Then for 15 minutes they talked and when Elliott went out he was smiling heartily. He also had with him the green strand of yarn Cheney had placed in his pocketbook.

The colonel sent for Jensen at 10 o'clock that morning. He came on time and was introduced to Mr. Elliott.

"The time has come, doctor, when we can round up your friend O'Brien. You will please go with Mr. Elliott here and be guided by what he tells you to do. When finished with you, come back here and we will complete arrangements for our conquest."

Dr. Jensen and Elliott left and about three-quarter of an hour later Jensen returned. A broad smile was on his face as he greeted Cheney.

"Grent, colonel, great—if we can pull it off."

"Oh, we'll do that all right. O'Brien thinks he's playing the cinch, but his pipe will soon go out. You will write him a note to-night arranging for a meeting at his office at 5:30 to-morrow evening. It will be dark then and news will be on the prement but you and O'Brien. The loan company people leave at five o'clock. The janitor will be attending something and will be armed. All I want you to do is to get him to report his blackmailing proposition. I know a firm to which he owes about $2,000. I've got the account right here. After you have made him come out fair and square for the $15,000, tell him you have the money in the office and are ready to pay for it. He will of coures refuse it. Then you arrange to bring it around the next evening. That's all, Jensen."

"All right, colonel, I'll do my part."

The next day at noon Jensen got a "phone message that O'Brien had communicted with him by 'phone and that he would meet Jensen at 5:45 instead of 5:30.

"Good," said Cheney; "so much the better. You will be fully protected." Jensen was notified and promised to do hie share.

Dr. Jensen kept his appointment and that evening during that interview can best be told by reiating the following day's happenings:

At 9:30 in the morning Lonergan came in sweuer to a request.

"Morning, Ed," said Cheney. "Go over to O'Brien's office and tell him I have sent for him to meet me here at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Tell him it's about the McGarry matter. Here's the note. If he won't come, bring him."

"He'll sure come, colonel," smiled Lonergan. He did come promptly at 11:30.

"Good morning, Mr. O'Brien. You see I have never met him before, though of course I've heard of you. Sit down, won't you, please."

"Thank you, Col. Cheney," replied the lawyer. "Your man tells me you want to see me about the McGarry affair."

"Yes, they say you owe them some $2,000 for goods delivered. (McGarry was a wholesale liquor dealer.) Before taking any action on claims of this kind I always try and effect a compromise amicably."

"Sure, Col. Cheney, there need be no trouble here. I do owe them a bill that's true, and it's just due. I got in pretty deep not long ago and have had hard luck since. I'm going over in here to-morrow morning or you can call around over after it."

"Well, that is good news, I'm sure," Cheney went on in a fatherly, complacent manner. "Your ship's coming in to-day, eh, O'Brien?"

"Yes," replied the lawyer, laughing heartily, "I'm going to cut a melon this afternoon and it's a good one, colonel, that's a fact."

"What's it's name?" asked Cheney. "Jensen?"

Everybody laugh froze on his face; his color faded to white. "Jensen?" he gasped, "Jensen?"

"Yes, Jensen, Dr. Philip Jensen. Is he the 'melon you are going to cut' this afternoon? Fifteen thousand I believe is the figure, O'Brien."

O'Brien was thunderstruck but he had a ready and active wit. Jensen had evidently told Cheney and now this clever detective was going to try and trap him. But he wouldn't be caught.

"I don't know what you mean, colonel," he replied, with a show of indignation.

"Oh, yes you do, O'Brien. You are to meet Dr. Philip Jensen at your office this afternoon in jar to pay him $15,000. In return you are to turn over to him a photograph and a number of letters described in part in this letter —you recognize it, I see from your eyes."

"That's what Jensen has told you," said the Irishman, fighting hard.

"That's the bargain made last evening when at 5:45 Jensen met you in your office by appointment and I was a witness—I heard every word of the conversation."

The detective was trying to trap the lawyer, but the Celtic wit was too ready. If it was a trap, he wouldn't fall into it.

"My brother, colonel, you're a good actor. Jensen was at my office last evening. Sure, I admit that. But you were not there. No one heard what was said."

"You damned, sneaking blackguard," thundered Cheney, "I've a mind to thrash the kids off of your head that," and he threw a type-written document on the table in front of the Irishman. O'Brien did read, and as the words slipped through his mind, he began to realize that this was a report written of a statement of the conversetion which took place between him and Dr. Philip Jensen the evening before. Of course Jensen may have had such a good memory that he could remember every word that was said, but Cheney said he was a witness, and his word on the stand in corroboretion of a charge made by Dr. Jensen would be mighty convincing to a jury. But the Irishman wasn't beaten yet. The trump card would have to be played, Cheney saw it.

"Wait a minute, O'Brien. I'm going to give you the proof now. You're caught, and you know it; but I'm going to show you how it was done. Just hold this to your ear a minute," handing him a gutta percha phone receiver, one very similar to half than those in general use. O'Brien did as he was told, wondering what was coming. Then Cheney touched a button, and O'Brien heerd a voice say: "Good morning, O'Brien. Expecting any funds to-day?" It was Jensen's voice.

"Confound you!" said O'Brien angrily.

"Just a moment, Mr. O'Brien. Dr. Jensen can't hear you. You see you only have a receiver, not a transmitter. Dr. Jensen has one in the other room. He'll bring it in presently, and you can see how you were trapped."

O'Brien began to feel clemmy. This man's methedo were a bit uncanny. This telephoning from seemingly nowhere wasn't pleasant. The idea was steeling over him that he wes. cornered. The door opened and in walked Dr. Jensen, followed by Jimmie Elliott. Dr. Jensen was garbed as usual, and in his hend he held his silk hat. Introductions were needless, said Cheney said:

"O'Brien, ever hear of a man talking through his hat? Sure you have. Well, you didn't exactly do that, but you did talk through Jensen's hat, didn't you, Ed?" and Cheney reeched out and took Dr. Jensen's silk tile and held it on O'Brien could see that it was. Elliott grinned approvingly as Cheney went on: "You will see a perfect telephone transmitter concealed in the top of this hat. Now look at the outside. Theee four email air holese are right over the transmitter. Dr. Jensen held thie het in hie left hand towerde you. You talked right into it. A very slender copper wire from a piete held inside the doctor's hand under his coat sleeve down to his back, and the last connection led along the floor to the receiver you just held to your ear. Only it was a double receiver, for I held one to my ear and a court stenographer held the other stretped around his head so that he could see the every word of the conversation. You still look incredulous. The wires? Oh, yes, the wire was on a reel in my office, and I was in the first office when Dr. Jensen went to yours. We arranged matters before he went in, and I unwound it as he walked eway from me: Oh, I was in a closet when he came in, but I removed all that incroehend. The wire was wound with green silk the color of your carpet, and I was concealed behind the outer door, seeing it. Just a moment ago you had a dechonstration as to how this phone worked between the outer office. You see was there, and when I reng he said a few words to you. Now, Mr. O'Brien, what have you to say?"

O'Brien looked like the thoroughly beaten man he was. From one to the other he glanced and then stepped fairly and squarely. But the Irish in him was strong, he wouldn't squeal. "Gentlemen, you have me fair enough. Seve, perhaps, that the telephone is a damned clever invention."

"Well, that's up to you, now," drawled Cheney.

Jensen looked hard at O'Brien. Perhaps twenty-four odd days when they had been boon companions flitted before him. He pitied the man.

"Get out of this, O'Brien, and try, for God's sake, to lead an honest life. You've got a chance now. Take it!"

O'Brien stood not on the order of going, but went. As he closed the door he muttered: "Greet thing, that telephone!"

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U. S. Doesn't Believe in Signs.

According to the official of the local weather bureau a bulletin recently issued from the government office in Washington has been published for the purpose of combating and overcoming superstition—something which the government has undertaken in an official way. The bulletin in question is concerned with the belief among a large number of people in the prediction of the weather by the behavior of animals, birds, or plants are valueless and without foundation. It is said to have been made necessary by the large number of inquiries concerning forecasts received by the department. "The belief of many farmers in the power of the ground hog as a weather prophet of the winter season is as firmly fixed as their religion," said the local official referred to. "Another sure sign to the farmer is the moon."

They Will Peep Out.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene—
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
But dainty feet will manage to be seen.
Despite the trailing skirts their owners wear.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

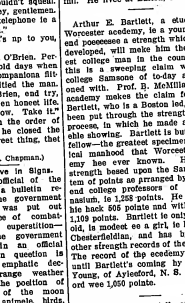
Sporting Gossip.

Baseball may be a faster game in some particulars than it was in the '80s or '90s, but it is undeniably true that in two important departments running and returning the ball from the outfield—it hee slowed up wofully. There is no Harry Stovey, no Arley Evans in the game now. Many present day fans remember Stovey of the old Athletics. Not quite so many recall Evans of the old Cleveland team, when the elder Wesley, Charles Bulkley, and George W. Howe were the owners. Season after season Evans, who played in right field, held the record for outfield assists, and always a big percentage of these assists were made in throwing batters out at first. Judge now the batters of that period hetter then eny outfielder—excepting possibly Fielder Jones, Jack McCarthy and Billy Keeler—know them to-day, and laid for them with an intuition of where the ball would be that was marvelous. Nowadays it heppens once or twies a season that a batter is thrown out at first by the right fielder after an apparently safe hit. Evane once made three such assists in a single series. And all the time, from the beginning to the end of the ceason, he was whipping the ball to second, third, and home with a speed and accuracy that has never been equaled or approeched. Harry Stover scored 153 runs in the American association in 1889. He led all the feet bese runners of the Brotherhood in 1890. His record as champion base runner of the world in 1887, 1888, and 1889. He etole second base almost as easily as the modern player goes down from first on a sacrifice hit. No, it's a mighty fest game we see in these days of speed, but there are no Jake Evansee nor Harry Stoveys in the game to-day.



Robert W. Forbes.

Robert W. Forbes, end and tackle for two years on the Yale eleven, hee signed a contract as head coach at West Point. This is the army's first venture into the head coech system, and it hes been led to edopt the eyetem because the navy beat the army last fall with Jack Cates as head coach. Forbes played guard at Wesleyen in his freshman year, wes elected captain there by his classmates, but came to Yale, where he played tackle last season end end this fall. He lives at Dalton, Mass.



Arthur E. Bartlett, a student at Worcester academy, is a young giant, and possesses a strength which, when developed, will make him the strongest college man in the country, and this is a prediction made when the college Samsone of to-day are reckoned with. Prof. R. McMillan of the Worcester academy has broken all other sfrength records of the neademy. The record of the ecedemy was held by Bartlett's cousin, Chester V. Young, of Aylesford, N. S. This record wes 1,050 poiinte.

A Cleveland men tells of an incident at the West Point-Annapolis football game lately. He got enthusiastic and the navy began to win, and remarked to a man seated next to him: "This is the most enjoyable time I have had since I saw the Chicago Cubs do up the New York Nationals for the championship last summer." On the Polo grounds the man looked at him serenely, and taking out a cigar, bit off about two-thirds of it and stuck the wrong end in his mouth. "Are you from Philadelphia or Boston?" he asked. Later the Cleveland man asked the gentleman who had been now puffing away at the stubby cigar was, "Oh, that," came the reply, "is McGraw, the manager of the New York Giants."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1907. NO. 48.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR A DIAMOND IN THE ROUGH



WASHINGTON.—The senate galleries are always filled when Senator Tillman is announced to speak. No other senator since the days of the acrid and dauntless Ingalls has been able to draw such crowds as he.

Yet Senator Tillman isn't a great orator. In the first place, his voice is a bit shrill and unpleasant, until he gets warmed up to the shouting point, and then it takes on a deeper and more sonorous timbre.

Again, he speaks somewhat disconnectedly, sometimes losing the thread of his argument altogether. But, like a creek or river diverted from its path, he always gets back to the main bed of his progress in time.

He sometimes makes his sentences so long that he has to pull up short and begin again. When he reads from a prepared manuscript—this is not often—the monotony of his delivery is tiresome.

When he is making a speech from data scattered about his desk he has prodigious difficulty in finding his references at critical junctures. He gropes all over the littered desk and the desks of his senatorial neighbors on either hand for the missing piece of paper, flounders around underneath the desks and on the floor, becomes red in the face and flustered and mad all through.

The neighboring senators make a great show of helping him to find what he is looking for, but they really don't try very hard, for they are smiling all the time and apparently enjoying the spectacle of wrath which the South Carolinian presents in these circumstances.

But always he succeeds in finding the lost bit of paper in time. His simply will not proceed until he does find it, and he has searched for as long as ten minutes, while senate and audience waited. Then he goes ahead with his argument.

His gestures are those of a man who is untrained in the art of oratory, but somehow the flailing gestures seem to belong to and to suit the flow of words when the senator becomes thoroughly wrought up. For all that he is a very well read man, the senator is still a rough diamond.

STRIKING RESEMBLANCE OF MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE



STRIKING facial resemblances of men in public life and in official circles in this city are frequently commented upon. There are three men widely known whose similarity of face and form is so striking that queer mistakes of identity are experienced every now and then. The resemblance of the president to his distinguished secretary of the navy and attorney general, Mr. Moody, has always been the subject of remark and now and then of humorous mistakes. Now that Mr. Moody has been elevated, or at least transferred, to the supreme court of the United States, he has come across another double in the person of James Maher, clerk of the supreme court.

When Justice Moody first met Mr Maher it was as a member of the house of representatives, when the resemblance between the two was first remarked. Again when as attorney general he had occasion to go to the courtroom he occasionally saw his double, and now as a justice on the bench he can look over the edge of his judicial gown any time and practically see himself as others see him. Mr. Meher's resemblance to the president is striking when in repose, but when he speaks or smiles he is obliged to acknowledge that owing either to the subduing atmosphere of the court or to the lack of dentel qualifications, he cannot vie with the chief executive at the other end of the avenue.

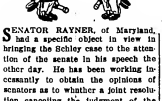
The resemblance of Senators Aldrich and Forsker is also striking, although the distinguished senator from Rhode Island plays the role of a retirent general mencuvering his forces on the floor of the senate, while the senator from Ohio acts the more striking part of a dashing officer with standard upliffed ready for the fray, regardless of the disturbing of forces. If Mr. Forsker's well-covered head were matched by the hirsute adornment of Mr. Aldrich the resemblance would be complete. But standing side by side they are as brothers and their similarity is frequently commented upon.



SENORA CREEL HEIRESS TO FORTUNE OF MILLIONS

SENOR ENRIQUE C. CREEL, the new Mexican ambassador, will rank James Bryce, the new British ambassador. Rumor has it that as soon as President Diaz heard that Sir Henry Mortimor Durand was to be recalled by King Edward he urged Senor Creel to make all haste to Washington in order that a representative of a republic might precede at the United States capital the representitive of the greatest monarchy on earth.

It is Senora Creel who is the real Rockefeller, although her husband, with his $24,000,000, is in no sense pinched for pocket money. Every cent of his millions, it is declared in Washington, was amassed by his individual exertion, a statement that is taken to mean he made his money without wringing rascal counters from the hard hands of peasants, as Mr. Shakespeare came pretty near putting it.



ATTEMPT TO RESURRECT SAMPSON-SCHLEY CASE.

SENATOR RAYNER, of Maryland, had a specific object in view in bringing the Schley case to the attention of the senate in his speech the other day. He has been working incessantly to obtain the opinions of senators as to whether a joint resolution canceling the judgment of the president and that of the court of inquiry in relation to the command at Santiago could be carried through the senate. Senator Rayner is anxious to secure an overturn of both these judgments by act of congress, as was done in the Fitzjohn Porter case.

The Maryland senator believes he has a sufficient number of votes pledged to enable him to adopt his resolution. Admiral Schley is now considering the matter to determine whether he is willing to risk a violation of the president's semi-official order or demand that naval officers refrain from agitating this famous controversy. Senator Rayner will offer no resolution unless Admiral Schley gives his approval and unless he is absolutely certain there is sufficient strength back of it to insure its adoption.

If such a resolution should be introduced it would simply deal with the proposition as to who was in command at Santiago. No other specification will be taken up. The judgment of the court and the judgment of the president leave it in absolute doubt as to who was in command and, as a matter of history, right and justice, it is claimed by the friends of Admiral Schley that congress sought to put itself on record that Admiral Schley was in command in the battle.

People Talked About

PROF. HOLDEN—"CORN WIZARD"



Perry G. Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural college, is the "corn wizard" of the world. He has added $15,000,000 a year to the wealth of Iowa. He is professor of agronomy—the science of the field and of the crop. He has made three blades of corn grow where one grew before. By following his teachings the farmers of Iowa have increased their corn output by 50,000,000 bushels.

Though born in Minnesota, 41 years ago, Prof. Holden grew up on a 400-acre farm in Benzie county, Michigan. He attended the Michigan agricultural college and at 23 he was a professor of agronomy in that institution. He afterward went to Bloomington, Ill. While manager of a 25,000-acre farm there he began his experiments with corn. Several seasons' experiments convinced him that the secret of big corn lay in the use of proper seed. He then invented the "germination box."

Before it is time to plant the corn Prof. Holden takes a kernel from each ear to be used as seed and plants them in the "germination box," which contains moistened sawdust. The seed-ears whose kernels fail to sprout properly are thrown away. The productive ears are used as seed and there is an uncertainty as to the kind of crop the farmer will get. It is simple, but certain.

Prof. Holden originated the "corn gospel" train. In this train he tours the state annually and the Iowa farmers flock to it when it reaches their locality and listen to Holden's lectures.

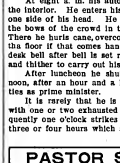
DARING YOUNG CHICAGO JURIST



McKenzie Cleland, a young Chicago lawyer, who was elected municipal court judge last fall, has shocked Chicago by his daring and originality. He began his duties by fining and sentencing to jail a number of saloon keepers for violations of the law. This startling procedure created a ripple of surprise—but that was all. For Mayor Dunne promptly pardoned the liquor men. Judge Cleland then subpoenaed the mayor and certain aldermen for contempt of court. Prosecuting Attorney Alexander, whom he accused with the aldermen of influencing the mayor to pardon the offenders, he ordered from his office. It was shown that the mayor had the right to pardon, and the affair was settled, but not until Judge Cleland had clearly shown that the interference of political influences with the administration of justice in his court would not be tolerated.

Every two weeks a review of the ghette's unfortunetes is held in Judge Cleland's court. Those husbands and wives who take the pledge are allowed to go under suspended sentences and fines of $15 to $50 are remitted. Out of 61 culprits at the last review only one failed to reform. He was sent to jail. Men and women wept as they listened to the judge's parting admonition to live in peace and sobriety. When the last fine had been remitted and the last lectura delivered, it was a happy crowd of husbends and wives and smiling children that fled out of the court room.

STRENUOUS FRENCH PREMIER



Clemenceau, the statesman and perty chief, Clemenceau the orator and thinker, Clemenceau the guide for the nation—this is the man who is wall known nw in America. But Clemenceau the man, as he lives in his rising up and lying down, is scarcely known to any one, whether in France or abroad.

Even in the midst of his intense activity, journalistic and political, when he was thundering for justice to Dreyfus, unmaking presidents and cabinets, he still managed to keep his private life a secret from his contemporaries.

Clemenceau is a very early riser, is never abed after five a. m.; often is up in summer time to watch the sun rise. His morning prayers are practical prayers for health in the form of calisthenics, followed by a scientifically riculous course in hydropathy.

His breakfast at seven a. m. is his chief meel, end he sometimes makes six eggs disappear at this meal, followed by a little cold meat. His only drink at any meal is water.

At eight a. m. his automobile tekes him to his office in the ministry of the interior. He enters his office like a blast of wind, his silk hat stuck on one side of his head. His acknowledges with a quick mechanical gesture the bows of the crowd in the ante-chambers end plunges into his sanctum. There he hurls cane, overcoat and hat on the first piece of furniture, or on the floor if that comes handiest. Then the minister seats himself at his desk bell after bell is set ringing, and the whole force is hastening hither and thither to carry out his peremptory orders.

After luncheon he shuts himself in his library. The whole afternoon, after an hour and a half in the Hellenic bath, is given up to his duties as prime minister.

It is rarely that he is not back again at night in the ministry to work with one or two exhausted secretaries in the empty, quiet building. Frequently one o'clock strikes before he is whirling home again to sleep the three or four hours which suffices to keep him at the top of his energy.

PASTOR STARTLES LONDON



Rev. Reginald J. Campbell is again the most-talked-of cleric in London. His denial of the "virgin birth," miracles, inspiration and other time-honored beliefs, fell like a bombshell among English churchmen.

At the age of 36 he took the pulpit of the City Temple, occupied for 20 years by the famous Dr. Joseph Parker, and his brilliant and eloqnent address, took his predecessor's place at a single bound. His opposition to the established church and advocacy of pastoral visiting and education bill have brought him frequently into prominence.

Dr. Campbell's latest bid for fame is his "new theology," which has made London gasp. He has been roundly denounced as a heretic and atheist. He is, said to have stripped religion of all romance, poetry and sentiment in order to get down to "brass tacks." His "compromise" with science, it is said, looks like complete surrender.

No protest has yet been made by Rev. Mr. Campbell's congregation. It is said, however, that he has gradually and logically led up to his present position during the three years that he has been pastor of the temple, and it is therefore predicted that there will be no serious disagreement.

Dr. Campbell's personal charm is said to be almost magical. In the pulpit he seems to fairly fascinate his audience. Whitish gray hair surmounts a handsome, mobile face. Wrinkles that melt into a gentle smile mark his countenance.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

GIVES COSTLY GIFTS AT BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION



NEW YORK.—With gold and diamond sleeve buttons and pearl necklaces as souvenirs for his men and women friends, Nathaniel F. Moore, son of one of the chief owners of the Rock Island railroad system, gave a dinner the other night that cost in the neighborhood of $20,000, and takes rank with repasts that have gained attention in the past. It was in celebration of his birthday that young Mr. Moore made his friends his guests.

In spite of the spender of the gifts and the eleborateness of the menu, the dinner had an informal atmesphere, and in consenance with the wishes of their host the guests did not lay too great stress upon the conventions.

There were about 15 couples present when the dinner was begun after a visit of most of the party to a play-house in Broadway. Some were on the stage and joined the others after the performance. For the most part the men were intimate friends of Mr. Moore. The young women, with few exceptions, ere playing in theaters. The party was held in a private room in Rector's, and lasted until nearly five o'clock the next morning. Then automobiles took the diners to Church-Hill's, where coffee and liquors were served.

In addition to a full orchestra, several vaudsville numbers were provided for the entertainment of the gathering, many of whom had attended a similar dinner last year when Mr. Moore celebrated his birthday and the acquisition of a fortune said to have been nearly $750,000 from his father, James H. Moore, formerly of Chicago.

It was without ostentation that the favors were presented. Each guest found under his or her sarvietta a little leather box, in which the jewels lay. The necklaces consisted of single strands of unusually pure pearls, made up for Mr. Moore. It is said each cost about $1,000. Other favers, too, were presented to the women.

James H. Moore started the financial world net long ago when, with his brother, W. H. Moore, and Daniel G. Reid and William B. Leeds, he put through the Rock Island combination, merging 18,000 miles of railroad into one system. Only a few years ago the Moore brothers were heavily in debt, through the embarrassment of the Diamond Match company, and to-day they are rated as having millions.



THE RELATION OF HIGH FINANCE AND SOCIETY

EDWARD HARRIMAN did more than deprive Stuyvesant Fish of an income when he deposed that gentleman from the presidency of the Illinois Central railroad. He dealt a body blow at the social supremacy of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, from which she has been devoting all her talents to recover herself.

What is said to have been the conclusive test of Mrs. Fish's standing in the smart set came the other night, when she gave a dinner. Sixty persons were present, but not an Astor, not a Vanderbilt, not a Goelet, not a Rhinelander, not a Schermerhorn, not a Wilson. All of these stand in the front rank of New York's smart set, but they were not among the guests.

Edward H. Harriman himself is not socially inspiring. But he is intensely interested in having his daughters "break into" the "400." It was a simple enough matter. Stuyvesant Fish was president of the Illinois Central, in which Harriman was a director. Mrs. Fish was an undoubted leader in society. What more easy than to have Mrs. Fish take the Misses Harriman under her wing and bring them within the charmed circle?

But, Mrs. Fish flatly refused. She put her foot down hard and said that the Misses Harrimen must stay outside, so Harriman gave up the attempt in behalf of his daughters and bided his time. That came in November when he deposed Fish as president of the Illinois Central.

In the Illinois Central directorate are some men socially powerful in society circles. There are Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor and Robert Walton Goelet. It was through Mrs. Fish's influence that these three men were placed on the Illinois Central board. Mrs. Fish was excluded that they would be helpful to her socially.

When the fight in the Illinois Central came in November of lest year and Harriman decided that Fish must go, how did these friends of Mrs. Fish line up?

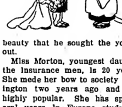
The three voted against Fish and for Harnhan. Harriman had a dis revenge and Mrs. Fish's social supremacy began to wane. Since then her stock has declined steadily.

Mrs. Fish's one great ambition, it is seid, has been to succeed Mrs. Astor as the leader of the "400."

The one thing that Mrs. Fish lacked was tact. Diplomecy is not one of her accomplishments. When she became confronted with the task of taking up the daughters of Harriman, who held her husband's fate in his hands, she blundered.

The Harrimans have been very active socially this season. Persons high in society have been hidden in the Harriman affairs and society has responded. At some of the recent affairs which were especially notable for the number of society leaders in attendance the name of Mrs. Fish was not included.

ROMANCE BEGUN at WHITE HOUSE ENDS AT ALTAR



MISS PAULINE MORTON, the second daughter of Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society and formerly secretary of the navy and vice president of the Santa Fe railroad, has become the bride of J. Hopkins Smith, Jr. The wedding took place at St. Thomas' church and was a notable incident both in social and diplomatic circles, for the guest list included many names of New York and Washington society.

Out of the formal acquaintance made in the brilliance and crush of a White House reception grew the romance that resulted in the marriege of Miss Morton to J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., Harvard graduate and society man. Though it was only a fleeting glimpse that Smith got of Miss Morton, he was so attracted by her vivacity and beauty that he sought the young girl out.

Miss Morton, youngest daughter of the insurance men, is 20 years old. She made her bow to society in Washington two years ago and became highly popular. She has spent several years in Europe studying languages, music and painting, and then had gone to one of Boston's fashionable schools. To that culture she joined a touch of western breeziness and a fondness for outdoor sports.

Mr. Smith, who was graduated from Harvard in 1896, won the German emperor's cup at the Kiel regatta the same year that he closed his studies. He is a member of an electrical engineering firm and is 25 years of age. Mr. Smith's father, a millionaire, lives at 17 East Forty-seventh street.

SPECIAL AGENTS ARE WELL SCORED

POWER OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT MEN LIMITED BY CONGRESS.

House Goes on Record—Restricts Use of $250,000 for Salaries—Investigation Ordered if President Are Severely Criticised.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The house in committee of the whole placed itself squarely on record Friday in favor of limiting the power of special agents of the department of the interior, by a vote restricting the use of the appropriation of $250,000 covered to pay sundry civil appropriation bill to pay the salaries of such agents.

By a vote of 104 to 17 the committee adopted the amendment, which was offered by Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, and chased for two hours by Messrs. Cushman of Washington, Lacey of Iowa, Mann of Illinois, Burke of South Dakota, Kreider of Kansas, Bonnago of Colorado, Groana of North Dakota, Steneerson of Minnesota, Gaines of Tennessee and Smith of Iowa.

During the debate the work of the special agents was severely condemned and the orders of the presidecat regarding final proof on homestead entries as working unnecessary hardships upon settlers.

Before resuming consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill the house, as in committee of the whole, passed 360 senate private pension bills in 20 minutes.

The sundry civil bill was still in the process of reading when the house adjourned at 6:45 p. m., and the consideration will be concluded Saturday.

For the Military Academy.

The senate at Friday night's session passed the bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy. The bill, carrying $1,947,363, was passed just as it came from the committee, only ten minutes being consumed in the consideration of the measure.

A discussion lasting throughout the entire day, to which was added a futile night session, failed to secure final action in the senate on the amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill proposing to make an increase of $1,000,000 in the item for the support of the forest reserve. Forceful speeches were made by Senators Burkett, Depew and Beveridge in defense of the work of Chief Forester Pinchot, and opposed to the extension of the forest service by Senator Heyburn, who went into the entire subject.

Grazing Lease to Go.

Woshington, Feb. 22.—It was concluded Thursday by senators in charge of the agricultural appropriation bill to the sooote that the grozing lease provision will be eliminated from the bill on a point of order.

The reading of the agricultural bill was completed after most of the day had been spent in debate on the forestry system and the measure will be considered Friday for final action. There is to be decided opposition, according to Senator Lodge, to several provisions relating to the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, and these were passed over. An amendment was agreed to at the suggestion of Senator Nelson which will add $5,000 each year to the appropriation for agricultural colleges until the total amount for each state for these colleges shall be $50,000 annually, instead of $30,000, as at present.

Grazing Lease Opposed.

Senator Patterson has given notice of an amendment to section 24 of the reserve lands according to their adaptability as forest lands, mining lands and agricultural lands. After the defense of the forest reserve system by Senator Spooner, Scantor Patterson spoke in opposition to the proposed grozing lease proposition. Senator Warren, saying he was aware the provision would go out on a point of order, nevertheless advocated it. Senator Warren rather warmly resented the charge which he said had been made in the press and by one of the government departments that certain senators had feaced in public domain. Personnly, he said, he did not have an acre of illegally fenced lands.

The farewell address of George Washington will be read in the senate Friday by Senator Burkett of Nebraska.

Sundry Civil Bill in House.

Smarting under what they considered unfair treatment, the Democrats resorted to a systematic series of objections against provisions in the sundry civil bill Thursday in the house. They compelled the Republicans to maintain 100 members, a quorum of the committee of the whole. The house passed a number of bills and resolutions, including one calling upon the secretary of the navy for information regarding repairs being made on the battleship Louisiana, and as to whether the contractor had refused to make the repairs necessary, and another enlarging the act relating to shanghaiing. Both the rivers and harbors bill and the naval appropriation bill were sent to conference.

Tug Sinks with Four Men.

Cuxhaven, Germany, Feb. 22.—The tug Neufahrwasser, of Bremerhaven, went down Thursday after colliding with the German cruiser Medusa. The captain, the first mate, the second engineer and a fireman of the tug were drowned. Four of the crew were rescued.

DIE IN RAIL COLLISION

UTAH LEGISLATOR AND NEWSPAPER MAN ARE KILLED.

Legislative Party in Wreck — Other Railway Accidents Bring Death and Injury.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 23.—Clinton B. Leigh, a well-known newspaper man of Salt Lake, was killed; State Representative Seth Taft of Wayne county was fatally injured, and has since died, and Speaker Hardy Josephs was slightly hurt in a collision on the Copper Belt railway at the mining camp of Bingham Friday afternoon. The victims were members of a legislative party visiting the Bingham mines.

Mr. Leigh were representing the Salt Lake Herald. He was of a prominent Kentucky family and was at one time city editor of the Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger.

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 23.—A combination coach and a loaded coal car of a train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul narrow gauge between Bellevue and Cascade jumped the rails at a curve on a trestle over a small stream near Washington Mills, and fell a distance of 40 feet, Friday, landing with the coal car on top of the coach in which were ten passengers. The coach was completely wrecked, and one passenger was killed, two fatally injured and seven seriously injured. Mrs. John Rohan, of Fillmore, Ia., was the one killed.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 23.—Thirteen persons were hurt, one probably fatally and four seriously, by a collision on the Chicago Great Western road about six miles south of Hayfield, Minn. The train which was wrecked was the Chicago bound night express, which left this city at 11:30 Thursday night. A freight train broke down and the passenger train ran, helping it on to a siding. A flagman who had been sent back returned before the train was stopped and crashed into the rear end of the passenger train. Every coach and the baggage car were overturned. No one was killed, but 15 were injured.

VAST SHIPMENT OF DYNAMITE.

Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds Going to Panama on One Ship.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Some idea of the enormity of the task which confronts the government in the matter of taking out dirt, rock and other material in the construction of the Panama canal may be gathered from the fact that starting the first 12 months there will be consumed $900,000 pounds of dynamite. The contract for this vast quantity of explosive will be let shortly, and when it is put aboard a vessel and sent to Colon it will form the largest shipment of that kind which ever left an American port.

In addition, there will go along with it 4,000 electric exploders, 4,000 tons of 70 pound rails, 2,500 steel splice bars, 22,500 tie plates, 90,000 pounds of track bolts, 200,000 pounds of track spikes and 150,000 cross ties. At least 75,000 pounds of dynamite a month are used in the construction work.

HONDURAS DECLARES WAR.

President Bonilla Heads Troops Marching on Nicaraguan Frontier.

City of Mexico, Feb. 23.—Word reached this city Friday night that Honduras has formally declared war against Nicaragua. President Bonilla is at the head of the Honduras troops and is marching on the frontier of Nicaragua.

News of a hettle between the two forces is momentnrily expected, it is reported that Salvador will be involved.

Felt Severe Quake at Sea.

Astoria, Ore., Feb. 22.—Capt. McCaron of the schooner Melrose, which has arrived from San Pedro, reports that on Sunday, Feb. 5, while off San Francisco about 50 miles, a severe earthquake was experienced which lasted for several minutes and during this time the schooner rocked still and trembled, but no damage of any consequence resulted. A half hour later there was another shock.

Kuropatkin Has Four Duels On.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—General Kuropatkin, the Vossische Zeitung says, has four duels on his hands because of the attacks upon him in the recently published book on the Russo-Japan war. Generals Kaulbars, Grippenberg, Rennenkampf and Bilderling. It is stated, have each challenged Kuropatkin.

Veteran Editor Is Dead.

Pittsburg, Kan., Feb. 22.—J. C. Buchanan, who owned and edited newspapers in many different cities before he came here 19 years ago, died Thursday, aged 76 years. Among the papers he edited were the Chronicle, Decatur, Ill.; Post, Appleton, Wis.; Post, Marquette, Mich.; and Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Ill.

St. Louis May Have a Subway.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—It became known Thursday that a syndicate of English capitalists has retained a local civil engineering firm to make a preliminary survey of subway routes in St. Louis and make an estimate on the cost of construction of a complete underground rapid transit system.

EVELYN NESBIT THAW UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME.



MRS. THAW VISITS HUSBAND IN PRISON

SHE WAS ALMOST MADE ILL BY THURSDAY'S ORDEAL ON THE STAND.

Much More of It to Come — Delmas Ready to Counteract Jerome's Work by Her Redirect Examination —Halds White's Letters.

New York, Feb. 23.—The principals in the Thaw trial spent Friday in such a way as apparently relishing the respite from the scenes which marked this week's proceedings. By the time the hearing is resumed next Monday morning it is expected that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will have entirely recovered her composure and be prepared again to take her place in the witness chair.

On Thursday it was said the young woman was on the verge of illness, and that a cup of broth had been her only sustenance for two days. She was so weakened as the result of her day's experience that she retired immediately upon reaching her apartments and did not arise until late Friday. The only reason which took her from her bed even then was the call she had promised to make upon her husband in the Tombs prison. Only family visitors are not allowed in the big gray building on holidays, but an exception was made with regard to Harry Thaw's wife and counsel.

Mrs. Thaw Visits Husband.

It was well after noon when Mrs. Thaw arrived at the prison. She was accompanied by Daniel O'Reilly, one of her husband's counsel, and was shown at once into the consultation room. There had been reports in some of the earlier editions of the papers to the effect that Thaw was himself in bad physical condition, but when he appeared to greet his wife he declared that he was feeling exceptionally well and was enjoying his usual vigorous health. As Thaw rushed into the conference room he clasped his wife in his arms, crying "My dear, brave little wife." The two talked together for a long while, and then Mr. O'Reilly was called into conference.

Mrs. Thaw was pale and worn, but when approached by newspaper men smiled and tried to appear cheerful in reply to questions she said she was "feeling pretty well."

District Attorney Jerome went to Lake Ville, Conn., to spend the holiday recess with his family. Nearly all of Thaw's counsel remained at their homes.

Days More of Her Ordeal.

The district attorney will keep Mrs. Thaw on the stand at least a day and a half more and may even stretch his searching cross-examination through twice that length of time. It will depend on how Mrs. Thaw stands at the end of this period as to whether or not Thaw's counsel will go ahead with their redirect examination. Mr. Delmes has been making copious notes during Mr. Jerome's questioning of the witness, and he will likely endeavor to place a different light upon some of the incidents which have been disclosed.

With the cross-examination only half completed and with the redirect and recross-examination still in view, there seems no way to approximate the number of days in the witness chair Mrs. Thaw has before her. If she is much fatigued at the end of Mr. Jerome's first cross-examination she may be released for a time, subject to recall. In view of the fact, however, that the defense probably forced the district attorney to proceed with the cross-examination against his will, he will very likely insist in return that they shall also conclude with the witness before she is excused from the stand.

May Be a New Surprise.

Mrs. Thaw on direct examination identified 42 letters as being in the handwriting of Stanford White. The letters were not written to her, but to another girl. Mr. Delmas is holding these letters for introduction during the redirect examination and evidently hopes to have them admitted as offsetting something Mr. Jerome was expected to bring out on cross-examination.

No intimation has been given as to what the letters contain or to whom they were written. They may constitute a new element of surprise which is yet to be injected into a case which has already been so prolific of astounding incidents.

Jerome's Ruthless Probing.

New York, Feb. 22.—Under the stress of a cross-examination in which District Attorney Jerome gave no quarter, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw broke down Thursday upon the witness stand. With blinding tears burning their wey down cheeks which from ashen white had flushed to crimson, she admitted that after her first experience with Stanford White her relations with the architect continued for several months.

But this was not all. There were other confessions, which, while designed to lay on own character, accentuated all the more the terrible personal sacrifice she is making in the effort to save her husband from death in the electric chair. The case has progressed to the point where the defense has been all but lost sight of. His girl-like wife is the figure about whom the storm bathes its fury. She it is upon whom is being searched out and who is being held up to scorn by the prosecuting officer.

At the close of the most eventful day of the trial Mr. Jerome announced that he probably would keep Mrs. Thaw under fire for two more days.

Adjournment was taken until Monday morning, although at one time Justice Fitzgerald said that to accommodate out-of-town witnesses he would hold court both Friday, a holiday, and Saturday.

Examination is Merciless.

There was no subject affecting the witness of so intimate a nature that the district attorney hesitated to bare it to the jury, the hiding place and hold it before the gaze of the world, all the while requiring that she should recognize and own the fact in her own words.

After bringing out that her relations with White continued for somo time, Mr. Jerome went deeper. Mrs. Thaw admitted that in 1903, after the return from Europe, she spent the night at Thaw's apartments in New York and that a few weeks later he and she occupied connecting apartments at the Grand hotel in this city.

Champagne Not Drugged.

Mrs. Thaw admitted freely that the champagne which she had declared Thaw drugged the night she lost consciousness in the mirrored bedroom was no more bitter than any other champagne she had drunk. In fact, she declared it tasted like all the rest. She denied that she had intended for the jury to assume otherwise.

Mrs. Thaw made whet was considered perhaps her most damaging statement in the defensive when she said he had showed 'her copies of cablegrams that were being sent to Stanford White from Europe asking him to use his influence with a certain man in London to prevent Mrs. Nesbit from "taking a fuss," and interfering with Evelyn's continuing in the company of Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw also was forced to admit that when she and her mother went abroad with Thaw in 1903 they were still drawing upon the bounty of Stanford White. She declared that she had a letter of credit for $400 or $500 which was given to her by White and which she later turned over to Thaw. There was still a balance in the Mercantile Trust company to her order, also.

"But mamma got all of that," said the witness.

Dynamite Outrage in Texas.

Brownwood, Tex., Feb. 23.—The home of W. R. Cook was destroyed by dynamite at early hour Thursday morning and Verner Cook, a 16-year-old girl, was fatally injured. The force of dynamite was placed directly under the window of the room in which the girl was sleeping. It is not known by whom the deed was committed or for what reason.

Charles P. Zimmerman Dies.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 23.—Charles P. Zimmerman, who for the past 15 years had been manager of the Empire theater in this city, died at his home here Thursday night. He was 45 years old.

Hotel in Beaumont Burns.

Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 23.—The Oaks hotel and the residence of S. B. Nowell were destroyed by fire Thursday. The total loss is estimated at $70,000. No one was injured.

Dies While Being Punished.

Ravenna, O., Feb. 22.—Robert Finch, 12 years old, dropped dead Thursday at a district school near here while being punished by Miss Nora McManus, his teacher.

SURVIVORS CLUNG TO STEAMER WRECK

ELEVEN PERSONS ARE RESCUED FROM THE BERLIN AT THE HOOK OF HOLLAND.

Pass a Terrible Night—Prince Consort Supervises the Efforts of Life Savers—Crowds Cheer Those Brought Safely Ashore.

Hook of Holland, Feb. 23.—Eleven survivors of the disaster to the steamer Berlin, from Harwich to Rotterdam, which was wrecked off the Hook of Holland Thursday morning, who could be seen clinging to the aft part of the steamer all night, were saved Friday afternoon. The efforts to rescue them were continued throughout the night and morning, but proved futile before 3:30 owing to the furious seas and the heavy snowstorm which raged all night long, rendering it impossible for the tugs or lifeboats to approach the wreck, over which mountainous seas continued to dash.

So intense was the cold that it was believed that those who were still on the wreckage must have been frozen to death, but the rescued persons survived the terrible experiences of the 24 hours. The stern of the Berlin is so firmly imbedded in the sand bank on which she went ashore that it does not seem to have moved during the night. At high water Friday morning the poop deck houses were the only portions of the steamer visible, and there the few survivors huddled.

Must Be Saved, Said Prince.

The prince consort, after his first visit to the wreck when he saw with his own eyes that there were still some survivors on board, declared:

"We won't return to The Hague before we save them; we must get them ashore."

The news that this determination had been fulfilled reached the crowds in the streets in the shape of a rumor shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, and a pilot later confirmed the tidings. There was then a wild rush of the people to the various points of vantage overlooking the harbor.

In the meantime, every preparation was being made at the harbor to take care of the individuals rescued. Six ambulances, including that belonging to the prince consort, were drawn up in readiness to convey the survivors to the Amerika hotel, where a staff of medical men, especially summoned, was waiting to give succor.

The small lifeboat was the first to reach the harbor and Capt. Jansen, its skipper, received round upon round of applause as he came ashore. He reported that two women and a child, who had refused to jump, were still aboard the stern part of the Berlin.

Cheers Are Hushed.

Capt. Jansen had been told his story when the steam pilot boat, the Helvoetsluis, with the rescued on board drew in sight. As she was moored the ringing cheer of the assembled crowd was succeeded by a painful hush as the first of the survivors was borne ashore on a stretcher by six stalwart Dutchmen and slowly carried up the steps to one of the waiting motor cars. The men was swathed in blankets and made no sign of life.

A steward was the next man to be brought ashore. He was quite cheerful, and showed no signs of pain in reply to the inquiries: "My name is Fisher." He seems to have stood the terrible ordeal better than any of them. Then came a woman, her face covered with a blanket, but her long dark hair streaming over her left shoulder, and a terribly frostbitten hand hanging limply over the side of the stretcher.

Eventually the survivors so narrowly snatched from death were removed to the Amerika hotel.

Only eleven of the three hundred and more who left on the wreck are saved, as is unlikely, the number of victims of the disaster will be 132.

FAST TRAIN IS WRECKED.

Cars Hurled into River—Many Hurt, None Killed.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 23.—The 18-hour flyer, known as the Pennsylvania limited, crashed into a freight train at midnight about five miles east of Johnstown. The train was composed of a combination baggage and mail car and two sleepers. The accident occurred on a sharp curve. The locomotive and combination car remained on the roadbed, but the three cars following plunged into the south fork branch of the Conemaugh river.

When the train left this city there were only 54 passengers on board. The first train-master who came upon the scene of the wreck, hearing all available help and relief preparations are now being made to dispatch a relief train from this city.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 2:30 a. m.—A dispatch just received in this city states that no one was killed in the wreck of the 18-hour flyer. Eight of the injured were taken to Altoona and several were taken to Johnstown. Many of the injured, it is said, are seriously hurt.

Shea and Teamsters Acquitted.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Cornelius P. Shea and his ten associates in the Teamsters' union were acquitted of the charge of conspiracy Thursday evening, thus bringing to a close the longest and most remarkable labor legal battle ever waged in Chicago.

HARDSHIPS OF ARMY LIFE.

Laft Thousands of Veterans with Kidney Troubles.

The experience of David W. Martin, a retired merchent of Bolivar, Mo., is but one thousands of others. Mr. Martin says: "I think I have had kidney disease ever since the war. During an engagement my horse fell on me, straining my back and injuring the kidneys. I have been told I had a floating kidney. I had intensely pain in the back, headeches and dizzy spells and the action of the bladder was very irregular. About three years ago I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, and found such great relief that I continued, and inside a comparatively short time was entirely rid of kidney trouble."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Mastar Voice.

The tenth down the bicycle foot, the clergyman's sore throat and all manner of disabilities that come from modern conveniences are familiar to us. The motor-omnibus voice was discovered by a young woman who was riding outside a motor-omnibus, and trying (as is her habit) to talk. And the horrible truth suddenly flashed on her mind, and from her lips came "I-c-c-can't keep-pip-pip my voice sut-tut-till."—The Reader.

Oats—Heads 2 Feet Long.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., are bringing out a new oats this year with heads 2 feet long! That's a wonder. Their catalog tells! Speltz—the greatest stock hay food America ever saw! Catalog tells!



Our mammoth Silage Seed and Tool Catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers. Write for it today, and to-day for free samples of new 7-ton Root Long Oats and great Speltz and big catalog free.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Demand far Coconnut Meat.

For the year ending June 30, 1906, the exports of copra (dried cocoanut meat) from the Philippine islands amounted to 146,851,240 pounds, of which France took 88,336,300 pounds, or about 61 per cent. The next most important buyers were Spain and Germany.

Take advantage of Nature's splendid offering, Garfield Tea, the laxative that is mild and potent. It is made wholly of Herbs. For constipation, biliousness, liver and kidney disorders, purifies the blood. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

SOME POINTS ABOUT NEEDLES.

The Evolved Product of Centuries of Invention.

The point of a needle is a very important part of that useful little instrument, and there are many points about needles calculated to interest the observer. The daily consumption of needles all over the world is something like 5,000,000, and in the United States alone, less and use some 300,000,000 of those tiny tools. Few people while threading a needle have ever given a thought to the various processes through which the eye and point before it comes out a needle. Yet the manufacture of needles involves no fewer than 21 different processes from cutting the wire and threading the double needles by the eyes to separate them. The needle is the one length of wire, beading, hardening in oil, cleaning out the sides of the eye, tempering, grinding and polishing. For wrapping purple paper is used, since it prevents rusting. There are many sorts of needles, for savageens', cooks', glovemakers', weavers', sailmakers', broommakers', milliners' and embroiderers'. The needle is the evolved product of centuries of invention. In its primitive form it was made of bone, horn or wood. Point by point its menufacture has improved, until this little but not insignificant instrument is now one of the highly-finished products of twentieth century machinery and skill.—Zion's Herald.

A FRIEND'S TIP.

70-Year-Old Man Not too Old to Accept a Good Pointer.

"For the last 20 years," writes a Maine man, "I've been troubled with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, and have tried about every kind of remedy without much in the way of results until I took up the food question.

"I had used several seasons of Grape-Nuts food, after I had taken all sorts of medicines with only occasional, temporary relief.

"This was about nine months ago, and I began the Grape-Nuts for breakfast, with cream and a little sugar. Since then I have had the food for at least one meal a day, usually for breakfast.

"Words fail to express the benefit I received from the use of Grape-Nuts. I have gained in almost every way, free from pain and my liver complaint in about cured, I have gained flesh, sleep well can eat nearly any kind of food except greasy, starchy things and am strong and healthy at the age of 70 years.

"If I can be the means of helping any poor mortal who has been troubled with dyspepsia as I have been, I am willing to answer any letter enclosing stamp." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Fangs Are Not Drawn.

St. Paul—"Sam" Fullerton is not a dead one yet, and certain dealers in contraband game who held a banquet recently in St. Paul to rejoice over the game protector's downfall find that their jubilation was premature. Mr. Fullerton is no longer executive agent but he has been retained by the game and fish commission with the title of "superintendent of fisheries." He will have charge of the St. Paul and Glenwood fish hatcheries, will superintend the taking of fish eggs and fry, and will assist in the executive department when needed. This means that during the duck and chicken season Fullerton will be just as perniciously active as ever.

The new commission organized as follows: O. J. Johnson of Glenwood, was elected president; J. H. Grill of Sherburne, vice-president; Robert H. Hanna of Fergus Falls, secretary, and Carlos Avery of Hutchinson, executive agent. The commission settled the disputed claim of Tanner Brothers for fish ponds at the Glenwood hatchery on the basis of $1,300.

Taxes.

St Paul—The abstract of tax lists of all counties of Minnesota, just issued by State Auditor Iverson, shows that the average rate of taxation in Minnesota has fallen from 26.20 mills in 1905, to 25.60 mills in 1906.

The total amount of taxes paid by the people of Minnesota for all purposes, state, county, city, village and school districts, amounts to $23,472,577.06, an increase of over $1,100,000 over the previous year.

The rate of taxation in Hennepin county is 25.33 mills, slightly below the average in the state. Hennepin's total taxes amount to $5,253,264.75, nearly one-fourth of all taxes paid in the state.

The total value of all property in Minnesota for taxation purposes is $917,617,413, compared to $853,033,535 in 1905. Of the total amount personal property constitutes $163,432,357.

City and village taxes show a substantial increase throughout. The taxes for state revenue purposes have decreased from $1,538,801 in 1905 to $1,421,387 in 1906.

Cooley to Be Delegate.

St Paul—George W. Cooley, secretary of the state highway commission, has been invited to attend the fourth annual convention of the American Roadmakers' Association, which will be held at Pittsburg for three days, beginning March 12. Mr. Cooley will be the delegate from Minnesota. Possibly Gustave Schollo of the state highway commission will also attend. There will be representatives at the convention from all parts of the Union and addresses will be made by expert road builders from various parts of the country.

Poultry Men Ballot.

Mankato—At the annual meeting of the Central Minnesota Poultry Association, it was decided to hold the next annual poultry show in this city on Jan. 4 to 10, 1908. The report of the secretary showed the recent show to have been a success in every way. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. W. Perry, president; Charles E. Kieth, first vice-president, Mrs. Ed. McGrath of St. Peter, second vice-president; E. C. Willard, treasurer; J. W. Kollman, secretary; C. H. Kieth, superintendent.

Totes Dog to St. Paul.

Moorhead—A man who claims to be traveling from Havre, Mont., to St. Paul, was picked up and brought to this city by a Great Northern section crew. The man, who says his name is Hawley, was found about two miles southeast of Moorhead. He was walking along the tracks and carried a dead dog over his shoulder. He wanted to sell the carcass for $200, but insisted that he must keep the skin, which he had to take to St. Paul. He is being held pending an inquiry as to his sanity.

Fire at Kasota.

Mankato—Kasota was visited by one of the worst fires in its history. Babcock & Buell's three two-story brick store buildings burned to the ground with their entire contents. They were occupied by M. A. Ostrander, who conducted a general merchandise store in one, a dry goods store in the second and a hardware store in the third. The loss on the buildings is about $12,000, only one-third covered by insurance, and the loss to the stock is $20,000, one-half covered by insurance.

Is Given 35 Years.

Minneapolis—Thirty-five years of imprisonment at the state penitentiary is the penalty imposed by Judge Simpson upon John Wilson, recently convicted in the Hennepin county court of the crime of highway robbery. The reason for the heavy sentence lies in the fact that Wilson has been convicted of similar crimes three times before.

News Notes.

Mankato—The public school at Cleveland is closed for two weeks on account of an epidemic of measles.

Milaca—John Hanks, an Indian, was found dead in the road near Page. Coroner Bacon decided that the man had been frozen to death. Several bottles of whisky were found on the body, and it is supposed that the Indian had become intoxicated and lay down in the road to sleep and was frozen to death.

Cannon Falls—Joseph Timmeras was run over by a train at Stanton, a station about eight miles west of here. He was on his way home from Wisconsin to visit his father, who is in poor health. He had stepped off the train and was about to start for home when he was struck.

Fierce Drive.

McIntosh.—Driving thirty miles through deep snow, the journey occupying three days, with a sick child in her arms for the entire distance, Mrs. Albert Oefstos aptly illustrated the pluck and hardihood of Minnesota women. Mrs. Oefstos lives on a claim near Lillo, and this winter her husband has been working in the woods, leaving his wife and child alone. Two weeks ago the little one was taken violently ill with croup, and then came a fight for its life. The mother treated the little one with such home remedies as she had, but finding that the disease did not yield, she determined to bring it here to a doctor. She harnessed a horse to a cutter and wrapping herself and the little one as warmly as possible and taking along a supply of cooked food, started on the thirty-mile drive. So deep was the snow that not more than ten miles a day could be accomplished. The nights were spent with friendly settlers, and with the first break of dawn the anxious mother again started on her quest for relief for the child. The journey ended and the mother felt well repaid for her hardships by the recovery of the child.

Wound Likely to Kill.

Browns Valley.—Ole Aspesletten was shot here with a 32 calibre revolver in the hands of Peter Branden, a well-known farmer, living over the line in Roberts county, South Dakota. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental, although Branden is being held to see if the result proves fatal. Aspesletten is still alive, but the doctors say his chances for recovery are small. Four ragged holes in his intestines mark the path of the bullet. He is 24 years old and came from Norway a year ago. The men had been fishing and indulged in alcohol. Careless handling of a loaded revolver is given as the cause of the affair, although there is rumor of a previous quarrel.

Log Kills "Top-Loader."

Tower—Axel Anderson, a woodsman, 23 years old, while engaged in "top-loading" at a lumber camp near here, was instantly killed. While the logs were being hoisted to the top of the load, one of them broke loose and dropped back. Anderson was struck on the head and was instantly killed.

Fire at State Park.

Mankato—The residence and store of J. B. Hodge, the Omaha railway agent and superintendent of the new state park at Minneopa, burned to the ground there, entailing a loss of nearly $3,000. He carried $1,900 insurance. Mr. Hodge and his family barely escaped with their lives, and were unable to save even their clothing.

Jasper's Mill Burned.

Pipestone—A destructive fire visited Jasper, the flour mill at that place being entirely consumed. The manager and all employed were at supper, and the origin of the fire is a mystery. The total loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000, which is only partly covered by insurance. Flour, feed and wheat were destroyed.

News Notes.

Vernon Center.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barnes celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. About eighty of their old neighbors and friends assembled from Vernon Center, Lake Crystal and vicinity.

Mankato.—While Raymond Doyle and William Engel, of Plum Valley, were on their way home from Minnesota Lake the king bolt on the wagon broke, throwing both men out. Engel was not much injured, but Doyle was badly hurt and was carried back to Minnesota Lake. It was found that his jaw was broken and it was necessary to remove six of his teeth.

Newton.—The 11-year-old daughter of John Blush, of Bluffton, sustained a serious laceration of her hand by the explosion of a dynamite cap. The little girl was alone in the house, and out of curiosity picked up a dynamite cap which her father had made for using in some blasting that he intended to do. While she was examining it the cap exploded, tearing a hole through her hand.

Faribault.—Wolves in this county are more numerous than in former years and many are being shot. It is reported that a hunter shot a large timber wolf inside of the city limits the other day. A woman living on the outskirts of the city a few evenings ago heard a disturbance in her hen house, and upon investigation she found a wolf trying to get at her poultry. She attempted to chase the beast away, but it showed fight. When she returned with help, the animal had disappeared.

Mankato.—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Barnes, well known residents of Vernon Center, celebrated the fiftieth birthday anniversary of their wedding a day or so ago. Eighty of their old friends and neighbors from Vernon Center, Lake Crystal and vicinity assembled to do them honor, and a bountiful luncheon was served. The old couple were presented with several handsome gifts. A biography of the couple was read by E. W. Washburn. The celebration was planned and took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barnes.

Minneapolis.—H. W. Lauderdale, of Minneapolis, Fred R. Johnson, of New Richmond, K. J. Knutson, of Mankato, and William S. Ervin are the four freshmen chosen to enter the annual inter-class oratorical contest in the university chapel March 6. The sophomores who won places are Dagny Knutson, of St. Cloud, Z. L. Potter and M. Lowenthal, of Minneapolis, and S. H. Paterson, of Minneota. The eight were picked from a field of nineteen contestants. Professors M. L. Sanford and R. E. McDermott and D. W. Sprague, N. Whitney and T. Cahill were the judges. Three prizes are offered in the final contest, $25, $15 and $10.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Bishop Edward Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark., is dead.

An unknown ship with her crew of 18 men was lost on the west coast of Jutland.

Mrs. Pete Zabrowski of Fork Ridge, Ky., gave birth to five children, all of whom lived.

John Cunneen, former attorney general of New York state, died at his home in Buffalo.

Seven firemen, including the chief, were seriously injured by falling walls at Sumter, S. C.

James A. Kirk, head of the big soap house of James S. Kirk company, died in Hurtland, Wis.

The lower house of the Indiana legislature indefinitely postponed the high license bill.

Semuel N. Rinaker, a sophomore in the University of Nebraska, was awarded a Rhodes scholarship.

Prof. Henri Moissane of Paris, who recently was awarded the Nobel prize for researches in science, is dead.

A man believed to be W. F. Walker, the absconding banker of New Britain, Conn., was arrested in Opelika, Ala.

Four trainmen were killed when a Michigan Central express collided with an ice train near Ypsilanti, Mich.

William C. McMillan, eldest son of the late United States senator James McMillen, of Michigan, died in Detroit.

The magnificent steel works clubhouse at Joliet, Ill., representing an outlay of $75,000, was badly damaged by fire.

Mrs. Cora Stebbins Courter, aged 24 years, of Sheridan, Mich., is under arrest, charged with poisoning her husband.

W. H. Guerla was shot and killed in Chicago by Mrs. M. C. McDonald and the police said he had been blackmailing her.

The Warsaw (Russia) post office was robbed by a band of terrorists, who killed the postmaster, two clerks and two soldiers.

The supreme court of Minnesota handed down a decision forbidding newspapers in the state publishing details of hangings.

Harry P. Crowell, former councilmen and well-known politician of Philadelphia, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, went to Boston and Groton, Mass., to visit his sons, Theodore and Kermit.

The building and plant of the Quebec Daily Telegram was destroyed by fire. All of the English printing for the provincial legislature was burned. The loss is $100,000.

Frederick T. Gates, business representative of John D. Rockefeller, said the latter's fortune was not more than $300,000,000 and his annual income not over $20,000,000.

William Foster, Jr., a personal friend of President Lincoln, and one of the builders of the two New York city elevated railroads, died of old age at his home in New York.

George Dallas Mosgrove, formerly a confederate soldier and of recent years a writer of war stories, was found dead on the road near his farm in Trimble county, Kentucky.

At a tribal council on the Oneida reservation a decision was reached to press the claims for moneys aggregating more than $1,000,000 which the Indians say is due them for land sales.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet company has decided to name one of the new liners now being built for that concern the George Washington. She will be of 25,000 tons register.

British army estimates to be introduced in the house of commons February 25, will provide for the expenditure during 1907-08 of $138,800,000, a reduction of about $10,000,000, compared with the estimates of last year.

Frank MacVicars, who had been playing in the "Man of the Hour" at the Savoy theater in New York, was found dead at the foot of a flight of stairs leading to the areaway of the hotel where he lived. It is believed his death was accidental.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 23.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$5 00	@	5 75
Hogs, State	6 80	@	8 90
Sheep	3 50	@	5 50
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 10	@	4 35
WHEAT—May	84¼	@	86¼
July	84½	@	84¾
CORN—May	53¾	@	53¾
RYE—No. 2 Western	69¾	@	70
BUTTER	16½	@	23½
EGGS	23	@	30
CHEESE	12½	@	12¾

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 00	@	7 00
Common to Good Steers	4 75	@	6 00
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 15	@	6 00
Bulls, Common to Good	2 25	@	4 00
Calves	3 00	@	7 50
HOGS—Light Mixed	7 00	@	7 10
Heavy Packing	6 92½	@	7 05
Mixed Packers	6 97½	@	7 05
BUTTER—Creamery	32	@	33½
Dairy	28	@	30
LIVE POULTRY	11	@	11½
EGGS	22½	@	27
POTATOES (bu.)	30½	@	45
WHEAT—May	77⅛	@	77¼
July	77¾	@	78⅜
Corn, May	46⅞	@	47¼
Oats, May	40⅝	@	41½
Rye, January	62½	@	63

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$ 82	@	83
May	76⅝	@	77¾
Corn, May	47	@	47¼
Oats, Standard	41	@	41½
Rye, No. 1	68	@	68½

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat	$ 70½	@	71
July	71¼	@	71⅜
Corn, May	41½	@	41⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	41	@	41½

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$3 75	@	6 75
Texas Steers	2 50	@	5 50
HOGS—Packers	6 70	@	6 95
Butchers	6 95	@	7 10
SHEEP—Natives	3 25	@	5 75

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@	6 55
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 50
HOGS—Heavy	6 82½	@	6 87½
SHEEP—Wethers	5 25	@	5 60

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 19—Can the state of Minnesota afford to appropriate $10,000 for the purchase of a silver service for the new battleship Minnesota? This question was debated for an hour in the senate this morning, the subject coming up when the bill of Senator J. F. Calhoun of Minneapolis to purchase the silver service, was considered in committee of the whole. Ole O. Sageng of Otter Tail objected to the whole proposition. Ole is the lone populist in the legislature and has been objecting a great deal of late to important republican measures. He though the appropriation a waste of money. If Minnesota must give a silver service, in his opinion, residents of the state who are in the habit of using silver service every day should chip in and buy the stuff for the battleship; it should not be shoved on the poor taxpayers of the state.

Senator Calhoun objected. "If the legislature and people of this state have grown so parsimonious," he said, "that their patriotism is all down in the cellar, then don't vote for this bill. But I don't think they have." The bill was finally referred to the finance committee to take action on placing the money needed on the general appropriation bill.

But one bill of much importance put in an appearance in the senate. It was by Senator Dar Hall, and provides for the establishment of a state hospital for criminal insane, to be located by the state board of control either at the state prison or in connection with some state asylum. The measure carries an appropriation of $50,000.

This afternoon the Senate railroad commission gave the railroad men a final hearing on pending legislation affecting the roads, then held an executive session after which the Peterson anti-pass bill, prohibiting passes, and the Peterson two cent railroad bill were reported out for passage.

In the house today, the W. A. Nolan reciprocal demurrage bill, materially amended, was reported out by the special committee of five having it in hand, and made a special order for consideration of the house Wednesday afternoon. One of the amendments provides that half of the penalty demanded of roads for failure to supply cars demanded, shall be paid to the state instead of all of it to the shipper who suffers. The penalty is changed to comply with a special schedule according to the number of cars ordered by one party and the length of time that party is made to wait.

George W. Rodenburg of St. Paul today introduced a bill providing for a constitutional amendment to exempt from taxation bonds of counties school districts, towns and cities.

The house adopted a resolution by W. L. Case of Cloquet calling for an investigation by a special committee of the feasibility of adopting a plan of indeterminate sentences for punishment of crime in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 20—The house today passed the reciprocal demurrage bill, by W. A. Nolan of Grand Meadow, by a vote of 113 to 1. The one lone man to vote against it was Thomas Brady of St. Paul, who comes from the district in which the head offices of the various railroads are located. There were one or two minor amendments adopted. Though a large number of changes were suggested by Ambrose Tighe of St. Paul, the house was not in a mood to make them. Several lawyers among the members doubted if the bill in its present form is constitutional, but the house passed this question up to the senate. The most important change in the bill compared to its original form is that half the demurrage which the railroads have to pay in default of supplying cars, goes into the treasury of the town where the cars are demanded, and but half to would-be shipper who suffers. The bill was considered as a special order today, and when it came to a vote everybody voted for it in view of the general demand that has gone up from the public for the measure.

Another important action today on the subject of railroad legislation, was the reporting into the senate by its railroad committee of two bills by Senator Peterson of Owatonna. One calls for prohibition of all passes, and the other makes two cents per mile the maximum charge which may be made for carrying passengers in Minnesota. The committee recommended both bills to pass. On the reading of the report, the senate burst into applause. Senator Peterson requested that both bills be made a special order for the following afternoon. Considerable debate followed, the discussion showing that two senate committees are going on junketing trips tomorrow. It was finally decided for this reason, to hold the special order over until next Tuesday afternoon. Both the Peterson bills seem sure to pass.

The senate listened to an eloquent address today by Senator J. M. Hackney of Hamline who took opportunity to explain his bill for a semi-centennial exposition in 1908, the state's anniversary of admission into the Union. The bill was reported in for passage by the state fair committee. Senator Hackney explained that the the bill asks for $1,000,000 for the exposition, not one cent is really to be appropriated. The plan is to raise the entire sum by selling certificates of indebtedness, which are to be paid off by proceeds of the exposition, and future state fairs. He further stated that the bill calls for $850,000 to be invested in permanent improvements, new main building, new grand-stand, new sewer and lighting system, etc., which improvements will have to be made very soon anyway for future state fairs, whether or not the exposition is held.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 21—Senate and house both received the bill to establish a farm implement plant at the state prison from respective committees today, and in spite of strenuous objections from certain members, passed the bill under suspension of the rules. It now but awaits the signature of the governor to become a law.

The argument used in both houses for the bill was that the establishment of the plant would give a "knock-out" blow to the farm machinery trust so far as Minnesota is concerned, and save the farmers of the state annually thousands of dollars.

In the senate the bill came up in commitee of the whole with Senator Peterson of Owatonna in the chair. Senator Geo. P. Wilson of Minneapolis presented two amendments. The first demanded that the board of control instead of establishing a plant, simply investigate its feasibility and report to the next legislature. This was voted down after a long debate. He then presented an amendment limiting the amount that could be spent for machinery to $5,000, the amount for material to $26,000, limiting the output and providing that the quality of the machines must be approved by the dean of the agricultural school. This resolution went to its death without any debate. The bill was than reported for passage by committee of the whole, and a little later, on a motion to suspend the rules by its author, Senator Sullivan of Stillwater, passed 37 to 9.

During the discussion Senator J. F. Calhoun of Minneapolis made a charge that the bill was simply a plan to foster an old "dead" machinery plant at Stillwater on the state. This was sharply denied by Senator Sullivan. Senator Ole O. Sageng of Otter Tall, in a speech favoring the bill, charged that the cities were lining up against the country to defeat the measure and made an insinuation that the country would get back by trying to defeat the exposition bill.

In the house, the Zelch bill was the duplicate of the Sullivan measure, was passed in less than thirty minutes after it came up for discussion. R. J. Wells, A. J. Rockne, and John Zelch are the men who were prominent in working it through the house today and insisting it be put to a vote.

In addition, the house today has to its credit the passage of the railroad committee 2-cent fare bill. Though passed under the name of the committee, the bill is really the Burdette Thayer measure. There was some talk of making the bill a special order.

"There's no need to select a day to act. We are ready to put it on passage now," was the cry of S. J. Wells. The house took him in good faith. The bill passed with 115 votes in its favor, and but one, that of W. L. Hollester of Austin against it.

The senate committee on public health today recommended the Sundberg anti-cigarot bill for passage. The senate agricultural committee recommended the bill to appropriate money for seed grain loans to farmers, for passage with an amendment cutting down the appropriation from $70,000 to $25,000.

In the Senate, Dar Hall introduced a bill to repeal the corrupt practice act, which requiring filing of expense accounts by political candidates. Frank Clague introduced three bills aimed at abolishing the special board of directors for the state public school at Owatonna, and the trustees for the institutions for defectives at Faribault, leaving them entirely under the board of control.

In the house, Representative Jefferson introduced a bill all ore docks to be public docks in charge of the railroad commission. Representative Libbey presented a bill to compel railroads to employ only competent engineers. Adjourned till Monday.

Hogs Attack Farmer.

Mankato—William Woodburn, an Independence farmer, aged 71 years, was attacked and probably fatally injured by a vicious hog, but his faithful collie dog saved him from being killed outright. Woodburn was alone on the farm at the time, but his cries of pain and fright brought the dog to his rescue. The collie fought off the hog and killed it, and then stood guard over his master for two hours, when human help arrived.

Car Breaks in Two

Faribault—An expensive mash-up occurred at the coal docks of the Chicago Great Western railway in Kenyon while a freight train crew were putting up coal cars on the trestle. One car was shoved over the bumper and broke in two, the forward part of the car falling to the ground, while the other part remained on the trestle. Several other cars were also derailed upon the trestle. A wrecking crew soon cleared the track. No one was injured.

First Aid Outfit

St. Paul—The state labor department is sending out one thousand outfits for mills, workshops and other factories throughout the state to be used for giving "first aid to the injured." Each case sent out contains an anatomical chart, bandages absorbent cotton, olive oil and limewater, bichloride of mercury tablets, ammonia and adhesive plaster. It also contains the Red Cross rules for aiding victims of accidents. The will be a great protection for the workers of the state.

SHORT LESSONS IN MODERN ETIQUETTE.

In making love to another man's wife it is no longer good form to do it secretly. It is quite proper now to go to the man and advise him beforehand of your action. Thus there will be no misunderstanding and nothing to fear. You will be doing the manly thing. The man himself will be pleased. And his wife will be grateful to both of you.

To eat asparagus gracefully take lessons from some good sword swallower. Raise the stalk in your right hand very slowly until your audience is with you, then lean back your head, open your mouth to its fullest extent and push the stalk down as far as it will go. Then remove it with a nail-puller.

When the friend you are calling on in the evening offers you a cigar, and you light it and discover at the first puff that it is made up of equal parts of cabbage and oakum, it is no longer correct to tell him it is one of the best you have ever smoked. Instead of this, first throw it out of the window calmly before his face, and then throw him after it. Unless his nature is too hardened, he will understand and treat you better next time.

If you are paying for a pew in church and find it already occupied just because you were late on account of your wife not being able to fit her hat on, leave the church quietly and without fuss—only saving the time after you are once out for praise and thanksgiving over the fact that a woman's hat is, after all, of some use. —Tom Masson, in Judge.

Been There Before.

Guest (at Mrs. De Fashion's musicale)—Mercy! What are all these washboilers and flatirons and things in the parlor for?

Mrs. De Fashion (helplessly)—I had to get them. The leader of the orchestra came here at the last minute and refused to play unless I furnished those things for the anvil chorus. He said he was bound to have one selection heard above the conversation.—N. Y. Weekly.

Peculiarly Unfortunate.

"Darn that bore!" exclaimed Sallery, after the caller had gone. "I was just beginning to write an article when he came in and began to talk, and he made me lose my train of thought."

"That's too bad," said Spacer, who was hammering away on a typewriting machine at the next desk. "Your next train, you know, may not come along for a week."—Chicago Tribune.

The Most Audible Dialogue.

"The theater is not so entertaining as it might be," said one critical person.

"No," answered the other, "it would be much better if box-parties would arrange to have playwrights prepare their conversation instead of trying to make it up as they go along."—Washington Star.

He Loaned Money to Papa.

She—Have you ever loaned papa any money?

He—Once or twice.

She—That must be the reason he has forbidden me to marry you. He says anybody that parts with his money as easily as you do will end in the poorhouse.—Judge.

Of Late.

Lives of great men all remind us,
As we learn them day by day,
That they'd best be put behind us,
Out of sight and far away.
—Judge.

RING OFF.



Dick—I know a girl who accepts rings from men she doesn't know.

Clara—I don't believe it. How could she?

Dick—Why, she has to, you know; she's a telephone girl.

Heavy Coating.

"Russia is a pretty hard country," remarked the man who had been reading all the atrocities committed in the last year.

"No wonder," laughed the buffoon of the back platform. "Wasn't it Japanned?"—Chicago Daily News.

A Desired Reform.

Mrs. Blooblood—I told the grocer that unless he stopped drinking he'd lose all his business.

Mr. Blooblood—That was a gentle hint for him to give up his bad weighs.—Judge.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Ole. O. Vattendahl was canvesing in Thief River and Red Lake Falls last week to get shares for the farmers boat. The people of Red Lake Falls gave $80. The people of Thief River Falls gave —0. Eccent thanks. Published by request of many voters and boat builders.

If the 2 cent millage bill should fail to pass at this session of the legislature, it would be advisable for the members to return to their homes in the dark of the moon, and sneak up the back alley, for the people willbe "laying" in wait for them with a stuffed club.

North Da'kotains are begining to pass resolutions that it has not been very cold and stormy this winter, but they had better fill up the coal bin and not raise false hopes. We were thinking of drawing up a set of resolutions to the affect that it had been nice and warm in this part of Minnesota this winter but were affraid we could not get any one to sign them, until they were sure spring had come.

There is very little prospect of this session of the legislature being a short one, and it will undoubtly run to the limit and stop the clock. It any bill fail to pass for lack of time it will undoubtly be those that the people want passed in fact. It begins to look now as if the sanate would not reach the 2 cent millage law, as they have so much other buasiness on hand don't cher no.

Congressman Steenerson spoke in the House Tuesday in support of his amendments to decrease the rate of compensation allowed railroads for carrying the mails. For several years he has opposed the present rates, but was never able to secure sufficient backing. Last season when he fought the subsidy for the Southern railroad fast mail he was defeated by a single vote. But at last the waves of reform have overtaken the railway mail pay, and it looks as if Steenerson would win his great fight.—Norman County Index.

What Puzzled Her.

A woman whose religious education had been received in the plain edifice erected by an unassuming New England congregation was persuaded, much against her will, to attend divine service in one of New York's most showy churches. She showed from the start that, notwithstanding her puritanical training, she was interested in the proceedings. She studied the elaborate ceremony, the architecture, the richly tinted windows, and the altar decorations closely. By and by her eyes became fixed on the ceiling. Her friend wondered what particular feature of those lofty heights held her attention for so long a time. During a lull in the chanting of the choir she tried to find out.

"Oh," said the New England woman in tones of infinite concern, "I was just wondering how on earth they get away up there to dust the rafters!" —New York Post.

What Is "All Wool?"

I have met a county magnate, a wealthy man who would not be put off with anything but the best, if he knew it, clad in a handsome "homespun" suit, the delicate blue gray mixture of which I happened to know was produced by the judicious blending of old blue stockings, such as navvies wear with old white stockings. I have seen a "society" lady in a stylish "blanket tweed" motor coat, the composition of which I knew to be of such a nature that it might very easily owe its existence in part to the cast-off hosiery of her own scullery maid, collected [illegible] the judge trying a case of "misrepresentation of goods" may, as likely as not, be unconsciously sitting in somebody else's thrown away rags that he has bought for "all wool."—A Woolen Manufacturer in Grand Magazine.

AUCTION SALE.

On Monday March 11th, 1907, at my farm on section 35 Town of Kratka I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following peasonal property.

4 head of horses,
10 milch cows,
10 head of young stock,
2 Lumber wagons,
1 Disk harrow,
80 chickens,
300 bushels of oats, and other farming implements to numorous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE. on all sums under $5.00 cash. all sums over $5.00 time will be given until next fall on bankable paper.

sale to commence at 10 O, clock A. M. Free lunch at noon

Peter O'Toole.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Complete 2nd hand threshing outfit. Huber 18hp traction engine in good shape. Gaar Scott separator, 36 inch, blower, self-feedr. Boxes all in good shape. Combi. coal and water tank, belts, tools, etc., go with it. Rig has been run three falls, Rig is at Fosston, Minn.. and is worth $1400.00. Our price, if taken at once, $750. For further information inquire of Brager Bros. at Thief River Falls Minn.

Snow and Rain.

The first man to whom it ever occurred to find out how much rain was represented by a given fall of snow was Alexander Brice of Kirknewton, who in March, 1765, made a simple experiment with the contents of a stone jug driven face downward into over six inches of snow. What he learned was that a greater or less degree of cold or of wind when the snow falls and its "lying a longer or shorter time on the ground" will occasion a difference in the weight and in the quantity of water produced, "but if," he added, "I may trust to the above trials, which I endeavored to perform with care, snow newly fallen, with a moderate gale of wind, freezing cold, will produce a quantity of water equal to one-tenth part of its bulk." So that a fall of snow of ten inches represents a rainfall of one inch.—London Chronicle.

His Modest Claim.

A claim for damages against a railroad company is so often a license for exorbitant charges that a simple bill, such as was received by an American railroad company many years ago, even apart from its humorous aspect, is refreshing. It ran as follows:

The — and — Railroad company to John Smith, Dr,

July 19, 1837.—To running your Locomotive into my wife: as per Doctor's bill for curing her	$10.00
To smashing her box and spilling her hat	3.87
To upsetting my dear born (wagon) and breaking it	35.00
To hurting me	5.00
	$53.87

There is authority for stating that the claim was paid immediately. —Scrap Book.

Her Chilly Retort.

The late Dr. — of Malden, after pouring forth the story of his undying love in the most touching manner for over an hour to a young woman who he hoped would become his fourth wife, was refused the second time. He started for the door; but, looking around, he said in a most thunderous tone, "By heavens, you are the coldest woman I ever saw!"

The young woman looked up and answered sweetly:

"Oh, no, doctor; you have seen three colder than I!"—Boston Herald.

A Curious Notice.

This curious official notice was once published in Germany: "At the request of Herr Wilhelm Leigson of Innsbruck the seaman, Johan Leigson, who was drowned in May, 1860, on a journey from Stockholm to Hamburg in the Kaiser Friedrich, is hereby called upon by the courts to appear and report himself on or before April 1, 1881, under pain of being declared dead."

Financial Note.

Jerrold—Could you pay me that 10 shillings you owe me? I owe Johnson some money and want to pay him.
Hobart—Well, I'll tell you what. You pay Johnson what you owe him, and then I'll borrow 10 shillings off Johnson and pay you.

Unjust.

Fluffy Young Thing (at the play)—I believe this man in front of us is trying to hear what we're saying. Man In Front (turning around)—You do me an injustice, my dear young lady. I am trying not to hear it.—Chicago Tribune.

Familiar.

Visitor—Will you tell your master that I called? Servant—Yes, sir, if you will please tell me your name. Visitor—That is unnecessary. He knows me quite well.—Wanderer.

If people resolutely do what is right, in time they [illegible] doing it.—Ruskin.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Knebnel Knebnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, " "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highlanding, Minn.
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 25th 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 12th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN T. IVERSON, of Brunkeberg Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 837 made November 7th, 1904 for the N. E. ¼ Section 26 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W., and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on March 6th. 1907

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edward Iverson, John Markuson, Lars Rumestrand, Lars Grinde, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Jan. 18th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN GUINAN, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim via: Homestead Entry No. 803 made November 1st. 1904 for the S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th, 1907,

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Cordelps Douglas, Alfred Rice, Charles Shuster, Clarence Douglas, all of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 1. 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn, January 24th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before L G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on March 6th. 1907 viz:

Albert Trnka.

H.E. No. 1060 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 5 Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Hoffman, Tony Forst, Albert Trnka Bohumil Hunby, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice for Puplication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior., Land Office, at Crookston Minn. Feb. 21st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on April 5th, 1907.

Tandrup Saltvedt.

H.E. no. 757 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land via:

Oscar Holt. Simon Opsahl, of Barnsville Minn. Daniel Reierson, Ole Huward, of High Landing, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. Mar. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that T. ADOLPH GRUNDESEN, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, via:

Homestead Entry No. 564 made July 7th, 1904, for the N. W. ¼ Section 16 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on April 10th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land via:

Almond Mandt, of Radney Minn. George Singer, August Lillo, Edward Lillo, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

A Financial Coup.

"You don't mean to say that you loaned Stickles your umbrella?"

"Yes. And it was economy to do it. It saves me the 25 cents a day he used to borrow."

Inaccuracy is the twin brother of dishonesty.—Simmons.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc. within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 18, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Jan. 14th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, HERMAN SWANKE, of Goodrich Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 769, made October 24th, 1904, for the S. E. ¼ Section 35 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on March 6th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Guinan, Joseph H. Westlein, of Goodridge Minn. Harry Woolson, of Thief River Falls Minn, John Pillar, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 22. 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 16th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on March 27th, 1907 viz:

Edd T. Kivle.

H.E. No. 1239 Red Lake Series for the Lots 1 & 2 E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 7 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Hanson, Torkel Hanson, Jacob E. Lee, of Anstad, Minn, Gustav N. Olson, of Espiee. Minn

R. J. Montague Register

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Hmmy.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Will attend all sales as Auctioneer, at reasonable rates.

Erie, Minn.

How Woxall Was Named.

Near Schwenksville, Pa., is a village that bears the name of Woxall. This wonderful name was the result of an error upon the part of the postoffice department in Washington. The place was known many years ago as "Croppestettel," or "Crowtown," and later as Mechanicsville, but when a postoffice was established there in 1888 neither of these names was satisfactory, and it was decided to choose a new cognomen. Many were the suggestions submitted to the postoffice department, but all were found to be too nearly like the name of some other postoffice to be acceptable. One day the village storekeeper saw the word "Noxall" upon a piece of calico and called the attention of several friends to it. At once all agreed that "Noxall" would be a fine name for their town. So the postoffice authorities were notified. Soon a letter came from Washington approving the name that had been chosen, but in the letter it was spelled "Woxall." So Woxall became the name of the village.—Philadelphia Record.

Too Serious.

While a great many persons probably take themselves too seriously, entertaining an altogether exaggerated opinion of their ability and worth, not many nowadays go to the extreme length of the German whom the English poet Coleridge met at Frankfort. He always took off his hat when he ventured to speak of himself. Were this practice to become general what a number of people would be permanently bareheaded!

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS

LaBree Ave. First Door south Oxemah Hotel.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH

Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce,

Furs. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats,

From $1, to $3 for Mink, See us before you sell,

John Radnecki, Prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The Pople Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Shall Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING, HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS

ORGANS

SEWING MACHINES

STOVES and RANGES

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

IRON and STEEL SAFES,

TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE

[illegible]

THE ENGLEWOOD CO.

[illegible] Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

A Hard Road to Travel.

[illegible]

She—So you really imagine that smoking benefits you. He—I know it, does. My mother-in-law leaves the room the minute I light my pipe.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

March comes in like a lamb. It will go out like a lion

Mark's Luxe Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office

Miss Mary Gallpeau, of Thief River Falls, came up Tuesday and will stay with Miss Katie O' Brien a few weeks.

Mrs. Clark Vreison and Mrs. Jackson of High Landing were in town supplying business here Wednesday.

A. E. Lee drove down to Thief River Falls Wednesday on a business trip.

Clifford Shasteen has taken quite a large contract to draw lumber from Thief River Falls to High Landing.

Our Deer Park friends seem to be again in a little misunderstanding. It is not about a bridge this time but about taxation.

There will be a basket social and dance at the Radney hall Saturday evening for the benefit of the Deer Park school library. All are invited.

Work on the Red Lake River Transportation Co. new boat is being pushed rapidly, so as to get it ready as early this spring as possible.

John and William McAndrews of Fergus N. D. were visiting at their brother F. Wallis on Tuesday evening. They returned to St. Hilaire Wednesday accompanied by Will.

Peter O' Took, living two miles west of town has decided to sell all his personal property at auction and is farming take a rest a few years. He holds his sale on March 11th

There was a large number of the people of Deer Park and High Landing that took in the Wedding dance of John Peterson at the Radney hall last Saturday evening and a very enjoyable time was had.

The mail that is to haste to set off the snack and move from his farm into town, lured by the high prices of labor, at the present time, will regret his move before he has many years older Cut on the local and insist it in your hat

WANTED—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of burlgoods and take orders. Salary $65 00 per month; $3.00 per day for expenses. STANDARD SILK CO., Department P, 46 Bouleverd, Chicago, Ills.

To farmers that go to town to get their working but we say. When you have scratched gravel" on the railroad track for five long bouts for 65 cents, and sit down beside the track to eat a cold lunch, and hear some old hand, that has been working at the same business for ten years, say, he wished he could get an acre of land to get him a small piece of land for a home, it is then you will think of the farm you left "behind you."

Ole O Vettendahl a prominent High Landing farmer, spent Sunday and Monday in this city. Mr. Vettendahl was interviewing the people here regarding the sale of shares in the Red Lake River Transportation company. This company was organized by a number of High Landing farmers for the purpose of building a boat for freight and passenger traffic on the Red Lake river. They are now selling shares in the company, and expect to commence work early in the spring to get the boat in operation as soon as possible. Mr. Vettendahl was quite successful here, and

Don't you wish you could hear a Crow sing?

Olof Snoback and Andres Christianson will sell their stock at auction, on March 18th, and it will be a good opportunity for anyone to buy stock List of all will be published next week,

THEY WENT TO SCHOOL

The following scholars attended school every school day during the month of February:

Dewey Eve, Leo Eve, Alfred Eve, Elmer Eve, Sadie Arndt, Myrtil Shasteen, Lenord McAndress, Frank Eve, Nels Nelson.

From Deer Park

Rhoda, Minn. Feb 18th, 1907
Editor, The Sunbeam

Some time ago it was stated to us that a certain party living in our town, (of Deer Park) got on his ear because he did not have any personal taxes to pay. He even felt so bad about it, that he wanted to put the assessor into trouble, thinking this would be the means of making a hero of himself on a new plan, and thus gain the confidence of the rest of the tax payers. But somehow he started his game "in the wrong of the moon and it did not get time to hatch." For the information of the tax payers of our town we took a shot at the bravery and this is what we got.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.
Feb. 11, 1907

W. A. Swanson.
Dear Sir;

B H Costello was assessed $16 by your assessor, the county board raised it to $18 and the state board to $50. Mrs. B H Costello was assessed for $48 by your assessor, the county board raised to $60 and the state board to $76 taking off the exemption from each and neither one is paying any taxes If Mr Costello is not assessed a fit is because he didn't have much property listed, being levided between B H Costello and Mrs. B H. Costello Hoping his explains matters as stated I remain, Yours Truly

John B O'Brien
County Auditor

Fortunately we have got on Mr. Costello at this time in our town: Just think of how it would be if the rest of our taxpayers should follow Mr. Costello's example and let our wife help us "skin" our town and the county out of our shares of the taxes and then go "blatherround wanting to put our asses or into trouble, and to top the thing off, Mr. Costello stated to a certain party, that he would have had at least eight dollar per day according to the receipt he received from the assessor (viz: $40.00 as assessment as stated in the County auditors letter) How many mills would that be on the dollar? Will someone please answer this in a hurry However we are sorry that we was obliged to publish this explanation but we done this to satisfy our tax payers of the fact.

W. A. Swanson.
Town Clerk

WANTED

Gentleman or Lady to travel for well-known House of large Capital Permanent at home or allround to visit If desirable the home may be used as headquarters. Weekly salary of $1,502 00 per year and expenses. Address, Arnstrong, Aleksieff, 125 Plymouth place, Chicago, Ill.

The New and the Old

A Chicago girl said the other day in a message before a grand visit. "I am the all of you to be new woman. Ah, yes, but to be new to the times. And not alone that age of continuity being attested by men. It isn't the type of man that lives at the new woman. You know the story of the man in the county jail. 'What brought you here, my poor fellow?' a missionary asked. 'I married a new woman, sir,' the prisoner groaned. 'Alas!' said the missionary, 'And she was so domestic and extravagant that it drove you to desperate courses, eh?' 'Oh, no,' the prisoner answered. 'She was economical and—'

Deer Park News.

Another cold snap.

Theador Ryland has been making several trips to Plummer for store goods for the Radney store keeper.

Rev. Mostue held religious services at W. A. Swansonons place last Sunday. There was a good attendance.

Sjur Stoiaas struck water in the well drilled by A. O. Letvig at a depth of 1 14 feet and got a good supply of water which is soft and good.

Rev Mostue will hold religious services at Knut Olsons place on Sunday the 3nd day of March at 2 o clock P. M.

M E Hyland transacted business at High Landing last Monday.

Wolves are getting plentiful, as several have been showing up of late.

The town caucus for Deer Park will be held at W A Swansons place on the 5th, day of March at 3 o'clock P. M. Every body turn out.

The canvassors for the Red Lake River transportation company report things coming this way very nicely and better than expected as shares are being disposed of like hot cakes. Get yours before it's to late.

Ed Havik the prosperous Grit merchant was transacting business up this way last Tuesday.

We recently had a letter from our old friend Charls W. Johns of Ogo says things are moving right along down am our the "tall timber" but still he says "there is no place like home in the little county" at Rhoda and you will find him back, when the crows again to come. "He is to the man that has a home of his own.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobber Block over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Silver Lake Station at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same days at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb 21, 1907

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 18th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before A. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on April 8th, 1907, viz:

Magnus Lysbakken.

H. E. No. 926 Red Lake Series, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ole Hoffstad, John Gilles, Hans Homing, J. Ivre, also Cornelius Torrenson of Brookeberg, Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 21, 1907

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota. 8th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Andrew Hanson, Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn. for Thief River Falls, Minn., on April 8th, 1907, viz:

Frank A. Zavoral.

H. E. No. 1007 Red Lake series for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 19 Tp. 153 N. R. 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Hanson, John Pitter, of Brookeberg Minn. Joseph Vorlicky, John Trenda, of Erie, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Advansion.

"I'm your daughter going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Parvenue?"

"Yes, indeed! Mme. Pakin advertises to make a lady out of any girl in America in three months, and some people think it takes longer than that."

UMBRELLA AND SHOES.

Their Importance in the Eyes of the Indian Native.

India is so vast that different etiquettes prevail in different districts. We have no standard etiquette, no Bengalese, speaks in English for a few minutes and then breaks forth into the vernacular. We shake hands with a European on parting, but by mistake again touch the hand to the brow in a salaam, so we both shake hands, salaam and do the like, and no sober minded European ever cured for the assembly.

The umbrella is the emblem of royalty, the sign of a rajah, so natives generally fold their umbrellas before a rajah and not before anybody else, however great. It is not a part of the dress, but a protection from the rain or sun a necessary appendage, just like the watch and chain. You might as well ask a European to take off his waterproof coat. A cooly is not bound to fold his umbrella when a befriender reared rides past. But a man of generally closes down his umbrella in seeing, his master, whom he considers his king. But no Indian, however humble ought to fold up the umbrella, even before a rajah if he be master he is neither the master of the humble peasantry nor the servant or officer, nor is he bound to salaam him. But if he does, no harm. In a word, natives generally fold the umbrella before a master or a superior officer and not any other citizen, however great, and this is no insult.

While going to see a native chief in his palace the native visitor or official takes off his shoes if the reception room has a carpet and the rajah is sitting on his musnud. But if he is received in the drawing room, furnished after the European style, the shoes are allowed. In some states no natives can go to a rajah without a present. In others the purree is taken off and loosed at the feet of a rajah.

It is different in a European from the Hindoo point of view in order a native to take off his shoes. This is what we see our price to do, so that we may touch the dust of his feet. A mussulman when mildly rebuke by his sahib has not the shoes but proceeds to the window close to his better half, saying, "Sala thinks me his cur's body mortality, cause he's only two wives to the other of my 72 Hindustan Military Generals.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

No man ever found a particularly easy position to sleep in.

Almost every man imagines he would do a lot of philanthropic stunts if he had the money.

Why is it that the people with nothing to do are all around and visit are most deserted houses.

Some people imagine that by biting impudent they are showing others they are too good to do anything.

When a father and son are in business the son can usually tell of a lot of mistakes his father makes.

Almost any married man can make his readers smile by saying he is perfectly free to do as he pleases.

When the coffee mill bottle hints itself next to the fancy medicine on the shelf. Death sends disguising his scythe in both hand and he hurry. Attention Globe.

Checkmate.

"Checkmate," as fencers "shall inform," shall be dead." Shall," in fact, is one of the many fine old words in his and did French, keeping in the form of "check." Check" in Early English meanings, and the cry or "check" issued your king is in danger, beside the verb and substantive "check" which was originally the counterfoil of a bill carried in respect of the chessboard, and "exchequer," from the checkered pattern of the tablecloth on which the king's accounts were kept with counters. All these we owe to the Persian forebears.—London Chronicle.

The Bobbing Roasting Jack.

A curious variety of the old fashioned roasting jack is used by the peasants of Bosnia and Herzegovina for roasting sheep whole as on the occasion of a wedding ceremony. One brim sees near a running stream and by its side erects a tripod, carrying long pole, at the extremity of which is a sackcloth bag, while the other, overhanging the water, is loaded with stones, pebbles, and mud. Each of the animal's legs is then tied with a cord of bast fibers, and the same fastens every joint in each of the five extremities, viz., three hinder and one forepaw. The animal is then roasted whole, the cords are consecutively "cut," "cut," "cut," "cut," "Lo!" and "live."

Why She Was Pleased.

"Yes—Did Mr. Brown ever call on you? "Yes—Yes, he called the other day. I was quite delighted when he first brought up his card. "Yes—Oh, come now. You weren't really delighted to see him, were you? "Yes, he had a basket brought up his card, which have been down to him. Looking it was some one else.—Philadelphia Press.

Suited For Something.

"Pete little boy may become president some day."

"I hardly think so. Archibald is too bashful and retiring."

"Well, he may get to be vice president."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The largest grasshoppers are found in South America; some specimens

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS. WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE.
At Anton Minnesota.
Dry Goods, Goceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPERATOR, IN THE SEVEN TOWNS.

Any Kind Of Stock taken in Exchange for Goods.

give me a call.

Located at Anton one mile east of Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Christ Larson, Proprietor.

We Are Head Quaters For



SHOES,
GLOVES, MITTS,
Socks, Overshoes, Shop
Lined Overcoats Mack
HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN
AFFORD TO PUT Yourself Out
Overcoats for Men

Dry Goods, Clothing Hats & Caps, Groceries

Flour & Feed Always On hand.

Highest Market Price Paid for Butter & Eggs, Hides, Wool, Fur, Beef & Pork. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD, BY Sears Roebuck & CO., Or anyone else.

SINGER BROS.
Rhoda, Minn.

An Old Little Anagram.

Here is an interesting little puzzle and anagram which was published in a newspaper several years ago:

An old woman with an intent
To go to market went.
Each of the things I'm to be filled with
A word of four letters, and the same letters occur in each of the five different words.
These words are connected
thus: "milk," "well," "veil," "Levi" and "live."

For Shame.

"Shigley has a new scheme that he purposes substituting for the ordinary sweep off legs. He is going to carry a little savings bank around with him, and every time he buys liquid refreshments he will drop the cash equivalent in the bank for his wife."

"Whose idea is it?"

"Shigley's wife. She thinks there'll be a little something in it for her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Looking For Trouble.

It generally depends on the way you look at things in this world whether or not you are going to have any heaven. If you go around brooding all the time and looking for trouble you'll get it.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facesche	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.50
17	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	.100
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases in paper covers or Bound in Cloth, may be obtained of Druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of price or stamp.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

Twice Two.

Do you really believe two heads are better than one?

Give it up, but I know my wife's mother has been a helper.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Her Little Brown Boy

BY L. B. MOBERLY

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

He sat in the front row. It was the first time that he had ever been to a military tournament, and he thought it was the most wonderful sight he had ever seen in all his nine years of life. He scarcely took his eyes off the soldiers and horses, and each answer in turn he watched with absorbed interest.

"My goodness!" he exclaimed breathlessly, as the men and horses went through each wonderful performance. "I'll have to be a soldier, mother. I couldn't be anything else, could I?"

"No, sonny," she answered softly; and if she sighed, well, nobody noticed it; and if her eyes grew dim with tears, no one saw them, because they were fixed on the little brown boy, and his were glued to the arena.

It happened that on the day when his mother and he were at the military tournament, a very great and distinguished commander was also there. He was so great a man that when the audience realized his presence they rose to their feet as one man, and cheered him until the place rang with the sound again and again. The little brown boy clambered upon his chair to get a good view of the hero, and the eyes of the small, eager-faced boy and the stalwart keen-faced man met. The little boy was waving his cap in his small brown hands, and a smile rippled over the great soldier's face and a light sprang into his blue eyes as he met those adoring brown ones.

He smiled at me, mother. I say, wasn't I a lucky chap? My goodness! I'd like to shake hands with him, only, of course, he wouldn't shake hands with a little chap like me."

Wait a bit, little brown boy, the time may come!

A boy—like a cat—has nine lives, I fancy; and this boy, in spite of a variety of accidents sufficiently alarming to turn grey the hair of the most hardened mother, did escape with life and limb, and grew from a little brown boy into a big one.

But though he altered in size, he remained the same in nature—loving, tender-hearted, straight and strong, a boy to make his mother's heart swell with pride very often.

His care for his "little mother," as he called her when he shot up to be a head and shoulders taller than she was as chivalrous and thoughtful as ever, and I think that if she had ever pressed the least shadow of dislike to his entering the army he would have given up what was the ambition and ideal of his life—to be a great soldier. But Mrs. Liddell had not been a soldier's daughter and a soldier's wife for nothing.

She quite counted the hours when the order went forth that Denis Liddell was to join his regiment in Egypt; and she went with him to Southampton with a smiling face and a breaking heart. Her little brown boy was all the world to her, and he was going away, perhaps for ever!

* * *

A wild stretch of desert sand.

Away in the west the sun was blood red hall, was sinking to rest in a clear, brilliant sky, throwing long, level rays across the battlefield, the most famous charge was over. The battle had raged fiercely. On every hand lay the dead and the dying, and the fight above their heads did not cease. In the midst of the fiercest fighting rode a brown-faced boy, his grey clothing, his lips set hard, his face grim with the stern elation and excitement of this his first taste of war; and when the great charge was over his features relaxed a little, but his eyes shone still.

Suddenly a voice beside him exclaimed: "Good heavens! where is Renton? He was with—just now—here there—amongst those fiends. Good Heavens!"

Without a word or syllable the brown-faced boy turned his horse. He looked at the man, whose words had been spoken gaspingly, breathlessly, because of a wound received in that great onslaught. He beat a little from the saddle and touched the other man's hand, his eyes fixed on the white face, where pain was already carving deep lines.

"I'm going back for Reuton," he said, quietly.

"Great Heavens, man! It's a sheer impossibility. Why—Liddell, it's riding back—into—hell—"

His lips were more tightly set than ever, but his brown eyes still shone, though verily it seemed as though he had ridden into hell itself. Evil-faced Dervishes closed round him, the groans of the dying, the cries of the wounded mingled in his ears with the fierce shouts of the foe. A gash across the cheek sent the blood rushing down his face, blinding him for a moment.

He literally hewed his way onwards, one thought only surging through his brain—Renton must be found and rescued. To find him at all in the fearful melee seemed at first a sheer impossibility; but at last—at last he uttered a little exclamation of thankfulness, for there lying at his feet, was the man he sought.

How he did he could never tell, but he flung himself from his horse and lifted the wounded man upon it.

"Better leave me," Renton whispered feebly, "we shall never both get through—splendid of—you to—come."

"Oh, it's all right," the boy answered, as he swung himself into the saddle behind his companion and held the almost unconscious form close to him. The deadly moments that followed brought grey hairs upon Denis Liddell's head.

Whilst his left hand gripped the wounded man firmly, he warded off with his right hand, as well as he could, the blows that fell upon him from all sides. A scalp wound made him dizzy and sick; a spear thrust in the leg sent a thrill of agony through him; but he never loosed his hold of the man he held, and his faithful horse went forward with no human guidance than his own wisdom and steadfastness, which he seemed to share with his young master.

Then the world rocked red waved round him, but the dark fiends were gone, and in their stead English faces looked into his; eager hands took his unconscious burden from his arm, and other eager hands lifted him from the saddle. There was a hum of voices round him and cheer after cheer rang out again and again from the crowd of soldiers clustering round.

Then he was next conscious of easy external matters. Denis found himself in bed, and, as he expressed it, "like a mummy for bendages. He was



Despite His Agony He Never Loosed His Hold.

very stiff and sore. As he watched some one parted the door of the tent and let in a broad pathway of blazing white sunbeams from outside.

Denis heard a clear, decided voice say, softly:

"One moment, Dale, I want to see how the boy is," and then a shadow fell across the strip of sunlight on the bed, and a tall man stood beside it.

A strange, bewildered recollection came back to Denis and a certain smile hovered, years ago, and a great commander for whose sake the audience had risen to its feet and cheered, and a little brown-faced boy who had said, eagerly: "My goodness! I'd like to shake hands with him; only, of course, he wouldn't shake hands with a little chap like me."

"Getting on, my boy?" a clear, decided voice said in a curiously softened tone. "This is the first time you have known me."

"I knew you—long ago—sir," he whispered, "when I was—a little chap —I wanted to shake hands with you —ever thought should."

His eyes closed. The great general looked at him silently. He fancied the boy was wandering, and beckoned to the doctor who had entered the tent quietly.

"How is he?" the general asked, "I thought at first he was better, but he seems to be wandering. We can't afford to lose him."

"I hope we shan't do that, sir," the doctor said, cheerily. "He's had a hard fight, and so have we, for his life; but he and we have won. He'll do now."

And the next morning, when the general again entered the tent, Denis' brown eyes met his in full recognition, and a flush crept over the boy's face as again the strong man's hand soldiers for valor," a day when his mother knew that others beside herself recognised as a hero her "little brown boy."

POULTRY AND BEES

HEN HOUSE FOR WINTER LAYERS

It Must Be Constructed With Special Idea of Warmth and Ventilation.

A poultry house to afford warmth, comfort and convenience for fowls maintained for winter egg production must be specially designed for that purpose. It must be located upon slightly elevated ground to afford perfect drainage. The building itself must

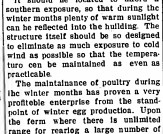


House for Winter Layers.

be spacious, affording plenty of room on the floor for each individual fowl.

It should be located to afford a southern exposure, so that during the winter months plenty of warm sunlight can be reflected into the building. The structure itself should be so designed to eliminate as much exposure to cold wind as possible so that the temperature can be maintained as even as practicable.

The maintainance of poultry during the winter months has proven a very profitable enterprise from the standpoint of winter egg production. Upon the farm where there is unlimited range for rearing a large number of young, healthy pullets, winter egg production affords the farmer a most profitable adjunct to his farming. For several years past I have been giving this particular line special attention along with my farm work and feel that I am able to make more clear profit from the amount of capital invested



Ground Plan of Hen House.

in a hundred or so strong, healthy pullets then from any other farm stock stock.

To make winter egg production profitable, attention must be directed toward providing comfortable conditions for the fowls, says Farm and Home. It is not possible to obtain anything like encouraging results from poorly arranged accommodations. Profitable winter egg production depends largely upon proper facilities and attention directed toward supplying the fowls with proper food.

A great many carry the impression that winter egg production involves a considerable expenditure of money to coastruct a properly arranged building and labor to make this industry profitable. This is erroneous. Any farmer who will give a little attention to rearing a few strong, healthy fowls during the previous season and supply comfortable conditions to the fowls during the cold winter months can get winter eggs.

The plans herewith show one of the poultry houses I have had in use for a number of years. It was one of the first buildings I constructed and I have been so well pleased with the design that I have coostructed others on the same principle. One of the great features in favor of this plan of a poultry house is that it affords a large amount of floor space at reasonable cost, and as the same time supplies all the requirements necessary for the comfort of the fowls.

The building herewith shown is 18x 30, with seven-foot posts in front and three-foot posts in the rear. Before the construction of the building was begun, a foundation was laid by excavating a small trench 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep. This trench was filled with small cobble stone for the foundation for the building. Upon this foundation a concrete wall was constructed ten inches high and eight inches wide.

The main frame work was constructed of 2x4 material with the exception of the sills which were of 3x4 stuff. For siding, matched pine was used of excellent quality as it was desirable to make the building warm as possible. The roofing is shingles laid five inches to the weather. Two large windows were put in on the south side to give plenty of sunlight. The inside of the building was sealed with matched material with felt paper between. This building is so well constructed that the weather must get pretty low in order to freeze water during the night.

Fig. 2 shows the ground plan. The west end is taken up with roosts which are partitioned off from the rest of the building. The roosts are constructed about three feet up from the floor. Along the south side under the windows is a dusting place where the sunlight falls directly upon the floor. Nests are provided to accommodate about 100 fowls. P is a drinking fountain. B B are feed bins where sufficient feed is kept at hand to eliminate labor in caring for the fowls.

Uncleanliness and overcrowding are two mistakes most common in the poultry business.

GETTING EGGS IN WINTER.

How One Farmer Manages to Make His Hens Return a Profit.

I always sow some rye near the house for the hens. I feed corn and wheat, say one-half gallon, mixed, for morning feed and half that much for evening. Get 4 hens. When the weather is frosty, give a warm glop of bran and meal mixed in old skillet. Give them all the meat scraps and old cracklings and house them in warm house. Pullets that are well grown in October ought to lay all winter and will with care.

The brown leghorn will lay more eggs than any kind I have ever tried, continues this correspondent of an exchange. Chickens should have a large range if you expect the best results. I have no patience with a gang of old hens at the back door that expect to be fed everything they eat. Better sell them off and get industrious hens like the Leghorn and Game. Half Game and Leghorn make fine layers. I never keep hens longer then two seasons under the chickens are the best paying property on my farm. I have increased my flock to 100 and expect to double it next year.

WATER FOR THE FOWLS.

How it May Be Kept From Freezing in Winter.

The drinking fountain is a great convenience, but when the weather is

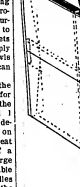


real cold the water will freeze unless you can supply some heat. I made a heater which serves well and is not costly or troublesome, says a writer in Farm and Home. I procured from the grocer a small box, just the right height for a lamp which I took from a brooder. I bored a hole in the top three inches in diameter and on both sides I bored two holes for air to supply the lamps and two more near the top for the smoke to escape. I set another hole directly in front of the lamp so I could see the flame, then lined the box with tin. The door is also shown. A tiey flame will keep the water from freezing.

FOR PROTECTION OF BEES.

How to Convert a Ventilated Cover Into a Chaff-Packed Cover.

The ventilated gable cover, having only a three-eighth-inch board over the bees, with cold air passing through, is not warm enough in winter; the space between upper and lower boards also affords ideal homes for spiders which cover over the bees. These objections can be easily overcome by filling in the space with chaff or other packing. When the covers are already nailed



Making Warm Cover for Bees.

together it is a problem to get the chaff into them through the opening at the sides. I managed mine in the following way, explains a correspondent of Bee Culture: First I split a narrow strip of wood over the opening on one side. Then, with a little trough made to fit the mouth of the cover, proceed to sift in the chaff; and as it chokes in the narrow opening press it through with a thin board. A sheet about one inch. When one half is full, slide the trough along and fill the other parts with. Nail a strip of wood over the opening, and the operation is complete.

POULTRY NOTES.

Pullets that are forced to lay early seldom make good layers.

Cull and breed constantly; general doers an egg-laying breed of hens.

Nest boxes should be so constructed that hens can not roost in them.

In feeding meat and bone to poultry, the fresher it is when given them the better.

A good preventive of roup is to scatter air-slacked lime around the poultry house.

A scratching pen on the south side of the poultry house will pay for itself in time.

Chopped clover and sweet hay are excellent substitutes for green food, and the poultry will relish it.

Only mature birds should be used for breeding purposes. The use of young fowls is risky and unprofitable.

Millet seed is not only a nourishing food for hens, but it makes them scratch. Every farmer should raise some.

GOOD PRESCRIPTION

SIMPLE MIXTURE THAT IS SAID TO BREAK A COLD QUICKLY.

Ingredients Can be Easily Purchased at Little Cost From Any Good Prescription Druggist and Mixed at Home.

A noted authority on lung trouble advises that as soon as a cold is contracted the following simple treatment should be given. The logredients can be purchased from any prescription druggist at amell cost and easily prepered in your own home. It is said to be so effective that it will break up a cold in twenty-four hours end cure any coagh that in curable.

Take a half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine, and eight ounces of good Whiskey. Shoke well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

Be sure that the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is in the original half-ounce vials, which are put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each viel is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name —Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure); guoreneed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Prepered only by Leech Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.—plainly printed thereon. Only the adulterated oils are sold in bulk; these create nausea and never effect the desired results.

Use for Hot Potatoes.

Dr. Herbert Claiborne of New York, something of an inventive genius and noted for good looks as well as for medical skill, suffers from cold hands in winter. And nothing will warm his fingers except hot water, a hot fire or a hot potato. He can be seen almost any frosty morning marching along at five miles an hour with a hot potato in each overcoat pocket and his hands grasping the tubers. He has two big potatoes piping hot wrapped in silk handkerchiefs for this purpose. "They will keep your hands warm for hours unless you heppen to sit on 'em," he says. "They are great for a football match or when you go sleigh riding."

VERY BAD FORM OF ECZEMA.

Suffered Three Years—Physicians Did No Good—Perfectly Well After Using Cuticura Remedies.

"I take great pleasure in informing you that I was a sufferer of eczema in a very bed form for the pest three years. I consulted and treated with a number of physicians in Chicago, but to no avail. I commenced using the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, three months ago, and to-day I am perfectly well, the disease having left me entirely. I cannot recommend the Cuticura Remedies too highly to any one suffering with this disease that I have had. Mrs. Florence E. Atwood, 18 Crilly Place, Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1906. Witness: L. B. Berger."

Disease Puzzles Doctors.

A mysterious disease is troubling the Dutch medical profession. It has broken out in the district of Oudtorn, not far from Utrecht, and Prof. Stroonck, of Utrecht, after all the best efforts ho can devise, has had to confess himself perplexed. The disease is a contagious affection of the head, and the peticuts invariably develop high fever. There have been more than 100 cases. Prof Stroonck has made a careful anlysis of blood taken from patients, but has utterly failed to find a cause or an origin for the epidemic.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

California's Prune Crop.

California's prune crop in 1906, was 185,000,000 pounds, against 62,500,000 pounds in 1905. This has only been exceeded once in 17 years. That was in 1902, when the crop was 197,000,000.

How to Trap Wild Animals.

40-page trap book illustrated, picture 46 wild animals in natural colors, also barometer & calendar, also gun & trap catalog, also prices on raw furs. All sent post paid for 2c. for stamps or silver. FREE to those who ship to or buy of us. Address Fur Dept., E. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Be severe when the fault demands it, but don't owe the man a grudge.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixty-four balloons were sent out of Paris during the siege of 1870-71.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

Largest creamery in the northwest. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

An elevator sometimes enables a man to rise to the occasion.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

There are 25 brigadier generals in the United States army.

Prices on Poultry,

either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

Knockers get big audiences, but no gate receipts.

Destruction of Fleas.

The Agricultural Research institute of Beagal has concluded a series of scientific experiments to determine the best method of destroying fleas, the investigation having special reference to checking the ravages of the plague.

The formula recommended is the free use of crude oil emulsion—80 per cent. of crude petroleum mixed with 20 per cent. of whale oil soap. This combination makes a jelly which mixes freely with water, and is generally used at three per cent. solution, while at 16 per cent. it destroys all fleas with perfect certainty. It is applied to floors and walls with a sprayer.

It is said that an animal washed with it will be entirely relieved of the pests.

THIS IS WORTH SAVING.

Valuable Advice and Recips by Well-Known Authority.

The following simple home-made mixture is said to relieve any form of Rheumatism or backache, also cleanse and strengthen the Kidneys and Bladder, overcoming all urinery disorders, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime.

A well-known authority states that these ingredients are mainly of vegetable extraction, and harmless to use, and can be obtained at small cost from any good prescription pharmacy. Those who think they have kidney trouble or suffer with lame back or weak bladder or Rheumatism, should give this prescription a trial, as no harm can possibly follow its use, and it is said to do wonders for some people.

Germany's Best Sugar.

The production of beet sugar in the German empire in 1906 is estimated by the International Sugar Statistical association to be 2,157,200 metric tons (2,376,000 short tons) against 2,304,146 metric tons in 1905, a loss of nearly ten per cent. Austria-Hungary's beet sugar crop in 11 per cent. short.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

One of the times to get busy is when you are discouraged and think there is no use trying any more.

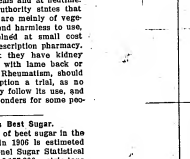
PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Some men make a specialty of pcaing as horrible examples.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

You can have a mighty hot time on a cool million.

Pure White Lead is the Natural Paint Pigment



Numerous cheap substitutes are being offered to take the place of white lead as paint, but the real substitute has yet to be found. Pure White Lead has a peculiar property of amalgamating with the wood, which it is used—added to this it has an elasticity which permits the paint to follow the natural expansion and contraction of the wood. Pure White Lead also has a wonderful tenacity and elasticity, unimpaired by adulterants, since fadills all the requirements and is a lasting paint. Every keg which bears the Dutch Boy trade mark is positively guaranteed to be absolutely Pure White Lead and made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk to Painters," gives valuable information about paints. Sent free upon request.

All kinds of Colors in Dutch Boy Oxide Paints.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

(In whichever of the following cities is nearest you.)

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

What Shall I Do

for this strained muscle?

RUB ON BRISKLY

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

It was originated 96 years ago to remove inflammation and take the soreness out of strains and bruises. 25c., three times as much 50c. All dealers. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

NO PATENT NO PAY

OUR SERVICES PREPAID

Send for booklet. WILSON, BRISTOL & CO., 622 F St., Washington, D. C. Branch offices, Pittsburg, Pa., and Rochester, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR IDEAS

U. S. DISPENSATORY

Describes the Principal Ingredients Contained in Pe-ru-na.

Are we claiming too much for Peruna when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peruna is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensatory says of the principal ingredients of Peruna.

Take, for instance, the ingredient hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensatory says of this herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes, chronic rhinitis (nasal catarrh), atonic dyspepsia (catarrh of the stomach), chronic intestinal catarrh, catarrhal jaundice, (catarrh of the liver) and in diseased mucous membranes of the pelvic organs. It is also recommended for the treatment of various forms of diseases peculiar to women.

Another ingredient of Peruna, corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensatory as a tonic. So also is cubebs classed as a stomachic and as a tonic for the mucous membranes.

Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peruna, an excellent drug that has been very largely overlooked by the medical profession for the past fifty years. The seeds are to be found in very few drug stores. The United States Dispensatory says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Oil of copaiba, another ingredient of Peruna, is classed by the United States Dispensatory as a mild stimulant and diuretic. It acts on the stomach and intestinal tract. It acts as a stimulant on the genito-urinary membranes. Useful in chronic cystitis, chronic dysentery and diarrhea, and some chronic diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peruna as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

ONLY HIS JUST DESERTS.

Editor Had Good Reason for Publishing Name of Contributor.

For six months or more the druggist's assistant had occupied his leisure moments by writing verses for the village paper, in the "poets' corner" of which publication they appeared anonymously every Thursday. On opening his copy of the Weekly Bugle one morning, and turning first, as was his regular habit, to that particular corner, he was surprised and gratified beyond measure to see his name in full appended to his latest poetical outbreak.

He hastened to call at the office of the Bugle.

"Mr. Stires," he said to the editor, "I want to thank you for signing my name to my poem in this week's paper. It encourages a fellow when he gets proper credit for his work."

"Oh, that's all right, Johnson," responded the editor. "We thought it was about time to place the responsibility for that poetry where it belonged."—Youth's Companion.

Receives Carnegie Pension.

Judge C. C. Cole, of Des Moines, Ia., for many years dean of the Drake University law school there has received a Carnegie pension of $1,280 a year. He was graduated from the Harvard law school.

In His Father's Footsteps.

Allan Sankey, son of the famous singing revivalist, is following his father's footsteps as a composer, and some of his hymns are popular in New England revival meetings.

AWFUL NEURALGIA

Pain Turned This Woman's Hair White but She Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Do not seek relief from suffering simply, but free your system from the disease which is the cause of your suffering. That is the message which a former victim of neuralgia sends to those who are still in its grasp. Hot applications, powders that deaden the senses and others that reduce the heart action may cause temporary relief but the pain is sure to return with greater intensity.

Mrs. Evelyn Crensere, who has a beautiful home at 811 Boulevard West, Detroit, Mich., suffered for years with neuralgia until she tried this tonic treatment. She says: "My trouble began about six years ago and I did not rest as I should have, but kept up about my many duties. After a time I became so weak I could not do any work at all. I had severe backaches and such dreadful headaches in the back part and top of my head. My eyes were easily tired and at times I saw black spots before them. I consulted several doctors but without the slightest benefit. The pains were so intense that my hair turned white.

"I lost continually in weight and strength and was almost in despair when a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I tried them according to directions and soon began to feel relief. At the end of three months I had gained ten pounds in weight and had no more trouble with my nerves. I have been in perfect health ever since and can heartily commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

WOULD SHUT SCHOOLS

MINNESOTA IRON RANGES EXCITED OVER LAW.

FEAR THE TONNAGE TAX

Towns and School Districts on the Ranges Protest Against Proposed Law That Would Destroy the School System.

Hibbing, Minn., Feb. 13.—Threatened by legislation which would be totally destructive of the public school system of the iron ranges of Minnesota, the people of the mining country in St. Louis and Itasca counties have combined to make an appeal to the legislature and the state at large. The excited state of public feeling here is not comprehensible to the people of the state generally, for in urban and rural communities questions affecting taxation have not the vital interest for people of every condition that the same topic has here. Confronted by the proposition now before the legislature that a tonnage tax be imposed on iron ore, the people of the ranges are aroused because by the operation of such a tax system practically the entire source of revenue for the maintenance of the public schools would be removed from the local assessment rolls.

There is no difference of opinion on the ranges regarding this tax proposition and its effect. The range towns have been wrought to the pitch of holding mass meetings—not perfunctary affairs attended by a few taxpayers, but gatherings in which hundreds of people take part and speeches and resolutions setting forth the sentiments of the participants are indulged. There is a good deal of bitterness shown in some of the speeches, but most of them deplore the ignorance of conditions here which is responsible for the proposed taxation. The protest that has taken form in these meetings comes altogether from the people. The mining companies have no material interest in the proposed law, for it makes no difference to them whether they pay their taxes to the county or to the state. They are but incidentally interested in the matter by reason of the fact that the maintenance of the public schools contributes to the betterment of living conditions and promotes the progress in intelligence of the mining population. It is everywhere observable that the resolutions passed do not complain about the evident desire of the members of the legislature to secure a larger state revenue from the iron mining industry, but they do object to a change in the manner of collecting the taxes. The contention is made that if a tonnage tax is imposed it will necessarily carry with it the exemption of the mines from the realty assessment, and thus take away from St. Louis county 95 per cent of the assessed valuation outside of the city of Duluth.

The towns on the ranges do not represent any very considerable assessed valuation, while some of the school districts have an enormous assessed value. Here at Hibbing is a case in point. In the school district here the mines are down on the assessment roll for nearly $27,000,000, while the total assessment, including the village of Hibbing, is but $700,000 more. The schools are centered at the town here and the school population is out of all proportion to the taxable value of the property, with the mines excepted.

Same Conditions Everywhere.

The situation at Hibbing fairly typifies that on the ranges generally. At Eveleth $58,000 is raised annually for school purposes. Taking the mines out of the assessment, the property left subject to taxation would yield $540 annually for school purposes. At Ely, on the Vermillion range, the oldest mining community in the iron district, and where property values outside of the mines might be expected to have attained a maximum of value, 88 per cent of the assessment is represented by the mines. At Virginia 86 per cent of the assessed valuation is in the mines; at Chisholm 96 per cent. One-third of the entire assessed valuation of Itasca county—which is not generally regarded as a great iron county—is in the mines, and there is one school district in that county where there is an $85,000 house, and only 6 per cent of the assessed valuation is outside of the mines.

With these conditions, it is not to be wondered at that the people on the ranges are protesting and making preparation to assail the legislature by means of delegations and appeal to the fair-mindedness of the people of the state to help them to avert the impending calamity. There is everywhere the feeling that the enactment of such a measure as the proposed tonnage tax would not be possible if the conditions were understood of the people at large. There is no attempt at tax dodging, no disposition to say that the state is not entitled to the revenue it wants from the mines; everybody is willing to subscribe to the proposition that the assessment on the mines might be increased and a larger revenue had for state purposes. The valuation of the mines in St. Louis county was raised to $75,000,000 last year, and the mining companies would interpose no serious abjection to a further raise. The people would not lift a hand to prevent such an increase as the authorities might propose. But there is a profound feeling of indignation here over the possibility of the legislature passing a law that will be destructive of these communities—for the range communities must fall if the schools are closed, and the schools must close if the revenue from the mines is taken by the state. There is no wealth on the ranges except that in the mines; there is no hope of agricultural development, and there is a laboring population that is held in check and is fast being brought to the point of assimilation by the education of the children. To stop the work of education would throw this vast body of ignorant foreigners back to the state in which they lived in Austria, Hungary, Italy and other countries of central Europe. That would inevitably bring about a condition of anarchy.

The people interested in the schools, the district officials and superintendents, have undertaken the enlightenment of the people of the rest of the state as to conditions here. These men represent the best citizenship on the ranges. They have created a remarkably efficient and modern system of schools. They have builded largely and well, and the schools are of the best modern type. Now confronted by the probability that their schools may be destroyed they have gone actively to work to show the people of Minnesota that the proposed legislation would be as perniciously tyrannical as any ever framed for the destruction of a people. Their appeal will be to the people through the press, supplementing the efforts of the committees that have been appointed to labor with the legislature directly.

Charles E. Young who was widely known in southern and western Minnesota in educational work before coming to the range, is superintendent of the Hibbing schools. He has sent out an appeal and protest to the press of the state in which he says:

Hibbing's Protest.

"Apart from Duluth we have on the iron ranges of this county four high school towns, which employ 158 teachers and enroll over 5,000 pupils; also eight graded school towns employing 63 teachers and enrolling over 2,500 pupils; also 58 rural districts. In size and conditions this district of Hibbing is a fair sample of the high school districts. We contain a territory of 270 square miles, maintaining two brick and six frame schools with 41 instructors and enrolling this year 1,350 pupils. The school building erected during the past ten years cost $190,000 and of this $65,000 are still due to the State of Minnesota on building loans.

"The children in the schools represent over twenty nations, are in a great majority of foreign birth and the enrollment has been growing at the rate of 35 per cent per annum. Within the district practically all of the assessable property is in the mines, except in the village of Hibbing where there is some value in the form of frame buildings and personal property. The town has no other industry than mining; the timber has all been removed from the adjacent land and to-day more than 92 per cent of the taxes are paid on the mines. If all of the mining property should be exempt from the school taxes, as under the proposed law, the schools of the Hibbing district will have to be closed next year. Under the conditions that will follow the proposed law the district will be left burdened with a bonded debt to meet which will require all the available school revenue. If the board levies the maximum rate of school tax we will receive too little to pay the state claims for interest and payment on the principal of the debt due the state funds.

"It is the educational and not the political question that is alarming this region. To turn loose upon the streets of these mining towns the children of nearly 100,000 people, mostly foreigners, who have more than the average eagerness for an American education, is an act that is fraught with future disgrace and peril for the entire State of Minnesota."

At the first of a series of meetings to be held here to give expression to the feeling of the people and take such steps as may be necessary to preserve the schools, 200 people were present and committees to meet the junketing committee from the legislature, to draw resolutions, to solicit funds for carrying on the work to go to St. Paul were appointed. The delegation that will go to St. Paul from St. Louis county will include five prominent citizens of Hibbing. At the meeting $553 were collected in small sums and this has been increased to nearly $800.

Chisholm Is Wrought Up.

Chisholm, Minn., Feb.—A defense fund of $550 has been raised to pay the expenses of a committee to go to St. Paul and protest to the legislature against the passage of the proposed tonnage tax which would destroy the schools of Chisholm. The excitement that was caused by the discussion at the mass meeting on the tax question is somewhat abated by the belief that the legislature will not exercise its power to confiscate the revenues of this school district by imposing a tonnage tax when it is informed of what the local conditions are. School Superintendent Minch is preparing a statement of the conditions which will show how utterly this district is dependent on the mines for the maintenance of the schools. W. G. Shane, village recorder says:

"We have nothing to tax but the mines. The population is almost wholly foreign. If we lose the revenues from the mines bankruptcy is sure and anarchy will follow the closing of the schools. Life would be impossible here without the schools. We will send a strong delegation to St. Paul and will make such a showing to the legislature as must avert this impending evil."

The assessed valuation of Chisholm, including the mines in the village is $4,103,166. Without the mines there would be a valuation of about 3 per cent of this sum.

Means Death to Ely.

Ely, Minn., Feb.—Following the appointment of a committee to go to St. Paul to protest against a return to the tonnage tax system of securing revenue for the state from the mines, School Superintendent C. L. Newberry has sent out an appeal to the state. Mr. Newberry says:

"Any attempt to withdraw iron properties from taxation by ordinary methods, or any attempt to divert monies raised by taxation on iron properties for the support of schools and local government, cannot be regarded as other than sounding the death-knell of our public schools and public improvements in the great mining region of Northern Minnesota.

"In withdrawing the iron mines from local taxation, or the taxes on iron properties from local use, eight-ninths of Ely's taxable property is withdrawn. The assessed valuation in the city is now $3,252,129. The assessed value outside of the iron properties is $421,747. On this last named sum would fall the burden of a tax sufficient to educate 1,000 children. As the amount needed to run the Ely schools last year was $45,000, a school tax of 11 per cent would be imposed. As the property could not possibly stand this tax the schools must close if a tonnage tax is imposed, and we are deprived of the revenue from the mines under the method of direct taxation. It would be necessary to impose a tax of over 200 mills for all purposes if the mines were taken out of the assessment roll, and such a tax would be confiscatory. Never before in the history of Minnesota has a more alarming question arisen. The proposed law will devastate our mining towns. The measure will starve and dwarf our schools and public service; it will necessitate the immediate closing of the schools in all the range towns."

Eveleth Joins the Protest.

Eveleth, Minn., Feb.—The alarm expressed by the leading men of Eveleth at the mass meeting held to take steps to prevent the enactment of a tonnage tax law is subsiding in the knowledge that effective action is being taken to put the case of the range towns fairly before the people of Minnesota. The various committees appointed by the meeting have organized and practically every business man is a committee of one to send out letters to friends throughout the state asking that information as to effect of a tonnage tax be spread. The Eveleth Business Men's association is sending out literature showing the local conditions and the certain and pernicious effect of such a change in the method of collecting taxes as is proposed.

"It would be just as fair," says Mayor Jessmore, "to pass a law imposing a tax upon the production of the fields of Southern Minnesota and take the revenue for state purpose as to impose this tonnage tax and take from the communities here, in which the wealth is in the mines, the sources of their revenue. It is a matter of life or death with these mining communities."

The school board is getting actively into the work of spreading information as to the actual conditions here, inspired by the knowledge that its present revenue of $58,000 for school purposes would be reduced under a tonnage law to about $540. Mayor Jessmore will head the delegation to St. Paul.

Itasca County Would Be Hard Hit.

Grand Rapids, Minn., Feb.—Following the expression of feeling indulged in at the mass meeting held here Monday night to protest against the passage of the tonnage tax law Hattie F. Booth, county superintendent of schools, has sent out a statement of school conditions which shows that the proposed law would destroy the schools in this county in the districts where they are most needed. Says Mrs. Booth:

"The mining property stands for one-third of the assessed valuation of the county. In Districts No. 2 and No. 9 there is practically no revenue except from the mines. In District No. 2 there is an assessed valuation of $2,828,431, of which 94 per cent is in the mines. The state has loaned the district $100,000 to carry on the school work, and the removal of the mines from the assessment roll would close up the schools and bankrupt the district. In Districts 2 and 9 mining is the only occupation of the people, and if the bill becomes a law we will have to close the schools. The effect of this would be the raising of a class of children who would become criminals and the state would have to support them in institutions."

Itasca county is interested in the tonnage tax as a business proposition to a greater extent than St. Louis county. The mines here are just being developed at a high cost, much of the ore requiring special treatment. It is assumed that under a tonnage tax no new mines would be opened and the operating companies would not prosecute the development of low grade properties for many years, not until the ones which are less expensive in the mining had been removed from the other ranges.

Itasca county will send a big delegation to St. Paul to fight the passage of the tonnage tax law.

Dresses, Cloaks, Ribbons, Suits, etc., can be made to look like new with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. No muss.

Some men make it their business to interfere with the business of others.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears.

Ship Furs Pelts McMillen Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

Many a man sows wild oats at his leisure that his children must reap in haste.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"

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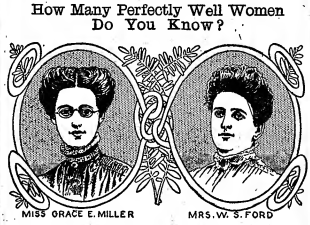
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MISS GRACE E. MILLER — MRS. W. S. FORD

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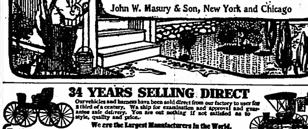
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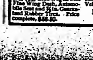
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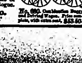


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ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY

(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

THE TRADERS' FIVES

There was a time during the 70's when counterfeiting was carried on to a greater extent than now. In fact, it became a very serious menace to the circulation of the country. Numerous bogus bills of all kinds and denominations were floating around the United States, and many a time it was a toss up as to whether or not a bill was good or bad, so perfect were the imitations.

The secret service at this time was not in the best of shape; it was openly bruited about that many of the operatives were in sympathy with the gang of counterfeiters. Evidently this gang had a central or national organization, because every time a counterfeiter was arrested the best legal talent in the country was employed to defend him. Bail to the extent of $20,000 or $25,000 was readily furnished many times for men totally unknown in the city wherein they were caught. Then when the case was called the accused would not appear; bail would be declared forfeited, and immediately paid without waiting for its collection to be enforced by the slow process of law. The gang was strongly fortified with two kinds of money—"green goods" or counterfeit, which was circulated among the dear public, and "shake down" or real money, which was used in the defense of those unfortunate enough to be caught.

Finally, so bold and general did the gang become, that the entire subject was laid before a cabinet meeting in Washington and drastic measures determined upon. It was Secretary Boutelle who recommended that Col. H. C. Whitley be appointed chief of the secret service and given special instructions to stop the counterfeiting. Whitley was consulted and, after much deliberation, agreed to accept the position, provided he was given a free hand as to men and expense. Politics and pull were to be eschewed; he was to choose his own operatives and run the department as his judgment dictated.

Whitley obtained the desired results. The gang was broken up, and many of its members sent to jail or compelled to remain in hiding. There were, of course, a great many curious and exciting cases which were carried to a successful conclusion, but one of the most interesting was that of the "Traders' Fives," so-called because of a counterfeit five-dollar bill of the Traders' National bank of Chicago. The spurious bill was well-nigh perfect, but, as is usually the case, there was a slight difference in the details of the bill. The cashier's signature had a curve of the letter J made slightly unlike the original; the letter S of "Traders" barely crossed a given line, taking almost a microscope to detect it.

As soon as its existence became known the secret service men in Chicago were placed at work on the case. No headway was made. Outside help was called in; still no clew as to the identity of the gang uttering this bill. Chief Whitley, at Washington, was chagrined, and at long distance began to direct the case. The Chicago operatives had about given up in despair when, one day, Charles Mason, in charge of the local office, received an order from Whitley directing him (Mason) and one other man to be at Shenandoah, Ia., two days hence. They were to arrive after dark, and at eight o'clock the same evening they were to board a train leaving Shenandoah for St. Joseph, Mo. At the first station south of Shenandoah two strange men, one carrying a sole leather valise, were to board the train. These two men Mason and his partner were to watch—not for one instant were they to lose sight of them. At St. Joseph the two strangers would leave the train and be joined by a third party, who would be awaiting them at the station. As soon as this meeting took place all three of them were to be arrested, and a full report made by wire to Washington. Extraordinary care was to be taken to get the leather valise.

Mason studied these instructions very carefully. They were specific and to the point. He was somewhat puzzled as to who to take with him. Most of his men were busy on important cases and to take any one of them off at this time might work hard. Col. Jack Cheney was a warm personal friend of his; they had worked on many a case together; perhaps he would go. True, Cheney was the head of a big detective service company, and could command big prices for his services, but there ran in his veins that always unsatisfied longing for action and excitement. If he could take Cheney, Mason felt assured of success, and he wanted success for two reasons: he admired Whitley and then, too, he was ambitious and aspired to a higher position in the service.

When Mason's name was brought in to Cheney by the faithful Jeff he was quite busy, but he put everything aside and bade his old friend welcome. Mason explained his mission and added:

"That's the whole story Cheney, and I'd like to have you go if you can."

"All right, Mason, I'll do it. It will only take two or three days' time at best and I haven't anything very important on hand now."

Mason handed Cheney his chief's letter and together they studied its contents carefully.

"No mistaking the chief's intent; is there, Chuck?" said Cheney.

"That's true," replied Mason. "The old man appears to have it all worked out like a chess problem. It doesn't look like a very pleasant job, though. That train leaving Shenandoah at eight p. m. reaches St. Joe at one in the morning. There the two men are to be joined by a third party, and we are to pinch the whole crowd. Our work is cut out all right."

Well did Chief Whitley know the caliber of the man he had so wisely chosen. Mason did not know the meaning of the word fear; he had been in many a hard-fought scrap with moonshiners, smugglers and counterfeiters, and carried scars of more than one bullet wound. If his chief had ordered him to arrest a dozen men he would have made the attempt. Truly did he possess the Balaklava spirit:

"Theirs not to reason why:
Theirs but to do and die."

"What case do you reckon this is, Mason?"

"Hanged if I know, Cheney. There's a whole slew of them on now. You can bet the old man knows what he's talking about. He's the best 'long-distance detective' I know."

Two days later they took a train and reached Shenandoah after dark. At eight p. m. they boarded the St. Joe train, and at the first station south "two men, one carrying a sole leather valise," got aboard. Mason and Cheney saw them enter the car immediately in rear of the one in which they were sitting. The sole leather valise appeared to be rather heavy, and was carefully guarded.

The train conductor, Jack Bellamy, knew Mason quite well, in fact, had served with him during the war, and greeted him pleasantly.

"Hello, Mason, what's on to-night?"

"Go through your train," replied Mason; "then come back here and I'll tell you. Watch out for two men in the next car." Briefly he described the men.

When Bellamy returned he sat down opposite Mason and Cheney, and quietly Mason told him the lay.

"Now, Jack," continued Mason, "I don't want those birds to get on to either me or Cheney. They may know us, and they may not; but we won't give them a chance. Keep your eye on them, and when we get to St. Joe we may need a little of your help." Bellamy had a hankering for a good scrimmage.

"All right, Mason," he replied. "I don't know what it's all about, but I'm with you whatever it is. I'll put my head man in that car with orders not to leave it. He's all right. You fellows can ride here, and we'll all be on hand when we reach St. Joe."

At five minutes to one Mason and Cheney took a position in the rear of the first car, so they could see every passenger of the first car alight. The brakeman had purposely locked the rear door, so they would, perforce, have to leave by the front. Bellamy, the conductor, was near the rear end of the second coach, intending to follow the suspected men as they left the car. This literally put them between two fires. Mason and Cheney intended to jump off right after the suspects and nab them as soon as they were met by the third party.

It was a damp dismal night, and there was a steady rain falling. The train slowly pulled into the old Burlington depot. It was before the days of electricity, and the dim, yellow, flickering gaslight only accentuated the darkness. Truly, an ideal night for deviltment of any kind.

As soon as the train stopped the suspects alighted and started quickly down the platform. Unfortunately Mason and Cheney were caught in a crowd. As soon as possible they extricated themselves, and scarcely ten seconds elapsed before they jumped to the platform, followed by Bellamy. They looked up and down everywhere, but their birds had flown; disappeared as if swallowed up by the earth. It was a predicament and a nasty one. They had been ordered to do a certain thing, and right on the eve of its accomplishment they were balked.

"Well, I'm damned!" ejaculated Cheney.

"You will be all right, and so will I," said Mason, "when the chief hears of this. I've read of mysterious disappearances before this, but those fellows did the 'fade away' act in a high-class manner." Bellamy was too nonplussed to speak.

After a careful search of the depot and the adjoining grounds, Mason and Cheney checked their valises and went up town. Bellamy was at the end of his run and went along. Walsh Agnew was chief of police at the time, and they quickly routed him out. Mason told him the story.

"Those birds are in town all right enough, Walsh, and we want them. We've just got to them them or my job won't be worth a cent." All of which was absolutely true. Chief Whitley would brook no excuse whatever. The case was too flagrant; there were the two men indicated in his orders, in plain view all the time, until they met the third man, and, puff, they were gone—vanished into thin air! No, Mason's salvation depended on finding the three men, and landing them high and dry behind bars. The "sole leather valise" must be secured at all hazards.

Walsh Agnew, of course, knew St. Joe like a book, and in those days it was a typical river town; neither better nor worse than others. There were plenty of saloons, dance halls and gambling places, and the four men started out to make a systematic tour, taking in every place. Not a sign of their quarry, and finally Chief Agnew said:

"Well, fellows, I'm near beat. There's one more place, old man Leftrich's dance hall, and if they are not there it's ten to one St. Joe doesn't hold them; that is, not the 'under' part of the city."

Mason was mad—mad all the way through.

"They're in this town all right, Walsh. They couldn't get out on a train until eight o'clock, and the country roads are so bad a team couldn't pull a wagon very far. Some house holds them, and I'm going to find the gentlemen if I have to search every house in town. Chief Whitley expects a wire in the morning, and he's got to have it."

Leftrich's place was a typical dance hall, a long, low, rambling shack standing just across the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad tracks and right on the bank of the Missouri river. Ugly stories had been told about crimes committed within the shack, and all evidences thereof cast into the swirling torrent of the Big Muddy. Be that as it may, old Leftrich himself was not an entire stranger to the force. His revolver butt had two nicks, and he had "done time" down in Jeff City. In St. Joe, however, he had played as fair as one of his class could play. True, he ran a dance hall with gambling attachments, and once in a while, doubtless, some of the light-fingered gentry had taken refuge there, but "Lefty," as he was called, steered clear from doing any action by which he might be judged an accessory before or after the fact. His virtues would not entitle him to a place in Sunday school, but he wouldn't sacrifice himself nor his liberty for any crook or gang of crooks. They might meet there, and so long as the law didn't intervene he wouldn't raise any rumpus. Virtuous Leftrich! He knew Agnew, of course, and he also knew Mason; therefore, when he saw these men enter his place he glanced anxiously around the room to see who they might be after.

There was a haze of blue, rank-smelling tobacco smoke, the clink of glasses, and ribald songs and jests of men and—the pity of it—women, too, habitues of the place. At one end was the bar, backed by bright mirrors, in front of which were the ornate bottles filled with what has been truly called "hell fire and blue ruin." A faro game was in progress; poker and keno held forth. Such was the scene greeting the eyes of Mason and his party.

Many an anxious glance was cast at the officers; perhaps more than one heart beat faster in anticipation of a "pinch;" probably nine-tenths of the entire crowd should have been behind the bars. But it was not ordinary game Mason and his party wanted. They wanted "three men and a sole leather valise."

Leftrich came forward rubbing his hands like an Oily Gammon.

"Good evening, gentlemen; what can I do for you this evening, or morning, rather? Have a drink on the house?"

"No," replied Agnew, "we're just looking 'round a bit."

Smooth old "Lefty" knew what "looking 'round a bit" meant. His eyes and ears were wide open.

"They're not here, evidently," said Agnew to Mason sotto voce.

Now, Charley Mason was born on Friday, and the 13th of the month. He was a great believer in "hunches" —some of his greatest successes were founded on "hunches." He suddenly became possessed of one this night. It was working overtime. In this respect he was like Cheney's friend Guthrie, and Cheney had occasion to be thankful for Guthrie's hunch at one time—it saved his life; therefore his views coincided with Mason's. Quickly Mason glanced around the room, taking in everything. A door to one side and in rear of the bar attracted his attention.

"I'm not so sure of that, Walsh." Then to Leftrich, "Where does that door lead to?"

"That" — faltered Leftrich — "oh, that—that—leads to a private room. Sometimes we rent it to select parties for a quiet little game."

Just then a shrill female voice came from the "private room"—"Now, Ed, loosen up. Order another round of drinks; you've got plenty of the green."

"Damned 'select' bunch in there now," continued Mason. "Who are they?"

"Strangers to me," said "Lefty." "Three men and some lady friends. Only been there about an hour; had several drinks."

Every sense within Mason, Cheney, Agnew and Bellamy was alert; the trail was getting warm.

"Did they have a 'sole leather valise'?" queried Mason.

"Yes, I believe they did.

There was the quarry run to earth at last. They could not get out of that back room save by coming through the bar unless they wanted to take the chance of a 50-foot drop into the Missouri.

"Leftrich," said Mason, "we want those men and we are going to get them. This looks like a pretty ugly crowd here. You know them. You hold them in check while we go in there, and if any monkey business goes on I'll fill you full of holes first clip."

Celerity of movement is always an essential to success, and Mason, Agnew, Cheney and Bellamy quickly crossed the floor. Trusty six-shooters were nervously felt, and smash! in went the door.

"Hands up, everybody," commanded Mason, as he sprang in, closely followed by Agnew and Cheney, while Bellamy kept his eye on the crowd in the outer room. "Hands went up," but in one was a derringer. Bang! Out went one of the flaring kerosene lamps, and before the second could be extinguished "Bang!" spoke Mason's gun, and the wrist of the hand that was acting as a light extinguisher was shattered by a well-directed bullet. The women screamed and backed against one side of the wall.

Smash! the butt of Mason's gun came down on the head of the nearest man, and he went down in a heap. One of the others grabbed "the sole leather valise" and made a break for the door. Mason tackled him, and after a struggle brought him down, while Agnew and Cheney slipped the bracelets on the other two. Their hunt was ended, and the party quickly made their way to the police station.

The prisoners were locked up and an inspection made of the valise. As soon as it was opened out rolled package after package of "green goods."

"The Traders' Fives, by all that's good," said Mason.

"And, yes," continued Cheney, delving deeper in the valise, "here's the plates. Say, Charley, maybe this isn't a rich haul."

"It's rich, all right enough; but where would I have been if we hadn't made the haul? I tell you a hunch is a great thing when it works out right."

"Mason," said Cheney, when they had placed their prisoners in jail and had retired to a room for a few hours' sleep, "I'm glad you asked me to come with you. You needn't put in a bill for my services."

"Why not, Jack?"

"Well, you see," replied Cheney, with a broad smile, "I was directly interested in the case, though I did not know it. I got taken in by their clever counterfeit work. Look here," and taking out his pocketbook he extracted therefrom and laid on the table four Traders' five-dollar bills.

"Beauties, aren't they, Mason?"

But Mason had gone to sleep.

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"Bone Age" on the Prairies

How Many Settlers Lived While Getting Their Claims.

The pioneers of Kansas will never forget the "buffalo bone age." When central and southwestern Kansas were settled the prairie was strewn with buffalo bones. Those were hard times in Kansas and the gathering of these bones enabled the early settlers to live while they were getting their claims broken out for the producing of crops.

Nine-tenths of the pioneers of that section of Kansas—and there weren't very many at that—had literally nothing but a team and a few household goods that they had hauled from the east in a single wagon, says the Kansas City Star. Of course there were no buffalo, for this was in the late '70s, but their bones strewed the plains, and these bones were the only thing that had a commercial value and they were utilized. They were hauled in great wagonloads to the nearest railway, often from 60 to 100 miles away, and sold.

The horns were the more valuable and they went first, but the rest of the skeleton soon followed. There were no fortunes made by these early bone hunters, for a large load of buffalo bones brought only from five dollars to eight dollars at the railroad towns, but the proceeds from a load enabled the settler to buy a little flour, coffee and occasionally meat and lumber.

He Paid for All.

The English custom of free seats and collection plates in church is puzzling the continental visitors. In Roman Catholic countries it is usual to make a small payment on entering a church. A Frenchman on a visit to Manchester not long ago, according to the Guardian, attended service in one of the parish churches. With him was a party of English friends. The foreigner was seated at the outer end of the pew. The plate came round in due course, and the visitor was the first to deposit a coin in it. The collector was about to pass the plate to his English friends when the Frenchman interposed: "Ah, no, I have paid for all the seats."

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He Is at the Head of the Things That Are Good for the Town and Yourself.

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The above head is a subject that can well be treated as open for discussion and consideration at any and all times. It is also a subject that should interest all persons who have at heart the welfare of the community in which he lives and who wishes to see it grow and prosper.

No person can afford to do what he knows will work an injury to the community in which he lives. In justice to himself he cannot refuse his support to the home industries that are striving for existence and the welfare of the town in which he goes to do his trading.

In considering this question it should be borne in mind that the country people, like all other American citizens, are always on the lookout for a place to invest their money that will bring them the biggest returns for the least expenditure; in this they are right and are justified in so doing, but, at the same time they should remember that they are dependent on the home merchant for the money that they send to foreign markets.

If they should stop to think how these catalogue houses are operated, and look into, and know, the true condition of affairs, probably they would reconsider the stand they had taken toward them. In many cases the people are ignorant of the true surroundings and inside operations of these concerns and think they are doing right in sending them their money. They are led to believe that what they get from the catalogue house is the same article that the home merchant sells, only at a much lower price. The majority of the people do not know that they are buying the cheapest article that can be manufactured and from the wholesaler or manufacturer and it will be sent to the purchaser in as good condition and short time as if it had been ordered from a catalogue house. The home merchant's business must be kept up and in order to do this it is absolutely necessary that the people at home patronize him and help him keep up with the times, or else he will soon be out of the struggle for existence among the country people.

The home merchant should not be expected to pay the highest price for produce and farm products and then be turned down by the seller of these articles when he wants anything in the merchant's line. He should be the first one to be consulted when the farmer intends buying. He should be seen and arrangements made for the purchase of the article, if he does not carry it in stock.

The home merchant advertises or should advertise, in the home paper. This keeps the home paper in the field and helps the community along. The people take the home paper because it gives all the local news that they cannot get any other way and thus the advertisements of the merchants are read by them. If the people do not patronize the home merchant he cannot afford to advertise, and without advertising a paper will soon prove a failure. Soon the home paper is sent to the wall for the want of support from the merchants; it may have a large circulation, but without the merchant's help it will soon be lost to sight. Then the merchant is next to get out of business for the want of support, and the town will decrease in population, and the people will wonder what the trouble is when the editor and the merchant leave town together.

The home merchant contributes to the support of the church, he pays his taxes to keep the schools up, he contributes to the horse show, the fall festival, and the hundred and one things that he is supposed to help out and give his support to. He is at the head of the list for everything that is for the good of the community and he deserves the honest and hearty co-operation of all the people, all the time, that are interested in the welfare of the community in which they live. The merchant helps to elect the men that are to represent them in the city, county, state and national affairs, and he is ever on the go looking to the interests of the people.



It's a Shell Game—You Pay Your Money Without Knowing What You Are Going to Get.

that they are in reality paying more for an inferior grade of goods than those sold by the home merchant, which probably cost them a few cents more.

Since the catalogue house has sprung into the commercial world and begun operations in the United States, all kinds of schemes have been tried and worked to get the money from the people that are always looking for bargains. No expense has been spared in their struggle for the almighty dollar of the country people, and they have been so far successful, at the great expense of the home town of the people that sent their money to these concerns.

Magazines have been started for the sole benefit of the catalogue house, and these circulated among the country people at ten or 15 cents a year. They build up a circulation on this low price of hundreds of thousands; this circulation brings to them millions of dollars in advertising from the catalogue houses and this money expended for advertising is more than doubled from the sales of these concerns to the country people who are losers by the transaction.

Catalogues are sent out telling the people that the house from which they came is the cheapest place in the country to buy, and it is, if the person receiving this catalogue wants a cheap article, not only in price, but also in make and material. The farmer receives this catalogue, looks it over, and after reading the well composed guarantee or assurance that the goods described in it are the very best that can be found anywhere, sends in an order. The house receives the order and immediately ships the articles wanted. The farmer drives many miles to get them and when the box is opened it is found to contain something much below his expectations, but this does not satisfy his mind on the fact that he has been duped and that he is not getting his full money value. In a second order he may be treated the same as the first one, but still he may think that he has saved money by buying it where he could get it cheap.

At the same time the merchant at home has the goods on the shelf in his store waiting for them to be taken away so that he can replace them with newer goods, thereby keeping his stock fresh and up-to-date. If he has not the article wanted he can order it

The people like to be entertained and they will come many miles to some amusement given by the merchants of the town where they are ever ready to go to sell their farm products. The merchant cannot give these entertainments unless he has the support of the people and it is not fair to expect this of the men that are striving for a livelihood, when the people send their money to a concern in some far away city that will neither contribute to any of these enterprises or take an interest in the surroundings thereof.

Home trading makes home industries, brings more to the town and keeps them there, and it helps to build up the place. But the town will be at a stand-still so long as the people persist in this way of robbing the home merchants of the right to live and do business among them.

If the people will keep their money at home there will be no need for complaint. The place will assume a lively air, it will take on a metropolitan look, and the people will say to their neighbor that business is good, and it will be, as long as the people continue to trade in the home markets. The least that a person can do toward the betterment of the community and his own interests, is to keep the money at home and see to it that it is put where it is most needed and wanted.

This should be a vital question to all concerned in the welfare of his community and it should be an established rule that one should not seek for things in other parts that he can get at home.

FENTON J. LAWLER.

Origin of "Helpmeet."

"Helpmeet" has had a curious history which began with the biblical account of the creation, when "the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an help meet for him." That is to say, a fit assistant. But the two words have become curiously combined into a "helpmeet," and they are constantly used as one. Moreover, the confusion is increased by the corruption of the words into "help-mate," and Macaulay writes of the waiting woman who was "generally considered as the most suitable help mate for a parson."

THE SUNBEAM.

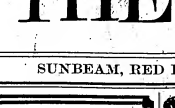
VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1907. NO. 49.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

DEMOCRATIC CHARM OF PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER



ALICE—of course there's only one Alice in the world, you know—doffs her imperial coronet, and all her spiritual regalia of crown princess, every Tuesday afternoon, "and acts as common as any other congressman's wife." This last phrase is a quotation from a cheerful country rubberer in a purple satin basque who figured largely upon the scene at Mrs. Longworth's latest free at home.

The Longworth reception rooms are on the second floor of the musty old mansion on Eighteenth street, that reeks ancestrally. One mounts on a blue velvet carpet honestly "shabbed out" on the sharp edge of every step, to the presence of the princess paramount. She advances to meet you, democratically, with outstretched hand, on the threshold of a vast apartment that has an old English solidity about its appointments — nothing chirpy or gay or young bridish. You think of the christenings and funerals and solemn ceremonials as soon as you enter. Dead and gone kinfolks gloom down on you from faded canvases on the wall. One of the defunct dames seems to be embracing a lamb or something, with a wreath around its neck. Ladies always wore bedowered jambs in those days, when they had their pictures taken.

Miss Alice converses with gracious impartiality in a rather deep-seated voice, happy to please. She is undoubtedly a stunning young woman, her girlish curves growing sotter and sweeter day by day.

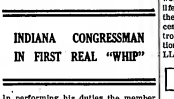


REPRESENTATIVE JAMES E. WATSON, of Indiana, Republican "whip" of the house, will go down into history as the first real "whip," according to the international acceptance of the term, who has ever served in that body.

Speaker Cannon is partially responsible for the innovation and when he picked out Representative Watson for that job he had in mind a set program.

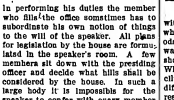
Under the new regime the whip in the speaker's representative among the majority members of the house.

INDIANA CONGRESSMAN IN FIRST REAL "WHIP"



In performing his duties the member who fills the office sometimes has to subordinate his own notion of things to the will of the speaker. All plans for legislation by the house are formulated in the speaker's room. A few members sit down with the presiding officer and decide what bills shall be considered by the house. In such a large body it is impossible for the speaker to confer with every member of the body and so under the new arrangement it is the practice for members to reach the presiding officer frequently through the whip.

PATHETIC SCENE OCCURS AT THE WHITE HOUSE



A STORY of a Good Samaritan was revealed at the White House the other day. It had to do with the tender and imperishable friendship of one woman, prosperous and happy, for another, close to destitution and afflicted with a physical ailment which has made self-support impossible.

Lady Cook, formerly Tennessee Claflin, now a resident of England, was the benefactress and Olive Logan the recipient. Tennessee Claflin and Olive Logan, now past the middle score of life, were intellectual and famous women in America years ago.

Tennessee Claflin crossed the ocean, married an English nobleman of wealth, and her friend Olive drifted along pursuing literary work. But Miss Logan did not prosper and a short time ago a New York newspaper told of her want for the necessaries of life. Lady Cook, her old friend, saw the story and immediately cabled funds. Then she came to America to see and aid her in person.

"Are you really so poor?" asked Lady Cook.

"Indeed it is pitiful," replied Miss Logan.

"Never mind," replied the beneficiaress, "we'll go down to Washington and see the president and then I'll have good news for you."

They had a long chat with the president. Lady Cook said she had promised not to reveal the president's views, and Olive Logan said she was so deaf that she could not hear what he had said.

"Judging from his expression, though," she declared with pathetic pride over an old hobby of hers, "he seemed to favor woman's suffrage. Lady Cook and myself would like to get a hearing before a congressional committee, but I suppose she has not time to stay."

"No," responded her companion with a smile, "and nother have you, for you are going back to England with me and live the rest of your life at my home."

"Eh?" replied Miss Logan, dazed and bewildered.

"England," shouted Lady Cook with her mouth close to Olive's ear. "Home with me—you're going abroad—understand?"

But Miss Logan understood. They disappeared down the White House driveway with Lady Cook again shouting the good news into her old friend's ear.



EVIDENCE of the use the general public is making of the great library of congress is to be found in the record of visitors to the building during the last fiscal year. The visitors numbered about 812,000. This was a daily average of 2,242 in the 362 days on which the library was open to the public.

The only days on which the great bronze doors were closed throughout the 24 hours were July 5, the funeral day of John Hay, July 4 and Christmas. On other legal holidays and Sundays the building was open from two to ten o'clock and on week days from nine a. m. to ten p. m., excepting Saturday afternoons in July, August and September. Almost a double force is required for the building, which is open virtually day and evening the year around.

GREAT POPULARITY OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

April brought the largest number of visitors, the daily average for that month being 3,101, and March was a distant second, with a daily average of 2,449. The day visitors to the library in April numbered 61,532, and 41,398 persons saw or used the library after six o'clock in that month. The largest number of visitors in any one day was 5,281, in April, and the smallest 444, on one of the hottest days in July.

An idea of the size of this library may be obtained from the statistics for last year, which showed a gain in the number of volumes of 34,626, bringing the number of books on the racks up to 1,379,244. The total of books, pamphlets, maps and charts and pieces of music added last year was 81,385.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

A GENEROUS MILLIONAIRE



William Pryor Letchworth, of all New York state philanthropists, stands first in the hearts of the people, although other millionaires may have given more lavishly of their wealth. He has just presented to the state Glen Iris park, to be the "Yellowstone" of New York.

This beautiful tract extends three miles on both sides of the Genesee river and contains three falls. The first cataract, known as the Upper falls, tumbles over a ledge of rock 71 feet high and goes roaring down to the middle falls, near which Mr. Letchworth has his home. Here it plunges downward for 107 feet between walls of rock 350 feet high.

First and last Mr. Letchworth spent nearly $500,000 upon the estate, acquiring additions whenever an opportunity offered. He built roads and pathways and summer houses, disposing everything to display to the grandest possible advantage the natural beauties of the place.

At Canadea, not far away, stood the old log council house of the Senecas, a tribe of the famous and warlike Six Nations who once ruled New York as their domain. Mr. Letchworth caused it to be transported, log by log, to his estate, where it was again erected, the position of each log in the original structure being determined by a number. There in 1872 the last council of the Senecas was held. The Indians wished to make Mr. Letchworth their chief, but he modestly declined the honor. They insisted, however, upon adopting him into their tribe.

Mr. Letchworth was a manufacturer and wholesaler in Buffalo 48 years ago. He is now 84 years old. About 25 years ago, when Rockefeller and Carnegie were on the threshold of their careers, Mr. Letchworth was worth more than either. He retired with a million dollars and devoted his life to others. Had he kept on making he might have been a rival of the money kings, but it is doubtful if his life could be called as great a success as it is to-day. He served 25 years on the state board of charities, introducing scores of reforms in prisons, asylums, orphanages and other institutions. In 1893 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. "for distinguished services to the state."

INVENTS WONDERFUL LIGHT



Walter G. Clark, of New York, is credited with the invention of the new "Heilon light," which promises to revolutionize our lighting methods. The Heilon light was developed in a curious way. Mr. Clark conceived the idea for a light that should be much cheaper than the incandescent. When not in his laboratory Mr. Clark likes to climb mountains, and while pondering over a difficult point that threatened to stop his progress he explained his theory to his friend, Prof. Herschel C. Parker, the champion mountain climber of America. Prof. Parker, some time later was struggling up Mount McKinley, the highest peak in America. When he reached the top he could not keep the thought of Clark's light out of his mind, and here the solution of the problem suddenly entered his mind. Prof. Parker returned to Columbia university and he and Clark worked together until they perfected the new light. The heilon will give the same amount of illumination as the ordinary electric incandescent, with a consumption of less than one-third the electrical power.

Walter G. Clark was born in Salt Lake City, and after leaving school devoted his time to electrical engineering on the Pacific coast. Then he came to New York and took charge of the electrical engineering department of the Ansonia Brass and Electric company. It was thought out a new form of electric transmission conductor, which made long-span transmission possible and which was one of the notable feats of electrical development in 1904.

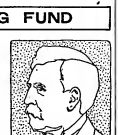
BRITISH LADY BOUNTIFUL



The Duchess of Roxburghe is appearing in a new role—that of Lady Bountiful. Heretofore she has shown no great prodigality in expending the Goelet millions, but at Christmas she opened her purse-strings wide, as though bent on making amends for neglected opportunities and establishing a record. And she succeeded. Her gifts and benefactions to the servants and employes on the duke's estate, and the poor and needy in the vicinity of Floors castle, represented an expenditure of over $20,000. Tons of toys were ordered by her from London, Glasgow and Edinburgh shops and distributed with lavish generosity. All in the neighborhood who could advance any claim to be numbered among the poor were regaled with a sumptuous Christmas dinner. The popularity of the duchess has risen enormously in consequence. The canny Scots are hoping that having established such a reputation, she will continue to live up to it.

The duchess is having built a miniature zoo at the Floors castle, feeling she must do something to enliven the dull place. The historic seat of the Kers is the gloomiest and most castle in a land noted for the ghostliness of its mansions. Floors looks more like a barracks or a prison than a country seat, but Roxburghe will live there nine months out of the 12, and the duchess accepts the situation with the best possible grace.

STEWARD OF BIG FUND



Rev. Frederick T. Gates, chairman of the general education board to which John D. Rockefeller has given $43,000,000, was the son of a poor Baptist preacher in Broome county, New York. The man who to-day enjoys the full confidence of the oil king, worked his way through college. He was a plowboy in Kansas, a clerk, and cashier in a western bank.

He entered the ministry and took a charge in Minneapolis. He raised $50,000 in six weeks for a college in Owantonna, Minn. He was made executive officer of the American Baptist Education society. He raised $400,000 for a new university in Chicago and then got $600,000 from John D. Rockefeller.

Mr. Gates was left free to devote his entire time practically to education and Mr. Rockefeller's other philanthropies. He is still a Rockefeller representative on the board of the Missouri Pacific road and has private interests in that and other corporations.

Mr. Gates is big, broad-shouldered and in the prime of manhood. He has enjoyed excellent health, although always a hard and persistent worker.

Rockefeller soon discovered that Gates was a shrewd business man. The minister was invited to take a desk in Mr. Rockefeller's private office and become his personal representative in his benevolence and render such assistance as he could in looking after Mr. Rockefeller's private and personal investments.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

JEROME A PAST MASTER IN THE ART OF COOKING



NEW YORK.—District Attorney William Travers Jerome, who is conducting the prosecution of Harry Kendall Thaw, besides being an able disciple of Blackstone, is a past master in the art of cooking. Possibly there is nothing, aside from grilling a witness, from which the stalwart lawyer derives more pleasure than in broiling a steak or preparing some fancy dish. Jerome likes to fry, boil and broil, and it is said while he stands over the gas stove in the kitchen of his apartment doing a spring chicken or a canvasback duck to a nicety he often thoughtfully outlines his campaign for the following day. Mr. Jerome and his able helpmeet live in a small apartment uptown.

The home of the prosecuting attorney, while it consists only of a few rooms, has all the modern luxuries. Sometimes, after a strenuous day's battle in the court, and after he has given audience in his office on the third floor of the supreme court building to persons representing every occupation in life, Mr. Jerome boards a subway car and, going to his home, with the assistance of Mrs. Jerome, prepares the evening meal. The maids in the Jerome apartment are always in clover when the lord of the household is seized with the notion to cook. The maids simply have to see that the steak or roast is ready, or that the vegetables are within reach for the cook.

"The $12,000-a-year cook," as Mrs. Jerome calls her husband, is as fastidious about his cooking utensils as he is with the seasoning of a Welsh rarebit or a salad. His assortment of pans, gridirons, pots and steam cookers is said to be the most modern to be found in any New York grill room. Mrs. Jerome is also of a mechanical and inventive turn of mind, and some of his kitchen utensils were devised by her. While at home he delights in discussing cookery, but when away from his office he absolutely refuses to talk law.

MARK TWAIN TO WEAR WHITE EVENING CLOTHES



WHEN Mark Twain's tailor completes his new evening clothes and the humorist dons them he will look like a life sized marble statue of himself.

The genial author, who recently confessed to having passed his seventieth birthday, has long been in rebellion against the somber claw-hammer effects introduced from the court of France, and his objections have taken form.

The outfit now under construction is of broadcloth, but it is of snowy white from top to bottom. It will be supplemented by a Spanish cape of the same material. All will be lined with white silk and faced with the same material.

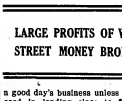
When arrayed in all his glory the writer will have white enameled shoes, a gray hat, and white studs and buttons. The only embroidery on the suit will be a white zigzag on the edges of the waistcoat and a white silk braid down the trouser legs. The general cut of the clothes is not greatly different from the conventional evening clothes.

Mr. Clemens announced a year ago that he would thenceforth wear white because it corresponded to the original costume meationed in "Adam's Diary:"

"I am 70 years old," he said, "and I reckon that's old enough so that I can wear about what I please."

Care of his all white wardrobe, which consists of 15 suits, is no easy task for the humorist. He is obliged to send two of them to a cleaner every week.

FACTORY GIRLS TO MEET RICH SOCIETY MATRONS



WOMEN who work in the factories of this city and their employers will be invited to meet in the homes of society women and discuss the relations between employer and employe, so as to establish a better understanding and improve conditions, if the plan suggested by Mrs. Clarence Burns, vice president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is carried out.

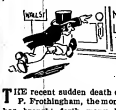
Ever since the Civic Federation suggested a similar movement in Chicago, and Mrs. Potter Palmer threw open her mansion to the labor union men and their employers, Mrs. Burns has had the matter under consideration.

"What the Civic Federation and Mrs. Potter Palmer did for the workingmen of Chicago we want to do for the working women of New York," said Mrs. Burns.

"There are nearly 100 women's unions in this city with a membership of thousands. By bringing these workers and their employers together on an equal footing we can do much to better the conditions of the poor working girls.

"Of course, the women in whose houses the meetings are held must be prominent in order to draw the people. However, it would not be absolutely necessary for them to have the meetings in their homes. The meetings might be held in some hotel, under the patronage of prominent women.

LARGE PROFITS OF WALL STREET MONEY BROKERS



THE recent sudden death of Howard C. Prothingham, the money broker, has brought forth many interesting stories concerning the fortune he made and lost in Wall street and the vast sums that are handled annually by the money brokers of New York. Prothingham started in as an office boy 35 years ago at three dollars a week and for the last 15 years is said to have cleared between $75,000 and $100,000 a year in commissions.

The money brokers of Wall street receive a commission of 1-32 per cent. for negotiating time loans. This means a charge of $25 for renewing a $100,000 loan, whether it runs for 30, 60, 90 days or longer. The most influential money brokers of Wall street do not think that they are doing a good day's business unless they succeed in lending close to $1,000,000, which means a return to them of $320 for a day's work.

When the stock market is very active and the public is trading on a heavy scale, as it did during the excitement of the bull campaign in 1901. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a broker to lend out $3,000,000 or $5,000,000 in a day. Such business becomes exceedingly profitable.

As the practice of lending by out-of-town banks has grown from year to year until to-day it is estimated that between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000 belonging to out-of-town banks is often outstanding in Wall street loans when money rates are abnormally high, the activity of the money broker has been materially extended.

TEDIOUS INQUIRY ABOUT INSANITY

JEROME'S LONG QUESTIONING OF EXPERT WEARIES JUDGE FITZGERALD.

Is Thaw a Paranoiac?—Evans Admits Will Shows Such Symptoms—Prosecutor Still Laying Foundation for Lunacy Commission.

New York, March 2.—The insanity of adolescence, paranoia and the characteristics of "brain storms" occupied both sessions of the Thaw trial Friday, and when adjournment until Monday was ordered Dr. Britton D. Evans, one of the alienists for the defense, was still under cross-examination.

District Attorney Jerome's course in questioning the witness was somewhat baffling. During the greater part of the time he seemed desirous to have Dr. Evans unqualifiedly admit that Thaw suffered from paranoia, which is practically incurable. Again he brought from the witness the opinion that when Thaw armed himself he well knew that a revolver was instrument for self-protection, and when fired into a human body would produce death. Finally, the prosecutor wanted to know if the actions of a person suffering from a brain storm, or mental explosion, would be characterized by the calm, deliberate manner which Thaw displayed the night he shot Stanford White to death on the Madison Square roof garden.

Planning for Lunacy Inquiry.

The net result of the day appeared to be that Mr. Jerome is still laying the foundation upon which he may ask for a commission in lunacy to Judge of the present mental condition of the defendant. Even to the extent of greatly fatiguing the judge and jury, the district attorney dwelt upon the subject of adolescent insanity and paranoia, endeavoring to establish a relationship between the two and be-ing at last rewarded by Dr. Evans admitting that the defendant's will and codicil did suggest to his mind a paranoiac form of adolescent insanity. Adolescent insanity, it has been explained, is common in persons during the development period of life—from 10 to 40 years—while peranoia is a fixed insanity upon one subject—monomania.

Justice Fitzgerald indicated his fatigue at the three days' cross-examination of the expert when he at times began to question Dr. Evans about his knowledge of other instances of adolescent insanity in which resulted in acts of homicide. The allienist said there was a woman in his hospital for the insane at Morris Plains, N. J., who, in the midst of a brain storm, or mental explosion, had killed two of her children.

"How long has she been in the asylum?" asked Mr. Jerome shrnply.

"One year."

"Is she cured?"

It has been but eight months since Harry Thaw and Stanford White.

Dr. Evans said the woman had shown improvement; that her delusions were not so marked, but she was not cured.

Judge Grows Weary.

Mr. Delmas objected to this line of questioning.

"But, your honor," argued Mr. Jerome, "we are just getting to the point of this thing."

"Well, we have been a mighty long time getting there," wearily remarked the justice.

Mr. Jerome disclaimed any responsibility for the tedious length of the cross-examination, suggesting that the jurors was with the evasive answers of the expert.

"I am not saying whose fault it is" said Justice Fitzgerald, "but I repeat two have been a long time getting to the point."

As Mr. Jerome said the rule would cover the last questions of his examination the adjournment until Monday was ordered. Dr. Evans will again be upon the stand.

Thaw Accuses Jerome.

New York, March 1.—Harry K. Thaw enlivened an extremely dull session of his trial in the supreme court Thursday by giving out to newspapermen a brief statement in which he accused District Attorney Jerome of having made unprofessional remarks in court, asserted that his wife's testimony was absolute truth, and in conclusion declared that Mrs. Thaw's "natural real goodness" was above the comprehension of the prosecuting officer.

TRAIN DITCHED AND BURNED.

Bad Wreck on the B. & O. in Pennsylvania—Engineer Killed.

Connolsville, Pa., March 1.—Baltimore & Ohio train No. 48, eastbound, running 15 minutes late and 40 miles an hour, was wrecked Thursday night near Indian Creek, seven miles east of here.

The entire train, consisting of a combination smoking and baggage car, two day coaches and the private car of Robert J. Flaney, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, left the rails and, after running for 200 feet along the ties, was thrown down a ditch at the foot of the mountains, where the wreckage was completely burned.

The engineer was killed, the fireman fatally injured and the baggagemaster, express messenger, conductor and six passengers were seriously injured. About 80 passengers were more or less cut and bruised.

PLAN, TO STOP SUICIDES

SALVATION ARMY BUREAU TO BE OPENED IN CITIES.

All Persons Who Are Tempted to End Their Lives Will Be Aided and Advised.

New York, March 1.—Commander Miss Booth, the head of the Salvation Army in the United States, Friday will inaugurate anti-suicide bureaus in all the large cities of the country.

The plan follows one which has been in operation in London under the direction of Gen. William Booth.

The bureaus are designed to assist and advise any person contemplating suicide.

The New York bureau will be under the charge of Col. Thomas Holland, who will handle the cases of men, while Mrs. Brigadier Bovill will take charge of the women applicants. Each will be assisted by a large staff. An announcement which was issued Thursday night says:

"The Salvation Army extends an invitation to all distressed persons who are tempted to commit suicide to call at headquarters, or if unable to do so, write to either of the officers named."

The plan in London, according to the local army officers, proved immediately successful, resulting in the forming of bureaus in various continental cities in London, says the announcement, there were numerous requests for advice from people who contemplated taking their own lives. These included all classes and conditions of society from gentlemen wearing silk hats to Billingsgate crossing sweepers, and from ladies dressed in furs to the Magdalenes of Piccadilly circus, and several people of every shade of religious belief. The results have been astonishing. Within the first 11 days no fewer than 200 applicants were personally interviewed, and a large number of others reached by correspondence with advice and assistance.

NOW LAID TO INSANE MAN.

New Theory of Theft From the Chicago Subtreasury.

Chicago, March 1.—Latest developments in the looting of the subtreasury of the sum of $173,000 indicate that it was the work of an insane man who was and is an employe of the United States subtreasury. That the man, whose mind has become clouded, could have hidden the money in the federal building, is believed by employes of the subtreasury and is credited by the secret service operatives who for more than a week have been working on the solution of what promises to become one of the most remarkable mysteries ever encountered by the local treasury officials.

The man's name, it was reported around the government building, has been mentioned in connection with the theft almost daily since its discovery and the secret service men are said to be awaiting an opportunity to unearth the hiding place of the stolen fortune to make the arrest.

It was said that operatives do not think that any person with a well-balanced mind would steal bills of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 denominations. Without an accomplice in some bank in which these bills could circulate they would be absolutely useless.

BAILEY IS FULLY CLEARED.

Texas House Exonerates Him—His Abuses His Accusers.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 28.—By a vote of 70 to 40, out of a possible 128 votes, 18 members being absent, United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey was exonerated by the lower house of the Texas legislature Wednesday night of any charges of irregular acts in public life as alleged by Representative Cocke of the lower house in January 14, last.

The scene attendant upon Senator Bailey's entrance into the house after his vindication was most dramatic. His friends rushed in, cheering wildly, shrieking down the center aisle, and carried him to the speaker's stand.

Senator Bailey, while bitterly abusing those who opposed him, announced that he was going to continue as United States senator from Texas for at least three terms.

BANK CLERKS EMBEZZLE.

Two in Chicago Jail Accused of Stealing $10,000.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Within two hours after the government authorities had been apprised Wednesday afternoon of a $10,000 defalcation in the Hamilton National bank, 89 La Salle street, Charles H. Thornton, note teller at the institution, and William W. Baker of Evanston were their way to the county jail to await a preliminary examination on a charge of embezzling the funds of the bank.

High living and a fast life are said to be the explanation of the downfall of the young men, who have been employed at the bank since its organization four years ago. They acknowledged their guilt.

NAW LOW FARE BILL IN KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., March 1.—The senate Thursday passed the Noftiger anhilitate for the Bower bill. The bill provides that railroads shall sell mileage books of 500 miles or more at the rate of two cents a mile. The regular passenger fare, where a mileage book is not used, remains at three cents a mile.

The Wise Comet—Butt into that?

RECEIVER IS ASKED FOR MRS. EDDY

SON OF VENERABLE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FOUNDER BEGINS ACTION IN COURT.

Calls for Accounting—Declares His Mother is Incompetent to Transact Business — Her Secretaries and Church Trustees Defendants.

Concord, N. H., March 2.—A bill in equity to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, was filed in the superior court for Merrimac county Friday by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Deedwood, S. D., and his daughter, Miss Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker of Bangor, Me., nephew and "next friend" of Mrs. Eddy.

The bill is directed against Alfred Farlow and other trustees of the Christian Science church in Boston, and Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary, Lewis C. Strang, her assistant secretary, and Herman S. Herring, first reader of the church in Concord.

Besides demanding an accounting of all transactions in connection with Mrs. Eddy's affairs, the bill asks for restitution in case any wrong-doing appears; for an injunction during litigation against interference with her property and business, and for a receiver.

In His Mother's Interests.

In a statement issued by former United States Senator William E. Chandler, special counsel in the action, it is declared that Mr. Glover is actuated by no spirit of disrespect to his mother, but believes that the proceeding is in her real interest. Mr. Glover says that the action is not directed against the religion or the Christian Scientists.

The statement further declares that Mr. Glover had long thought that his mother was growing too feeble in body and mind to attend to important business matters, but that for a long time his was unable to confirm this suspicion because those immediately about her seemed unwilling to allow even her nearest relatives in have an interview long enough to reveal her actual condition.

Early in January, it is stated, Mr. Glover during a visit to Concord was enabled to talk with his mother for three-quarters of an hour and, as a result, after due consideration he decided upon the present action "as an imperative duty too long neglected."

Alleges Mrs. Eddy Incompetent.

The action is returnable at the April term of the Merrimac county superior court, which convenes on the first Tuesday of the month. Specifically the bill alleges that the nominal plaintiff, Mrs. Eddy "by reason "by her next friend," is, and for a long time has been incompetent to do business or to understand transactions conducted in her names in connection with her property.

The next allegation is that the defendants have possessed themselves of her person and property and have carried on her business.

It is also alleged that having done this, knowing of her infirmity, they have become trustees for her of all property which has come into her possession and are bound to give account thereof and of all their transactions in her name.

It is further alleged that there is reason to fear that the defendants wrongfully converted some of her property to their own use, and that there are particular transactions of which an account should be given.

St. Paul Millionaire Is Dead.

St. Paul, Minn., March 1.—Thomas Foley, a member of the railway contracting firm of Foley Brothers & Guthrie, and rated as a millionaire, died here Thursday.

TRAINS COLLIDE, HEAD-ON

SEVERAL PASSENGERS KILLED IN CONNECTICUT WRECK.

Special Bearing Gov. Woodruff and Militia Company Meets Disaster—Executive Escapes Unhurt.

Waterbury, Conn., March 2.—A passenger train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and a special bound for New Haven met in head-on collision early Saturday morning a mile and a half below this city. Three persons are known to be killed, and it is reported that two others perished.

On the special were Gov. Woodruff and Company F, Second regiment, Connecticut National Guard. The governor was not injured. The soldiers had been attending a banquet in this city.

Owing to the location of the wreck the work of getting details progresses slowly. The number of injured has not yet been learned.

The trains came together with such force that the engines were smashed and the forward cars badly damaged. At the point where the accident occurred is a siding and it is supposed that one of the trains was to have taken the siding and wait until the other passed. Whether this was not done owing to a misunderstanding of orders is not known yet.

Powder Springs, Ga., March 2.—Seaboard Air line passenger train No. 38, from Birmingham for Atlanta, ran into the rear end of a parted freight train one mile east of here Friday night. Engineer Charles Hutchinson of Cedartown, Ga., of the passenger train, was cremated under his engine, his colored fireman and baggagemaster were seriously injured, and the mail clerk and Pullman porter were slightly injured. There were about 50 passengers on the train and all were badly shaken up, but none sustained serious injury. The wreckage took fire and the entire passenger train was burned.

STEAMSHIP GOES ON ROCKS.

Corona Wrecked Near Eureka, Cal.; Passengers All Saved.

Eureka, Cal., March 2.—The steamship Corona, of the Pacific Coast line, went ashore on the rocks of Humboldt Friday.

There were 140 passengers on board and as the waves were breaking over the vessel they were in great peril.

The steamer Roanoke and the life saving crew went to the rescue promptly. The Roanoke put a line aboard and by dark all the passengers had been brought off the wrecked vessel.

One sailor was drowned while trying to get ashore and it was reported that one other life was lost.

It is believed the Corona will go to pieces in a few days.

MICHIGAN TICKET NAMED.

Candidates Put Up By Democrats in Convention at Flint.

Flint, Mich., March 1.—The Democratic state convention Thursday afternoon placed in nomination the following ticket: For justices of the supreme court, George H. Stone of Ithaca and John A. Carr of Cassopolis; for regents of the University of Michigan, Woodbridge N. Ferris of Big Rapids and Judge Henry A. Harmon of Detroit; for member of state board of education, Stanley F. Parkhill of Owosso.

Big Blaze in Utica, N. Y.

Utica, N. Y., March 1.—In a fire in the Meahlar block in Bleecker street Thursday four business firms suffered heavy loss. They are the Standard Brass works, the B. & C. Electrical works, the A. H. Williams Drug company and the J. E. Lodge wall paper and paint house. The loss is $100,000.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

LITTAUER MEASURE WINS BY MAJORITY OF ELEVEN AFTER HOT FIGHT.

Beaten on First Ballot—Forty-one Republicans Vote with Democrats in Opposition—Most Exciting Contest in Many Years.

Washington, March 2.—It has been years since the house was the scene of so royal a battle between the two great parties as it witnessed Friday over the ship subsidy bill. The bill was passed but not until after it had been once defeated, and this fact in itself shows how close the alignment was.

When the first vote disclosed a majority against the measure, the Democrats and their Republican allies made the house ring with their cheers. There were several roll calls before the final favorable result was secured. The vote on the Littauer substitute was defeated on the first vote, ayes 154; nays 161.

The Democrats could not retain their lead, however, for on a vote to lay on the table a motion to reconsider, the opponents of the ship subsidy were defeated, 155 to 159, and the vote to reconsider the first vote was adopted, 164 to 154.

Then there were other votes, but immediately after the first ballot decisive began and on the final vote to pass the bill as amended, the work done by the Republican leaders during the height of the battle was made manifest. The bill was passed, 155 to 144.

On the final vote 41 Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill.

Four Lines Subsidized.

Only four steamship lines are to be subsidized under the measure in the form finally agreed upon, and all of them are to sail for South American ports. One of the lines is to be from the Atlantic coast to Brazil; a second is to be from the Atlantic coast to Argentina, and the third Atlantic line is to be between the Gulf of Mexico and Brazil. The fourth line is to be from the Pacific coast to the Isthmus of Panama, Peru and Chili.

The annual subsidy for each of these lines is to be $300,000 for a monthly mail service, or $600,000 for a fortnightly service, except the Argentina line, which is to have $400,000 for a monthly service, or $800,000 for a fortnightly service. No American cities are named as tha ports from which any of the lines are to start, and the bill is so worded that the lines can touch at any number of ports in the United States.

Penalty for Delay Applied.

After the passage of the ship subsidy bill the general deficiency bill was taken up and passed. An amendment by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, was adopted giving to all employes of contractors on the trains and

On a point of order made by several members from the floor that the proposed reduction of mileage for senators and representatives from 20 to eight cents per mile was not out.

A bill was passed providing for the creation of an industrial peace committee which is to administer the law by which President Roosevelt received from the Nobel prize fund.

Denatured Alcohol Bill Passes.

The denatured alcohol bill passed the senate Friday by a vote of 65 to one. Senator Pettus, of Alabama, cast the negative vote. This action was taken after the committee amendment requiring the presence of a government storekeeper wherever alcohol is being manufactured had been defeated by a vote of 47 to 16. The bill as passed contains one amendment placed in it by the senate, that permitting rum to be denatured, and consequently the manufacture must be returned to the house for action. The bill is intended to make it possible for farmers to establish stills of limited capacity for the manufacture of alcohol to be denatured.

PEORIA MEN ARE IMPLICATED.

Tate Names Three More in the Dougherty Affair.

Peoria, Ill., March 1.—With the return of Chief of Police Wilson from Chicago, where he and chief detective Eddie Tate through a course of sweating, new developments in the robbery of the school board vault came Thursday. Suspicion points to three Peorians as being implicated in the deal to secure any confession Tate and Newton C. Dougherty. Chief Wilson declares that a full confession will be forthcoming from Tate as soon as a guaranty of immunity is given him.

Already the chief admits the story has been told by Tate to Detective Conick of the Chicago police department. Tate is said to have given Conick the names of the three who employed him to do the work. These names are being suppressed by Chief Wilson. He admits, however, that the charges implicate a Peoria attorney, an employe of the school board, and a member of the Peoria detective force. All three men are being shadowed and in the event that Tate makes a confession to Collins or Wilson they will be arrested immediately.

$75,000 for Stock Exchange Seat.

New York, March 1.—A seat on the New York stock exchange was sold Thursday for $75,000. The last previous sale was for $80,000.

A Big Bargain for 12 Cents Postpaid.

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and bruce offer for 12c postpaid

1 pkg. Garden City Beet	10c
1 " Earliest Rose Cabbage	10c
1 " Earliest Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 " Le Cross Market Lettuce	15c
1 " 12 Day Radish	10c
1 " Blue Blood Tomato	10c
1 " Juicy Turnip	10c
1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds	10c
Total	$1.00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 10c, we will add one package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalogs.

This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Senators Much Alike.

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, look enough alike to be twin brothers. They are about the same size and build; each has a heavy crop of hair, which is kept closely trimmed, and their short, stubby mustaches are much alike. Both have dark eyes and there is probably not two pounds difference in their respective weights. If it were not for the fact that the Florida senator has a few more gray hairs in his head than his North Carolina colleague it would be almost impossible for the senate employes to tell them apart.

Long Sermons.

Mark Twain tells this story, the moral of which you may supply yourself: "I went to church one time and was impressed by what the preacher told me about the poor heathen that I was ready to give up a hundred dollars of my own money and even go out and borrow more to send to the heathen. But the minister preached too long, and my enthusiasm began to drop about $25 a drop till there was nothing left for the poor heathen, and by the time he was through and the collection was taken up I stole ten cents off the plate."—Southwestern's book.

Inducement to Undertakers.

The following advertisement appeared in a paper of a small town in Colorado:

"For Sale—An old established, well paying undertaker's establishment. The city is in a very unhealthy location, where the mortality is very great. There is only one doctor in the whole town. The deaths from fever alone pay the expenses, and the rest is clear profit. There is no competition."—Judge.

Hardly Likely.

Andrew Carnegie tells a story to illustrate what a Celt is always a Celt in Scotland as well as in Ireland. In a sermon preached in a small church in Glasgow the pastor, after inveighing against slothfulness, said, by way of climax, "Do you think Mr. Adams and Mr. Lee went about the garden of Eden with their hands in their pockets?"

MORE BOXES OF GOLD

And Many Greenbacks.

325 boxes of Gold and Greenbacks will be sent to persons who write the best answering our last truthful letters of experiences on the following topics:

1. How have you been benefited by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum.

2. Give name and account of one or more coffee drinkers who have been hurt by it and have been induced to quit and use Postum.

3. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to them in bulk weak and characterless at the first trial?

4. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make it right, how to and with a snappy, rich taste?

5. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonfuls to the pint of water, let stand on stove from boiling minutes more to start of boiling. (A piece of butter the size of a pea will prevent boiling over.) This contest is confined to those who used Postum prior to the date of this advertisement.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Contest will close June 1st, 1907, and no letters received after that date will be admitted. Examinations of letters and awards made by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Their decisions will be fair and honest and a neat little box containing a $10 gold piece sent to each of the five writers of the most interesting letters, while those who contribute gold piece to each of the 20 next best, a $2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a $1 greenback to each of the 200 next best, making cash prizes distributed to 325 persons.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in what time the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause, and costs the competitors absolutely nothing.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Express Rates Reduced.

St. Paul—The following schedule of express rates was submitted by the railway commission and accepted by the express companies:

Distances.	Per 100 lbs.
1 to 15	$0.40
20 and over 15	.40
45 and over 20	.45
60 and over 45	.50
75 and over 60	.55
90 and over 75	.60
105 and over 93	.65
120 and over 106	.70
135 and over 120	.75
150 and over 135	.80
165 and over 150	.85
180 and over 165	1.00
195 and over 180	1.10
210 and over 195	1.20
225 and over 220	1.25
240 and over 250	1.30
270 and over 240	1.40
300 and over 270	1.50
340 and over 300	1.60
400 and over 340	1.70

Some of the cuts are very material. For instance, the old rate of from 50 to 75 cents per 100 weight for a 25-mile haul has been reduced to a flat rate of 40 cents, while the charges for short shipments, less than 25 miles, have been cut from a 40 to 60-cent basis to the flat rate of 40 cents. The old rate of from 80 to 75 cents per hundred weight on 50-mile hauls has been knocked down to a flat rate of 50 cents, while 75-mile hauls are reduced from 10 to 90 cents rates to a flat charge of 60 cents. On express weights less than 100 pounds the reductions average 25 per cent.

Hereafter a distance rate will be good only for 15 miles. For instance, the charge of 40 cents per hundred weight for a distance of 15 miles and under 20 cannot be extended so as to carry 40 or 50 miles as has been the custom in the past when it was considered advisable. This clause will make discrimination impossible, as no charges must be made on a mileage basis.

Beast Mangles Steers.

Mankato—A mountain lion, panther or other fearful wild animal made its presence known near this city by attacking a three-year-old steer on the farm of Columbus Ballord. It leaped upon the back of the steer and tore it badly and nearly killed it.

Mr. Ballard was in the barn milking at the time, but his attention was attracted by the stampeding of the herd in the pasture and their wild bellowing. The house dog, ordinarily courageous, slunk to the house panic-stricken.

Mr. Ballard got a lantern and with his hired man investigated and found the steer nearly dead and the rest of the cattle so excited that it took two hours to calm them. A tour of the timbered portion of the pasture revealed many tracks of a beast unknown, save by some strange animal.

Rabies Spreading.

St. Paul—Rabies is spreading in Minnesota, says Dr. A. D. Melvin, executive officer of the state livestock sanitary board. The board has found many outbreaks of the disease among cattle and other livestock, and Dr. Wood says that from all reports he is able to trace the flight of a mad dog across a whole county by the cases of rabies which afterwards spring up along his trail.

"We have had reports of outbreaks of rabies since the first of the year," said Dr. Wood. "In Hennepin, in Dakota, Winona, Carver, Wright, McLeod, Crow Wing and Sibley counties. The cases have all started from mad dogs and the animals later affected being cows, horses, hogs, and at Winona a number of sheep."

Monument to Col. Colvill.

St. Paul—The Sons of Veterans held a meeting and appointed a committee, consisting of Colfax Grant of Minneapolis as chairman, H. F. Hoyt of Duluth, C. E. Casler, W. J. Hiland, Grant Van Sant, George T. Drake and A. L. Jones of St. Paul, to co-operate with the citizens of Cannon Falls to secure permanent memory of Col. Colvill of the First Minnesota regiment. One monument is to be erected over his grave in Cannon Falls and the other is to be in the capitol.

Fined for Child's Act.

St. Peter—Fred Babine, residing at Winthrop, was placed under arrest by a government mail inspector, charged with abusing fourth-class mail privileges, and was fined $100. A little daughter of Mr. Babine mailed a package some time ago, and when it was opened it was found to contain a message. The inspector held that parents were responsible for the acts of their children, and a heavy fine was imposed.

News Notes.

Minneapolis—Mrs. Flora Buffemeyer was severely burned as a result of an accident at her home, 31 Elm street, early this morning. A section of the part of her mother saved her from more serious injury.

Faribault—Last summer while a circus was exhibiting at Red Wing a wild bear escaped from its cage and disappeared. A reward of $200 was offered for the animal, dead or alive. The animal has been found dead on Knox Bank's farm, near Nerstrand, a few miles east of here. The animal evidently starved to death.

Mankato—When Mrs. August Magin, who conducts an intelligence office, returned home after a half-hour's shopping tour, she was astonished to find that someone had entered her apartments and left a tiny infant upon her bed.

Owatonna—Another complaint was filed against Brahin and Torgerson, the saloonkeepers who were recently convicted of operation a gambling house at their place of business.

St. Cloud—C. H. Miles of Bemidji is considering the proposition of erecting a vaudeville theater here to form one of a chain of such theaters which he is organizing.

St. Paul—The St. Paul road paid $90,788.32 into the state treasury, it being the last payment on their 1906 gross earnings tax.

Mankato—A machine, drawn by three horses, that will husk standing corn at the rate of ten acres a day has just been perfected and patented by G. L. Narchow, formerly of Wisconsin.

Hastings—At the meeting of the city council the contract for the construction of waterworks and sewers in Hastings was let to William Tunny, of Joliet, Ill., at $23,400. There were six competitors.

Minneapolis—Edward O'Neil, lumberjack staying at the Wisconsin house on Bridge Square, was held up and robbed in an alley near Hennepin avenue and First street after the saloons had closed at midnight.

Washington—Ella M. Greene was appointed postmaster at Gladiola, Case county, vice J. E. Smith, resigned, and Thomas Barker at Saint Martin, Stearns county, Minn., vice E. J. Reid, resigned.

Mankato—Miss Odessa White, who resides with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Jones, at Cordova, was kicked by a horse that she was leading to water, and her right jawbone was broken in two places.

Rochester—The three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wagener was smothered to death in bed. At midnight the little one received nutriment from its parents and when they awoke this morning they found it dead.

Duluth—Carrying approximately 2,000,000 passengers at an average cost to the city of a fraction of a cent apiece, the Duluth aerial bridge, the only one of its kind on the continent, has just completed its first year of operation.

Mankato—Reports from several sections are to the effect that a larger number of prairie chickens are to be found in the corn fields now than for several years. It is supposed that the deep snow in the Dakotas caused them to migrate in this section for feed.

Faribault—The city administration is determined to keep the "lid" on in Faribault. John Shultis, a leading saloon man, was fined $25 and costs for keeping open on Sunday. Three arrests for keeping open on Sunday and after closing hours have been made in the last short time.

Faribault—Ned H. Hamblin, aged ten years, and George Wagner, aged twelve years, both living in Northfield, were sentenced to the reform school at Red Wing by Judge Thomas S. Buckham, of the district court. The boys broke into a store at Northfield, and stole a number of revolvers, knives and other goods.

Mankato—Fire destroyed the only hotel in Sacred Heart owned by a Thompson & Co. store and conducted by Mrs. Walstad. It also destroyed Joseph Dietz's saloon, and the office of the Minnesota Grain Company. The total loss on buildings and fixtures is said to be $15,000. Mrs. Mary Ward, Walstad carried no insurance.

Mendota—The elevator owned by J. E. Bunker & Co. was destroyed at noon yesterday. A bucket brigade was formed by the citizens and heroic efforts made to check the fire. The flames, fanned by the wind, swept over the elevator, which burned to the ground in less than an hour. This cause of the fire is unknown.

Faribault—The biennial reports of the Minnesota state schools for the deaf, blind and feeble minded have been issued. The report for the school for the deaf shows that the total receipts from the shoe shop, cabinet shop, printing office, sewing room and other sources, were $3,540.65. The products of the farm amounted to $3,709.27.

Fredrich—Hibbing socialists have started an aggressive campaign for the avowed purpose of taking over the village government at the municipal election next week. Teofilo Perticelli, candidate for president, jokingly says that if they win they will move into the village hall and that there will be no difference between the village government and socialism.

Duluth—The Duluth, Mesabe & Northern Railway Company has awarded a contract to the Barnett & Record Company for the construction of a coal dock on their property immediately east of Ore Dock No. 1, at West Duluth. The dock will have a capacity of 300,000 tons of coal and will be patterned somewhat after the type of the M. A. Hanna dock at Superior.

St. Paul—The state game and fish commission has issued a bulletin calling attention to the closed season, March and April, for Minnesota fish. Bass are protected from March 1 to May 29; pike, muskalonge, crappies, perch, sunfish, rock bass, catfish and any other variety except pickerel, suckers, redhorse, carp and bullheads, from March 1 to June 1, and all trout, except from Sept. 1 to April 15.

Duluth—Frank Penas, sixteen years of age, living at 215 Cloherne street, was found unconscious on the railroad tracks at the foot of James street with his right arm crushed to a pulp as far as the shoulder, his left hand mangled and several scalp wounds. He was taken to the city hospital by the police, where the boy's right arm was amputated near the shoulder and his left hand was severed at the wrist.

Duluth—Joseph Gaublier, a well-known citizen of West Duluth, believes that he has made a rich strike of gold upon his homestead on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad. Samples of the ore brought here by Mr. Gaublier are said to have assayed $192 in gold and silver to the ton.

Minneapolis—Paul Anderson, 1890 Seventeenth avenue south, was seriously injured by falling a distance of about 25 feet off the main building at the state university, where he was employed as a laborer.

Austin—The South Central Minnesota Teachers' Association will convene in Austin March 15 and 16.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 25—Action by the senate late today assures the people of Minnesota a two cent per mile railroad fare from now on. The measure passed the Peterson 2-cent measure by a vote of 37 to 6, and as the house declared itself the other day, the passage of the bill by each body formally endorsing the measures of the other, is simply a matter of a few days. There is also no question that what the governor will sign the measure. Not only did the senate today pass a 2-cent law, but at the same time passed the Peterson antipass bill, 49 senators voting in its favor and not one against.

The two bills were a special order during the afternoon. The importance of the measures and the magnitude of a wordy combat, attracted a large number of people, the galleries being full and the well aisles in the senate chamber being occupied by onlookers.

Senator R. F. Aldrich of Duluth introduced another glib training school bill. He would have the legislature get out of the state on the subject by establishing the institution at his home town, Brainerd. The bill appropriates $100,000.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27—These are days when committees are springing into importance in the legislature and doing more interesting work, sometimes, than is accomplished through the routine grind of the session. The special committee which is investigating ore lands and taxation has hurried a lot of officers of the law to Duluth armed with subpoenas for men prominent in mining operations in northern Minnesota. The committee recently returned from a junket over the range, on which trip they were feted and banqueted. Now that they have had their fun, the committeemen are going to settle down to real business and make a thorough investigation. Rumor goes that the committee is after information to prove that the $70,000,000 at which St. Louis county mines are assessed, is not a drop in the bucket compared with their real value.

The so-called Knutson committee, which is investigating the J. J. Hill ore land deal, has demanded that Louis W. Hill, son of the magnate, produce all the books and records of the Superior company which holds the lands at present for the Great Northern stockholders. There is an opinion around that the records will not be produced.

An interesting bill which put in an appearance today in the house was by Senator J. T. Ellwell of Minneapolis. It is a bill to appropriate $12,500 the next two years, $2,500 of the following year for maintenance of a now clinical hospital to be built and established at the state university, the donation and free of expense to the state. Walter J. Traak of Los Angeles gives $114,000 for the building, a memorial to Dr. Adolphus F. Elliott and Mary J. Elliott, his wife. The institution will be known as the Elliott Memorial hospital. In addition, the sum of the yearly income is raised a fund of $50,000 for the purchase of a site for the building.

Senator Seward is responsible for a bill to appropriate $1,500 from Farmers' Institute funds, for experiment in destroying weeds, a subject now receiving much attention, etc., on the Coteau farm in Lyon county under direction of C. G. Quigg, who for the past years has been so prominent in Farmers' Institute work.

The house committee on taxes this afternoon decided to recommend for passage important tax measures. One is the bill for a registry tax on mortgages, which it is estimated will bring $140,000 into the state treasury annually from Hennepin county alone. The other is the Tighe bill for a stamp tax on sales in grain produce exchanges. The house committee on judiciary has decided the Elmer E. Adams bill to abolish private banks, is unconstitutional.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 28—This was a day of small things in the legislature. This was especially demonstrated in the senate by the spending of nearly an hour on the merits and demerits of a bill calling for the muzzling of all dogs and the killing of dogs running at large unmuzzled. Senator C. A. Johnson offered an amendment exempting "police dogs" from the operation of the bill. Senator Farrington went so far as to remark he could "never look his dog in the face when he went home if he voted for that bill." Senator Frank Clague pronounced the bill "a measure to prevent the committing of murder." Senator Julius Cohen and others thought all wandering canines should be shot on sight, but the pathetic stories had their effect and the Johnson amendment was first voted down and then the bill killed, 41 against, 20 for it. The incident was amusing in view of the fact that the senators were really in earnest in their remarks.

The Standard Oil company came in for shots in both senate and house today. Senator Hinton introduced a bill prohibiting discriminations in trade or contracts between different sections of the state by the same trade interests. The bill, evidently an antitrust combine bill, went to the committee on illuminating oils. Thomas Brady introduced a resolution in the house which calls for a special investigation to see whether the Standard Oil company controls the oil market in Minnesota. O. P. Chamberlain of St. Paul catered to a "yellow" story in a St. Paul paper alleging that cruelties are practiced at the St. Peter hospital, by introducing a resolution calling for an investigation of the institution. James S. Spencer of the committee on hospitals, said he knew about the alleged case and that in truth the institution is all right. J. H. Dorsey characterized the story as "a lurid article from the mind of a fool reporter." The resolution was referred for the day on notice of debate. But little of importance were introduced today. One by Senator R. S. Durment permits cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to levy taxes for auditorium and sports facilities additional. Senator Witherstine presented a petition to impose a three per cent gross earnings tax on telephone companies. Senators Hall and Donaldson failed to secure jobs for appointments at $50,000 to enlarge Buffalo Creek for drainage of swamp lands mostly in Shibley and adjoining counties.

In the house a bill by Dalzell aims at preventing purchasing of supplies by the board of control outside the state. The objection to this measure is, it permits of combination of Minnesota jobbers on prices.

This evening in the senate chamber, a public hearing was given on the needs of the university, special stress being paid by university people on the necessity for a special three mills tax for the institution. President Cyrus Northrup made a leading speech in which he stated the teaching force of the university are working for almost starving wages; that students are being turned into limited room and that a goodly appropriation is essential if Minnesota students seeking higher education are to be prevented from going to eastern colleges.

St. Paul, Minn., March 1—A bill to benefit the miners of the state for strike-breaking purposes, was introduced in the senate today by Senator Farrington. The bill prohibits under penalty of a fine of $2,000 or one year in jail, the advertising or engaging in any way of labor under false pretenses, making a special provision that securing men for strike-breaking shall be considered under representation. The bill also makes it a felony to engage labor by misrepresentation and compels such labor to do guard duty with weapons.

The insane, indulged in lengthy debate today when the committee as a whole on the merits of the Glotzbach bill to exempt the attendance at the state school for deaf of deaf children when 6 years of age. E. S. Durment of St. Paul was the lucky one to whom which was not adopted to not make such exemption compulsory till the children are six years old. The bill was finally recommended to pass, after a minor amendment had been attached by F. Ellsworth, to the effect that deaf children be instructed along the lines of study followed in the public schools of the state.

The house today "sat down" on the Christensen resolution demanding the investigation of the Peter hospital for insane to find cruelties alleged in a "yellow" story published in St. Paul. In spite of objections by the author, the resolution was referred to the committee on hospitals to do as the committee of needed necessary relative to an investigation.

The compulsory school bill by Senator Sullivan put in an appearance in the senate today. It permits of establishing of county schools for instruction in agriculture, domestic science, manual training, and in normal instruction for teaching, by county boards of education. The bill will furnish two thirds of the cost of maintaining the schools and the state superintendent of public instruction shall approve the plans of buildings, etc. The bill is subject to local option.

Senator Dahman aims at calling a turn on trouble in the matters. It permits of the appointment of specialist inspectors of gas, electric light, and water meters.

In the house, John Dalzell introduced two bills of interest. One is to compel sleeping car companies to furnish safe receptacles for the deposit of valuables of travelers. The second bill prohibits the giving or receiving of passes by railroad companies, a twine introduced a measure to permit of the sales of prison twine outside of the state, to think the better competed with the trust.

The committee on forces and taxation of the house, has drafted a substitute bill for the Wilson measure creating a permanent tax commission. It establishes a commission of three members to serve six year terms and to receive salaries of $6,000 each a year. This bill is in advance of Speaker Couch compared with the provisions of the Wilson bill.

The senate and house both broke early today and adjourned till next Monday evening.

Carleton Wins

Northfield—In the eighth annual Ware oratorical contest held here between Carleton and St. Olaf colleges, Carleton was awarded both first and second honors. First prize was won by E. W. Cross, who spoke on the subject, "Lawlessness and Public Responsibility." John Morken won second place with an oration entitled, "The Race Question Simplified," J. A. Holvik of St. Olaf was awarded third place, speaking on the subject, "A Plea For An Unpopular Issue."

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Nebraska house passed the anti-pass bill.

Amos Smith was appointed surveyor of customs at Cleveland, O.

Charles Simpson, a rich farmer, hanged himself near Litchfield, Ill.

Three trainmen were killed in a collision on the Burlington at Cherlton, Ia.

Wilhelm Rapp, editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, died in Chicago, aged 80.

Six persons were injured in a rush to escape from a burning trolley car in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. U. S. Pearsell, a distinguished veteran of the civil war, died at Leavenworth, Kan.

The school house of the Buckeye Oil company at Jackson, Miss., burned, the loss being $100,000.

The town of Washington, Ark., was partially destroyed by a tornado and two persons were killed.

A Michigan Central engine blew up at Hammond, Ind., killing the fireman and injuring the engineer.

The mixing mill at the Rand Powder company's plant at Bonnet, Tenn., blew up, killing four men.

The Y. M. C. A. building at Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The loss will be upward of $150,000.

Sir Francis Plunkett, former British ambassador at Vienna, died in Paris. He was born in 1836.

Sir Henry Hosier, formerly secretary of Lloyds, London, died at Ascon, Panama, after a long illness.

Street car traffic and telegraph and telephone service in Des Moines, Ia., were tied up by a heavy sleet storm.

Charles L. Romberger, secretary of the Leslie E. Keeley company in Dwight, Ill., died. He was 47 years of age.

Orson D. Munn, head of Munn & Co., publishers of the Scientific American, died at his home in New York, in his eighty-third year.

John Schaber's picture moulding factory at Cleveland, O., burned and Schaber attempted suicide, saying he was too old to start anew.

The gasoline schooner Bessie K. of San Francisco has been reported bottom up 15 miles northwest of Cape Blanco, off the coast of Oregon.

Thomas Baldwin, a rich farmer and former merchant of Colfax, Ill., shot and killed Charles Kennedy and wife and Mrs. Sim Elsman and daughter Cora.

Advices from Panama are to the effect that there will be a general conflict throughout Central America unless the United States or Mexico intervenes.

Frank M. Mabry, a well-known banker of Bridgeport, Tex., was sentenced to five years in the Leavenworth penitentiary for embezzlement from a national bank.

By an explosion of dynamite at Carmi, Ill., Rev. J. B. Tittle, his father, Rev. J. W. Tittle, his wife and two children of the family were fatally injured.

The Dutch mail steamer Konigin Wilhelmina, from Queensborough, England, went ashore during a thick fog at Helder, on the coast of Holland. She had 90 passengers on board.

At the annual meeting of the Washington Alumni association of Phillips academy, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Chinese minister to the United States, was elected president of the association.

William Welch, believed to be the oldest resident of New Hampshire, the oldest member of the G. A. R., and the oldest Mason in the United States, died at East Lampster, N. H., aged nearly 107.

Wendell Phillips Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, and for more than 40 years editor of the New York Nation, died at his home at South Orange, N. J., at the age of 65.

Joseph Leiter, owner of the town of Zeigler, Ill., and coal mines at that place, was found guilty of allowing his mines to be inspected by a person not having a certificate of competency in the case given out of an explosion in one of Leiter's mines, killing 57 miners.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 2.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$ 4 80	@	5 85
Steers, State	4 80	@	5 85
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 10	@	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84¾	@	84¾
July	84⅝	@	85⅜
CORN—May	64⅝	@	64⅝
RYE—No. 2 Western	68½	@	70
OATS—May	52⅝	@	52⅝
July	48⅝	@	48⅝
CHEESE	23	@	23

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$ 6 00	@	7 00
Common to Good Steers	4 75	@	6 00
Stockers, Good to Choice	4 25	@	5 00
Bulls, Common to Good	3 75	@	4 50
Cows	2 50	@	4 50
HOGS—Heavy Packing	6 00	@	6 30
Heavy Packing	6 00	@	6 30
Light Packing	6 00	@	6 30
BUTTER—Creamery	26	@	30½
Dairy	23	@	28
LIVE POULTRY	11	@	14½
DRESSED	11	@	16
POTATOES (bu)	30@45	@	
WHEAT—May	79¾	@	80
July	77⅝	@	77⅞
CORN—May	57⅝	@	57⅝
OATS—May	41⅞	@	42
Rye, January	61⅝	@	61⅝

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor's	$ 81	@	81
May	76⅝	@	77⅛
Corn, May	56⅝	@	56⅝
Oats, Standard	47⅝	@	47⅝
Rye	61	@	61

OMAHA.

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat	$ 77	@	77½
July	73⅝	@	73⅝
Corn, May	49⅝	@	49⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	41⅝	@	41⅝

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$ 5 75	@	6 75
Native Cows	3 60	@	4 75
HOGS—Packers	6 00	@	6 20
Butchers	6 00	@	6 20
SHEEP—Natives	4 25	@	5 10

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@	5 85
Stockers and Feeders	3 50	@	4 50
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@	4 00
HOGS—Heavy	6 00	@	6 25
SHEEP—Wethers	4 50	@	5 00

PROFITABLE DIPLOMACY.

"Doctor," said the lady, addressing the struggling young oculist, "there is something in the matter with my eye. I wish you would give me a thorough examination."

After she had undergone the various tests she turned anxiously to the specialist and asked him what he had discovered.

"I find that you are afflicted with a very common ailment," he replied. "In fact, nearly all people have it when the get along about your—"

Then he suddenly paused and pulled himself together, after which he continued:

"As I was about to say, nearly everybody has it in a greater or less degree, according to the circumstances. The trouble is in the optic nerves. I can easily remedy it with glasses. There was a time, you know, when the wearing of glasses was supposed to indicate age, but that foolish notion has been wholly cleared away. As a matter of fact, 50 per cent. of our school children really ought to be wearing glasses.

"Oh, doctor, do you believe it as bad as that? I see quite a case for prescription as soon as it is convenient, and I shall take pleasure in recommending you to all my friends. That idiotic doctor across the hall tried to make me believe that my trouble was due to my years. Really, I must—"

"Surely, madam, he must have been jesting. No oculist who knew the least thing about his business could make such an absurd mistake."

"Before I go let me hand you my check. I will sign it in blank, and you may fill it out as you think proper. Good-by. I'm so glad you were recommended to me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

In a Quandary.

"You are serving pure food now, aren't you?"

Thus spoke the regular customer.

"Why do you think so?" asked the proprietor of the restaurant.

"Because you have raised your prices."

"Huh!" exclaimed the proprietor. "That's right."

Then he stopped precipitately.

He couldn't answer the question plausibly without making a damaging admission.

So he merely shrugged his shoulders and passed on.—Chicago Daily News.

No Stops.

"Hear about old Gottrich and his new sundial?" asked the man with the pug nose.

"No. Did he get a sundial for that sunken garden?" asked the man with the ears.

"Yes; and he and his electrician conceal an rich light in a balcony above the sundial, which will work at night and on cloudy days."—Judge.

Women Afraid of Women.

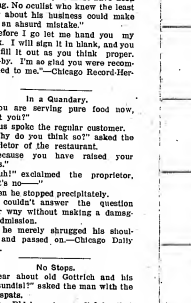
Jinks—Have you ever noticed what spiteful things women will say of one another?

Blinks (married)—Yes, and I never could understand why they are afraid to make digs at a woman except behind her back, and yet they will rip out anything they please to a man.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Hint.

A widow, in half-mourning,
Doth by that sign confess
That she's half a mind to—Nay
It's up to you to guess.
—Puck.

DIVIDED UP.



Dolly Sweetface—I've been taken out sleigh riding 23 times this winter.

Her Practical Father (meditatively) —Twenty-three times—$230. If I can't My dear, do you really think you are worth all that expenditure?

Dolly Sweetface—Why, papa, I'm worth one, you know! There were 23 of them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Too Soon.

"How are you getting long with your new method?"

"We got along fine with the one we had yesterday. The one we had this morning left, and we haven't had a chance to get acquainted with the one that came this afternoon.

Reassured.

"Have you ever shot a man?" asked the tenderfoot.

"No," replied Arizona Al, "I've always et mine alive."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Paradoxical Wit.

"Bibbles has a lot of dry humor."

"Yes, especially when he's been drinking."—Baltimore American.

Losses All Fingers.

Bovey — Francis Kelly was so badly frozen that all his fingers had to be amputated. The young man was driving a team from Coleraine when the sleigh was overturned in a snowdrift and he knows ran away. The young man attempted to follow them, but, after running on, he lost his way and wandered about for hours. When he finally reached a house he was almost overcome by exposure to the cold and his hands so badly frozen that it was necessary to take off his fingers to save his life.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT,

Published every Friday, at [illegible]unbeam, Red Lake County [illegible]nnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per [illegible]ar in advance. If not paid in [illegible]vance $1.50

[illegible]ntered as Second-class matter August 30, [illegible]5, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn, [illegible]der the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The managers of the village of [illegible]Intosh for the past few years [illegible]d ought to point with pride to [illegible]e finanlal standing of that [illegible]llage and say, "sea what we [illegible]ve done." "Ain't we good fel[illegible]s to run a Village", into the [illegible]le so deep that they can't get [illegible]t.

The treasurers report for the [illegible]llage of McIntosh shows an [illegible]debtness of $30 32 03 but then a [illegible]ertain clikue have had the sat[illegible]sfaction of runing things down [illegible]here for the past few years, and [illegible]ey have run into the hole, and [illegible]ey will probaly drag the hole [illegible] after them at this election.

Editors of country papers often [illegible]eceive requests from the citys, or the standing of certain men [illegible] their locality, which is alwavs [illegible]ccompanyd by a stamp, and [illegible]eads, "your reply will be held in [illegible]trick confidence." Now sup[illegible]osing the man you were to re[illegible]port on had taken your paper, [illegible]rom three months to three years, and then sent you a refusal card through the post office, and never paid you a cent subscription, would you say to a stranger he [illegible] O. K. [illegible] won't, but always re[illegible]port him as a man that will "do" a fellow if he gets the chance.

The farmer that gets dis[illegible]contented on a new farm, sells off his stock, and moves to town to better his condition will surly [illegible] that he will regret [illegible] move. A farmer that has never done any other kind of la[illegible]bor, moving to town becomes a [illegible] of the 4th class; [illegible] to get [illegible] the ditch and dig for every dollar he gets. He can not do any kind of skilled labor at fancy prices and soon becomes envious of his more fortunate neighbor, who is prehaps a skill mechanic, and begins to wish he was back on the farm milking his own cows, selling the cream and getting his creamery check evrey mouth

What The Editer Gets.

The daily mail of the editors of country weeklies contains pam[illegible]phlets and circulars of a great varied nature at this time of the year.

All the law-makers send copies of their pet bills, asking to have them published with favorable comment. But not one of these savers of tho country say, "enclosed find $1.00 to pay cost of com[illegible]sition

The railroad send papers, circulars and books on their side of the rate question, asking publi[illegible], but not one cent accompa[illegible] the requests.

People with schemes, with something to sell and others who want to buy, all ask the aid of the editors, but none send a few "simoleons" to help tho editors.

From catalogue houses come requests of a like nature; another has a good thing for the farmer; some have plans to bring the nation out of the clutches of the trusts, all ask the country editor to publish for them, gratis, long-winded articles which will benefit only those asking the favor, and not one has enclosed a bit of the taints that buys bread.

Our waste basket is large but it is taxed daily to hold all the "please publish this with favora[illegible]ble "comment" that it receives. —Red Lake Courier.

Both Sides Talk.

Red Lake Falls papers says that Thief River Falls poked the expense of the supreame court case onto the tax payers, and the Thief River Falls papers say the county comissioners have hired attorneys at the expense of the tax payers to fight Their county seat fight. The Thief River Falls News says.

"At the meeting of the county commissioners held this week a resolution was passed authorizing the employ of F.A Grady and C. E Boughton to conduct the county case. No limit is put to the amount they may receve for their services and the county will probably have to pay any bill they may render. The passing of this resolution means that the county seat case will be deleyed for sometime, and will have to go to the supreme court again.

It further means that Red Lake county will have to pay the bill of the Red Lake Falls side of the case in the future."

AUCTION SALE.

On Monday March 11th, 1907, at my farm on section 25 Town of Kratka I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following peasonal property.

4 head of horses,
10 milch cows,
10 head of young stock,
2 Lumber wagons,
1 Disk harrow,
80 chickens,
300 bushels of oats, and other farming implements to numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE. on all sums under $5.00 cash. all sums over $5.00 time will be given until next fall on bankable paper.

Sale to commence at 10 O. clock A. M. Free lunch at noon

Peter O'Toole

We are sure of the 2 cent millage law in Minnesota this year as it has passed both houses of the legislature, and we can ride on excursion rates all the time, after June 1st

There is a local war in Plummer, in which the bussiness men are trying to starve out their local paper. The place is pretty small, and the general location not the best for a newspaper, and by making a united effort the business men of that town ought to be able to drive a newspaper out of there. If they could succeed in stopping the publication of their present paper, we would bet dimes to doughnuts that they could not get another newspaper located there for a number of years, as a newspaper man looking for a location would not be apt to locate in a town where the people have the reputation of driveing their local paper out of business because its editor did not agree with Tom, Dick, and Jerrie, on local issues.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Complete 2nd-hand threshing outfit, Huber 18hp traction engine in good shape. Gaar Scott separator, 36 inch, blower, self feedr. Boxes all in good shape Combi coal and water tank, belts, tools, etc, go with it. Rig has been run three falls. Rig is at Fosston, Minn., and is worth $1400.00. Our price, if taken at once, $750. For further information inquire of Bruger Bros. at Thief River Falls Minn.

The New and the Old.

A Chicago girl said the other day in an address before a girls' club: "I advise all of you to be new women. I urge you to pay no heed to the gibes about new women that are continually being uttered by men. It isn't a fine type of man that gibes at the new woman. You know the story of the man in the county jail? 'What brought you here, my poor fellow?' a missionary asked. 'I married a new woman, sir,' the prisoner groaned. 'Aha!' said the missionary. 'And she was so domineering and extravagant that it drove you to desperate courses, eh?' 'No,' said the prisoner. 'The old woman [illegible]'"—[illegible]

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bilstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lilla, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Mar. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 21st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on April 5th, 1907

Tandrup Saltvedt.

H.E. no. 757 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Oscar Halt, Simon Opsahl, of Bernsville Minn. Daniel Helgeson, Ole Haugard, of High Landing, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register,

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. Mar. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota Feb. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that T. ADOLPH GRON[illegible] of [illegible] Minnesota has filed notice of his [illegible] final commutation proof [illegible], viz: [illegible] 7th, 1906, [illegible] before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office [illegible], 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation [illegible]

[illegible]

A Hint For Young Playwrights.

The young man wrapped up his rejected play with a rather sad smile.

"Thank you for reading it," he said. "It is the sixth unsuccessful drama I have written."

The manager of 117 theaters gave him an encouraging pat on the shoulder.

"Look here," he said. "I'll tell you what you want to do. You want to begin less ambitious. Begin with a one act curtain raiser. And after you've wrote this here curtain raiser send it around with the sentence printed on the cover, 'You can play this for nothing.' I guarantee you'll get a hearing then. Ten to one, by gosh, you'll get played."

"A good idea," murmured the young man.

"That's what it is," said the great manager. "I got it from Sidney Grundy. It's how he began. His first play was a curtain raiser, 'A Little Change.' He said on it, 'Play it for nothing.' And the Haymarket theater took him up."

Spectacles Demoralizing.

A certain Somerset vicar made himself notorious by the vigor with which in the seventeenth century he inveighed against the use of the newly invented optic glasses, since they perverted vision and made all things appear in an unnatural and therefore a false light. Microscopes and telescopes, with their array of lenses, he declared, to be impostors, since a man could not see so well with two pairs of spectacles as with one. Some asserted it to be sinful to assist the eyes, which were adapted by Providence to the capacity of the individual, whether good, bad or indifferent. "It was argued that society at large would become demoralized by the use of spectacles. They would give one man an unfair advantage over his fellow and every man an unfair advantage over every woman, who could not be expected on aesthetic and intellectual grounds to adopt the practice."—London Spectator.

No Cause For Alarm.

Young Doctor—Do you think the visitor is really a patient? I am afraid that he is a creditor. Servant—Well, I heard him groaning. If he isn't ill he must have a very big bill to collect.—Fliegende Blatter.

Family Secrets.

Intimate Friend—Is your father going to give you away? Prospective Bride—I would like to see him!—Exchange.

Where there is emulation there will be vanity; where there is vanity there will be folly.—Johnson.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc, within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. Wood,

COUNTY SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York, Enclose Stamp.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls' Minnesota, on April 5th, 1907. viz:

Magnus Lyshakken.

H. E. No. 952 Red Lake Series, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 20 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Osmund Homme, John Gilles, Hans Hammy, of Erie, Minn, Cornelius Torreson, of Brunkeberg, Minn.

Ed, Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 20th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn., on April 5th 1907. viz:

Frank A. Zavoral

H. E. No. 1007 Red Lake series for the S W ¼ Sec. 12 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz;

Andrew Hanson, John Piller, of Brunkeberg Minn. Joseph Vorlicky, John Trenda, of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 16th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on March 27th, 1907 viz:

End T. Kivle.

H.E. No. 1280 Red Lake Series for the Lots 1 & 3 E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 7 Tp. 151 N. Rg. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said Land viz;

Andrew Hanson, Torkel Hanson, Jacob E. Lee, of Austad, Minn, Gustav N. Olson, of Esplee, Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Will attend all sales as Auctioneer, at reasonable rates.

Erie, Minn.

Snow and Rain.

The first man to whom it ever occurred to find out how much rain was represented by a given fall of snow was Alexander Brice of Kirknewton, who in March, 1765, made a simple experiment with the contents of a stone jug driven face downward into over six inches of snow. What he learned was that a greater or less degree of cold or of wind when the snow falls and its "lying a longer or shorter time on the ground" will occasion a difference in the weight and in the quantity of water produced, "but if," he added, "I may trust to the above trials, which I endeavored to perform with care, snow newly fallen, with a moderate gale of wind, freezing cold, will produce a quantity of water equal to one-tenth part of its bulk." So that a fall of snow of ten inches represents a rainfall of one inch.—London Chronicle.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS.

LaBree Ave. First Door south Orcmah Hotel.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING SHOES OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

☞ From [illegible] 18 to 22 cents for Hats,

From [illegible] see us before you sell.

John Radnecki, Prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The Peple Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD, FOR RESULTS

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this, reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $124.75 UP.
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SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.
STOVES and RANGES $6.1[illegible] UP.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all kinds at 60 cents up.
IRON and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to honorable people in all parts of the world. No other manufacturer will let you use the goods for years while slowly paying for them.

Write for Information and Free Catalogue

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61-C9 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

The Benefit.

She—So you really imagine that smoking benefits you. He—I know it does. My mother-in-law leaves the room the minute I light my pipe.

A Hard Road to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "crisis?"

Tommy—A turning point.

Teacher—Correct. Now write a sentence containing the word.

After some hesitation Tommy wrote, "They came to a crisis in the road."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

March comes in like a lamb It will go out like a lion

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Stephen Singer the Rhoda merchant was transacting business at Red Lake Falls monday and Tuesday.

Will McAndress drove down to Thief River Falls on Wednesday on business trip.

James Colman and Charles Clark filed their wood contract [illegible] on the school house [illegible] week.

A. A. Swanson, town Clark of [illegible] Park township and Tor O. [illegible] were transacting business here today.

S. Polka of Gully came up to Rhoda Friday with a load of flour for Singer Bros. He returned home Sunday.

Ye Editor took in the social at Radney on Saturday evening and had a visit with Mr. Singers, Sunday.

The paid up share holders to the Red Lake River Transportation Co have began to receive their share certificates from treasurer August Wentzel.

We understand that Christ Lovedahl of Gully who has been being treated by a specialist at St Paul, is on the road to recovery.

Mr and Mrs C. L. Clark, James Colman, and P. Sullivan enjoyed a social visiting party at the residence of Henry Arndt on Sunday evening last.

The neighbor town on the east was thronged at the last session of the county board, and will now be known as star township.

Fred P. Sullivan left for Crystal North Dakota on last Sunday to visit her sister Mrs Tomas Sullivan who is seriously ring from cancer, and whose recovery is considered hopless

The basket social and dance at the Radery hall, for the benifit of the school district, on last Saturday evening was very well attended and the ladies realized quite a neat little sum from the sale of the lunch.

Not withstanding we read of genial spring in the states south of us, we are still enjoying our 2 feet of snow with no prospect of a thaw, but we are getting so used to it we will be lonesome when the snow does go

C. L. Clark, of this place, received notice yesterday to enter futn contract to carry mail from Sunbeam by Radne and Rhoda to Lillo three times a week, commencing July 1st, his bid of $450.00 being the lowest bid received by the department for performing the service. There is a strong movement being made for daily mail service, but the people living north from Lillo don't seem to be as good looking as those living south of there, but we will shave and brush up our hair and give them a "hunch" for a daily mail anyhow.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, write us that they want a good live agent in this section to solleit orders for their trees shrubbery ect. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community who has some spare time to take orders to write them for particulars immediately. Mention this paper when writing.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS,

Judge Watts will hold an adjurned term of the District Court in Red Lake County, on July 9th' for to hear applications for Citizenship papers.

The law provides that you shall post notice with the Clark of the District Court, in the County in which you reside 90 days before the hearing before the Judge of the District Court.

To make it plain; if you are a resident of Red Lake County, you must have your application to become a citizine posted in the Clerk of Courts office, at Red Lake Falls by April 10th, if you want to make application for your papers before the judge on July 9th.

DEER PARK LOCALS.

From our Special Correspondent.

The Singer Bros. expect a carload of flour from Plummer this week.

Miss Ellen Swanson and Mrs. W. A. Swanson attended church at Knut Olsons, last Sunday.

Rev Mostue will hold religious services at H.S. Quams on next Sunday the 10th, at 9 o'clock P.M.

Gust Quame from Olga come up last Monday to take back what cattle he had up here.

Thos O. Moen is supplying Gorge Singer with hay the last few days.

Stephen Singer transacted business at Red Lake Falls, last week

Stephen Jordahl come up from Erie last week, for a short visit with M.E. Hyland.

Millioner Hommy from Erie p.o. transacted business up the way last Saturday.

Miss Florence Board visited Miss Martha Hyland on Sunday last.

Hans Quam, of Deer Park was a passenger on the line of Fo Walker & Co., by this way today in route to Thief River Falls.

Next Tuesday is township election day but as there are no anxious ones for town office in High Landing this year we suppose the attendence will be light, however we had ought to operate up 40 or 50 votes, just enough to get ahead of Deer Park.

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and take orders. Salary $85.00 per month; $3.0 per day for expenses. SAND ERS CO., Department P, 40 Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

WANTED:

Gentleman or Lady to travel for Mercantile House of large capital Territory at home or abroad to suit. If desirable the home may be used as head quarters. Weekly salary of $1,092 00 per year and expenses. Adress, Armstrong Alexander, 125 Plymouth place, Chicago, Ill.

Put His Foot in It.

On one occasion in Scotland a guest arriving rather late at a country house was quartered in the haunted room. Although professing to be a skeptic, like many others, his courage vanished with the light. Determined, however, to protect himself as well as possible, he placed a loaded revolver under his pillow and awaited events. When the clock struck midnight he saw a fleshy hand at the end of the bed, and, steadying his nerve, he addressed the visitant thus: "If you do not instantly remove your hand I shall fire without further warning." He coming three and then discharged the bullet. A howl of pain which aroused the household followed, and it was soon discovered that the successful marksman had shot away two of his own toes.—London Throne.

Punishing a Court Fool.

Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great and the Emperor Paul and rough ways with their fools. A dagger thrust would follow a poor joke and banishment any sign of declining wit. Once when Fosgerre, the jester of Czar Paul, offended his royal master he was permitted to depart in peace. In the middle of the night, however, he was aroused and ordered to get up and prepare for immediate banishment to Siberia. In vain the unhappy man pleaded. He was bundled into a dark ran and driven away on his long journey. Day after day, week after week, it travel. Upon arrival he stepped out into the presence of the czar. All the time he had been driven just toward Siberia, but around and around St. Petersburg!

AUCTION SALE.

On Monday March 18th, 1907, at One farm on section 6 Town of Deer Park, We will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following personal property,

10 milch cows,
One yoke of working oxen 7 years old,
One yoke of working oxen 5 and 7 years old.
One ox 4 years old.
One McCormick Mower
One Plano hay rake,
One pair bob sleighs,
2 heifers two years old, will come in this spring.
Two narrow tired wagons,
Five calves, from 7 to 11 months old
One sewing machine,
One new 2 horse drag,
One 14 inch brush breaking plow.
One new wood pump,
One grind stone,
Two heating stoves,
Two cook stoves
280 feet Washington fur lumber.
2½ thousand cedar shingles.
About 30 chickens.

Some carpenter tools, and other farming tools to numerous to to mention.

TERMS OF SALE. on all sums under $5.00 cash. all sums over $5.00 time will be given until next fall on bankable paper.

Sale to commence at 10 O. clock a. m. Free lunch at noon.

OLOF SNOBACK,
ANDREAS CHRISTIANSON,
Owners.

H. K. HOMME .... Auctioneer

J. WALSETH-

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Blonk, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday', Thurdy's and Saturday's, & arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

Polite Notice Boards.

At the hospital just opposite the entrance to the East India docks and the Blackwall tunnel—under the Thames—notice boards are set up asking the drivers, for the sake of those who are ill within, to walk their horses past the building. That is a common enough request, but what gives it a peculiar interest here is that the carter, having complied or not with the modest demand, is confronted at the other corner of the building by another board, saying, "Thank you, driver."—A Wanderer in London.

An Event.

"What's the matter? You look as if something extraordinary had happened."

"Something extraordinary has happened. Do you see that street sweeper—the fellow who is stirring things up?"

"Yes. What about him?"

"When he saw me coming a moment ago he stopped and didn't try to chase me with dust and germs."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Of Course He Did.

"If I were nominated for the presidency of the United States," said Mr. Bumpeck, "I would"—

"You nominated for president of the United States?" his wife interrupted. "What are you thinking of? You mean if we were nominated, don't you?"

Then he wisely changed the subject. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Too Serious.

While a great many periodical fiends take themselves too seriously, entertaining an altogether exaggerated opinion of their ability and worth, not many nowadays go to the extreme length of the German whom the English poet Coleridge met at Frankfort. He always took off his hat when he ventured to speak of himself. Were this practice to become general what a number of people would be permanently bareheaded!

FRANKLIN'S GARB.

The Philosopher Often Taken For a Quaker, Though He Was Not One.

Benjamin Franklin was often taken for a Quaker, but the philosopher did not belong to the Society of Friends. Franklin, being a simple citizen of Philadelphia, wore clothes of a fashion set by the Quakers, a plain gray or drab suit. He continued to wear this costume while he was in France. Once, when his court suit was not ready, he appeared at his presentation at the court of Louis XVI. He became the fashion in France and indeed in nearly all Europe, and it was at one time the proper thing for young republicans and litterateurs to dress a la Franklin. The German historian, Schlosser, describing Franklin's appearance in the French drawing rooms, speaks of "the simplicity of his external appearance, the friendly meekness of the old man and the apparent humility of the Quaker." In truth, the humility and the meekness were mostly matters of appearance, and the Quaker aspect was only an aspect. Franklin was brought up by his parents in Boston in the Congregational church and was intended by them for the ministry. When he went to Philadelphia, he says in his autobiography, he paid his "annual subscription to the only Presbyterian minister or meeting we had in Philadelphia." But he ultimately avows his dissatisfaction with Presbyterian doctrine and later was quite as ready to welcome and assist Whitefield, the Methodist, with whom he also openly disagreed. Later still he took a pew in an Episcopal church, but he was never a communicant Episcopalian. He says much about religion in his autobiography, explains how he became a deist in his youth, but abandoned the doctrine because it was not useful in making men good. His own creed he declares to be belief in God and in the immortality of the soul. "Though my schemo was not wholly without religion," he writes, "there was no mark of any of the distinguishing tenets of any particular sect."—Youth's Companion.

HE GAINED HIS POINT.

To Do It the Actor Spoiled the Play and Lost His Position.

An American actress who had toured in England was telling her experiences and related an incident that amused her. She said:

"In a play produced in the provinces there is a scene in which the hero strikes the villain, who slinks away without seeking to defend himself. One night in a large manufacturing town the young fellow who played the deep devil scoundrel remarked to the leading man before the curtain rose:

"I say, old chap, I've got my fiancee out in front tonight with her father and mother. Now, of course they don't know anything about our business, and I'm afraid it would rather hurt me with them if I received a blow and got away in the usual cowardly fashion. So, dear old chap, can't you omit the blow tonight?

"But, my boy, the management will fine me 2 shillings!"

"Well, I'll pay the fine."

"Oh, rest! That's all very well for you, but what do I get out of it? Nothing but a bad name with the powers that be."

"Oh, well, I'll give you 2 shillings extra, or, better yet, you hit me as usual, and I'll hit back! They'll fine me, not you, and I'll give you the 2 shillings besides. You see how I'm situated. I shouldn't like the girl to think me an with the character I play. Outsiders are so fussy that way."

"On the contrary," the manager said, that night when the hero cried, 'Sir Daniel Deepwater—or something of that sort —base coward of a noble race, take that!' Sir Daniel not only took that, but gave it back with such force that the pit in cheers rose at him. Indulging his relatives to be by marriage, and he walked off the stage in triumph.

"I am sorry to add to his situation, but he gained his point."

An Odd Animal Community.

Natural enemies of the animal world are sometimes found living together in extraordinary communities. One of this is a volume on animal quotes this experience of an observer: "On one occasion when ferreting I bolted a fox, cat, a stoat and several rabbits and rats out of the same earth. The fox bolted first, after giving the ferret a wide berth across the field. From the effects of which it died an hour later. Next came the rabbits, then the cat, both of which I shot. Then followed the rabbits and rats promiscuously. It was a large burrow on the bank of a deep, dry watercourse and often held a fox when I ferreted it afterward."

Talking Through a Human Body.

To talk through a human body or a row of human bodies, for the matter of that, is one of the weirdest of the electrician's feats. If a telephone wire be severed and the two ends held by a person, one in each hand, but far apart, it is quite possible for two individuals to carry on a conversation through the body or the medium as readily and as distinctly as if the line had been properly connected.

Johnny's Horrid Finish.

"If you don't quit eating so much, Johnny," exclaimed Mrs. Lapsling, hitched at the gluttonous propensities of her youngest, "the first thing you know you'll be a regular dilbostert!"—Chicago Tribune.

Feminine Bravery.

Tom—Do you think women the braver than men? Dick—Yes, I do. I never saw one yet that wouldn't take a chance at marriage.—Detroit Free Press.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE, At Anton Minnesota.

Dry Goods, Goceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, IN PEDERSEY TOWN

Any Kind Of Stock taken In Exchange for Goods,

give me a call,

Located at Anton post office, on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Christ Larsen, Proprietor.

We Are Head Quaters For SHOES,



GLOVES, MITTS,

Socks, Overshoes, Shoe Lined Overcoats All Sizes

CALL AND SEE THAT YOU CAN AFFORD TO FIT YOURSELF OUT [illegible]

Dry Goods, Clothing Hats & Caps, Groceries

Flour & Feed Always On hand,

Highest Market Price Paid For Butter & Eggs, Hides, Wool, Fur, Beef & Pork. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. SOLD BY Sears Rebuck & CO, Or anyone else.

SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

An Odd Little Anagram.

Here is an interesting little puzzle and anagram which was published in a newspaper several years ago:

A — old woman with — intent
Put on her — and to market went.
"——," said she, "give me, I pray,
The wherewithal to — this day."

Each of the blanks is to be filled with a word of four letters, and the same letters occur in each of the five different words. These words are consecutively "vile," "veil," "vell," "Levi" and "vive."

Her Share.

"Sulphy has a new scheme that he purposes substituting for the ordinary sweat off line. He is going to carry a little savings bank around with him, and every time he buys liquid refreshments he will drop the cash equivalent in the bank for his wife."

"Whose idea is it?"

"Sulphy's wife. She thinks there'll be a little something in it for her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Looking For Trouble.

It generally depends on the way you look at things in this world whether or not you are going to have any heaven. If you go around brooding all the time and looking for trouble you'll get it.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

No.	CURES.	PRICE.
1—	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2—	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3—	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4—	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5—	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
6—	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
7—	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
8—	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
9—	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
10—	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
11—	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
12—	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
13—	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
14—	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.50
15—	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
16—	Whooping-Cough	.50
17—	Kidney Diseases	.50
18—	Nervous Debility	1.00
19—	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
77—	Grip, Hay Fever	.50

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Twice Two.

"Do you really believe two heads are better than one?"

"Give it up, but I know we wouldn't amount to much without foreheads."—Philadelphia Ledger.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Snitzen Party

A Pennsylvania Dutch Story

By Sara Ellnaker Ambler

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Leah Lapp had been busy fixing up the winter kitchen ever since the early dinner hour of half-past ten for the special occasion of the snitzen party for her 17-year-old daughter Soosie.

It was a rule for snitzen parties to come early and stay late. By seven o'clock Leah Lapp's neat kitchen was almost uncomfortably full of Amish boys and girls about Soosie's own age. Every one at this interesting party came armed with a paring knife. When all were seated in prim rows around the walls of the room, Leah Lapp smilingly gave to each one a bright tin basin filled with Red Streaks and Yellow Sweetings.

"Vara Benjie Stoltz?" asked Lissy Pisnek of Benjie's sister.

"He's coorning the horse he shood," answered Debbie.

At the mention of Benjie Stoltz by Lissy one might have observed a rosy color on Soosie's face deepen. She cast a scornful look at Lissy as she whispered to her nearest neighbor: "She's bald off. Yen I haf ask for te boys I be ashamed of me. She can haf him."

The apple snitzen now began in earnest. It required two and one-half bushels of seived and sliced apples to thicken one barrel of cider. The young folks knew this, and that until the sliced task was completed they could not go to the barn to play and feast on lassoachts and cider.

What with paring and much talking and laughing Benjie's horse trotted into Jacob Lapp's lane without being heard. Nor did they notice when Benjie himself stood in the kitchen door, a broad smile on his round face, until he called out loudly: "Ve gates all te while."

Everybody laughed louder than ever, and Lissy Pisnek exclaimed, with a coquettish toss of her head: "Vell, now, Benjie, ain't you ashamt vunst?" and she edged closer up to Debbie to show him there was room and welcome for him to sit next to her.

Benjie evidently had other plans. With a direct gaze at Soosie, who was sitting a "Red Streak" so busily she could not see Benjie's glance, he picked up a stool and placed it close to her chair. After removing his flat-crowned, broad-rim hat carefully with two hands, he sat down, reading, calmly: "I beleef I sits ona haer. Var's my saitzen-tish?"

Leah Lapp, whose duties as hostess kept her busy going back and forth, hurried to him with a tin dish that was beautifully bright, a very newest one in her possession, a fact Benjie commented upon with inward satisfaction.

"Soosie," called Benjie, softly edging his stool still closer to her chair, "here is a nice snitz."

At this appeal, Soosie perked her head to one side as saucily as a robin, as she exclaimed: "Geel it to Lissy. She vants it!"

Benjie began to pare apples gloomily after Soosie's rebuff. "Sho don't fun me so vell," he thought. "She meaned it Saturday nights," he almost groaned out loud, "ven I trew te pebbles up to her window and she wouldn't coom town. She said she afeered to dattle not be sleeping. 'Tain't so. She cares not if I sleep or na sleep; if she likes mo she cooms town and talks wis me in te best room." Benjie heaved a sigh.

All this had not been lost on Lissy, although she was seemingly very gay with Bevy Steinhauer all this time. She felt so sorry for Benjie.

The big tubbuls of apples were emptied at last, and the great basket-fuls of snits were ready to put in the cider in the morning. This elder Jacob Lapp was now "holling down" in the outside fireplace.

All the work being done, Leah and Jacob Lapp now went off to bed, according to custom, to allow the young people to enjoy themselves.

"Ve vill to harn gaes," said Soosie, "Now coom all," and she led the way, swinging a lantern back and forth.

Then Christie Lapp, Soosie's brother, said in his slow way: "I tink 'Old Maids' is a nice play for te vee-mins and te mens."

"Yah, vill it is," said Soosie, eagerly. "'Coom on, Amos," and she marched down the barn floor, linking arms in his, to the evident disgust of Benjie, while they all sang the time honored dogerel. When they came to the words: "So give us your arm," in the song there was a med scramble for a new partner, and some one was sure to be left standing alone—the old maid. Twice this fell to Soosie, and she stood in the middle of the circle, flushed, mortified and quite forlorn, while Lissy walked proudly past with an air of triumph, once on Benjie's arm and again on Amos' arm.

Benjie felt keenly for her, and in spite of her apparent indifference to him he could hardly keep from rushing to her and rescuing her from her disagreeable position. The love he held deep down in his honest heart was for Soosie, and Soosie only, and when some one suggested playing "Sassy Little Rogue" Benjie gladly seconded it, intending to choose Soosie for his partner before any of the other girls.

But Soosie refused to play at all, and said she must go for the cakes and cider, as it was growing late.

When she came back to the barn Benjie thought he saw traces of tears on her face, and he went to help pour the cider into the tumblers. Soosie's hand trembled as she held them for him, and he asked, with some concern: "Vat is te matter, Soosie?"

"Go away," Soosie answered him, shortly, but there was a sob in her voice that went straight to Benjie's simple heart.

"Ach, tese veemin," he mused, as he scratched his cropped head. "Mebbe she do like me," he reasoned, "and is ashamed. I ask her, and makes her say it if she do."

The saitzen party broke up with a grand parade around the barn floor to the time of "Bingo," after the feast of cakes and cider.

Benjie lingered behind the rest, and when he gave Soosie "good-night" at the big barn-yard gate, he said, with more determination in his tone than the remark warranted: "Te fasnachts vas goot, Soosie."

"So?" assented Soosie, greatly pleased. She prided herself upon her good cooking. "Vell, ten, coom and get some more just like tem."

"Yen, Soosie?" asked Benjie, catching on to this straw thrown out so artlessly.

The color began to come and go in Soosie's face with charming grace, as she answered, shyly: "Vy, coom to te butter-holling is to morning. Dere be much work in de morning."

Benjie was entirely right about the extra work the apple butter boiling made in the household. Three o'clock in the morning often found the family up and at it.

Benjie started to the apple butter boiling so early the next morning that the light just dawning in the east seemed a grey mist of a most melancholy hue. Finally he reached Jacob Lapp's gate.

The leaping flames of the big fire in the summer kitchen fireplace were casting weird shadows on the walls



"Coom and Get Some More Just Like Tem."

of the house. There was Soosie herself standing alone, pushing the big stirrer briskly back and forward among the bubbling apples and blessing cider. She did not notice his approach.

She looked up quickly, to see an expression on Benjie's face that she had never seen there before. It confused her. "Goot morning, Benjie," she said, shyly.

He longed for a chance to take hold of the stirrer to get beside Soosie.

"I can stir so goot, Soosie," he remarked, with an air of assumed indifference.

Soosie flushed, and hung her head. Then fingers touched, and then Benjie's hand covered Soosie's a prisoner on the stirrer. He tingled all over and forgot entirely about moving the stirrer.

"Stir te butter, Benjie," she protested.

The smell of scorching cider began to fill the air.

Jacob Lapp scented it as he was eating his breakfast, and called loudly from the door of the summer kitchen: "Ho, budwarick hurns! Stir, Soosie, stir!"

"Stir, Benjie, stir," pleaded Soosie. "Indeed coach is sorry."

But Benjie, jubilant now, picked the stirrer clear out of the kettle, and said, softly: "Say you like me, Soosie. I know you does, but say it, and ten you ain't ashamed some more."

"Dattle's" heavy, halting steps were heard approaching.

"Oh, he's a-coorning," panted Soosie, half in terror and half in ecstasy at Benjie's confession of love for her, and she grasped the big stirrer and plumped it into the bubbling apples with one hand, while with the other she pulled Benjie's face close down to hers, and whispered, softly, but loud enough for Benjie to hear, "I tink you be nice, Benjie, and I like you some morea as I do myself. Now will you stir."

And Benjie willed to stir.

MORTALITY REPORT

CONSUMPTION AND PNEUMONIA HEAD DEATH LIST.

Statistics Show That the Greatest Number of Deaths From Lung Trouble Occur in Winter.

The Bureau of Census has published a report presenting mortality statistics for the United States for the five calendar years 1900 to 1904.

As shown in the table, tuberculosis of the lungs and pneumonia were by far the leading causes of death. The greatest number of deaths from lung trouble occur during the winter months. Colds are so prolific of lung trouble that they should not be neglected. Persons with weak lungs should be especially careful.

A noted authority on lung trouble advises that as soon as a cold is contracted the following simple treatment should be given. The ingredients can be purchased from any prescription druggist at small cost and easily prepared in your own home. It is said to be so effective that it will break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable.

Take one-half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one ounce of Glycerine and eight ounces of good Whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

Be sure that the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is in the original half-ounce vials, which are put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name —Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)—guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, prepared only by Leeds & Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) which are put out under various names, such as Concentrated Oil of Pine, Pine Balsam, etc. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

Where It Hurt Most.

"Young gentlemen," said the college president, notwithstanding the fact that he was addressing the students, "young gentlemen, hazing must be stopped and stopped at once. It has injured the college more than any of you ever could guess. Only last week a gentleman declined to give us $1,000,000 because there was so much hazing. Hazing is a bad thing financially."

"How about morally?" asked the student.

"Awaw, really, there may be something in that, but—nw—the—the point has never come up, and I—aw—am not prepared to answer. But the point is worth considering."—Chicago Journal.

Spring Excursions to Milwaukee.

The Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association has arranged for three Merchants' Excursions to Milwaukee during February and March.

Any merchant in the Northwest is entitled to a rate of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip, not alone for himself and wife, but for anyone actively interested in his business.

You can buy tickets to Milwaukee as follows:

First Excursion, February 10th to 13th, and return home February 16th to 24th, and return home March 16th to April 3d.

Second Excursion, March 2d to 10th, and return home March 6th to 20th.

Third Excursion, March 16th to 24th, and return home March 18th to April 3d.

Purchase a ticket to Milwaukee from any full fare and at the same time ask for a certificate (not a receipt) to be paid. This certificate will entitle you to one-fifth fare to return home if validated at the Jobbers' office, 45 University Building, at any time within the dates fixed.

The Real Ruler.

The duchess of Roxburghe, who was Miss May Goelet of New York, has taken up the prevalent craze to collect animals and she is building a miniature zoo at Floors castle. In fact, the duchess, a masterful little lady, has everything she wants. One of the duke's tenants, wishing some concession, went to the castle and told his errand to an old retainer, adding that he would like to see the duchess in person. "Eh, mon," retorted the aged servant, who is not entirely reconciled to the new order of affairs, "mon, it's only ae maister in this hoose thae times and that's no' the duke. Ye should see the duchess."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mandsoma Bridal Coach.

A bridal coach costing $1,800 has been finished by a Bridgeport (Conn.) manufacturer for a liveryman at Pittston, Pa. The vehicle is upholstered, silk contained, wood carved, gilt trimmed and has 20 hearts on it. There are heart-shaped windows, two large hearts for the dashboard and the rear springs are heart-shaped. Two Cupids surmount the lamps.

At a Disadvantage.

"The court fortune teller is going to reason," said one Russian official.

"Yes," answered the other, "he is at a disadvantage. If he predicts bad news, he comes into royal disfavor, and if he predicts good news, it doesn't come true."—Washington Star.

According to statistics nine-tenths of the men who commit suicide are married. Comment is unnecessary.

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.

A Woman Who Has Suffered Tells How to Find Relief.



The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell, of 66 Green Ave., Jersey City, N. J., who says: I reiterate all I have said before in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had suffered from severe backaches, and my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. To-day, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HEREDITY IS NOT ALL.

Physicians Now Believe Less in Transmission of Disease.

Medical men are coming round to the view that it is the personal history that is of primary importance, or, in other words, that a man's own manner of life, his record of health, and his circumstances should be more carefully considered than the illnesses that his ancestors died of. Dr. Rahegast, a medical examiner for insurance companies, who is well known in the profession which he adorns, and of high repute in the north of England, has devoted much thought to this question of heredity from a life insurance point of view. In his opinion it is not an evil disease that is transmitted from one generation to another, but organization, or "humanity," as he expresses it. Any member of the human family may suffer from any disease to which humanity is subject, and when an individual does not it is the cause of the ailment that must be inquired into. Exposure to this or that set of conditions brings varying results. If the body is exposed to one set of conditions it will take on gout; if to another, consumption; if to a third, cancer; and so on.

CHILDREN TORTURED.

Girl Had Running Sores from Eczema —Boy Tortured by Poison Oak— Both Cured by Cuticura.

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for about five months for eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost immediate relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her face and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble.

"In July of this year a little boy in our family poisoned his hands and arms with poison oak, and in twenty-four hours his hands and arms were a mass of running sores. We used only the Cuticura Remedies, washing his hands and arms with the Cuticura Soap, and anointing them with the Cuticura Ointment, and then gave him the Cuticura Resolvent. In about three weeks his hands and arms healed up. So we have lots of cause for feeling grateful for the Cuticura Remedies. We think the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor."—Mrs. Vincent Thomas, Fairmont, Wildcat's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

The foundation of pride is the wish to respect one's self, whatever others may think; the misspring of vanity is the craving for the admiration of others, no matter at what cost to one's self-respect.—F. Marion Crawford.

Garfield Tea, an absolutely pure and effective laxative! Made of herbs. Take it to purify the blood, to overcome constipation and to eradicate rheumatism and chronic diseases.

Idleness and pride tax with a heavier hand than kings and parliaments. He can get rid of either corner we can easily hear the latter.—Franklin.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

It isn't always policy to believe the man who tells you what he would do if he were in your place.

We Pay Top Price for Cream. Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

A woman may be afraid of the cook, but a man isn't—unless she's his wife.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears. Shin Fore Pelts McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

Efforts of a homely girl who tries to look pretty are very often vain.

We Want Your Cream. Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The more a man wants to borrow the harder he shakes your hand.

For Prices on Poultry, either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

A toast—May the best you wish for be the worst you get.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors with less work and no mess.

Prefer diligence before idleness, unless you esteem rust before brightness. —Plato.

You have missed the best if Garfield Tea, Nature's laxative, has been overlooked; take it to regulate the liver and to overcome constipation.

Many a man's idea of hospitality is to bring other men home and have his wife cook for them.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Similarly named remedies sometimes disappoint. Call for the full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

Notwithstanding the existence of switches, pads, drug store complexions, hellebrines and pneumatic contrivances such as are described in the advertising pages of magazines, you never have heard of a self-made woman.

Runahout—"Reggy's new automobile blew up with him on the first trip, and he sued the firm that sold him the machine." Speeder—"Did he recover anything?" Runahout—"Everything, I believe, but one finger and part of an ear."—Judge.

How to Trap Wild Animals.

64-page trap book illustrated, picture 46 wild animals in natural colors, also barometer & calendar, also gun & trap catalog; also prices on raw furs. All sent post paid for 10c stamps or silver. FREE to those who ship to us. Address Trapper Dept., N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Oldest Living Scotchman.

James Grieve, who was born in Borchilly, Glenquoich, in Glengarry, on New Year's day, 1800, is the oldest living Scotchman. He was a shepherd up to a few years ago. He can remember incidents of nearly a century ago.

He lives very simply and frugally on oats meat. He married in 1822, and three of his 14 children survive.—Greenock Herald.

Keep Your Face to the Sunlight.

I know an old man who has had a good deal of trouble and many losses and misfortunes, but he started out in life with a firm determination to extract just as much real enjoyment from it, as he went along, as possible in the way of happiness, but not to wholesome recreation and fun. He has always tried to see the humorous side and the duty of hopefulness.—O. S. Marden in Success Magazine.

Crisis Averted.

The two men met, stopped and stared at each other.

Then one of them spoke.

"Rivers," he said, "you are wrong! It's a lie! I haven't the grip!"

"Brooks," impulsively exclaimed the other, "it's an infamous falsehood! It's a base slander! I don't know of any cure for the grip, and I wouldn't tell you of it if I did!"

Then they solemnly shook hands and passed on.

Admiral Stateeman's Stature.

A German journalist visiting in Washington, himself a man of stalwart proportions, was rather inclined to look with something like contempt on the many undersized statesmen he saw in the national legislature. But when Secretary Taft bore down upon him he gasped in wonder. They were introduced and after a short chat the secretary departed. Just as he disappeared from the German's admiring gaze the towering form of Congressman Sullowey bore into view. The German looked at the New Hampshire man long and earnestly. "He is bigger than any man in his imperial majesty's Uhlan guards," said the foreigner in a tone of chagrin, "and I shall write one whole letter about him."

"Warfare" in Africa.

In the neighborhood of Lake Tchad, Africa, the other day, six negro troopers, commanded by a corporal, armed with carbines only, successfully defended a little mud fort against 500 warlike Tauregs, and when the Tauregs gave up the attempt and retired, the troopers sallied out and "punished" them.

WEAK, PALE, THIN

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Mrs. Robbins To Health and Also Cured Her Daughter of Anaemia.

Mrs. Jocie Robbins, of 1121 Clay St., Decatur, Ill., says: "I was weak, thin and troubled with headaches. My appetite failed so that I did not relish my food. I was unable to do my work because my limbs pained me so and my feet were swollen. I got numb and dizzy, my tongue seemed at times to be paralyzed so that I couldn't speak distinctly. My extremities, when in this numb state, felt as if some one was sticking needles into me all over their surface. Through my sufferings I had such a poor appetite that I couldn't sleep. Many times I awoke with a smothering sensation.

"When the physician's remedies failed to benefit me I began to look for something that would. Later, Mrs. McDaniel, of Decatur, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to me and I at once purchased some. I was greatly encouraged when I saw they were helping me and gradually, because every time she went out doors she would call or drop in and would take cold and cough. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought color to her cheeks and strength to her body."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT ALWAYS KEEP A BOTTLE OF

ST. JACOBS OIL

IN THE HOUSE AND YOU WILL HAVE A QUICK, SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR PAIN WHERE YOU CAN GET PROMPT RELIEF NEEDED. PRICE 25c AND 50c

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Dizziness. A perfect remedy for Drowsiness, Nausea, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A Positive CURE for CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. It restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial Size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH REMEDY HAY FEVER

Should Hens

be helped to make a large egg yield? Why not, as well as helping cows to give extra milk?

SHERIDAN'S CURE-POWDER

is a scientific medicine invented to enable hens get the full benefit from all kinds of food. It is the pioneer of successful egg tonics. Its use means the results of nine years' experience.

Full information and advice on the SUPERIORITY OF SHERIDAN'S POWDER, Gravel, Canada, or any authorized Government Agent.

Offices: Montreal, Canada; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Macklin, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Helmer, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

PARLOR ORGAN ECHOS A choice collection of interesting and entertaining reading matter. Book 1—32 pages. Book 2—64 pages. Book 3—96 pages. Each book contains beautiful colored picture of cow. Mailed for 10c. each. Address ECHO PUBLISHING CO., Box 1, Quincy, Ill.

Fertile Farming

LANDS

Cheap Easy Terms

In the Best Section of the South

Unexcelled for General Farming, Stock Raising, Dairies, Fruit and Vegetables.

Cantaloupes, Strawberries, Peaches, Apples, Grapes, etc., give handsome returns.

Cattle need but little winter feed.

HEALTHY CLIMATE.
GOOD WATER.
LONG GROWING SEASON.

Address G. A. PARK, Gen. Im. & Ind'l Agt.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE CANADIAN WEST IS THE BEST WEST

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The testimony from thousands of the best farmers in the United States who have settled in the last few years in Western Canada, and have increased in value and in prosperity beyond their expectations, is sufficient evidence to any man that he can do the same. Write for pamphlet, "Last Best West," and reduced railway rates, to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Some of the Advantages

The phenomenal increase in railway mileage—1901, 1,738 miles; 1902, 2,127 miles; 1903, 2,249 miles; 1904, 3,000 miles; 1905, 4,000 miles—and the consequent increase in land values, are matters of interest to all.

The MINERAL WEALTH of Western Canada is attracting the attention of the world. Reports of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Government Agent.

Offices: Montreal, Canada; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Macklin, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Helmer, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS Warren E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D.C. Advice, terms and references. Best results.

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HORTICULTURE

CUTWORMS.

Something About these Enemies of the Gardener.

Cutworms are not properly worms at all, but the caterpillars of certain small night-flying moths, which lay their eggs in masses or strips on the twigs of trees, says Montreal Herald. The minute larvee, or caterpillars, hatched from these eggs descend into the soil and remain there during the day, and in most cases spend the winter there, and are ready to attack early vegetation. They are very voracious, and work only at night, cutting the plants off at the level of the ground and destroying far more



Cutworm Moth and Caterpillar. (Somewhat Enlarged.)

than they can eat. They attack wheat, Indian corn, oats and all the cereals, as well as garden vegetebles. Some kinds of cutworms ascend trees by night and cut off leader leaves and buds, descending and hiding in the early morning. By day they hide under the surface of the soil, where each patch of withering vegetation marks their hiding-places. In vegetable beds these spots should be dug over and the upturned worms killed; holes made with a hoe or rake handle furnish favorite hiding-places by day, and thus serve as traps to catch many a worm.

There are a great number of kinds, and some of the worst are introduced species from Europe. One of the most widely distributed and destructive is the spotted cutworm, shown (enlarged) in the accompanying illustration.

CARE OF TREES.

The Relation of Pruning to Fruit Production.

Pruning so as to maintain a balance between fruit production and wood growth is of vital importance to the fruit grower, for upon such balance success or failure depends. In nature the trees come into close contact with other trees and a struggle for existence between them results, the stronger once crowding out the weaker. In cultivation, this struggle for existence between trees is eliminated, and they are given an opportunity to develop without much competition. It is obvious that under such conditions, the natural tendencies and functions of the trees are often thrown out of harmony.

If the soil is very fertile, or especially rich in nitrogen, the wood producing functions tend to crowd out the fruit-producing functions, or, if the soil is poor, fruit production is encouraged at the expense of wood production, and the vitality is affected. This may result in premature death. Often under conditions such as these, intelligent pruning may correct the difference.—Prof. F. P. Sandsten.

TIMELY FRUIT TOPICS.

In selecting varieties for family use have in succession from early to late. In this way you can have apples the year round.

Never plant a peach tree over one year from the bud but good stone healthy stock 4 to 6 feet high with clean bark and clean roots free from root galls.

I prefer to plant one-year-old apple and pear trees when I can get strong 4 to 6 feet whips. Such trees have a strong robust habit, a strong individuality and are the very cream of the nursery.—Dr. J. H. Funk, Berks Co., Pa.

When picking over potetoes or apples save the small ones or those partially decayed for the hens. We think it pays better than to feed them out to the cows. Boil and mix with the mash or throw a few raw ones into each pen in the middle of the day.

The winter peach blight which has been serious for several years in parts of California is caused by a fungus. It attacks the buds in late winter and early spring. Spraying with bordeaux mixture four to six weeks before growths start in the spring is usually effective.

Strawberries Fruiting Too Early.

It is generally conceded poor policy to allow strawberry plants set in the spring to bear fruit the following summer. Allowing them to fruit will weaken the plants by pollen exhaustion and seed production and perhaps result in killing them. All newly set strawberry plants should be relieved of their buds and blossoms just as soon as they appear. Pinch or cut them off and it pays to do it.

SOME WIVES ARE DIFFERENT.

Quiet Cynicism, or Good Honest Row —Which is the Better?

"Mast men," said the man of experssace, "think it must ha awfully nice to have a wife who takes things as coolly as Dave Potter's wife takes them; but others, more discriminating, prefer a good honest row to her style of quiet cynicism. The wey she behnved the other day when she found a letter in Dave's pocket from a girl is an exemplo of her method.

"'I don't see,' wnas this girl, 'how on earth I can ever live without you.'

"Dave's wife reed thet gush, and a lot more just like it, without aver turning a hair.

"'Well,' she said, quietly, 'that girl is a fool. If she knew you as well as I do she would he wondering how on earth she could ever liva with you.'

"And that, in the opians of the discrimsating few, cuts a whole lot deeper than a camman, everyday rumpus."

PREPARE THIS YOURSELF.

Tells How to Make the Best Blood Tonic at Home.

For those who have eny form of blood disorders; who want new, rich blood and plenty of it, try this:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-heir ounce; Compound Kerpza, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsnparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful dases after each meal and at hedtime. Any good pharmacy can supply the ingredients at small cost.

This is the prescription which, when made up, is called "The Vegetable Treetment;" by others, the "Cyclone Blood Purifier." It acts gently and certeinly does wonders for some people who are sickly, weak and out of sorts, and is known to relieve serious, lasg-standing cases of rheumatism and chronic bockache quickly.

Make some up and try it.

Expect Contest Over Will.

A contest is expected over the will of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, sister of Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs. Katherine Burton Powers of Brooklise, Mass., granddaughter of Mrs. Hooker, is expected to contest the will. The bulk of the estate which is estimated at shut $70,000, is given to the son of Mrs. Hooker, Dr. Edward B. Hooker of Hartford. Mrs. Jahn C. Day of New York, daughter of Mrs. Hooker, receives nothing "because," according to the will, "she and her daughter are so amply provided for by the estate of her late husband."

South Carolina Game Cocks to Mexico.

Mr. S. M. Pickens is now shipping 12 game cocks to Mexico, for which he receives eight dollars each, says the Anderson Intelligencer. He has also an order for 100 at five dollars each, and 50 at eight dollars each, aggregating $996. Mr. Pickens has a large number of fine chickens at different walks in the county, and is getting together the 150 for the $996 order.

The breeds raised by Mr. Pickens are the Gins greys and the Warhorse. They are excellent pit cocke and selected and bred to stand steel.

The Mugger's Attendants.

While clambering up I noticed what looked like the hulk of a ship, about 400 yards away, says a writer in the London Field. It turned out to be a monster crocodile; it must, without exaggeration, have been 27 or 28 feet long, and in its close vicinity were five or six small muggers, looking like a bodyguard. I was afterward told by an old Cawnpore resident that they actually act as such, and give warning of any approaching danger to their overlord.

How Pineapple Should Be Taken.

The reputation of the pineapple has suffered because it has been eaten in too large quantities at a time and the fibrous part has been swallowed with the juice. To obtain the full digestive value of the juice one quadrant of a slice helf an inch thick is ample at one meal. It must not be cooked and should be just ripe. The preserved fruit has practically no digestive possibility.

COFFEE THRESHED HER.

15 Long Years.

"For over fifteen years," writes a patiest, hopeful little lile. woman, "while a coffee drinker, I saffered from Spinal Irritation and Nervous trouble. I was treated by good physicians, but did not get much relief.

"I never suspected that coffee might be aggravating my condition. I was downhearted and discouraged, but prayed daily that I might find something to help me.

"Several years ago while at a friend's house, I drank a cup of Postum and thought I had never tasted anything more delicious.

"From that time on I used Postum instead of coffee, and soon began to improve in health, so that now I can walk half a dozen blocks or more with ease, and do many other things that I never thought I would be able to do again in this world.

"My appetite is good, I sleep well, and find life worth living, indeed. A lady of my acquaintance said she did not like Postum, it was so weak and tasteless.

"I explained to her the difference when it is made right—boiled according to directions. She was glad to know this because coffee did not agree with her. Now her folks say they expect to use Postum the rest of their lives." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

WHAT WESTERN CANADA DOES.

Satisfactory Yields of Wheat and Good Prices.

Dundurn, Sask., Sept. 20, 1906.
Mr. W. H. Rogers, Canadian Government Agent,
Indianapolis, Ind.
My Dear Sir:

When you were at our place in July I promised to write you what my north quarter made per acre. You will remember it was all sown to wheat. Well, I finished threshing yesterday and received from it an average of 43¼ bushels per acre—testing 64½ pounds per stroked bushel. The wheet is the best sample I have ever raised —so uniform and even in size. You may kaaw it was a good sample when I tell you that I have already sold 2,000 bushels of it for seed to my neighbors. This year has been my best effort in farming during my life. My wheat totaled 9,280 bushels and my acts nearly 5,000.

If you remember I painted out to you a helf section lying just west of our house and joining my upper quarter on the south, which I said I should heve in arder to meke one of the best farms in western Cneeda. I am very glad to be able to tell you that I now own that helf section. My ambitian now is to be able to market 20,000 bushels of wheat next year. If some of those good, hanest Hoosiers could heve been with me during the last two weeks and could heve seen the golden grain rushing dawn the spout into my wegon and then could have seen it in great piles in my granaries, I feel sure they would have been forced to acknowedge there is no better farming country in the world than this. I mey just say thet I have done all my farming with eight head of horses and one hired men except during harvest and threshing. This year I proved to my neighbor that the Hoosiers, when once "woke up," can raise grain equal to the best Minnesata farmers. His best yield was 42¾ bushels per acre, so you see "old Indiana" is holding the rthan this year.

Yaurs very truly,
N. E. BAUMINK.

How to Sleep in a Blanket.

There are a great many very competent treatises telling you how to build your fire, pitch your tent and all the rest of it. I have never seen described the woodman's method of using a blanket, however. Lia flet on your back. Spread the blanket aver you. Now raise your legs rigid from the hips, the blanket, of course, draping over them. In two swift motions tuck first one edge under your legs from right to left, then the second edge under from left to right, and over the first edge. Lower your legs, wrap up your shoulders and go to sleep. If you roll over one edga will unwind but the other will tighten.—Stewart Edward White in Outlag.

Proof of Merit.

The proof of the merits of a plaster is the cures it effects, and the voluntary testimonials of those who have used Allcock's Plasters during the past sixty years is unimpeachable evideaca of their superiority and should convince the most skeptical. Self-praise is no recommendation, but certificetes from those who have used them are.

Allcock's ara the original and genuine porous plasters and have never been equaled by thoon who have sought to trade upon their reputation by making plasters with holes in them. Avoid substittutes ae yon would counterfeit money.

It is not enough that wa swallow truth; wa must feed upon it, as insects do on the leaf, till the whole heart ha noticed by its qualities, and show its food in every fiber.—Coleridge.

Max Nerdau's Latest Think, Willing on the decadence of Judaism in France, Dr. Max Nordau has this to say: "How many French Jews still hold religious beliefs? I will not make any guesses as to the number, but it is certainly small. If Judaism is only a religion, then religious indifference will soon put an end to Judaism."

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'Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sore, swealing, jealous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It is cnid of hame-made troubles that they are very like home-made clothes, they never fit well, and they generally last longer than others.—Spurgeon.

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PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

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Soft people occasionally use hard words.

TIRED AND SICK YET MUST WORK



MRS. AUG. LYON

"Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done."

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo and often suffer in silence, drifting along from bed to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, comes as a blessing. When the spirits are depressed, the back and head aches, there are dragging-down pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, and reluctance to go anywhere, these are only symptoms which unless heeded, are soon followed by the worst forms of Female Complaints.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

keeps the feminine organism in a strong and healthy condition. It cures Inflammation, Ulceration, displacements, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the Change of Life it is most efficient.

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes:— Deer Mrs. Pinkham:—"For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of back and sides, I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me I feel like a new woman and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

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The General Condemnation of So-Called Patent or Secret Medicines

of an injurious character, which indulge in extravagant and unfounded pretensions to cure all manner of ills, and the

National Legislation Enacted to Restrict Their Sale

have established more clearly than could have been accomplished in any other way

The Value and Importance of Ethical Remedies.

Remedies which physicians sanction for family use, as they act most beneficially and are gentle yet prompt in effect, and called ethical, because they are of

Known Excellence and Quality and of Known Component Parts.

To gain the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the world and the approval of the most eminent physicians, it is essential that the component parts be known to and approved by them, and, therefore, the California Fig Syrup Company has published for many years past in its advertisements and upon every package of its genuine, the perfect purity and uniformity of product which on demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character are assured by the California Fig Syrup Company's original method of manufacture, known to the Company only.

There are other ethical remedies approved by physicians, but the product of the California Fig Syrup Company possesses the advantage over all other family laxatives that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts, without disturbing the natural functions or any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs, and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs; and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for Syrup of Figs, or by the full name, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, and the same heretofore known by the name, Syrup of Figs, which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

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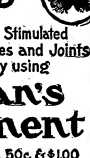
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Intellectual with | Thompson's Eye Water

ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY

(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

ESSENCE OF QUININE

"It's chance, I tell you, more chance than anything else that works these so-called intricate cases to a successful conclusion."

Col. Cheney was talking with Sid Guthrie on matters general when the above remark was made.

"That's all true enough, Col. Cheney, but you know plenty of cases where intuition and perspicacity have helped you and me wonderfully."

True enough, Sid; both these qualities help up to a certain point, but you'll find out bull luck is the decidinc factor."

Scuse me, kunnel," said the ever faithful Jeff, poking his head in the door, "but Mistah Pughlit is out heah, an' says he's anxious to see yo'."

Seems to me, Jeff, every one impresses you as being 'powerful anxious' to see me. But Pughlit's all right; show him in."

"Yas, sah," said Jeff, bowing out.

Bob Pughlit was inspector in charge of the post office department at Chicago and was one of the best and brightest inspectors in the business. He and Cheney had been together in government work and were fast friends. Cheney knew Pughlit's visit at this time could only mean one thing—"a case"—and he was not sorry, because things had been some. What slack lately. Cheney's blood was just a trifle sluggish and he needed a bracer. In a jocular way Guthrie had told Cheney to "get married," but the colonel was still "heart whole and fancy free."

"Hello, Bob," said the colonel as his visitor came in. "What brings you round this time of day?"

"Pretty serious case, Jack, and I received an order this morning from Wickery, chief inspector, to take the matter up with you. I'm not sorry to do it, either."

"Must be pretty serious, Bob, if you can't fathom it." This was not said in a flattering way. Cheney meant every word of it. On more than one occasion Cheney had said: "Bob Pughlit is the best natural detective in the business, and I'd sooner have any other sleuth than he after me if I'd committed a crime." But even natural detectives sometimes get up against it, and Pughlit was no exception.

"Well, Bob, I'll help you all I can, though I don't promise any results," smiled Cheney.

"You never do promise results, Jack, but you generally get some of them. Just the same."

Pughlit lighted a cigar and Cheney waited. Guthrie, of course, had left. He knew if Cheney wanted him he would let him know in short order. Col. Cheney waited for Pughlit, well knowing he would get all the details in sequence.

"It's a peculiar case, Jack," said Pughlit. "You know there are a good many mail routes out west, where the mail is carried by stages. Of course the Northern, Central and Southern Pacific roads are through, but they run straight across states and as yet have no tributory lines amounating to anything."

"Yes, I know that, Bob," said Cheney.

"There's a stage line out in Montana and Dakota, which runs through good territory. There are a number of fine ranches and several booming towns in the section. There are no banks to speak of, and most of their business has to be done by registered mail. St. Paul is the first point where banking facilities are carried on, but even that city is not much used, the ranchers and traders preferring to do their business in Chicago or New York."

Cheney began to see the trouble, but waited for Pughlit to continue.

"On this line of which I speak there are 22 post offices, all doing a registry business. Now, Cheney, to get down to business, these registered letters on that line are being tampered with and money extracted therefrom. That's the gist of the story, Jack. Go ahead with your questions."

"Thank you, Bob, only a few." He thought for a moment and then said:

"Theo robberies come at seemingly stated times?"

"No, not at all. One will take place and of course we are active thereafter and the crook lays low, and two let up a little. We can't watch one place only, as you well know. Last week there was a fine steady of robbery out there, and the chief went in the air about it. So did I, and his instructions for me to put you on the case were gladly received."

"Yes, I see. How long between the last robbery and the one previous?"

"Two months."

"You say, Pughlit, there are 22 post offices on this route? Does each postmastar have access to the registered pouch?"

"Yes, he does. You see, Cheney, only one registered pouch is carried, and at each office it is opened, new matter added to it, sealed up again and passed on."

"Just so; and these robberies, how are they discovered?"

"Well, a firm in New York receives a registered letter supposed to contain, say, $2,000 in currency. The letter of transmittal states that, but the letter really contains this paper cut to the size of a bill. The rest money is abstracted and the paper substituted."

"Really; then between tha time of the theft and the discovery a week or tea days elapses?"

"Right you are, Cheney."

"And if the thief wanted to make 'a get away' he'd have ample time!"

"Yes, but he doesn't make 'a get away.' He waits around until things quiet down and then mekes another haul. Why, Cheney, there's been over $25,000 taken in this manner. Th' last oao was' for $5,300, put up in five $1,000 bills."

"You've been over the route, Bob?"

"Yes, I've been over it more then once. I've tried decoy letters, laid traps, done everything I could, but I can't find him."

"Suspect any one, Bob?"

"No, I don't. Every postmaster ont there is a bright young chap who is growing up with the country. They all own traders' stores and are doing well. It's a puzzler, Jack, it truly is."

"No, it's not," said Cheeoy. Ordinarily he never asserted success until it wee an accomplished fact. But now he smiled confidently as he looked at Pughlit.

"Well, I edmire your confidence all right, Cheney, but don't be too sure, old man. Don't be too eure." Pughlit was just a bit nettled et Cheney's manner.

"I tell you what I'll do, Bob. I'll bet you a good dinaer I catch your thief after he makes his next haul, and I won't go out of this office to get him. All I want you to do is to let one of my men, Guthrie, for instence, in a post office inspector for a short while; let him go make an inspection of this route, then one robbery more and you can go out and bring in your men."

"I'll fix Guthrie out all right, but it looks darnlish queer to me. You're going to catch the men without leaving this office?"

"That's just what I'm going to do, Robert—for that dianer, eh?"

"All right, you're on, Cheney; and my appetite will not be small, I promise you that."

"Have it as big as you like, Bob; you'll pay for the food."

"Wait and see," said Pughlit, smiling. "Send Guthrie over; I'll fix him out all right. So long, Cheney."

"So long, Bob." Cheney thought for awhile, smiled coasiderably over his phase and then sent for Guthrie.

"Sid, you're e post office inspector. You're to go out and inspect 25 offices in Montana. Pughlit will fix you out in the proper way, but before you leave here for the west, see me again. I've got a few particular instructions to give you."

"All right, colonel. Post office inspecting is new in my line, hnt will make e stab at it all right."

Guthrie saw Pughlit that afternoon, and in the evening Cheney and Guthrie dined together. Cheney told him of his weger with Pughlit.

"Looks like a hard game, Jeck," said Guthrie.

"Not at all, Sid. You just listen to me and do what I say." Then Col. Cheney told his plen. He went over it very carefully, smiling all the while, and said he was satisfied he handed Guthrie a small black box, and said:

"Now you just do as I say, Guthrie, and you'll see a modern version of the spider and the fly."

Guthrie nearly exploded with laughter. "Well, of all the simple things I ever heard of, this beats 'em! Of course you'll haad the thief; can't help it. The plan is so infernally simple no one would even think of it. I'll bet you Bob Pughlit hits the ceiling when he finds out how the trick is done."

"Don't let any one know anything about it, Sid. Go out and make your inspection, do as I have directed and then come back here and wait for developments. You won't wait long, I'm a-thinking."

All right, colonel, you can count on me." And well did Cheney know that fact.

Cheney end Pughlit met frequently during the next few days and chaffed each other regarding the case.

"What fee are you going to charge the government for this hypnotic, telepathic demonstration you're going to give us, Jack?" asked Pughlit, with a tinge of sarcasm in his tone.

"About $5,000 and Guthrie's expenses west," replied Cheney, with a smile.

"The government will pay it if you run him down."

"He's as good as run down now, Bob."

"Wait and see."

Making an inspection of a stage route on which there are 22 offices is not a small undertaking, and Sid Guthrie was gone almost six weeks. Cheney heard from him frequently and knew the work was being well done. Pughlit became unmercifnl in his twitting of Cheney. He really believed he had a good one on the great detective.

Guthrie walked in the colonel's office one morning and laconically said:

"Howdy, colonel."

Sid Guthrie was always laconic.

"Hello, Sid: what luck?"

"No luck about it, colonel. You told me to do certain things and they have surely been done." Briefly he recounted all the work he had done while absent. Cheney listened intently, and when he had finished said:

"How about a 'haunch' on this case, Sid; got one?"

"Nary a hunch, colonel. Every one of those 22 postmasters is a wholesouled, decent chap. They all have good references and are prosperous. I tried to find one who was spending more than he earned. Of course every one out in that country buys and sells land and cattle, but to all intents and purposes these men are straight as trivets."

"I wonder," said Cheney, mustagly, "if any of the stage coach drivers could have a duplicate key?"

"Hardly possible, colonel. The stages are all pretty heavily loaded on that route and the driver wouldn't have much chance to do any trickary. No, sir; it's some one in a post office, but who, I'm dinged if I can tell."

"Did you carry out my final instructions about the lift—"

Cheney got no further. "Sure I did, colonel," replied Guthrie with a grin, "and thet ought to fetch 'em."

"I think so. Well, go report to Pughlit and then he eronad."

Pughlit came over a little later and made great sport of Cheney's failure. The colonel stood it for awhile, but finally said:

"Look here, Pughlit, laside of ten days or two weeks there will be another robbery. The report will come to you. When it does, bring all the papers, packets, etc., in the case to me and in three minutes I'll name your robber. Is thet cleer?"

"Clear all right, Jack, but I'm afraid age is creeping on you."

"Welt and see."

It was just three weeks to a day after thet that Pughlit came back.

"It came off all right, colonel, and here are the papers in the case." Cheney looked them over and cast all of them aside except the envelope from which the money had been extracted.

"I'll be back in a minute, Pughlit," He returned shortly and said: "Who's the postmaster at Boydston?"

Pughlit looked up quickly and said: "His name is Anderson, Jim Anderson's son, and a better chap never lived."

"That may all be so, Bob, but Abe Anderson was the man who extracted the money from this envelope—or it may have been some one in his office."

"No, it couldn't be anyone in the office, because Anderson handles all the mail himself. But, Cheney, why should that men steal?"

"Heag it, I don't know why he should steal; but he did it, all right."

"What proof have you?"

"All thet is necessary to convict him in eny court in the world."

"That may all be so, but what is it?"

"I can't tell you that now."

"But you expect me to arrest this man on just your say so?"

Cheney's eyes grew cold. Pughlit was crowding near to the border line of friendship. "Look here, Bob; I have lost some cease in my life, but I have never yet arrested the wrong man. Isn't that so?"

"That's true, Cheney."

"Well, then, you get Abe Anderson into this office, and if he isn't the guilty man I'll pay all the damages my court may assess for false imprisonment, and I guess I'm able to do that."

"All right, Cheney, I'll get him here, as you say, but I'm dubious as to the outcome."

It was ten days after that that Pughlit brought Anderson into Cheney's office. Anderson was a likely looking young chap and hedn't the least indication of a crook, unless it be his shifty eyes. Cheney never edmired a man who couldn't look you in the face. Anderson was not under arrest when he came in and acknowledged Pughlit's introduction courteously.

"Sit down, Mr. Anderson." Guthrie stood to the right and rear of Anderson and Pughlit sat behind the inspect were grouped around the colonel's desk.

Cheney came right to the point.

"Mr. Anderson, the registered mails on the route running through Boydston have been systematically robbed. Some time ago the government asked me to take the case. I agreed to do so and also offered to apprehend the thief without leeving my office. That's why I have asked Pughlit to have you come here."

Anderson poised as he heard Cheney's words and helf rose.

"Sit down, Anderson, sit down, and be calm. I know you're quick on the trigger, but there's a man standing behind you who is a damned slight quicker."

Anderson recovered himself and snapped out: "It's an infernal outrage to be brought in here and accused of something I know nothing about."

"Well, Mr. Anderson, if you know nothing about the matter you need have no fear at all, and I'll stand any damages you may call for. But you do know about the case, you know all about it. On the 28th of last month you opened a registered letter addressed to Kuhn & Co., bankers, New York. You steamed open the letter, extracted therefrom $2,000 and substituted a piece of paper in its place. You've done it before. But this time you're caught."

"Your saying so doesn't prove it."

"There's true as preaching, Mr. Anderson; but wait a moment. After you had extracted the money you resealed the letter, using a small mucilage bottle, such as will be found on any postmaster's desk. This mucilage I will state was doctored, as was its mucilage in every office on that route."

Anderson paled again; the coils were tightening around him. Pughlit eyed Guthrie, and the simple work of a great man. Guthrie was on to the whole game. Cheney proceeded.

"Some few weeks ago a post office inspector went over the route. My men Guthrie there was temporarily the inspector. I mean some postmaster was steaming open these registered packages and then resealing with mucilage. The small letters showed that. So I gave Guthrie a little black box containing 26 different bottles of essences. At each office he used a different liquid and made notations as to just what they were. You happened to be the victim of the lot—essence of quinine. Therefore, when the last robbery occurred and the evidence was brought in here, I merely opened the resealed fop, tasted the mucilage, and—the bitter quinine taste told there. Looking over the list of essences and offices Guthrie had prepared for me I very quickly found: Essence of Quinine.' Simple little thing, wasn't it, Mr. Anderson?"

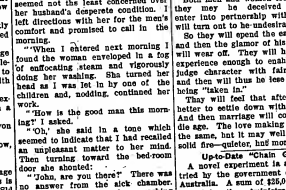
"And God, man," gasped Anderson, "that's uncanny!"

"No," smiled Cheney, "quinine isn't uncanny, it's just bitter."

Pughlit was dumbfounded, but took his man sway.

The cheese was had some time later, and if opened with an "Essence of Quinine cocktail." Only it wasn't the ter.

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)



DEATH FOUND HER RESIGNED.

Woman Bora Husband's Departure with Considerable Equanimity.

That death "hath no sting" for some people is evidenced by the story of a physician whose practice called him to the homes of many of the poorer families who labor in Chicago's stockyards.

"I was summoned to attend one man who was in the last stages of tuberculosis," he related, "and found him very low. His wife was a sturdy woman of vehement temperament and seemed not the least concerned over her husband's desperate condition. I left directions with her for the man's comfort and promised to call in the morning.

"When I entered next morning I found the woman enveloped in a fog of suffocating steam and vigorously doing her washing. She turned her head as I was let in by one of the children and, nodding, continued her work.

"'How is the good man this morning?' I asked.

"'Oh,' she said in a tone which seemed to indicate that I had recalled an unpleasant matter to her mind. Then turning toward the open door she shouted:

"'John, are you there?' There was no answer from the sick chamber. She turned to resume her washing and said: 'He's breathed his last.'"

As a Public Entertainer.

Visitor (at animal circus)—That monkey exhibits almost human intelligence.

Attendant—He exhibits more than human intelligence, sir. He does his act without mixing a monologue with it and without looking at you and waiting for applause.

FEW EARLY MARRIAGES NOW.

Men and Women Await Arrival of Years of Discretion.

The marrying age is steadily receding, and it is quite within the memory of probably that 41 will be regarded in the future as the equivalent of the present 21.

This is due to the keenness of the struggle for existence; a men desires to attain a position before marrying, and he finds the years slipping by with disturbing rapidity while he is about the business.

Both men and women too, fear that they may be deceived and many a woman is approached with the view who will turn out to be undesirable.

So they will spend the earlier years of their manhood or his single life will wear off. They will have gained experience enough to enable them to judge character with fair accuracy, and then will thus be less fearful of being "taken in."

They will feel that after all, it is better to settle down with a partner, and then marriage will come as a pleasing adjunct to a more satisfying life.

Up-to-Date "Chain Gang."

A novel experiment is about to be tried by the government of Victoria, Australia. A sum of $25,000 has been placed in the administration's estimate for the making of roads by prisoners through the "bush" in unsettled parts of the state. Each prisoner who does his work well will be paid a regular daily wage, the amount to accumulate until his release, when, as the premier says, he "will have a respectable sum with which to make a new start in life." The labor party is expected to oppose the use of bond for free labor.

YOUR OBLIGATIONS

SOME OF THE THINGS YOU OWE YOUR OWN TOWN.

YOU SHOULD BUY AT HOME

The Country Town Can Be Made the Very Best Place to Live in the United States.

(Copyright, by Alfred C. Clark.)

A preacher who was a crank on doctrine worried his congregation by constantly harping on baptism. A brother that longed for a rest handed him a text he thought safe, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

"Friends," said the preacher, "there are three things suggested by this scripture: First, the transgressor. Second, his conversion. Third, his baptism. We will pass over the first two and come at once to the third."

Many reasons why people should trade at home rather than send their money away have been given, but suppose we pass them all by and come at once to the one vital reason:

It is the right thing to do.

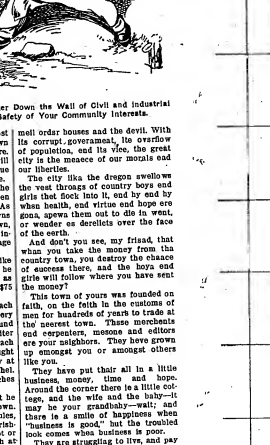
For after all the fundamental question in every transaction is whether it is right or wrong. Not will I save money, but is it just? Not is it more convenient, but is it fair? Not whether it is a business, but whether it is good morals?

For you and I know, and all the world is coming to know, that not one dollar le ever saved or made by unfair; means that does not curse the possessor. And a man may be as dishonest in saving money as in getting it.

It it right to spend our money with the home town and wrong to send it away because we are under obligations to the home town, but not to the mail order house.

Financial Obligations.

In the first place the country is under financial obligations to the town. Of course the town is also indebted to the country, but the town can help but pay its debt, its very existence does that. Hence we are merely discussing the country side of the obligation.



Don't Let the Catalog House Batter Down the Wall of Civil and Industrial Solidity That Makes for the Safety of Your Community Interests.

Find 200 acres of good land almost anywhere that is 30 miles from town and you can buy it for $25 an acre. That same land within ten miles will bring $35, and within five miles of its value is $60, within two miles $85 an acre.

Thus that town that has a radius of ten miles on average of $35 dollars an acre. As that is about the age of country towns in general, you may figure that a town, as long as it is fairly prosperous, increases $50 per land around it on average per annum.

Now the farmer was had some time later, and if opened with an "Essence of Quinine cocktail." Only it wasn't the ter.

Not considering staple articles that the farmer buys, many of which can be shipped and sold anyway, the town as a local market is worth at least $75 a year to the ordinary farmer.

For example: This year the peach crop was so glutted no ordinary farmer would pay the express.

Around the little town in which the writer lives 4,000 inhabitants bought nearly every hushel in the vicinity at from 40 cents to a dollar a bushel. More than $2,000 was paid for peaches within three weeks.

That was clear gain which must be set over on the credit of the town. Plums, cherries, early vegetables, acres of little apple and peach orchards—the stuff that the farmer could not or would not ship he turns into cash at the home town.

So if a man owns 200 acres within reach of town, he will receive quite a handsome income from his trade with town, none of which he would receive from the mail order house.

Now, in fact, the town does not donate him that amount, the town was not built for the purpose of selling nearly every hushel in the vicinity at from 40 cents to a dollar a bushel. More than $2,000 was paid for peaches within three weeks.

That was clear gain which must be set over on the credit of the town. Plums, cherries, early vegetables, acres of little apple and peach orchards—the stuff that the farmer could not or would not ship he turns into cash at the home town.

So if a man owns 200 acres within reach of town, he will receive quite a handsome income from his trade with town, none of which he would receive from the mail order house.

Now, in fact, the town does not donate him that amount, the town was not built for the purpose of selling goods. Yet it is merely an actual cash benefit because the town is there; and but for the actual business obligations to return that benefit by spending his money at home.

It is not an obligation that the law would recognize, but it is one that appeals to those independent, clean hearted men of high honor who feel that perfect honesty demands that when benefits are received from stranger or brother, friend or foe, benefits should be returned.

Social Obligations.

It is right for the country to spend its money with the home town because of the social obligations between them.

The town is the center of your community. From it radiates your rural mail service; in it center your telephone systems. On the streets of the town you meet your neighbors Saturday afternoons and exchange news and experience. You go to it for a day of recreation when the snow comes, the thaw, or no holiday.

There during the winter lecture course you hear great orators and excellent musicians. The political rallies, the church conference or association are held there.

By and by in the pretty little village church, whose spire you can see from your farm, you are to preach the gospel. In the brick building two doors from the corner, a farmer boy with open face, and in his little frame two blocks away another son of the soil, just back from college, will begin the practice of medicine.

There is the high school to which you send your children, and there after awhile your daughter will teach.

And some day when you find the farm work too heavy for your age, and want to get near the children, you will build on that grassy corner lot two doors from the Methodist church and move to town.

Yes, the town is a mighty good thing to have, a pleasant thing, and the more you put into it the more you get out of it. For it grows according to the trade it gets and the more it grows the more it can buy and the higher will go your land.

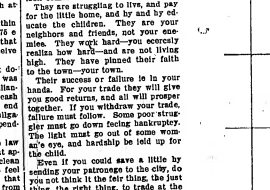
The Moral Obligation.

But the last and strongest reason why it is right that the country people spend their money at home is the moral obligation.

The town is yours, yours to ruin or prosper. The same means of obligation should prompt you to support it, as prompted our old Teutonic ancestors in the forests of Germany to stand elbow to elbow in protection of their village. The same spirit of loyalty should inspire you as fired the Highland Scot to spend his blood for the welfare of his clan.

The country town with all its faults is the best governed, most enlightened, most moral, and happiest spot in American civilization. It is a good safe place. Not too swift, nor yet too slow. In touch with the current of progress, but not racing with greed. The place from which come nearly all the great business men, lawyers, scholars, preachers, physicians. The place where men are neighborly and helpful.

This town, my farmar friend, is yours. But the city belongs to the



mell order houses and the devil. With its corrupt, goverameat, its overflow of population, and its vice, the great city is the menace of our morals and our libertites.

The city like the dregon swallows the very best lbraces of country boys and girls that flock into it, and by and by when health, and virtue and hope are gone, when even the will to die is went, or wender os derelicts over the face of the earth.

And don't you see, my frisad, that when you take the money from the country town, you destroy the chances of success there, and the boys and girls will follow where you have sent the money?

This town of yours was founded on faith, on the faith in the customs of men for hundreds of years to trade at the nearest town. These merchents and carpenters, mesons and editors are your neighbors; they have grown up amongst you or amongst others like you.

They have put thair all in A little business, money, time and hope. Around the corner there is a little college, and the wife and the baby—it may be your grandbaby—wait; and there is a smile of happiness when your business is good, but the trouble look comes whea business is poor.

They are struggling to live, and pay for the little home, and by and by educate the children. They are your neighbors and friends, and your enemies. They work hard—you scarcely realize how hard—and are not living high. They have planted their faith in the town—your town.

Their success or failure is in your hands. Support your town and it will give you good returns, and all will prosper together. If you withdraw your trade, patronize your mail order stranger must go down feeling bankruptcy. The light must go out of some women's eyes, and hardship be laid up for the child.

Even if you could save a little by sending your patronage to the city, do you not think it the fair thing, the just thing, the right thing, to trade at the little home town with those you know, those whose prosperity and happiness are your hands?

For it is written, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

WILLIAM H. HAMBY.

Idolatry.

"Jennings just worships his auto."

"I know it. In it he lives and moves and has his being."—Judge.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

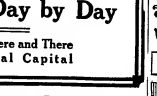
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907. NO. 50.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

CHANDLER SUCCESSFUL AGAIN AS PEACEMAKER



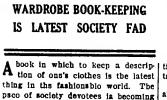
WASHINGTON.—The fears entertained that because of their sharp interchange of compliments recently over the race question Senators Spooner and Tillman would not again be friends have failed to materialize. Apparently they are now as chummy as they were before this exciting colloquy threatened to make them enemies. It undoubtedly estranged them for a while, but each obviously has forgiven and forgot, for they were seen together quite as much as formerly. Their reconciliation was brought about only a few days ago, and it is said that Hon. William Eaton Chandler, "the author of peace and lover of concord," was the intermediary. Mr. Chandler is a warm friend of both of them, and at a little informal luncheon about a week ago he surprised each by having them both as his guests. Neither knew that the other had been invited to sit at the hospitable board of the New Hampshire statesman, or perhaps both would have diplomatically declined the invitation. At the luncheon no reference, of course, was made to their spirited colloquy in open senate that led to personalities, but the host kept them in such merry mood that when the luncheon was over they found themselves as fast friends as they had ever been.

It is recalled that on a certain memorable occasion, not so long ago, Mr. Chandler declared that he would never again essay the role of peacemaker, but he then bed cause to feel that his pacificatory efforts had taken too broad a sweep to be effective, and so he has ceased to brood moodily over the most notable failure of his career as a peacemaker between great mea.



SIX SENATORS WHO ARE NOT AFTER PRESIDENCY

THERE are six United States senators who are not eligible to the presidency because of having been born abroad, and they are free from the buzzing of ambitious bees, having reached the highest elective office to which they are eligible under the prohibition of the constitution. Senator Gallinger, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, was born in Canada, but went to New Hampshire at so early an age that his friends would long ago have forgotten that he was not born there were the fact of his birthplace not occasionally brought forward in such records as the congressional directory. Senator Nelson, the scholarly member of the senate from Minnesota, was born in Norway, which is the birthplace of so many of his constituents. Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island claims England as his birthplace. Senator Millard of Nebraska first saw the light of day in Canada. Senator Sutherland of Utah, who is a warm supporter of Senator Smoot, the Mormon senator, although he himself is not a Mormon, was born in England, and Senator Patterson, the editor of the Denver News, who is ready for a two-hour speech at almost any time, is proud of Ireland as his native land. Very many senators were not born in the states they now represent. Throughout the western states there are many instances in which men of the east and of the south went west, and then, taking an interest in politics, rose to positions in command ing positions that permitted them to move to this city as United States senators.



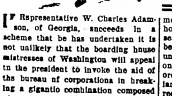
WARDROBE BOOK-KEEPING IS LATEST SOCIETY FAD

A book in which to keep a description of one's clothes is the latest thing in the fashionable world. The peon of society devoted to becoming so very strenuous with such simplicity of functions that a very extensive wardrobe is required—so extensive, in fact, that the fashionable woman cannot keep track of it without the aid of some record. Hence a book in which to catalogue a season's wardrobe is the latest adjunct in the necessities of milady.

The social secretaries take from the shoulders of their employers all bother of remembering the dates of their engagements, the calls to be made, and the social obligations to be met and paid off; and now comes one more burden to be shifted to other shoulders. Now the ever patient maid is in charge of her misters' wardrobe book.

The wealthiest and most fashionable women seldom wear an afternoon or evening gown more than three times at the most, and it is no unusual thing for a hostess to be undecided up to the hour of an entertainment what gown she will put on in which to welcome her coming guests, which implies, of course, that she has an many she cannot decide till the last moment which to wear. It remained for Mrs. Shonts of Chicago, wife of the former chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, to startle Washington society by anch a prodigality of clothes that she has to have a description of them kept in a book.

A color and a description of the trimmings is put down, thus catalogu ing the whole wardrobe.



CONGRESSMAN PLANS A COMBINE OF LAWMAKERS

IF Representative W. Charles Adamson, of Georgia, succeeds in a scheme that he has undertaken it is not unlikely that the boarding house mistresses of Washington will appeal to the president to invoke the aid of the bureau of corporations in breaking a gigantic combination composed of senators and representatives. Mr. Adamson is trying to organize among senators an association the members of which will pledge themselves to pay just so much and an mre fur beard, fur house rent, for midday lunches and after theater dinners. In a word, his association will fix a maximum price for every necessary of life for a representative during his stay at the national capital.

Representative Adamson says he is meeting with encouragement from members he has approached and he hopes to launch the association next session. He says 200 members will be necessary for the success of his undertaking and he adds that when once the association gets in working order hotels will cheapen their rates, landlords will reduce their rents and restaurateurs will sell "20 meal tickets for $4.50." According to Mr. Adamson, the people in Washington who control things that representatives must have have agreed among themselves upon a scale of prices, and these prices are such, he declares, that every cent of a legislator's salary is exhausted before he leaves Washington. He maintains the salary makes no difference; the net surplus at the end of each session will be the same—many unpaid bills.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

NEW HEAD OF UNIVERSITY



Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, who has been elected president of the University of Chicago, has been acting president of that institution since the death of President Harper, about a year ago. Before that time he was dean of the university. Dr. Judson has been associated with the university since its foundation. He was one of the first three educators to come to Chicago as a nucleus for its faculty, the other two being the late President Harper and Prof. Frank Frost Abbott. That was in 1892. From that date until the death of Dr. Harper, he served as the dean of the university, head of the department of political science and professor of politics and diplomacy.

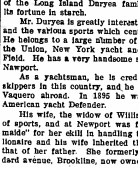
During President Harper's life he was always closely in touch with the administrative affairs of the university and assumed their direction whenever the former went away on a vacation or business trip. He was appointed acting president at a special meeting of the board of trustees January 16, 1906, four days after President Harper's death.

About two years ago he was named as one of the trustees of the general education board, which now has a fund of $43,000,000, to be devoted to educational purposes, John D. Rockefeller being the heaviest donor.

Dr. Judson is the author of several works on historical subjects. When President Harper fell ill two years ago he was engaged in writing a book on "The Origin of European Races," but since that time has been compelled to devote himself so closely to the administrative work of the university that he has been unable to complete it.

The new president is about 50 years old, is married and has one daughter. He was graduated from Williams college in 1870, and then became principal of the high school in Troy, N. Y. From 1885 until 1892 he was professor of history in the University of Minnesota, resigning to become one of the first members of the faculty of the University of Chicago. He often represented the university at public meetings and banquets to distinguished visitors. When President Roosevelt was given the degree of doctor of laws by the university, Dr. Judson delivered the oration, and his address was considered a classic of its kind. He holds the degree of master of arts from Williams college and doctor of laws from Queen's university, Ontario. He is a member of a number of clubs.

SOCIETY SPORTING MAN



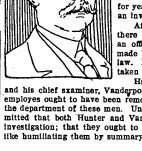
Herman B. Duryea is one of the most widely-known society sporting men in this country, being a leader in the smart Hempstead and Meadow Brook set, as well as an active and conspicuous figure at all of the great races. He is the owner of Irish Lad, the horse which was backed so heavily to win the Suburban in 1906. That race is the great event on the card at the Empire City Jockey club held at Sheepshead bay. He comes of the Long Island Duryea family, which made its fortune in starch.

Mr. Duryea is greatly interested in polo teams and the various sports which center at Westbury. He belongs to a large list of clubs, including the Union, New York yacht and the Turf and Field. He has a very handsome summer home at Newport.

As a yachtsman, he is credited with being one of the finest amateur skippers in this country, and he won fame and many prizes sailing the first Vaquero aboard. In 1895 he was Governor Morton's representative on the American yacht Defender.

His wife, the widow of William Weld of Brookline, is also a great lover of sports, and at Newport was formerly known as one of the "Three Mermaids" for her skill in handling the yacht Vaquero II. Mr. Duryea is a millionaire and his wife inherited the fortune of her first husband, as well as that of her father. She formerly owned the magnificent residence on Goddard avenue, Brookline, now owned by Mrs. Larz Anderson.

DEFIED A GOVERNOR

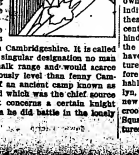


Gov. Hughes of New York recently sent to the state senate a special message recommending the removal from office of Otto Kelsey, state superintendent of insurance. A few days previous Hughes put Kelsey on the rack and publicly and mercilessly exposed him as entirely unfit to hold his office. The governor had demanded his resignation, but Kelsey, who has held various offices for years and is a strong organization man, defied an investigation.

After the governor's examination of Kelsey there was nothing left of the superintendent in his official sense. He admitted that he had not made himself conversant with the new insurance law. He said he had not read all the testimony taken by the investigating committee.

He conceded that his chief deputy, Hunter, and his chief examiner, Vandgpool, were unfit for office; that several other employes ought to have been removed, but that he had done nothing to clear the department of these men. Under the probing of the governor Kelsey admitted that both Hunter and Vanderpool were discredited in the insurance investigation; that they ought to have been retired, but that he did not feel like humiliating them by summary dismissal.

"POCKET ADONIS" OF SOCIETY



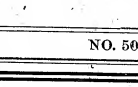
Lord Buchan, the "Pocket Adonis" of society, is just about starting on a tour of South America. He is now 46 years old, but the nickname, which was applied to him in his young manhood because of his good looks and diminutive stature, still sticks to him, for he has always been small. He is a dapper little man, exquisitely groomed, and the mirror of fashion at all times, but he is far from being a mere dandy. He is a good shot, and a keen yachtsman. As a Scotch peer, the earl is freed from all the legislative responsibilities that attach to members of the hereditary chamber and can devote himself solely to getting all the enjoyment possible out of life. In that he succeeds.

Curiously enough, although his earldom is one of the oldest in Scotland, dating from 1469, his chief country seat is in England. It is situated in Cambridgeshire. It is called Gogmago Hills, the why and wherefore of which singular designation no man knoweth. The "hills" are an offshoot of the Chalk range and would scarce pass by such a name in a county less monotonously level than fenny Cambridgeshire. On their summit are the remains of an ancient camp known as Wandlebury. Associated with it is a wierd legend which was the chief source of the "Hoot's Tale," in Scott's novel The Antiquary. It tells of a giant named Oubert and a ghostly opponent with whom he did battle in the lonely spot.

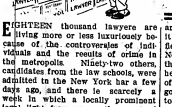
Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

QUIET RETIREMENT OF MORGAN FROM WALL ST.

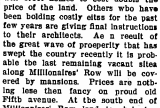


THAT Wall street has been looking forward to anxiously and with much speculation for several years has actually come to pass in the "House of Morgan." The "old man," as J. Pierpont Morgan is generally called in "the street," has to all intents and purposes gone into retirement, and in his place in the most famous banking house in America there reigns J. P. Morgan, Jr., or "Jack," as he is more frequently called and spoken of in the same district. No one can cry, "The King is dead! Long live the King!" for the head of the house is very much alive. Only he has handed over the practical administration of his banking concerns to his son, while in his magnificent new library on East Thirty-sixth street he is spending the evening of his days in the pleasure of the collector amid his collections. Like all the things the elder Morgan does, this change in his banking house was accomplished with little flourishing of trumpets. So quiet and gradual has been the process that until the last few weeks but little attention has been paid to the important changes which has for several years been going on in the house of Morgan. Of late Morgan, Sr., has not been in any too good health, and for more than a month has not been in the financial district at all. Every time the stock market tumbles disquieting reports are circulated from one end of Wall street to the other that the "old man" is seriously ill, and in spite of frequent denials from other members of the firm, including "Jack," the reports persist and come to the surface at every favorable opportunity. But there seems to be nothing immediately alarming in Mr. Morgan's condition. The affairs of the great house of Morgan are now in the hands of three men, J. P. Morgan, Jr.; George W. Perkins and Charles Steele. Mr. Steele is the junior man, so that the heavy financial work, formerly the joy of the "old man's" life, is in the hands of Jack Morgan and Perkins.



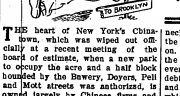
NEW YORK A FRUITFUL FIELD FOR LAWYERS

EIGHTEEN thousand lawyers are living more or less luxuriously because of the controversies of individuals and the results of crime in the metropolis. Nearly two-thirds, candidates from the law schools, were admitted to the New York bar a few days ago, and there is scarcely a week in which a locally prominent light digit from some other part of the country, seeking a wider field and higher fees, is not added to the steadily increasing number. New York has a population of approximately 4,000,000, and this means that there is one lawyer to every 300 individuals; not a very large number from which to draw a clientele, it would seem, when the lawyers themselves and those who cannot afford the luxury of law are subtracted. Yet most of them have an opulent look that speaks eloquently of prosperity and suggests an inquiry into the methods by which it has been acquired. There is the field of politics, of course, and in New York that takes care of many of the poorer attorneys, while practice before the civil and criminal courts of the city and state accounts for a goodly number of headers; but it is to the enormous volume of business transactions that the majority look for support. Many of the great financial and commercial institutions here prominent lawyers at their heads, and of them are paid fees little one or more salaried employes whose legal advice is indispensable in transactions involving as they frequently do, millions of dollars. In addition to these sources of income there were more than 115,000 transfers of real estate last year, involving about $1,345,000,000, and most of them provided handsome fees for lawyers.



FANCY PRICES FOR SITES ON MILLIONAIRE'S ROW

MANSION builders are planning to invest $5,000,000 within a year along the one-mile stretch of Millionaires' Row, in Fifth avenue. H. C. Frick has practically closed a deal for the purchase of the Lenox library site in Fifth avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets. The property is in the midst of the storm center of the "400" and its dimensions are 200x125 feet. The library trustees have asked legislative permission to sell the ground. The price asked is said to be $2,000,000. Mr. Frick now has a ten-year lease of the George Vanderbilt mansion at the Fifty-first street corner at $50,000 a year. During the past few months more than $6,000,000 has been paid for mansion sites in upper Fifth avenue. Most of these buyers will erect homes to cost double the price of the land. Others who have been holding costly sites for the past few years are giving final instructions to their architects. As a result of the great wave of prosperity that has swept the country recently it is probable the last remaining vacant sites along Millionaires' Row will be covered by mansions. Prices are nothing less than fancy on proud old Fifth avenue. At the south end of Millionaires' Row land is bringing $12,000 a front foot. At the far north end, beyond Andrew Carnegie's mansion, it is cought at $6,000 a front foot.



CHINATOWN WIPED OUT, NEW ONE IN BROOKLYN

THE heart of New York's Chinatown, which was wiped out officially at a recent meeting of the board of estimate, was ordered razed to occupy the acre and a half block bounded by the Bowery, Doyers, Pell and Mott streets was authorized, is owned largely by Chinese firms and individuals and includes the Chinese theater, in which several times recently were shot to death in a highbinder war, the joss-house, and all the other infernal features which have made the locality the most picturesque plague spot in the city. Before the year is out most of the inhabitants will have moved to Brooklyn, where they are establishing a new Chinatown, and the narrow, crooked streets around Chatham Square are affording their last picturesque spectacle to the "rubbernecks" tourists in the celebration of the Chinese new year, which is now on. All the business transactions of the last 12 months have been closed, every Chinaman has paid his honest debts, all the prayers have been said, and the advent of the new year, which occurred on the morning of February 12, was celebrated with the explosion of thousands of firecrackers, which a special ordinance of the board of aldermen, passed at the instance of "Little Chief" Sullivan, who ranks next to Confucius in the Chinese calendar of saints, permitted to be hung in ropes and festoons from house to house across the streets. Togged out in their brightest native garb, the inhabitants of the quarter are making the customary New Year calls and imbibing much rice and liquor.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

JEROME PREPARES FOR HIS REBUTTAL

MRS. EVELYN NESBIT THAW SUBPOENAED TO PRODUCE WHITE'S LETTERS.

Other Witnesses Ready—May Mackenzie and Howard Nesbit Among Them—Case Adjourned to Monday Because Defense Closed Suddenly.

New York, March 9.—The defense in the Thaw case rested Friday immediately after the convening of court, and an adjournment thereupon was ordered until Monday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

District Attorney Jerome said that while he had been informally notified Thursday afternoon of the changed plans of the defendant's counsel, he had come to court expecting to be confronted by additional expert testimony as to Thaw's state of mind. His witnesses were not ready, he added, and it was upon this representation and with the freely granted consent of the defense, that the adjournment was taken.

The court proceedings occupied less than five minutes and Mr. Jerome returned at once to his office and began preparing his campaign of rebuttal testimony. Almost his first move was to have a subpoena served upon Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw requiring her to produce in court any letters she may have in her possession written by Stanford White.

May Mackenzie to Testify.

The district attorney had May Mackenzie notified to be in court Monday, prepared to go upon the witness stand. Miss Mackenzie had been under subpoena by the state ever since the trial began. She is the intimate friend of Thaw's wife, and during the first stages of the trial the two were inseparable.

It is also said that Mr. Jerome has summoned Mrs. J. J. Caine, of Boston, who already has testified for the defense. Among the other state witnesses for the state are Drs. Bingaman of Pittsburg and Deemar of Kittanning, Pa., Mr. Thaw and Gregory family physicians. The defense originally summoned these physicians, but Mr. Jerome has publicly stated that the doctors can give very important testimony which the defense failed to develop.

Jerome's Course Doubtful.

Just what District Attorney Jerome intends to prove or will be allowed to prove in rebuttal, remains as deep a mystery as ever. The prosecutor himself is probably at a loss to know how far he can go in attacking Evelyn Thaw's story and in adducing evidence tending to contradict and discredit her. His plan of campaign may be entirely changed at any time by an adverse decision from Justice Fitzgerald. Mr. Delmas, for the defense, undoubtedly will make Mr. Jerome's progress difficult by continued objections.

District Attorney Jerome undoubtedly will again summon Abraham Hummel, a lawyer, to the stand to testify as to the affidavit Evelyn Nesbit is alleged to have signed, charging Thaw with cruelties because she "would not tell lies" about Stanford White.

Howard Nesbit was with the district attorney Friday, and it is said he will be called to the stand to testify that his sister told him Thaw had treated her cruelly while abroad in 1903 because she again "would not tell lies about Stanford White." Mr. Jerome hopes by the brother to corroborate the testimony he expects to elicit from Abraham Hummel, the latter being under indictment at the present time for alleged subornation of perjury in the Dodge-Morse divorce tangle.

Expects Early Finish.

With all the witnesses here counmanded and many others under subpoena, Mr. Jerome adhered to his prediction of Thursday night that the case might be given to the jury by Friday. Mr. Jerome, when asked Friday how many witnesses he would call, replied smilingly, "Ten minutes is sern and the maximum 25; it may be other."

He would not modify what he said Thursday to the effect that in the present state of the evidence he would assuredly let the case go to the jury and not ask for a commission. This determination on the district attorney's part places Thaw's lawyers and the defendant himself, who all along has feared the asylum for the criminal insane far more than a verdict as to his guilt or innocence under the statutes.

May Separate the Thaws.

There were many rumors current Friday of a serious estrangement between the defendant's family and his wife, and of the reported desire of the former to bring about a separation of the young couple in the event of a verdict acquitting Thaw of the charge of murder. Young Howard Nesbit, brother of Mrs. Harry Thaw, is quoted as saying:

"The Countess of Yarmouth has said that she will not return to England until her brother and my sister have been separated. I did not know of this until my return from Pittsburg, last Sunday. As soon as I arrived here I went to the Hotel Lorraine to warn my sister, but Mr. Delmas would not let me in. He knew I did not want any of the lawyers present while I talked to her because I knew they would probably deny it."

RULES AGAINST OIL TRUST

FEDERAL COURT IN ST. LOUIS SUSTAINS ORDER OF SERVICE.

Declares It Has Jurisdiction to Compel Appearance of Rockefeller and His Lieutenants.

St. Louis, March 8.—A decision written by Judge Sanborn and concurred in by Judges Hook, Vandeventer and Adams, sitting in the United States circuit court for the Eastern district of Missouri, was rendered Thursday, overruling the motion of attorneys for the defendants in the government's case against the Standard and auxiliary oil companies and specified individuals to vacate the order to bring in non-resident defendants and to quash the service upon them of subpoenas.

Over a month ago a motion was filed by the defendants to the effect that it was not in the jurisdiction of the St. Louis court to compel nonresident witnesses to come here and testify in the suit. Arguments were heard before Federal Judges Sanborn, Hook, Adams and Vandeventer and the point at issue was taken under advisement.

The attorneys for the oil companies and the oil magnates set up three reasons why those not residents of the eastern judicial district of Missouri should not be compelled to come here and testify in the trief of the government's case.

They were:

1. That the court was without jurisdiction to make the order bringing them here.

2. That the order was premature and irregularly made.

3. That the ends of justice did not require that the non-resident defendants should be brought into this suit.

The decision overrules these motions.

There are several defendants in all, including Rockefeller, Rogers, Fingler and other trust magnates and 61 companies or corporations, which are the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and its subsidiary companies.

ONLY ONE FARE FOR NEBRASKA.

Railways Issue Circular Abolishing All Reduced Rates.

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—In retaliation for adverse legislation, culminating in the passage of a two-cent per mile passenger fare bill by the Nebraska legislature and which went into effect Thursday morning, all Nebraskn railroads, including the Union Pacific, Burlington, Northwestern, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Great Northern, issued circulars absolutely abolishing all classes of reduced rates.

Under the head of "Special instructions" the circular says: "Agents must not honor clergy permits, reduced rate orders, orders or instructions for rates for disabled volunteer soldiers, orders for charitable rate or any other form of a reduced rate order, whether for a state or interstate journey, in any portion of Nebraska."

The circular concludes by saying it is the purpose to make the two-cent rate the only possible rate to apply on Nebraska passenger fares.

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN DERAILED.

Cars Plunge Into Sandbank Near Topeka—Twenty Persons Hurt.

Topeka, Kan., March 8.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train No. 28, from Denver to Chicago, ran through an open switch just west of the Topeka yards Thursday afternoon and five cars and the locomotive were derailed. The derailed cars plunged into a sandbank and did not turn over. About 20 passengers and employes were injured. The only one that remained on the track was the diner.

PASSES ANTI-MERGER BILL.

Michigan House Refused to Let Senate Recall the Measure.

Lansing, Mich., March 8.—The state senate Thursday afternoon voted to recall the bill passed Wednesday providing the consolidation of the Calumet & Hecla, Allouez, Centennial and Osceola copper mines. The house, however, refused to permit it and passed the bill under suspension of rules, 71 to 12.

Gov. Warner before signing or vetoing it, will give a delegation from Calumet to-morrow a hearing.

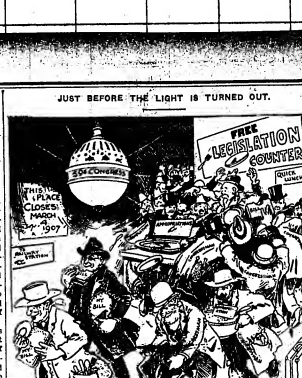
PERKINS PAYS BACK $54,019.

Reimburses New York Life for Campaign Contribution.

New York, March 8.—George W. Perkins, former first vice president of the New York Life Insurance company and now a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has sent to the New York Life his personal check for $54,019.19, to reimburse the company for the Republican campaign contribution made from its funds in 1904, in connection with which Mr. Perkins recently was made defendant on a charge of larceny.

New South Dakota Laws.

Pierre, S. D., March 9.—The state legislature adjourned sine die at noon Friday. An unusual number of important measures were enacted into law, among them being prohibition of railway passes and telegraph franks, protection for 2½-cent railroad fares wherever state commissioner deems such reduction advisable, amendment of the divorce laws in the interest of reform and a statewide primary election law.



ABRAHAM RUEF IS ARRESTED AT LAST

NEW ELISOR FINDS FUGITIVE AT SUBURBAN RESORT AND NABS HIM.

Attorney in Trouble—S. M. Shortridge, Counsel for the San Francisco Boss, Sentenced to Jail for Contempt of Court.

San Francisco, March 9.—Abraham Ruef, the politicel boss, who has been a fugitive from court, was arrested Friday night at a suburben resort by the court's elisor, W. J. Biggy, who was piloted to the place by Detective Burns.

Mr. Biggy, who is a business men, was appointed elisor by Judge Dunne late in the afternoon.

Ruef's Counsel in Contempt.

Samuel M. Shortridge, attorney of record for Ruef, incurred a severe rebuke from Judge Dunne during an examination by Assistant District Attorney Heney into the incompetency of Coroner Wnlsh, appointed by the court as substitute for the disqualified Sheriff O'Nell to "locate and arrest" the indicted politician. Shortridge assisted in an effort to enter objection to a question put by Heney, and would not be silenced by the court, who finally adjudged him guilty of contempt and sentenced him to 24 hours' imprisonment in the county jail.

Shortridge, however, escaped immediate incerceration by applying to the district court of appeals for n writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that no contempt had been committed. The merits of this controversy will be argued before Justices Cooper, Hnt and Kerrigan Monday morning.

Outrage, Says Shortridge.

Mr. Shortridge said: "The action of Judge Dunne is an outrage, committed not so much upon myself as upon the legal profession and the citizens of Califorria. The law expressly provides that 'a defendant has the right to be heard by counsel,' and the objection sought to be made by me, and to which Judge Dnne took such indignant exception, was offered in behalf of the interests and behalf of Abrahnm Ruef, my client."

Judge Dunne said: "Mr. Shortridge brought his punishment upon himself. In the matter of examination of the coroner, he had no more standing in the court than the merest spectator. Mr. Shortridge was to court as the legal representative of Ruef, not of the coroner."

RUSSIAN ROBBERS FOILED.

Pavlovka Post Office Clerk Kills Two and Wounds Four.

Bakhmut, Russia, March 9.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the post office at Pavlovka Friday, where $12,500 were on deposit. Twenty armed men gathered at the office and demanded of the clerk in charge that he turn over the money. Under cover of his desk the clerk, who was alone, opened fire on the would-be robbers, killing two of them and wounding four. The remainder fled empty-handed.

Monovr, March 9.—The cashier of the Bromley Manufacturing company, an English concern, was held up at the city gates Friday by a band of robbers and relieved of a wallet containing $6,500 in cash.

ANOTHER BLOW TO RAILWAYS.

Nebraska House Passes the Employer's Liability Bill.

Lincoln, Neb., March 9.—The Nebraska house Friday passed the senate employer's liability bill, affecting railway trainmen, and it now goes to the governor. Under the provision of the bill railroads are not permitted to plead contributory negligence as a bar to recovery, nor can they claim exemption from damage suits under the fellow-servrant principle.

The house recommended to pass the bill prohibiting street car, and other passes, except railroad, as well as telegraph franks.

MAY STRIKE ON SANTA FE

CONDUCTORS AND FIREMEN REJECT COMPROMISE OFFERED.

Make Modified Demands Which General Manager J. E. Hurley Says Will Be Refused.

Topeka, Kan., March 9.—Through representetives from all points on the system at a meeting here Friday, the conductors and trainmen of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway voted not to accept the compromise of a ten-hour day and a ten per cent increase in wages offered by the western railway operating officials at the recent meeting in Chicago. The men, however, modified their demend and now ask for a nine-hour day and a 15 per cent. increase in pay. The original demand was for a 15 per cent. increase and on eight-hour day.

General Manager J. E. Hurley, of the Santa Fe, Friday night stated that the company would not concede the modified demands of the men, but was willing to arbitrate, in the hope of averting a strike. The men state that they have yielded all that they intend to and predict a strike unless the company grants the 12 per cent. increase and time reduction demanded.

Kansas City, Mo., March 9.—Conductors and trainmen on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad are taking a secret ballot on acceptance or rejection of the compromise wage offer made by the road. Nothing is known as to the result. The vote will be announced in Chicago March 21.

Omaha, Neb., March 9.—Fifty members of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the Burlington system met at the Murray hotel here Friday to take steps preparatory to demanding an increase of wages on the basis of time as well as mileage. Recently the company granted an increase on the mileage basis. The trainmen argue this is in reality no increase at all, but only another method of increasing the volume of their work, for which, of course, their pay naturally increases in proportion. They want an outright advance of pay for firemen and engineers upon the mileage per time. The committee will not confer with local Burlington officials, but adjourned to take up the matter with higher authorities in Chicago.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE SEATEN.

Measure Talked to Death in the House of Commons.

London, March 9.—The bill to extend the right of suffrage to women was defeated in the house of commons Friday, where it was talked to death without coming to a vote. The understanding had been made at the recmixed attempt to secure n vote, but the speaker declined to accept a motion of closure, and the attempt was defeated. The house was closed automatically at 8:n o'clock in the afternoon. The bill is thus killed for the present session.

The result was not surprising, even to the suffragists themselves, as many of the strongest sympathizers of the women's cause realized that the question was not ripe for decision and that parliamnnt was not in a position to deal with the question until it becomes a definite issue at general election.

PARIS PARALYZED BY STRIKE.

Electricians Quit Work and City is in Great Distress.

Paris, March 9.—A sudden, virtually unanimous and unexpected strike on the part of practically all the electricians of Paris and vicinity at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon resulted in the almost complete paralysis of the business of the city by the time night had fallen.

A number of theaters had to forego their performances, several of the evening newspapers were unable to get out their editions, and the great department stores were hurriedly emptied. The strikers demand the fulfillment of the promises to improve their condition, which they claim were made to them last July.

LEONIDAS PRESTON KILLED BY POISON

MUCH HYDROCYANIC ACID IN RICH MAN'S STOMACH FOUND BY AUTOPSY.

Had Been Ill With Grip—New York Millionaire, Who Died While Telephoning, May Have Committed Suicide While Temporarily Insane.

New York, March 9.—An autopsy held Friday by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon disclosed that Leonidas Preston, a millionaire, who died suddenly Thursday at the Hotel Cumberland, had enough hydrocyanic poison in his stomach to kill six men.

Coroner Herburger immsdiately reported the case to the police and detectives were set to work upon several mysterious circumstances connected with his death. Mr. Preston was New York manager for the Timken Rollroad Bearing Axle company and kind an office in West Forty-sixth street. His died while telephoning to some business acquaintances. The hotel physician, who was called in when Mr. Preston succumbed, gave the opinion that death had been caused by a cerebral hemorrhage.

Had Been Sick With Grip.

Mr. Preston's wife told the coroner that he returned from a business trip to New Orleans two weeks ago suffering from a severe attack of grip, complicated with bronchial trouble. Against the advice of his physician, Dr. Millet, he insisted upon transacting business.

Because nsither Dr. Millet nor Dr. English could definitely state the cause of death, Coroner Harburger determined to hold an autopsy. Dr. O'Hanlon observed as soon as he reached the stomach unmistakable traces of a powerful poison.

It appears that when Mr. Preston died William B. Timken, the head of the concern of which Preston was New York meneger, Leonard Gray and Edward R. Hewitt, were in the hotel office. They had sent up word that they wished to see him. Preston answered in person over the telephone telling them to "come right up." When two minutes later they reached his suite Preston was dead.

Representatives of a law firm were summoned to the hotel late in the evening and taken to Mr. Preston's room. They remained there until early Friday, going over a mass of books and papers.

Was Heir to $3,000,000.

Mr. Preston came to New York from Dallas, Texas, some years ago. He was said to be the sole heir to a fortune of $3,000,000 in New Orleans and to have recently received part of $1,000,000 in business. He was 45 years old, tall, muscular and very handsome.

His friends have essured the coroner that his business affairs were in good condition and that there was no possible motive for suicide other than possible temporary insanity brought on by illness.

J. B. Cook, one of Preston's intimate friends, received a telegram Friday from Mr. Preston's brother in Dallas, asking that the body be sent there for burial.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston took quarters at the Cumberland last September. They had no children but had adopted a little boy.

Dr. English, house physician of the Cumberland, said the millionaire had died in terrible convulsions. "When I reached the room," said the doctor, "I found Preston stretched on the bed, fully dressed, as though he had thrown himself there. The convulsions were over. He had also had suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. It was too late for me to do anything. He was yesterday for a time. When she was able to speak she said the only medicine he had taken was a cough mixture."

JILTED MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Cleveland Contractor Commits Suicide Because His Is Rejected.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—Repulsed in his passionate love, which he was madly in love, Henry De Bnrt, a prominent contractor, fired a bullet through his head while standing in the doorway of the woman's home, 1416 Prospect avenue, one of Cleveland's fashionable residence streets, Friday afternoon. He was removed to a hospital in a dying condition.

In De Burt's trunk were found many letters from the object of his affections, Mrs. Florence Patterson, but it appeared that recently she had discarded him. Friday afternoon she answered a call to her door, but neaded De Burt, she closed it in his face. In an instant a shot rang out and Mrs. Patterson opened the door again to find the man lying in a pool of blood, with a bullet wound in his temple. Mrs. Patterson, it is said, has been separated from her husband and she is not well known here.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT BETTER.

Young Patient Resting Comfortably, Reports Dr. Lambert.

Washington, March 9.—At 10:30 Friday night the following official bulletin was issued from the White House, regarding the condition of Archie Roosevelt:

"The patient is resting comfortably. No complication has developed since yesterday and his condition is as good as could be expected at this stage of the disease. Alexander Lambert."

HARKER ACTED IN HASTE.

Man Who Came to "Start Something" Was All Right.

Herker was in a fierce humor the other morning when the front door opened and in walked a stranger unannounced.

"I came," began the stronger, taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves.

"What!" thundered Harker. "You didn't come in here to start anything, did you?"

"I did," replied the stranger, coolly.

But he got no further. With a savage whoop Herker grabbed the intruder around the waist and deposited him on the sidewalk. Two hours later his wife returned.

"William," said she, "was there anyone harn during my absence?"

"Yes," snorted Harker, "there was some lunatic hirs who said he came to start something, but I just bundled him out on the sidewalk before he had time to make a move."

"William, you are the biggest goose in town!"

"In what way?"

"Why, the men came to start the clock that hasn't been running for a week. He is a clockamith."

CASE OF BEFORE AND AFTER.

Or, What Happens to Voters Who Bother Congressmen.

"Certainly, old man," said the candidate, as he slapped the voter on the back, "you see that the boys send me to Washington and then come down and look for an office."

At this time the candidate reached congress and the voter arrived with his card.

"I have come down to look for an office," announced the voter.

"Oh, you are looking for an office," exclaimed the congressman, as he glanced np from a mountain of documents. "Well, my dear man, what kind of an office are you looking for? The post office, the patent office, the weather office, the—"

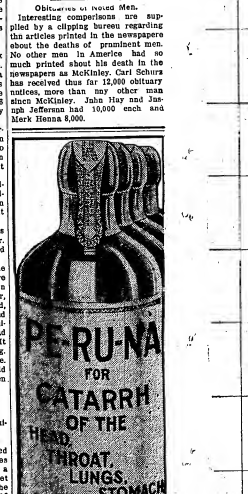
"No, I am not."

"Oh, well, sir, if it is none of those offices I really haven't the time to direct you. In fact, sir, I would have you understend that I am no guide to Washington, anyway. Go oot and ask a policeman."

And then the busy congressman closed the door and proceeded to forget the voter until election day.—Chicago Daily News.

Obituaries of Noted Men.

Interesting comparisons are supplied by a clipping bureau regarding thn articles printed in the newspapers about the deaths of prominent men. No other men in America had so much printed about his death in the newspapers as McKinley. Carl Schurz has received thns far 12,000 obituary notices, more than any other man since McKinley. John Hay and Jnmes Jefferson had 10,000 each and Merk Henna 8,000.



W. A. Mitchell, dealer in general merchandise, Martin, Ga., writes:

"My wife lost in weight from 130 to 68 pounds. We saw she could not live long. She was a skeleton, so we consulted an old physician. He told her to try Peruna.

"She gradually commenced improving and getting a little strength. She now weighs 106 pounds, she is gaining every day, and does her own housework and cooking."

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Bakkenpers End Meeting.

Wilcona—The annual meeting of the Southeastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin Beekeepers' association, adjourned after the election of the following officers:

President, W. K. Bates of Stockton; secretary, Oaro Holland, Winona; treasurer, Mrs. Pamela Berthe, Winona; executive board, Mrs. Pamela Berthe; L. A. Stickney, Minnesota City, and Philip Gardiner of Homer; vice presidents, John Turnbull, La Crescent; L. A. Stickney, Minnesota City; Fred Cech, Wilson; Joseph Reitz, Fountain City, Wis., and Philip Gardiner, Homer.

The attendance at the convention was the largest in the history of the association and the program of papers and discussions was the most helpful. The principal address was by William Duvall of Minnehaha Falls, state bee inspector, who gave instructions as to how foul brood may be stamped out.

Road Funds Apportioned.

St. Paul—The state highway commission has effected the distribution of the state highway fund. The attorney general has decided that no appropriation can be made by the commission except for expenditure on state highways designated as such by county boards. Counties which have not complied with the law providing for designation of state roads in the apportionment received only the minimum, and this is held in trust for them until they shall designate a state highway. The number of counties failing to designate state highways is 35, which have received the minimum of $300 each. The other counties received amounts varying from $600 to the maximum of $1,600. In making the distribution, the areas of each county and the expense of road construction incident to development of new territory is given full weight.

Man Is Badly Burned.

Rochester—Fire at midnight in the residence of H. T. Johnson, in Pleasant Grove township, nearly cost the lives of Mr. Johnson and his daughter, who first were warned of their peril by the bursting of the flames into their rooms. The girl escaped by jumping through a window, but the father, after he had reached the air, returned through his bedroom indow, remembering that there were some papers of importance in the house. Regardless of the risk he took, he plunged back into the dwelling. It was thought that he had perished in the flames, but finally he emerged with the papers, though he was terribly burned about the face, hands and feet. The hair was burned from his head and his finger nails dropped off when his hands were dressed.

Upset Is Fatal.

Moorhead—A. H. Knudson is dead in the hospital here as a result of injuries received in an accident. Knudson and C. A. Nyberg were driving from Dalrin this city when their sleigh was overturned and both men were thrown out. Nyberg says that Knudson fell on top of him. But the falling Knudson must have struck his head against a post as he died he sustained a fracture of the skull. Nyberg managed to hang to the reins and stopped the horses, which had started to run away. He righted the sleigh and placing Knudson in it drove to this city. The injured man did not regain consciousness.

Burned by Phosphorus.

Little Falls—While conducting a series of experiments in the chemical laboratory at the high school, Miss Helen Stoddard, senior, was seriously burned about the right hand by phosphorus.

She was experimenting with a compound in which phosphorus had been added, and part of the chemical dropped upon the table and was ignited by the rays of the sun. Thinking to extinguish it she struck the burning phosphorus with her bare hand instead of being extinguished, the phosphorus burning fiercely, stuck to her hand the glue and she was badly burned.

"Germany" Schacht Dead.

Minneapolis—Dr. Fred Schacht, a former star tackle on the Minnesota foot ball team, died at Seattle, Wash., of bright's disease. Dr. Schacht was known all over the northwest as "Germany." His home was in Elizabeth, Minn., and he practiced at Fergus Falls for a short time after graduating.

Erect Big Flour Mill.

Minneapolis—One of the largest mills in the northwest is to be built here this spring by the Russell-Miller Milling company. The new mill will cost $1,000,000 and according to the officials of the company, will be the most modern structure of its kind in the United States. It will have a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels.

Workman in Wreck; One Dead.

Hibbing—A flat car on which thirty workmen were riding left the rails on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road. P. Snyder received injuries from which he died a short time after. Andrew Gaso, Gus Hanson and Joseph Herg are injured so that they may die, while a dozen others received minor injuries.

Dust Be Smeared.

St. Paul—Pickerel killed with a spear may be sold in Minnesota at any time, whether in the closed season or not. This is the ruling made by Carlos Avery, executive agent of the game and fish commission, in reply to a question from a Minneapolis dealer. He says that all hook and line fishing is prohibited during the closed season, and that pickerel caught with hook and line may not be sold at this time. They would be illegally taken and therefore cannot be sold, but there is no law or ruling against spearing pickerel and selling them at any season.

Synod Elects Officers.

Minneapolis—At the final session of the Augustana synod at the Augustana church, officers and committees for the year were elected.

Prof. Frank Nelson, Lindsborg, Kan., was unanimously elected president of Minnesota colleges. Rev. L. P. Bergstrom, Winthrop, was elected as superintendent of Canadian missions.

The directors of Gustavus Adolphus college for the year will be Andrew Lundgren, Red Wing; C. J. Swanson, St. James; Dr. E. J. Werner, Rush City, and Rev. C. B. L. Bomann.

The executive committee of the synod will consist of Rev. J. D. Nelander, Two Harbors; Dr. C. J. Petri, Minneapolis; G. Hultquist, Cedar City; John Peterson, St. Paul, and A. E. Brown.

The report of the orphen's home at Vasa, Minn., showed a balance on hand of $5,000. A committee will report next year on the advisability of establishing another orphanage in the conference.

Giant Now a Soldier.

Minneapolis—Records were broken at the local army recruiting office when Fred Schrader of Hamburg, Minn., 6 feet 8 inches in height and weighing 220 pounds, applied for service in the army. The local recruiting officers fairly scrambled in their haste to procure so desirable a candidate, and almost before he knew it Schrader had become a soldier. Later in the day the giant was taken out to Fort Snelling in charge of Private James Smith, who stands just 5 feet 1 inch in his shoes.

Its Work Done.

St. Paul—The work of the capitol commission is practically finished and at a meeting held by the commission wound up affairs preparatory to turning over the building to the governor at the next meeting. The erection and maintenance of the building have been in the hands of the commission since 1893.

Boost for Belle Plaine.

Belle Plaine—The Minnesota Canning company has decided to make Belle Plaine headquarters. The county around Belle Plaine is adapted to the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the company intends to can nearly all kinds instead of only corn as before. New machinery will soon be installed.

NEWS NOTES.

Stewartville—The State Bank of this place, owned by J. P. Myers, has been sold to John M. Haven of Big Lake, Minn.

Chisholm—Frank Seddlesock was killed by a cave-in while working in a drift at the Chisholm mine. He is survived by his wife and several children.

Mankato—Five "blind pigs" have been put out of business at Delavan and one at Winnebago. The Winnebago man pleaded guilty and was fined $50 and costs.

Duluth—But for the timely arrival of neighbors two young children of Joseph Cisarosa would have been burned to death in a fire which destroyed their dwelling house.

Winona—Company C, Second regiment, has received equipment from the state and armory will soon be ready. It started to run away. He righted the sleigh and placing Knudson in it drove to this city. The injured man did not regain consciousness.

Stewartville—The dwelling of Dan Johnson of Pleasant Grove village was burned. The loss was $1,500, with no insurance. The family barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Johnson was badly burned about the face and hands and is in a critical condition.

Mankato—The Catholic people of Walnut Grove are preparing to build a church with the required articles of incorporation. Archbishop Ireland has made a donation of $200, and the work of construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible, so that the building may be ready in a few months.

Faribault—Cora Sellers, aged sixteen, and Gertrude Emmiott, aged twelve years, both living in Northfield, were brought before Judge Buckham in this city, charged with stealing a gold watch from a room in Northfield. They pleaded guilty and both were sentenced. Mrs. the state training school at Red Wing.

Minneapolis—On a charge of destroying a government mail box, Valentine Jaskowiak, of Silver Lake, Minn., was bound over to the United States Commissioner Howard S. Abbott today. The arrest was made by Deputy Marshal W. W. Rich on the complaint of James Pesek, who alleged that Jaskowiak had torn down his mail box. Jaskowiak denied heatedly that he had committed the offense, and intimated that Pesek had other motives at the bottom of his complaint. The complaint was filed in a married man with a family of seven children, pleaded not guilty, and is held for the April term of the superior court under bonds of $100.

Minneapolis—Mrs. Sarah Schaefer, police matron, is caring for a baby girl who was picked up by Police Officer Matthew Hall at the police station, as he was walking his beat. The identity of the little one is not known. The child was left in a basket at the patrol box at Sixth avenue north and Lyndale avenue.

Mankato—If it can be shown that peat of good quality exists in the extensive marshes in the Swan and Reeder lakes, twenty miles northwest of Mankato, a company is to be organized this spring to build a factory there, having a daily capacity of sixty to eighty tons.

St. Paul—State land sales will be held this spring in Marshall, Rosean and Pennington counties. Dates have not yet been definitely decided.

Faribault—George Ames, a brakeman on the Faribault-Zumbrota branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, was seriously injured while switching in this city.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, March 5.—Capital punishment will be abolished in Minnesota if the legislature takes the advice of the house committee on crimes and punishment which met this evening. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the Phillpps bill, providing that all hangings should take place in the state prison instead of the county. Wright bill, to provide an electric chair for electrocutions at the prison; Mr. Wolfer, state secretary of prisons and members of the board of control were in attendance. Mr. Wolfer went so far as to say he believed 4 out of 5 executions in the state are bungling jobs. The final outcome of the meeting was to adopt the sentiment, and the several who spoke in favor of prohibiting capital punishment entirely. Mr. Phillips will present a bill to this effect for the committee.

In the senate today, a resolution by Senafor V. B. Seward of Marshall, was adopted calling upon the railroads commission to report on the Peterson 2 cent fare bill by March 7. This means that the dilly- dallying which has been going on over this important measure will come to an end on that date.

The training school committee of the senate gave a hearing this afternoon to a large delegation of women from the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs, on the subject of the proposed new girls' training school. The women were all very anxious to their opposition to having the institution located at Red Wing where the school for boys is. They framed a bill calls for the new school to be within 4 miles of the Red Wing court house.

St. Paul, March 6.—Opposition on the liquor license question was received a black-eye almost as soon as surrendered by the house to the tender mercies of the senate committee on lemperance. This committee met this afternoon and by a vote of 8 to 1 decided to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement. Senator Thorpe of Willmar, author of the senator file, will attempt to have the senate substitution of the committee turned down.

The house committee on express, telegraph, and electric railroads has taken favorable action on the Christensen bill for supervision of electric street car lines by the state railroad and warshouse commission. The bill has been amended so as to provide that snch state supervision shall not interfere with supervision also had by cities of city limits, but shall extend beyond the powers of city councils.

The house committee on municipal legislation has decided to let the early gas meter remain unruly. The bill creating a state inspector of meters has been referred to the house, one way of killing it—because the country members objected to their constituents being taxed to support an inspector who would solely benefit the cities.

Red Wing has received its first turn down in a report of the committee on training schools. The report recommends for passage the Spooner bill to establish a state training school for girls at some place where a suitable institution is not at present located, and through the state board of control. The bill by W. H. Spooner of Red Wing, requiring that such a school must be located not more than 4 miles from the Red Wing county house, was recommended for indefinite postponment.

J. W. Wright of Litchfield introduced a bill in the senate today calling for the payment of pensions to all citizens, soldiers, or their widows, who participated in the Indian massacres of 1862, such pensions not to exceed $12 a month, and to be paid out of the general revenue fund.

J. F. Calhoun of Minneapolis introduced a bill in the senate today asking for rebate of yoution of liquor licenses as are not used by the licensee because of death, insanity or enforced change of loontion.

It is said J. F. Calhoun is about to introduce a bill to create a Secretary of Department of state, which shall take up all things of interest and general benefit to women. Mrs. Lucy Stanley of Marshall, is the originator of the idea and is named in the bill which has been drafted. The secretary tendent of the department for the benefit of women at a salary of $200 a year, to include cost of stenographer.

St. Paul, March 7—County option today received its death blow in the senate, and the tune of its dirge was 30 votes against 22 in its favor. The measure, which has been a source of the foremost issues before the present legislature, came up on motion to adopt the recommendation of Chairman Campbell of the temperance committee majority, that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Senator Elwell, the minority, presented a minority report recommending that the bill be advanced to general orders for discussion by committee of the whole. The last vote which put the senators all on record, came as a result of a motion by Senator Thorpe of Willmar, that both reports from the committee be tabled to be taken up as a later date, and demanding a roll call on the question. The vote settled the fact that no matter what the house may do with the county option bill, the measure with which it has been wrestling for some time, such a measure can never be pushed through the senate.

Another important act of the senate today was the passage after an hours debate of the J. F. Calhoun bill to appropriate $10,000 for a silver service to be presented to the new battleship Minnesota by the state, and creating a commission to make the purchase and the presentation. An amendment was adopted that Miss Rose Maria Schiller of Hastings be named one of the committee. She was the young lady who stood sponsor for the vessel at its launching, and is a daughter of Senator Albert Schiller. Ole O. Sagsveg of Otter Tail wanted the appropriation cut to $5,000, but the senate refused to grant the request, as it did one that the bill be re-referred to the finance committee.

The senate committee on education met late today and decided to recommend for passage the C. L. Sawyer bill to abolish teacherless in high schools. Evidence produced before the committee seemed to demonstrate that fraternities have a demoralizing effect in the sbordinate schools.

Men who refuse to support their families, either as a result of drunkenness or idleness, will be dealt with as they deserve if a bill introduced today by Senator P. L. Gjotsbeck of Faribault, becomes a law. For the first offense the court must give a sentence of 30 to 90 days. For a second offense the crime is declared to be a felony and punishable by imprisonment from one to three years.

The senate suspended the rules today to pass the J. E. Benson bill relative to convicts. It permits them to be restored to citizenship on application to the district court and proof of present good character by three witnesses.

Ambrose Tighe of St. Paul introduced a new bill in the house for submission to the people of a "wide open" law amendment to the constitution, similar to the one voted upon at the last general election. The bill is introduced by request of the liquor interests, who claim the defeat of the measure was due to Swift Carolina recently, unlawful.

Representative Evans, teacher of a country school near Gotebo, O. T., who had whipped a boy in school, was assaulted by a number of the mates students and injured so that he died.

The J. H. Crane Furniture company, one of the pioneer furniture concerns of St. Louis, made an assignment. The assets of the company are estimated at over $100,000.

James and Philip Strother of Culpeper, Va., were acquitted of the murder of W. F. Bywaters, whom they killed because, after being forced to marry their sister, he attempted to desert her.

Cornelia Fitzgerald, daughter of Bishop James Fitzgerald, of St. Louis, died in Penang, Malayala. Her father, and his daughter were touring the missionary districts of Asia and the South sea islands.

That William F. Walker, the defaulting treasurer of the Savings bank of New Britain, Conn., is also a forger to the extent of several thousand dollars is now asserted and a grand jury will consider this charge.

H. V. Graybill, a Peoria attorney, was sentenced to six months in the county jail and a fine of $500 and costs by Judge Bradley.

After robbing the fine summer homes of John Cowles of Cleveland and C. F. Pratt of Elkhart, Ind., located on the Lake Shore drive, south of St. Joseph, Mich., burglars set them afire and both were destroyed.

The report on the operations of the rural-delivery service up to March 1, 1907, made public at Washington, D. C., to-day, shows that there are now in operation 37,323 routes on which 37,174 regular rural letter carriers are employed.

Logen Guthrie of Fulton, Mo., was awarded the prize of $25,000 won in a contest, guessing the nearest to the total number of paid admissions into the world's fair. Guthrie guessed 12,- 374,000. The exact number announced by the management.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	March 9
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$6 00	@ $ 7 75
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 5 50
Sheep	5 60	@ 6 50
FLAX—Minn. Points	1 13	@ 1 14
WHEAT—May	84@84	84@
July	84@84	84@
CORN—May	64	@ 64@
July	64@64	64@
BUTTER	16	@ 25
EGGS	18	@ 20
LIVE POULTRY	14	@ 29
EGGS	17	@ 18
POTATOES (bu.)	30	@ 45
WHEAT—May	76@76	77@
July	76@76	77@
CORN—May	52@52	53@
July	52@52	53@
PORK—May	17@17	43
July	17@17	43
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor's	$1	@ $ 79
May	77@77	78@
Corn, May	47	@ 47@
Oats, Standard	43@43	43@
Rye, No. 1	67@67	68@
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat	1	72@ 73
May	72	@ 72@
Corn, May	41@41	41@
Oats, No. 2 White	40	@ 41
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$5	@ $ 6
Texas Steers	3	@ 4
HOGS—Packers	5	@ 5
Butchers	5	@ 5
SHEEP—Natives	5	@ 6
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$5	@ $ 6
Stockers and Feeders	4	@ 5
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5	@ 6
Cows and Heifers	3	@ 5
HOGS—Heavy	5	@ 5
Mixed Packers	5	@ 5
SHEEP—Natives	5	@ 6

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Former Mayor Nelson Ames of Marshalltown, Iowa, is dead.

Senator Spooner denies that he will become James J. Hill's personal counsel.

Judge James J. Dick of the Thirteenth Wisconsin circuit died at Beaver Dam.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, pleaded not guilty to the charge of extortion.

An Indian woman said to be 140 years old died at Osceno, near Valparaiso, Chili.

Mrs. Nathalie Dole Latham, an American portrait painter, committed suicide in Paris.

Seven terrorists robbed the University of Moscow of $20,000 and killed a policeman.

The safe in the Farmers' Savings bank at Masonville, Ia., was blown open. The robbers took $4,000.

Thirty-five men, women and children were killed by an accidental explosion of dynamite at San Andres, Mexico.

Two men suspected of robbing the farmers' Savings bank at Masonville, Iowa, are under arrest at Manchester, Iowa.

Attorneys entered a plea to quash indictments against Helen Dixon, Bloomington, Ill., charged with a church theft.

Col. A. W. Lawson, who organized the first Ohio regiment for the civil war, died at his home in Delaware county, Ohio.

Dr. Columbus Hixon, one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical college, died at the Kansas City hospital, aged 80 years.

A severe blizzard raged throughout Newfoundland, blocking trains and damaging shipping. A fishing vessel with crew of seven went down.

Hugh O'Brien of Michigan has been appointed marshal for the United States court in China in place of Orville Leonard, also of Michigan, resigned.

Attorney General Bonaparte has rendered a decision which makes the appointment of immigrants illegal, as was done by South Carolina re-

"Why did you crawl under the machine jack there? Everything seemed to be running smoothly."

"I know it was my father who pessed in that touring car."—Chicago Journal.

At the Psychology Club.

"Do you know," cried Profunda at the weekly meeting, "that I have a mysterious dread, an esoteric fear of a cat? I always feel thet I am subject to a sudden attack when one is near."

"That's easy," said Miss Downrite, "it's the rat in your 'pomp.'"—Baltimore American.

Wanted Peace and Quiet.

Bilkins—Where are you living now? Wilkins — Rattlings street, alongside of Strike & Hitt's roller factory.

Bilkins—Well, I guess I'll drop in for a quiet evening now and then. I live alongside an elevated railroad.—N. Y. Weekly.

Just a Suggestion.

"Here's an inquiry from a man signed 'Benedict,' who wants to know how to prevent baldness," said the newspaper correspondents editor.

"Tell him to get a divorce," suggested the horse reporter.—Chicago Daily News.

Equipped.

Gyer—There goes that young man who ought to make good some day. He has two of the necessary qualifications.

Myer—What are they?

Gyer—A long head and a broad mind.—Chicago Daily News.

Explained.

"Say, paw, what does it mean to live to a ripe old age?"

"When a rich man gets to he 80, my son, he is at a ripe old age. A poor man is merely old and decrepit."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Always.

Mr. Happy—Yoe, sir, I make my wife a regular allowance every week. Don't you yours?

Mr. Henpeck—No-o. She makes me an allowance, when I earn enough.—N. Y. Weekly.

Daily Bread.

"In it true, Mr. Scrymgeour," asked the gushing damsel, "that authors cannot write without tobacco?"

"Well," returned the author, "you see, it all they can afford."

Disobliging.

Commuter (in desperate hurry)—Have you the right time?

Truthful James (walking away)—No; my watch is ten minutes fast.—N. Y. Times.

At the Opera.

Soulful Lady—Don't you love Richard Wagner?

Parvenue—I never saw it.—N. Y. Times.

Laid Up for Repairs.

"Dad, I'm broke."

"Son, then you must mend."—Baltimore American.

Not Definite.

"Jack is getting to be such a bear."

"Growl or hug."—Baltimore American.

DANGERS OF SUDDEN REFORM.

"Your husband must eat no food whatever for a month."

"Y-y-yes, doctor."

"But he must take as much as he can of broth composed of equal parts, of glucose, cream of tartar, boracic acid, paris green and sulphate of copper."

"Why! What!"

"In addition, he sure to sprinkle a little arsenic in his drinking water and you might put a pinch of strychnine in his broth."

"Are you sure me to murder poor, suffering John?"

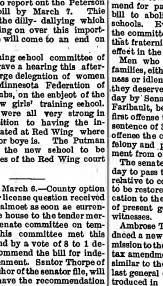
"Not at all, madam. I'm trying to save him. His nervous system is a wreck, while he is also suffering from acute digestics. His food agrees with him entirely too well and he is receiving an unexpected—I might say surplus—amount of nourishement.

"And should the case not respond promptly, give a large bowl of excelelor and sholk-water each morning.

"If've seen only bad these cases since the first of January, when the sudden tupoling loose upon the community of such reforms as were founded in the dreadful scourge. As the people got used to unadulterated stuff, however, they may be able to assimilate them. Let we hope for the best.

"Good-day, madam."—Life.

GOOD REASON.



"Why don't you crawl?"

"Because I'm afraid I'll scrape the skin off my nose."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at
nbeam, Red Lake County
nnesota.

ubscription price $1.00 per
r in advance. If not paid in
vance $1.50

tered as Second-class matter August 30,
, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn.
der the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Selling your farm and stock
d moving into town is some
o committing suicide. If you
n't like your new location it is
rely hard to get back to the
ace you left.

The County seat removal pro-
sition is making arrangements
r another trip to the supreme
urt. By the time the supreme
urt gets through with it the
gners of the first petition will
l have died off, with old age, so
hief River Falls will have to
et up a new petition signed by
en who are living at that date.

Congress has ajourned and no
rther extension of the time of
ayment on these lands was
assed, which means we will be
alled on to dig up our cash to the
government this year. It was a
matter that we did not take any
nterest in this year, as we were
nformed last year that Johnson
Knute Nelson, and the 60 cent
petition, were the boys that did
the business, so of course we
though they could do as well
this year, without any help from
us, so we just kept still, and let
them do all the work, and get
all the credit; and they did it.

It is for the interest of every
settler of this part of Red Lake
County to take an active interest
in the building of boats, to run
on this river The Red Lake Riv
er Transportation Company is
composed of farmers and busi
ness men living tributary to the
river, and are now building their
first boat, which will be ready
to run this spring. Now this will
be out only way to get our pro
duce (especially our butter and
bacon), to market for a number
of years, and it is your business
to take right hold and help. Take
one or more shares of stock in
the Company at once Don't sit
down and wait for the agents to
hunt you up but go to August
J. Wenstel at High Landing and
say, "I understand the farmers
are building boats to get their
produce to market, and I want
to help them along". Then take
one or more shares at $10.00 each,
and you will be helping to build
up the country in which you
live, by getting a way to get your
your produce to market.

GOOD HORSE SENSE.

Farmers' institutes bring out some good things. In addressing one of them recently a farmer said: "As a rule a farmer knows no firmer friend than the country press. The home paper is distinctly the farmers own paper, supported directly or indirectly by the farmers who compose the backbone of the printer's subscription list and largly for what the merchant advertises. Now brother, let us not forget our friends. Let us see that our subscription is paid before the first of January and a year in advance. Another thing, the merchants who advertise are the ones who make it possible for us to get a good local paper and the men or firms who are too penurious to advertise can't help support the local press have no right to the farmers patronage. I propose to hereafter to go to a good live advertiser instead of those who propose to be all and give noth-

Creamery Meetings.

Joel J. Winkjer, of Crookston, State Dairy Inspector will hold Creamery mettings at the following places on date named.

At Grit, March 20th, at 10 o' clock A.M.

At Con Shorts March 20th, at 3 o'clock P.M.

At Rhoda March 21st, at 10 o' clock A.M

At Radney March 21st, at 3 o' clock P.M

These meetings are held for the benefit of the farmers who are trying to build up the creamery business in the northern part of the state, and all the farmers are invited to attend.

NOTICE OF BOAT MEETING.

There will be a meeting of The Red Lake River Transportation Company at the Highland school house on Saturday March 16th, 1907, at 2 o'clock P.M. All share holders are requested to be present.

By Order of the Board of Directors.—James O'Brien, Pres.
T. S. Jacobson, Sec.

The Eye of the Needle.

When Christ says to his sermon "that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven" he does not mean a sewing of needle, but a hole through which a camel had to pass through in getting into a fortress. It was the custom in old times, and in parts of Arabia still in, for the people of a village to build walls against the robbers of the desert, into which they carried an underground passage in it sizing form barely large enough for a camel lying down on his side to work itself through into the courtyard of the fort, and the latter beautifully compares the struggles of the animal to what the rich man must suffer in order to gain paradise. The hole was called "the eye of the needle."

In the old arabic cabins, or walled cities, are invaded specimens of these openholes may be seen. Most of these have been partially destroyed, but there is one almost perfect at Urtinan Ettesch, to Donegal, and so the Eastern cyphoies that one would think they were made by the same workmen. The Irish annals relate that Ethech was erected by a Thatch de Danann chief 1,300 years before Christ.—Exchange.

The Magic Flat.

"This is our library," said the New York woman leading her visitor into the front room. "And that door inside room back of it is the music room. The 'den' is the big, bright room at the rear left. Come over and see it. Yes, we have just five rooms in all. The small back bathroom we use as a hack-ling and storage closet. Isn't it cozy?" "I-es," agreed her visitor doubtfully, "but where do you sleep and eat, and all that?"

"Oh," said the New Yorker, indifferently, "my husband and I sleep in the 'den' on the bifestal couch, and mother sleeps in the music room on another couch that pulls out at night. We eat on that fancy little table in the library. You've no idea how nice it can be made when the leaves are in. And we dress in the bathroom and keep our clothes in the parlor closet. So, you see, it's all very convenient."

"What do you do in the kitchen?" queried the other incredulously.

"Oh, we keep the dogs in there at night, and in the daytime we sometimes use it—I cook in it."—New York Press.

An Impresario's Advice.

Some years ago after the regular Italian opera season had ended at the Academy of Music, New York, that building became a sort of trying on ground for would be prima donnas and tenors. One day during the open and shut interval between the seasons Max Maretzek met the lesser Adams and Mme. Pappenheim.

When the latter said: "Congratulate us, Max; we have just leased the academy for classic operas—no candy rot for us," the impresario replied:

"I wish you great success, but tell me your proposed repertory."

To this Adams responded, "Anita, Ocloe, Orfeo, Highlands, Sapho, Alcaste, etc."

Maretzek quietly said: "That is magnificent. But do me a favor as an old and experienced friend. Give the 'Favorite' once each week in order to pay salaries."

This advice was not followed, and very soon the academy was sold for rent.—New York Tribune.

Not His Fault.

"James," asked the druggist sternly, "how did you come to lose that sale?"

"We didn't have what the lady wanted, sir."

"Why, you know we carry the most complete line of perfumery, toilet articles, stationery, confectionaries and fancy articles in the city."

"Yes, sir, but the lady wanted a—a—a—"

"Well, what?"

"A corset, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR ALE BY,

Inger Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson. Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espelet, Minn.
L. K Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Heith, Grit Minn. and In any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Pupplication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Mar. 1st. 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 21st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on April 8th, 1907

Tandrup Saltvedt.

H.E. No. 757 red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 49 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Oscar Holm, Simon Opsahl, of Barnesville Minn. Daniel Ketterson, Ole Howard, of Big Landing, Minn.

M. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Fist Pub. Mar. 1st, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that T. ABOLPH GRUNDSON of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 564 made July 7th, 1904, for the N. W. ¼ Section 16 Tp. 153 N. R 40 W and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. On April 10th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ashmund Mundt, of Radney Minn. George Steiger, Aug. Ist Lillo, Edward Siegler, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

A Mint For Youth Playwrights.

The young man wrapped up his rejected play with a rather sad smile.

"Thank you for reading it," he said, "it is the sixth unsuccessful drama I have written."

The manager of 117 theatres gave him an encouraging pat on the shoulder.

"Look here," he said, "I'll tell you what you want to do. You want to begin less ambitious. Begin with a one act curtain raiser. And after you've wrote this here curtain raiser send it around with the sentence 'Ist Curtain' in the corner. You can play this for instance. I guarantee you'll get a hearing then. Tried to once, by gosh, you'll get played."

"A good idea," murmured the young man.

"That's what it is," said the great manager, "I got it from Sidney Grundy. It's how he began. Ist first play was a curtain raiser. A Little Change. He said on it, 'play it for nothing.' And the playhouse theater took him up."

Spectacular Demardation.

A certain Somerset vicar made himself notorious by the vigor with which in the seventeenth century he inveighed against the use of false hair, artificial optic glasses, since they perverted vision and made it all things appear unnatural and therefore a false light. Microscopes and telescopes, with their array of lenses, he declared to be impostors, since a man could not see as well with two pairs of spectacles as with one. Some haunted it to be sinful to assist the eyes, which were adapted by Providence to the capacity of the individual, whether short sighted or far sighted, "it was argued that society at large would become demoralized by the use of spectacles. They would give one man an unfair advantage over his fellow and every young man on entering upon life would be compelled to not be expected on aesthetic and intellectual grounds to adopt the practice."—London Spectator.

Hi, Cause For Alarm.

Young Doctor—Do you think his father is really a patient? I am afraid that he is a creditor.

Secretary—I heard him, growling, if he isn't he must have a very big bill to collect.—Fliegende Blatter.

Family Secrets.

Intimate Friend—Is your husband as fond of pets, now, as he used to be?

Bride—I would like to see him!—Exchange.

Where There is Smoke.

Where there is exhalation there will be vanity; where there is vanity there will be folly.—Chinese.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc, within the crookston U. S. Land District.

office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls
Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, all Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on April 8th, 1907. viz:

Magnus Lysbakken.

H. E. No. 928 Red Lake Series, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 20 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Caldfeld Hoaland, John Gilles, Hans Hoaldy of Erie, Minn. Cornelius Torrenda of Brownberg, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Scottsbun Feb. 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 20th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on April 10th, 1907. viz:

Frank A. Zentural.

H. E. No. 1007 for the S. ½ of the S.W. ¼ Sec. 19 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Haslun, John Pitter, of Stanchbury Minn. Joseph Yerlesky, Jens Trandt, of Erie, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Fifth Pub in The Sunbeam Feb 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on March 27th, 1907 viz:

Ed T. Klyle.

H.E. No. 1220 Red Lake Series for the Lots 1 & 2 S. 34 N. W. ¼ Sec. 7 Tp. 151 N. Rg. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Hasud, Torkil Hanson, Jacob E. Lee, of Anstad, Minn. Gunder N. Guch, of Espies, Minn.

R. J. Montague Register

MONEY,
We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate; At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SISSEL
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.
Licensed Auctioneer:

Will attend all sales in the Northeast corner of Pennington County.

Address Erie, Minn.

"THE MINT"
Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINE'S LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS

LaBree Ave. First Door south Ogrmah Hotel.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates; on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on; or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices
AT
RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR. AT LOWEST PRICE
Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.
FURS. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.
From $1, to $3. for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Radneckl, Prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,
With The Pople Of Eastern Red Lake County,
You Should Advertise,
In A Newspaper,
THAT THEY TAKE AND READ;
TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

The "Reddeton"
SEWING MACHINE.
ROTARY MOTION
NEW STYLE



Save Money
GUARANTEED
STRONGEST
National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS

Why Pay Cash
WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON
Easy Credit Terms
PIANOS
ORGANS
SEWING MACHINES
STOVES and RANGES
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
IRON and STEEL SAFES,
TYPEWRITERS and SUPPLIES,
FURNITURE from Chair to Car.
THE HOUSEHOLDING CO.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam will tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Be sure to attend the boat meeting at the school house tomorrow afternoon.

A. Eve and Walt McAndress were transacting bussiness at Rhoda Wednesday.

John Polbrook, of Deer Park township was transacting business here yesterday.

Miss Annie Olson visited friends in Deer Park Township from Saturday, to Tuesday last.

Nels Lolland of Star township, has bought our two year old hay stack to help out his spring supply.

We have still got all of our January supply of snow on tap. Look out for high water for it will go quick when it starts.

Andrew Ellingson the up to date hustling merchat, of High Landing has ordered and will soon place on his shelves for sale an extra fine line of goods for spring and summer ware. Call and see them,

We have the agency for the Greening Nursery Company of Monro Michigan, and will soon be calling arround to get your order for fruit trees and shrubbery. Anyone expecting to make their home here may just as well start to raise small fruits now so they will have a few years use of them before they die.

Election passed rather quietly in this Township Tuesday, there being only one ticket in the field. The following ticket being elected, Supervisor for three years Alfred Hammerstein. Town Clerk, J. W. Vrolson. Treasurer, August J. Webtzel. Two days poll tax was voted.

The annual town meeting of Deer Park, came off very peacefully, and the following officers were elected. Supervisor, Frank Lundeen, Town Clerk, W. A. Swanson, Treasurer, A. Mandt, Assessor, A. J. Iollo, Justice of the Peace, Thor Torkelson, Constable, S. B. Swanson. There were 95 votes cast.

Mrs. Thomas Sullivan died at her residence at Crystal N. D Thursday morning March 7th, of cancer. Mrs. Sullivan has been a sufferer from the dreaded desise for the past years and has been treated by some of the best Specialists of the Dakotas, who could not check the fatal disease. She leaves a husband and three grown up children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother We join with many of their friends in this locality in extending our sympathy to them in their bereavement.

Grude Aastad, Sahe T. Myrum, and Gunder Asbjorson, were over here from Mayfield Township yesterday getting necknowledgements of the bonds loan for the new post office of Monroe, which has just been established in their town with Grunde Aastad as post master. They all in all improved the opportunity to add their names to the subscription list of THE SUNBEAM and its "Faya" will warm up the post office weekly. Mr Aastad has put in a store also which is another advancement to that fast imoroveing township.

Then She Talked.

Reporter—Well, I've interviewed his wife—Did she talk without restraint?

Reporter—I should say she would! say a word until her husband came in and told her to keep still.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Daniel's Fame.

Deacon Jones—Why was Daniel the most popular man mentioned in the Old Testament? Brother Smith—Because he was inspired.

Fatal Accident.

On Monday last Lars Branden, living one mile north from Kratka was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in his sleigh. Mr. Branden left his home Monday morning to go to Thief River Falls, and before leaving home placed his loaded shot gun in the sleigh box, and the rest is told by some of his neighbors that his team overtook on the road to town. When they noticed that there was no driver with the team they went back to the sleigh, and was horified to find Mr Branden lying in the bottom of the sleigh with the top of his head blown off, and the shot gun lying beside him. The County Coroner was called on an inquest held, but we have not learned the result.

Mr. Branden was a married man and a farmer in fairly good circumstances, and whose family relations are reported to have been pleasent, but the placing of a loaded shot gun in his sleigh box before starting for Thief River Falls, raises a suspicion that he migh have contemplated suicide when he left home, although there was no apparent reason for him to do so, but it can be truthfully said, that no man knows all of his neighbors business.

AN EXPLANATION,

Rhoda, Minn.,
March 14th, 1907.

To Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Costello, and To Whom It May Concern:

In placing my former statement before the tax-payers of our town, it was not however my intention to misrepresent Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Costello, the least, but, instead, it was my idea to let the tax-payers know the facts, as near and as plain as I could state them. Now, if I have gone beyond my range of evidence a hand, in doing so, mainly, the outlines letter, which was published in the Sunbeam, and on which I based the foundation of my statement; why, I will with draw any word or wording that may or can be considered in any way offensive to either Mr. or Mrs B. H. Costello. I simply mean to keep myself within the range of evidence at hand covering the subject, and will say that I am not vouching for the correctness of the Auditor's letter, as mistakes can and will be made in all lines of business, and reasonable allowance must be made and toleration in such cases. It is not revenge; but justice that I am often and for that measure I will stand, "let the chips fall where they may," and especially so when it concerns the matter of taxation. I beleive in each person, carrying his share of the burden.

Below I will publish my oath of withdrawal.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake. }

I, W. A. Swanson, being the author of the statement published in the Sunbeam, of the 28th of February, 1907, do solemnly swear that I have read and know the contents of said statement, which is true, to the best knowledge and belief of affiant. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March 1907. A. G. Hanson,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Tyranny of Clothes.

Place a man in a silk hat and frock coat and transport him to a farmyard. Agricultural pursuits may be the passion of his life, but clad in these garments he feels in quite unpropitious habiliments for them. Sensible of urban clothes him awkwardly, in flannels he quickens and place him in a church, and it is utterly impossible for him to assume a humanly devotional frame of mind. Unlimited autocracy itself cannot impose such tyrannies on its subject. Civilization is the slave of its clothes, and there is no prospect of freedom.—London Graphic.

AUCTION SALE.

On Monday March 18th, 1907, at Our farm on section 6 Town of Deer Park, We will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following peasonal property.

10 milch cows,
One yoke of working oxen 7 years old.
One yoke of working oxen 5 and 7 years old.
One ox 4 years old.
One McCormick Mower.
One Plano hay rake.
One pair bob sleighs,
2 heifers two years old, will come in this spring.
Two narrow tired wagons,
Five calves, from 7 to 11 months old.
One sewing machine,
One new 2 horse drag.
One 14 inch brush breaking plow.
One new wood pump.
One grind stone.
Two heating stoves.
Two cook stoves
280 feet Washington fur lumber.
2½ thousand cedar shingles.
About 20 chickens.

Some carpenter tools, and other farming tools to numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE. on all sums under $5.00 cash. all sums over $5.00 time will be given until next fall on bankable paper.

Sale to commence at 10 O, clock A. M. Free lunch at noon.

OLOF SNOBACK,
ANDREAS CHRISTIANSON,
Owners.
H. K. HOMME.....Auctioneer

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobber Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's, & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery conserns in the United States, write us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery ect. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly and furnish canvassing outfit free. We adviso any intelligent woman in our community who has some spare time to take orders to write them for prticulares immediately. Mention this paper, when writing.

He Held On.

"In a town back in Vermont one man," said a doctor, "a big, burly lumberman entered the office of a dentist I knew and showed the doctor a bad tooth. The dentist decided that the tooth should be pulled.

"'All right,' said the lumberman. 'But listen now. If I tell you to stop, you stop pulling or I'll beat you up.'

"The dentist agreed, and the lumberman got in the chair. The dentist took hold of the tooth and began pulling. Almost immediately the lumberman yelled, 'Hold on!'

"The dentist continued to pull. 'Hold on!' yelled the lumberman. The dentist kept pulling, and the tooth came out. Then the lumberman jumped from the chair quick.

"'Why didn't you stop when I told you to?' he asked fiercely.

"'You didn't tell me to stop,' said the dentist.

"'I did too,' I yelled 'Hold on!' he said.

"'Oh,' said the dentist innocently, 'I thought you meant to keep hold of it.'"—Boston Post.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

A Lemon Instead.

"Do you know" a pretty bride of three months said to a friend the other day, "I think all these jokes about young wives having so much trouble with butchers and grocers and being cheated and all that is just too foolish."

"Then I presume you are getting on all right with yours, dear?" her friend inquired.

"Why, of course I am! Anybody would if they would just deal at a reliable place," the young wife declared. "Now, there is my grocer," she continued; "he is just as obliging and thoughtful as can be. The other day I ordered a dozen oranges, and when they came I found there were but eleven in the bag, so when I went to the store again I told him so.

"'Why, yes, ma'am,' he said, 'I know there were. I had put in a dozen, but I noticed that one of them was spoiled, and of course I wouldn't send you any but the best goods, so I took it out.'

"Now, don't you think that was nice in him to be so thoughtful and honest?" she concluded.—Harper's Weekly.

Marriages in Bible Times.

From the Bible accounts of the marriages of Jacob with Leah and Rebecca, and from other narratives of marriages in Jewish history it seems that marriage was not held to be a sacrament or religious rite in the times of the patriarchs. In those days the head of the family, the father, was priest and ruler of the family and the only priest or ruler whose authority it recognized. As far as we learn from the Bible narrative in the case of Jacob's marriages, the simple giving of his daughters by Isaac constituted the marriage, there being no religious or other ceremony whatever. Of course, however, marriages made in this way were just as sacred and fast as binding as those performed in the most ceremonious manner. In these days in Protestant countries the marriage laws do not look upon marriage as a sacrament, but only as a civil contract, though most people prefer to give it a certain religious sanction by having it performed by a church minister.—St. Louis Republic.

David Home and His Wife.

A jocular bequest of David Home to his friend John Home was curious. Home liked claret and disliked port, selling it poison, and the two friends had many discussions on the subject. They also used to have disputes as to which of them took the proper way of spelling their common family name. The philosophers about to fortnight before his death, wrote with his own hand the following codicil to his will: "I leave to my friend, Mr. John Home of Kildaff, ten dozen of my old claret at his choice and one single bottle of that called port. I also leave him six dozen of port provided that he attests under his hand, signed John Home, that he himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal matters."—New York Tribune.

Ringing in the Ears.

"Ringing" in the ears is a most perplexing complaint. It is interesting to learn that, though the brain so distinctly receives an impression of sound, there is really no sound at all. The sensation is produced by derangement of the nerves of the ear, caused by poor circulation or such pressure and interference as come from hardened, excessive wax, boils, etc. Some one having a remedy for them, the ears were ringing they were "insane." Truly, they carry wrong impressions to the brain. They record things that do not happen.

He Took a Hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Stockson Bonds are interested bridge whist players, and their home is the meeting place of bridge players of all grades. On one evening in every week they have a "game" to any of their friends who wish to play, and on these evenings they entertain, parties of their own selection and invited with equal freedom. Mrs. Stockson Bonds is a much higher player than her husband, however. Recently, long after the house had been closed for the night, Mrs. Stockson Bonds, unbeknownst of his wife's protests, Stockson Bonds went below to ascertain the cause of the loud continued and protracted noise, but no answer came to the wife's calls from above. She became alarmed, opened the door, called a policeman, and he made a rush for the basement door. A few minutes later the husband appeared before his anxious wife and told her he had found the servants playing bridge and regarding after the propriety of a bridge play.

"Did you send the whole party away?" asked the wife.

"Why, no. I took a hand and played the question before I realized what I was."—New York Tribune.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE.

At Anton Minnesota.

Dry Goods, Goceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

AGENTS FOR CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Any Kind Of Stock taken in Exchange for Goods.

give me a call.

Located at Anton the village on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Christ Larsen, Proprietor.

We Are Head Quaters For



SHOES,

GLOVES, MITTS,

Socks, Overalls, Mackinaw Shirts, Lined Overalls All Sizes

SHOES, THAT YOU CAN Afford To Fit Yourself Out

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats & Shoes.

Flour & Feed Always On hand.

Highest Market Price Paid For Butter & Eggs, Hides, Furs, Fur, Beef & Pork. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD, BY Sears Roebuck & CO., Or anyone else.

SINGER BROS.

Rhoda, Minn.

An Odd Little Anagram.

Here is an interesting little puzzle and anagram which was published in a newspaper several years ago:

A old woman with a basket
Put in her coat to market well.
"—," said she, "give me 1 prop.
The ungrateful is this day."

Each of the blanks is to be filled with a word of four letters, and the same letters placed in each of the five different words. These words are connected with "pelf," "evil," "veil," "Levi" and "life."

Her Share.

Bilkins has a few schemes that he proposes substituting for the ordinary style of loss. He is going to carry a little savings bank around with him, and every time he buys liquid refreshments he will drop the cash equivalent in the bank for his wife.

"When Mrs. Bilkins is to—"

"Bilkins's wife talks herself in a little something in it for her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Looking For Trouble.

It generally depends on the way you look at things to this world whether or not you are going to have any heaven. If you go around looking all the time and looking for trouble you'll get it.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

CURES.	PRICES.
1—Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5—Cramps, Colic, Bowel Pains	.25
6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
7—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
8—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
9—Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
10—Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
11—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
12—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
13—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
14—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.50
15—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
16—Whooping-Cough	.25
17—Kidney Diseases	.25
18—Nervous Debility	1.00
19—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77—Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Manual Free.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

Twice Two.

"Do you really believe two heads are better than one?"

"Sometimes," answered the unmarried man. "Especially when somebody else's head is doing the thinking."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Exile's Devotion



By Thomas Darcy McGee.

F i forswear the art divine
That glorifies the dead,
What comfort then can I call mine,
What solace seek instead?
For from my birth our country's fame
Was life to me, and love;
And for each loyal Irish name
Some garland still I wove.

I'd rather be the bird that slops
Its wing in ocean's spray,
Than fold in fortune's cage my wings
And feel my soul a slave,
I'd rather turn my simple verso
True to the Gaelic ear
Than sapphic odes I might rehearse
With scentes listening near.

Oh, native land! dost ever mark,
When the world's dim is drowned
Betwixt the daylight and the dark,
A wandering solemn sound
That on the western tide is borna
Across thy dewy breast?
It is the voice of those who mourn
For thee, in the far west.

For them and theirs I oft essay
Thy ancient art of song,
And often sadly turn away,
Deeming my rashness wrong;
For well I weea, a loving will
Is all the art I own.
Ah me! could love suffice for skill,
What triumphs I had known!

My native land! My native land!
Live in my memory still!
Break on my brain, yo surges grand!
Stand up, mist-covered hill!
Still on the mirror of the mind
The scenes I love, I see;
Would I could fly on the western wind,
My native land, to thee!

House Gowns Designed by City Modistes of Standing



The gown at the left, more of a negligee than a "house gown," perhaps is of white dotted tulle, made up over pale blue taffeta and elaborately trimmed with ruches of this blue silk and with cream applique lace. To add to the fullness of the bottom there is e deep gathered flounce of the material bended by a ruche of the silk, which comes from the top of the gown down each side of the front and all the way around. The fichu collar is finished in front under a bloa of pals blue ribbon with loops and ends. It is bordered with a lace ruffle, and similar ruffles, with rolls of the silk, trim the wide, loose sleeves.

The other gown is of pale pink velvet. The tunic, fitted over the hips, opens in front over a skirt composed entirely of little ruffles of white muslin. The corsego is made with large plelts and is very long in the shoulders. It is trimmed around the neck and in front with bands and loops of rose satin, the latter fastened with fancy buttons. This also forms the girdle and borders the fronts of the tunic. The tucked chemisette is of white mousseline de soie with collar of guipure. The sleeves are composed of four overlapping ruffles of the velvet, one of the satin and two of lace.

SHADOW WORK MUCH USED.

Appears This Season in Many New Forms of Supply.

Shadow work has bad much a "run" for the last year that it might be thought to have had its day, did it not seem to be stronger than ever.

This may not be so as regards blouses and whole dresses, but it is certainly marked as far as fancy work is concerned, also for lingerie proppor.

Shadow work in rather small designs is a quick and showy way to embellish a corset cover or night gown, especially now that there is to be given more character by the use of extra stitches for shading on the right side.

For fancy work it is made really lovely by the use of tinting, softly blended colors, fancy stitches in certain parts on the right side, centers of French knots or solid embroidery and studding in black, white or opalescent beads.

Soft pillows, bureau covers, monchoir cases, pin cushion tops and glove cases all are quickly and effectively done in shadow work, often the whole set being made to match.

A very attractive set of this kind has a butterfly design, three large ones on the pillow and a flight of butterflies on smaller pieces. Tha material is a sheer linen.

The pillow bas three large butterflies—one blue, one pink and tha other yellow—done in shadow stitch. Certain spots and markings on the wings are outlined on the outside in contrasting colors, while the body and feelers are outlined in black. Glass beads in black, white and opalescent tints to match the color of the butterfly are used very freely on the right side with brilliant effect.

The flights of rierflies on the other pieces are worked in the sema delicate tints, charmingly combined. The beadwork is, if anything, more beautiful in tha smnilar design.

Narrow cinny lace edges the toilet appointments. This can likewise be used in a broader width for tha pillow, but a newer and daintier finish is to edge it with tha ruffling just now to be had especially for pillows. It is of white lawn, about three inches wide, with two half-inch woven stripes of lawo, either one pink and the other green, or pink and bluc. Theas colored stripes are very much like the delicate opalescent tints of tha embroidery, and do not fada with washing. Enough of this ruffling to go 'round a pillow can be bought for 50 cents.

The designs also come ready stamped.

Chiffon on Smart Gowns.

Chiffon plays a very active part in the smart gowns of the moment. Very sumptnous was a clei bina chiffon dress over cream colored taffeta, trimmed with narrow bands of hand embroidery done in soft pinks and greens. A picture hat of the same shade was trimmed with a long willow plume and clusters of deep pink roses. Another pretty frock was in cab-gray beige over rose pink liberty satin. The skirt rested well on tha floor and was finished with a godet flounce beaded with chiffon ruchings. The foundation had five narrow silk ruffles fringed on tha edges and tha bodice was made with a series of fine tucks done in coarse hemstitching to reveal tha rose satin lining. Undersleeves and yoke of dyed lace had touches of pink silk embroidery darned between tha patterns. A high collar over the rose chiffon was finished with folds of pink velvet and small lace figures cut from the mesh.

DESIGNS OF THE MODISTES.

Smart Suggestion is a Novelty Cloth Cost of Light Gray.

One of the smartest suggestions is shown in a novelty cloth cost of light gray, which taps a princess skirt. Front and back are formed of bretelles of plaited cloth, tha fronts left to hang free, and the back brought together in the shape of the waist, and escaping in two long pointed tabs. Tha center of the back, between tha bretelles, is formed of embroidered voile, which also makes up the circular cuffs with which the long sleeves are finished. Heretofore it has been a foregone conclusion that these blouse, or Eton, coats, should be made of the skirt material, but now it is to be a matter of choice in so far tha skirt and coat shall match, or shall be strongly contrasting. Skirts are not a whit less interesting than waists and coats; indeed, they show even more of a change. Foot trimmings will be much in evidence on all skirts from now on and the double ruffles, shirrings, ruchings, passementeries, and embroidered bands, and the plain bias band. Many of the prettiest frocks have overskirts, and it is impossible that we ward off the overskirt, at least the overdress, longer than another season.

A gown of embroidered batiste, the very embodiment of simplicity in its lines and tha epitome of elegance in its detail, was coeried away by a Fifth avanua debutante to fascinata the eyes of the Riviera contingent, says the New York Evening Telegram. The skirt was gathered to tha waist-band, slightly raised in the back in Empire effect, and was strengthened at intervals of three inches by lines of band embroidery, which descended in irregular lengths. Tha points fell over a circular flounce on which were set row upon row of narrow Valenciennes lace in closely gathered frills, and at each intersection of tha points or scallops was suspended a lace butterfly. The waist had a deceitful collar turned back from small pointed yoke of Irish point. Tha under slip of the entire costume was a glistening, shimmering satin, which gave the most bewitching affect to the cobwebby batiste and lace. Tha mass of embroidery and ruffles while praservring the long, sinuous lines which the design demanded.

The Hour-Glass Figure.

The reintroduction af the hour-glass figure for women is threatened. Those professed to know say that dress-makers have for a long time been making zealous efforts to reintroduce the long-waisted pattern of feminine humanity.

Now the sight of full, round skirts and long-waisted corsets will, it is said, be tha feature of the coming season, and the women who would ba fashionable will have to reduce bone in creasing inches of the waist, which is ascribed to tha continued popularity of skirt waists, straight-front corsets, tha vogua of athleticism.

BELT WITH SQUARE BUCKLE.



Pala blue belt with square buckle of turquoise enamel.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.



Only one sura way to cura an aching back. Cure the causa, tha kidneys. Thousands tell of curee made by Doan's Kidney Pills. John C. Coleman, a prominant merchant of Swainsboro, Ga., says: "For several years my kidneys were affected, and my back ached day and night. I was languid, nervous and lame in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills helped ma right away, and the great relief that followed has been permanent."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Matrimonial Infelicity.

Divorces are, happily, rare in society circles. Separation by mutual consent, however, grows more frequent every year. Every one has upon his or her visiting list husbands and wives who never meet if they can help it, but between whom there has never been an open breach. Incompatibility of temper is the usual cause, and the reason for that is, one imagines, the still common custom of encouraging the younger generation to marry before they have begun to approach years of discretion.—London Throne.

CASE OF ECZEMA IN SOUTH.

Suffered Three Years—Hands and Eye Most Affected—Now Well and is Grateful to Cuticura.

"My wife was taken badly with eczema for three years, and she employed a doctor with no effect at all until she employed Cuticura Soap and Ointment. One of her hands and her left eye were badly affected and when she would stop using Cuticura Soap and Ointment the eczema came back, but very slightly; but it did her a sight of good. Then we complied with the instructions in using the cuties and of Cuticura Remedies and my wife is entirely recovered. She thanks Cuticura very much and will recommend it highly in our locality and in every nook and corner of our parish. God bless you for the sake of suffering humanity. I. M. Robert, Hydrogalla, La., Jan. 5 and Sept. 1, 1906."

MADE HIS MEANING PLAIN.

Indian's Answer a Real Triumph of Quiet Sarcasm.

George Vaux, Jr., of Philadelphia, has been appointed a member of the board of Indian commissioners. Mr. Vaux told a reporter the other day an Indian story.

"There was a certain commissioner," he said, "who treated the Indians with rude scorn. One day a chief entertained this man in his tepee, telling him over the tobacco many quaint legends.

"One legend concerned a plague of grasshoppers. The chief told sequantly how grasshoppers overran the land, eating the grain, and how the medicine men averted a famine by offering a silver grasshopper to the Great Spirit, whereupon all that dense of grasshoppers disappeared.

"But the commissioner scoffed at the tale.

"'Are you Indians such fools,' he said, 'as to believe such rubbish?'

"'Ugh, no,' said the old chief, 'or we'd long ago hevo offered the Great Spirit a silver pule fear.'"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Centenarian Enjoys Life.

Mrs. Mary Barsby, 103 years old, is spoken of as "the jolliest woman in Brockton." She is fond of the society of young people and likes to recall old corn-husking bees and other good times of her youth. She has had 10 children, 42 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. — Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Mother Finds a Food for Grown-Ups and Children as Well.

Food that can ba eaten with relish and benefit by the children as well as the older members of tha family, makes a pleasant household commodity.

Such a food is Grape-Nuts. It not only agrees with and builds up children, but older persons who, from bad habits of eating, have become dyspeptic.

A Phila. lady, after being benefited herself parsuaded her husband to try Grape-Nuts for stomach troubles. Sha writes:

"About eight years ago I had a severe attack of congestion of stomach and bowels. From that time on, I had to ba careful about eating, as nearly every kind of food then known to me, seemed to cause pain.

"Four years ago I commenced to use Grape-Nuts. I grew stronger and better, and from that time I seldom have been without it; have gained in health and strength and am now heavier than I ever was.

"My husband was also in a bad condition—his stomach became so weak that he could eat hardly anything with comfort. I got him to try Grape-nuts, and he soon found his stomach trouble had disappeared.

"My girl and boy, 3 and 9 years old, do not want anything else for breakfast but Grape-Nuts, and more healthy children cannot be found." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

A MID-WINTER VERDICT.

"Bright Sunshine All Winter," Is What a Western Canada Lady Says.

Maidstone, Sask., Canada,
Feb. 4, 1907.

C. J. Brompton, Esq.,
Canadian Government Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Being so well pleased with Canada we wrote my father and brother to come here. Will you please send them receding matter on Canada.

We have been here nearly a year and are delighted with this country. We have lived in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan and we find Canada away ahead of any of them. We have had bright sunshine all winter so far, only two nice, easy snow storms. If it was not all right you know I would not went my father and brother to come here, but we think it is grand.

Yours truly,
(Signed) MRS. ED. TROUPE.

Money in Motor Manufactures.

About $60,000,000 is at present invested in England in the manufacture of motor wagons. About 250,000 men are employed in them, or as chauffeurs, &c., and their wages aggregate $75,000,000 a year.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No man ever asks a truthful women what she thinks of him more than once.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

It is hard to form a correct opinion of others on what is said about them.

Especially worthy of notice is Garfield Tea, Nature's remedy for constipation, sick-headache, liver and kidney derangements. It is made wholly of Herbs.

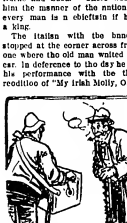
Fault finding eventually results in a disposition toward selfishness.

SHAMROCK OF SKETCHES

Three Bits of Pathos in St. Patrick's Day Reflections

He needed not the sprig of green that greeted the world with blithe defiance nor the blackthorn stick that he brandished so bravely to proclaim him as one of the race of "Kelly and Burke and Shea." There was about him the manner of the nation where every man is a rebelstain if he isn't a king.

The Italian with the band-organ stopped at the corner across from the one where the old man waited for the car in deference to the air he knew his performance with the thrilling rendition of "My Irish Molly, O." The



old man did not recognize the popular song, but he knew the lilt of the tune was one that never came out of Germany. He began to follow it with as vigorous a whistle as his unfamiliarity with it would allow him. Before the end of the trills he crossed the street and stood by the organ.

"Don't you know a rale, true Irish chune?" he demanded; "ono that will warm the cockles of me heart?"

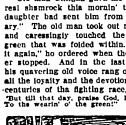
The organ-grinder nodded. "Sure," he smiled. And, first with a wheeze and then with an operatic run, he started the tune that brought the hat from the head of the old man.

"Tiny it again," he commanded when the air was done. And again and still again did the Italian play it while the old man stood uncovered.

"I nivays take off me hat to 'The Wearin' o' the Green,'" he said.

"Old man Gilligan gave me a bit o' resi shamrock this morain' thet his daughter Ann sent him from Tipperary." The old man took out a wallet and caressingly touched the bit of green that was folded within. "Play it again," he ordered when the grinder stopped. And in the last chorus his quavering old voice rang out with all the loyalty and the devotion of the centuries of the fighting race.

"But till that day breaks cool, I'll stick To the wearin' o' the green!"



Little Mollia McShane sat alona in the corner of the hall. There was many a lad by the door who cast sheepish glances at Mollie. It was for no lack of invitation that she was not tripping the floor at the St. Pat rick's night dance.

For the orchestra was playing an old, old tune and the dancers were humming the refrain.

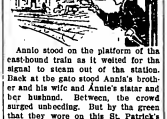
"Oh, for the days of the Kerry dancing," and the little girl in the corner saw again the green of a Kerry village and the glow of the light of love, and down her cheeks ran the tears of homesickness and longing and memory of the days that have gone.

There under the Irish stars the big Irishman told the little Irish girl of the love that his heart held for her. And when long afterward, after a thousand years of joy that an hour may hold, he had said a last goodnight, she had drawn down his head to her for the kiss of her lips and blessed it with her softly spoken "Ceen dhuv dheelish." Then as she stood watching him go down to the village, she heard somewhere afar off a piper playing the tune of the Kerry dancing.

But there was no music in the pipes and none in the heart on the night when John went away, away with the English soldiery whern ha had enlisted. There were sad promisee of return and dark forebodings, but there was hope. The war would soon be over; tha Boers would not fight long; "although it's meself that's prayin' they'll win from ye," said Mollie to John.

"When I come back, I'll punish ye for that same," said John.

But ha never came back to Kerry. Tha little girl in the corner of the hall saw tho villago gay again on this Patrick's night as it had been on tha old home a spot that she knew only in fancy—a lonely grave on a Transvaal kopje, where sleeps an Irish lad who died fighting for England.



Annie stood on the platform of the eastbound train as it waited for the signal to steam out of the station. Back at the gate stood Annie's brother and his wife and Annie's sister and her husband. Between, the crowd surged unbeeding. But by tha green that they wore on this St. Patrick's day the girl on the platform knew them for her own people. Katie and Hannah were weeping. Annie had hoped that they would not weep, for, sure, wasn't it had luck to bava tears when one was going home?

Home! How many a night had she lain awake after the work of day had clamored for rest for her weary body and mind, thinking, thinking ever of the two who were even now counting the hours till their coming should be once again under her old rooftreel

Tho journey to tha sea was hut a step; and after the ocean came the bliss that soma morning would rise to the eastward—her own Erin. And then there would be tha mists and the fogs of tha slow train journey to tha little station; and then tha long walk —perhaps through tha rain—that would bring her to that light of home.

"God be with you," sha called to the little group as the engine wheels began to revolve. And har own eyes were dim with tears. And as the train went out into the open space tha engine bells sounded a song she had heard somawhere of late:

"Then go back to Ireland,
Kiss your friends in Ireland,
But "Tis'll love your heart behind you is the west!"

GENERAL BREAKDOWN

A Condition Which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Tha Great Restorative, Have Been Curing for Years.

There is no more perplexing trouble for a physician to treat than debility cases, especially in women, in which there is no acute disease but in which the whole system is run down and lower and lower despite changes of medicine and similar experiments.

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore health under these conditions is no longer a matter of fact but has been proved in hundreds of cases similar to that of Mrs. Sarah Ramsey, of 1008 St. John St., Litchfield, Ill. Sha says

"I never felt well after my first child was born. I had a gnawing pain in my stomach and could not hold any food down. My head acked a great deal and sometimes the pain went all through my body. I had dizzy spells so that I could not step across the street to be half blinded with pain. Thesa spells would often last for over an hour. My blood seemed to be in a very poor condition and my face felt were like ice. I seemed to be growing weaker and weaker and could not get around to do my work in the house. I was extremely nervous and the least excitement would bring on a dizzy spell.

"For a number of years I was under a doctor's care but seemed to get no better. I had heard about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began to take them. I soon felt better and gained in weight and strength. My nerves are strong now and I do my own work in every way."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Write for valuable information, entitled "Plain Talks to Women," sent free on request.

Don't Push

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying

Mica Axle Grease

to the wheels. No other lubricant ever made wears so long and makes a horse power. Next time try Mica Axle Grease. Standard Oil Co. Incorporated

FREE To convince any sufferer that PAXTINE will cure him of Sore Throat, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh and Inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore lungs and stomach, by direct local treatment like catarrh, we will send per absolutely free a full size box of Paxtine with book of instructions and testimonials. Paxtine is sold by druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT DOES YOU NOTHING UNLESS IT CURES. Write for free box. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

POULTRY AND BEES

SCREEN TO CONFINE BEES.

Home-Made Contrivance That Will Simplify Handling Them.

Here isa plan for confining bees when stored which will interest readers who keep bees. The general plan is brought out in the accompanying sketch. It consists of a wire screen fitted over the front of the hive so that the bees can crawl out if they desire,



Screen Fitted to Hive.

but cannot fly away. This plan, says Prairie Farmer, is particularly valuable in storing bees, as it allows the beekeeper to keep his bees in almost any place suitable for them. Four slats can be nailed to the front of the sides to attach the screen after the manner illustrated.

USE A HOPPERDOZER.

Catching Grasshoppers to Feed to the Poultry.

That grasshoppers are good food for poultry is recognized, but in most cases the poultry have to catch their own grasshoppers. We do not commonly hear of anyone taking the trouble to catch grasshoppers for the poultry. The Colorado station this summer tried the experiment successfully. The fields were visited by innumerable multitudes of grasshoppers, and the station men determined to catch a few bushels of them for the fowls. A hopperdozer was used and run behind a mowing machine at the time the hay was being made. The hopperdozer was mounted on wheels, so that it would not catch in the hay. Usually kerosene is used in the hopperdozer, thus killing the insects as as they fall into it. But this would make the insects unfit for food. A little experimenting showed that water would hold the insects for some time or until they could be dipped out for the use of the fowls. A hopperdozer was used on a six-acre field of alfalfa and it succeeded in catching from nine to ten bushels of grasshoppers, estimated at 3,000 to the bushel.

WHAT GREEN BONE WILL DO.

It Will Double the Egg Yield, it is Said.

Green bone doubles the egg yield because it contains more than four times the eggproducing value of grain. It makes eggs more fertile for it tones up the entire system and fills the head of the flock with vim and vitality. That's why green bone makes stronger, livelier chicks at hatching, for bone-fed hens lay eggs with life and vitality in them. That's why green bone develops earlier broilers and earlier layers; it promotes growth and the development of bone and muscle by promoting abundant nourishment.

It gives a good frame work to start with and helps lay on lean meat, thus making heavier market fowls, says Farm and Home. Green bone makes red combs, bright eyes and glossy plumage, for it gives a tone to the entire system of the fowl that nothing else will. It will double your profits; it has done it for thousands of others.

CHICKEN NOTES.

With poultry, the farmer gets interest on both preferred and common stock.

A little salt and peppar mixed with the mash is good for the hens.—Farmers' Review.

About the surest way to fail is to crowd too many hens into one pen. It never paid; it never will.

Keep the doors closed at night. This is the time of the year when enemies of the biddies prowl around.

The man that takes pride in his chicken establishment is likely to have a profitable flock of poultry.

Kind of hard work to wash eggs, but they look so much better when you offer them for sale, that I always like to do it.

Have the feed boxes high enough from the floor so that you can sweep under them. Sure to be a lot of litter there.—Farm Journal.

Roosts.

When roosts are not over dropping boards they should be made low. For this there are a number of reasons. The heavier fowls cannot fly high, and even those of the lighter breeds injure the soles of their feet in jumping from high perches. The larger hens show their dislike of the high perch when getting off in the morning, if at no other time. It is not unusual for a heavy fowl to spend several minutes in making up her mind to take the jump, making several false attempts to jump before finally doing so. This shows that the fowl regards it as a serious matter. The number of heavy fowls that get their feet bruised in this way is large. The high roost is unnecessary.

VALUABLE FORMULA

WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITY CLAIMS IT IS MOST EFFECTIVE.

Says It Will Break Up a Cold in 24 Hours and Any Cough That is Curable—Inexpensive.

A noted authority on diseases of the throat and lungs, who established a camp for consumptives in the Pine Woods of Maine, and whose remarkable cures there have attracted great attention from the medical world, says that his entire treatment consisted of fresh air, nourishing food and the Pure Virgin Oil of the White Pine Trees mixed with Whisky and Glycerine, in the following proportions:

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)..½ oz.
Glycerine.....2 "
Good Whisky.....8 "

Used in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

It is claimed that the above mixture will heal and strengthen the lungs, break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

The ingredients can be secured from any good prescription druggist at small cost and can be easily mixed in your own home.

Inquiry at the prescription department of a leading local pharmacy elicited the information that Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing. Each viel is securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper with the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure); guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.—plainly printed thereon. Only the cheaper Oils are sold in bulk, but these produce nausea, and never effect the desired results.

Never Overlooked a Chance.

When Bishop Talbot, now of the central Pennsylvania diocese, was "the cowboy bishop" of Idaho and Wyoming he never overlooked an opportunity of securing contributions for the missionary work in which he took such delight. On one occasion, while attending a meeting of church dignitaries in St. Paul, he was chatting with some other clergymen on the steps of his hotel when several hoboes came along. One of them approached and asked for aid. Bishop Talbot took him aside and after a short but earnest conversation the other tramps saw something pass from hand to hand. "What did he give you?" asked the other hoboes when they all started away. "Didn't give me nothing," was the disgusted reply. "I gave him a dollar for his blamed new cathedral in Laramie."

FEW KNOW THIS.

Gives Simple Home Prescription and Directions to Use.

A well-known specialist is authority that Kidney and Bladder Troubles of all kinds are in nearly every instance readily relieved by taking a few doses of the following simple home-made mixture:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

The dose is a teaspoonful ofter meels and at bedtime. These ingredients can be obtained at any good pharmacy, and are mixed by shaking well in a bottle. Victims of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases of any kind should not hesitate to make this prescription up and try it. It comes highly recommended and doesn't cost much to prepare.

Burro Drivers Carry Candles.

In Mexico all vehicles, be they handcart, automobile, or anything between, must carry a light at night. This rule or law is rigidly enforced. Even the drivers of the poor little burro or mule carts, on their two wheels, must carry a light.

So, rather than buy lanterns, which cost money, they take a dip candle, and wrapping it in a bit of newspaper to shield it from the wind, carry it in their left hand as they drive along homeward from work after evening has fallen. The effect is striking, as the light, falling strongly on the Indian driver, throws the face of the man into strong relief against the darkness.

Worth Knowing About.

If you need a first-class laxative, there is nothing better nor safer than that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills. Each pill contains one grain of solid extract of sarsaparilla, which, with other valuable vegetable products, make it a blood purifier of excellent character. If you are troubled with constipation, one pill at night will afford great relief.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used. They have been in use for over a century, and are for sale everywhere, either plain or sugar-coated.

Winston Churchill when he has an important piece of writing before him eats very little meat and cuts his allowance of tobacco in half. He finds that this regime gives unusual clarity to his mind.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears.

Ship Pure Pelts McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

Affection consists not in use of carefully prepared utterances.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

All thy virtue dictates, dare to do.—Mason.

Clover & Grass Seeds.
Everybody loves lots and lots of Clover Grasses for hogs, cows, sheep and swine.



We are known as the largest growers of Grasses, Clovers, Oats, Barley, Corn, Potatoes and Farm Seeds in America. Operate over 5,000 acres.

FREE
Our mammoth 148-page catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers; or send
SO 2c STAMPS
and receive sample of "perfect balance ration grass seed," together with Potter Plants, Clover, etc., etc., and big Plant and Seed Catalog, free.
John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Large Incomes from Few Rents.
Several London churches receive incomes of $7,500 to $10,000 from few rents.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

When doctors disagree it is well for the patient to get up and see if anything really ails him.

Garfield Tea has been famous for years as a remedy for constipation, liver and kidney diseases. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Law.

Satan is willing to let men go to church on Sunday if they work for him the remainder of the week.

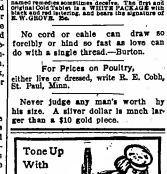
ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Strictly genuine only when the full name is found on the original Cold Cracker in a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

No cord or cable can draw so forcibly or bind so fast as love can do with a single thread.—Burton.

For Prices on Poultry,
either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

Never Judge any man's worth by his site. A silver dollar is much larger than a $10 gold piece.

Tone Up With Good Paint

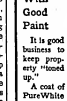


It is good business to keep property "toned up."

A coat of PureWhite Lead Paint not only makes things look better and gives them a higher selling value, but it makes things wear better and gives them a higher value for long wear.

Pure White Lead gives an opaque, durable coat that protects and preserves from the ravages of time and weather.

Prospective buyers of Pure White Lead are heredoxy and can be subject to much attempted fraud in adulteration and substitution. You are never protected by the Dotch Boy trade mark which is found on one side of kegs containing only Pure White Lead, made by the Old Dutch Process. Look for the boy.



SENT FOR BOOK
"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information. Sent free if you write for it and mention this paper.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
In addition to the Pure White Lead, the following brands of National Lead & Oil Co. Pure White Lead are also genuine:
New York: "Collier." Chicago: "Dimond Vein." Cincinnati: "Red Seal." Cleveland: "Cleveland." Buffalo: "Jewett." St. Louis: "Collier." Philadelphia: "John Wyeth & Bro." Pittsburgh: "National Lead & Oil Co."

SICK HEADACHE



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail; Trial size 10 cts. by mail.
Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.

PROTECT YOUR IDEAS Don't DELAY TO APPLY FOR PATENT
Send for FREE BOOKLET and learn why. Highest references. Best results. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense in our new paper, The Inventive Age, Washington, D. C. Booklet sent free. Address, EVANS, WILKINS & CO., Washington, D. C. ESTABLISHED 1865.
NO PATENT, NO FEE FOR OUR SERVICES

PARLOR ORGAN ECHOS A choice collection of Sacred and Secular Music, Vocal and Instrumental, for Parlor Organ or Melodeon. 128 pages of choice music, only 25 cents. Sold by music dealers generally. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 30 cents. Write for free descriptive circular. Address, PARLOR ORGAN ECHOS, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ship Your Cream to Us.
Largest creamery in the northwest. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.—Campbell.

We Want Your Cream.
Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.—Locke.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple. 10c per package.

Be fit for more than you are now doing.—Garfield.

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ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY
(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

THE MEXICAN ONES

James Cronin, special agent United States treasury department, was about as keen an operative as there was in the secret service. His headquarters were in Chicago, and many a counterfeiter was sent over the road by "Jimmie" Cronin, as he was affectionately called by his friends.

Cronin and Cheney were much the same as regards ability, but Cheney had ambitions (and was constantly them) beyond the mere detection of crime. Cronin hadn't any ambitions beyond the running down of a counterfeit gentlemen or smashing a gang of counterfeiters. He was a great big, whole-souled Irishman, full of wit, and as brave as a lion. He was always poor; every cent he received went through his fingers like water, but, as he said to Cheney, with a slight Irish brogue: "That the divil good is money save to have fun with! Ye see, Jack, I haven't any one dependent on me, and when I get too old to work I'll kiss the world good-by." Cronin could have been a rich man had he any desire to be a grafter. A great deal of money had been offered him at different times, but each time refused. He was as honest as a sturdy oak, and Cheney counted Cronin as one of his staunchest and best friends. The head of the treasury department secret service on more than one occasion had been informed by Col. Cheney of some exceptionally good work that had been done by Cronin.

Cronin came in Cheney's office one day, and after his salutation of "Top of the mornin' to ye, Jack," threw six bright silver dollars on the desk and said:

"What do you think of that bunch of silver?"

Cheney knew immediately the "queer" money was being passed, and Cronin had discovered it, and wanted his advice and cooperation on the case. He picked up the silver dollars one by one, fingered them carefully, took a microscope and minutely examined the milling and stamping. Then he passed each one between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand. After that a pair of feather-weight scales came into play, and the coins were carefully weighed. Cheney stacked five in one pile and the sixth coin he tossed over to Cronin.

"That coin's all right, Jimmie, but those five are queer."

"Right ye are, Cheney, but that's the 'queerest queer' I've ever laid my eyes on."

"Yes, I notice it. The silver in these five 'queer' coins is of a higher alloy than the American coin. Intrinsically, the spurious coins are of more value than the real coin. That's a paradox, but it's a true one."

"Well, whatever 'paradox' is, it sounds all right to me."

"Where'd you pick up these coins, Jimmie?"

"Over in the First National three weeks ago. Later I found them in several other banks, and reports from the west indicate that part of the country is flooded with them."

"Any suspicions, Cronin?"

"Nary a one, Cheney. They come from everywhere, country banks, big stores, railroads, coal companies, and what not. Why, bless me, any man would take one of those coins and never notice it. An expert expert would be fooled. You would have to take a number of them without a murmur. So would I. Ain't it so?"

"Sure thing," murmured Cheney. At the same time he was studying the coins with the microscope. "Cronin," he continued, "these coins all bear the mill mark of the San Francisco mint. Made any investigations along that line?"

"No, not yet. I've just been feeling around. I reported it to the chief, and he directed me to run it down. I blamed easy thing for the chief to sit in Washington and say 'run 'em down,' but it's not so easy to do it."

Cheney was busy, but heard every word Cronin had spoken. He had a dual intellect. He could look and understand intelligently what a person was talking about and at the same time his mind could be working out some sort of a problem.

"Excuse me a minute, Cronin," he said, and was gone.

The colonel came back in about 15 minutes and laid down one of the coins with a section cut out.

"I thought so, Jimmie," he remarked.

"Thought what?" snapped Cronin.

"These coins are Mexican pesos. Their value in United States money is 37½ cents. The man, or gang, can now all these Mexicans they want, float them into our dollars, and net 62½ cents profit. Queer, don't it. Cronin, the counterfeits are better silver than the good dollars?"

"Well, all that's news, Cheney, and interesting, but what we want to do is find the man that's making the boom money."

"You're a good ways off from the plant at this minute, Cronin."

Cronin looked quickly at Cheney. All raillery and joshing had disappeared from his face; he was working out the problem.

"You don't mean to tell me that you have a clew already, Jack?"

"Not one clew, Cronie, but two of them—two good live lends. Now listen. The coins are all identical, made by the same die. That's where the gang were not cute; they should have changed the mill mark. These are all supposedly 'Frisco minting. Clew one: The die from which these coins were cast was made by a die cutter of the San Francisco mint, or one who has at one time or other worked there. Mexican silver is used in the coinage. Now, clew two: Mexican silver can, of course, be bought up here, but on the coast and on the frontier pesos are dealt in, almost like potatoes, therefore the plant of this gang is at some convenient point to the Mexican frontier, where money is plentiful. The 'queer' money is made, shipped seven ways for Sunday, and put in circulation."

"Very nice one and clew two are very interesting, but we're a long ways from the right party."

"Yes," interrupted Cheney, smiling, "2,900 miles more or less. But, Cronin, we're going to get those birds sooner or later. I'd rather rundown a gang like that than eat. They're clever, but, as I told you, they've made one mistake, and that mistake will be their doom."

"By George, old man, the chief'll be glad you're on this."

"Don't say anything to the chief about it. I'm going to Frisco tonight. Later I may wire you to come. I'll keep in touch with you, and in the meantime you find the person or persons who are floating this money up here. Don't arrest them; just keep them under surveillance. We want the king pin of this crowd, then the gang will fade away."

"All right, Cheney, I'll do as you say, but keep me posted."

"I'll sure do that, Cronin." The two men parted, and after clearing up the odds and ends of current work, Cheney made ready to leave for Frisco. The Overland carried him west that night, and three days later he landed in the "American Paris." He had been there before on numerous occasions, had a number of good friends, and spent the first evening just looking around. 'Frisco always had a large floating population of light-fingered gentry, and Cheney went to the hall of justice, looked over the gallery, joshed with the city force without revealing his mission, and after a trip through Chinatown, went to the Palace and had a good night's sleep.

He was cordially received at the mint the next morning. Fitzgerald, the superintendent, had not as yet been informed regarding the "Mexican ones." Of course he surmised Cheney was out there on business.

"Fitzgerald," said Cheney, after the usual salutations had been exchanged, "I want to see a list of your employes."

"Not much of a list, colonel. Let's see, there's only four of them—Gangler, Stearns, Ritchie and Evans."

"Who cuts the die for silver dollars?"

"Ritchie."

"Is he all right?"

"Yes, as straight as a die. Been here about two years. Makes $1,800 per year, married, lives over in Berkeley, and is a good, useful citizen."

"The other three; how about them?"

"All good men, and old-timers. The youngest of them, Ritchie, has been here seven years, and Gangley and Stearns both have been here over ten years."

Cheney handed Fitzgerald one of the Mexican coins. "What do you think of that coin, Fitz?" Fitzgerald examined it closely and said:

"Looks good to me, Cheney."

Cheney then told him how it was discovered, and what he suspected.

Fitzgerald took down a record book and studied it carefully for a moment, and then said:

"I am positive none of my die cutters did that work. About three years ago there was a die cutter worked in the mint, by name of Kuhn—Emil Kuhn. He was a high class workman, but rather uncertain in his habits. If I remember rightly, he drank more or less, and two years back he was discharged."

"Has he cut dies for silver ones?"

"Oh, yes, Kuhn was an artist. He could cut a die for any coin. He also painted quite well."

"Know what became of him after he left here?"

"No, I don't. I heard he went back to his old home in Manheim, Germany. It was said he came from a very good family."

After a little further conversation Cheney left, promising to let Fitzgerald know in case anything came up. As soon as Cheney got down town he cabled to his correspondent in Berlin, Germany, asking for definite information of Emil Kuhn, of Manheim. Cheney's organization was perfect he had correspondents in all the European capitals. In his own mind he was confident Kuhn had a hand in floating the Mexican ones. To make sure, he determined to run him down, if he were on earth. He wrote Cronin in Chicago what had been done and what his suspicions were. Then he waited. Manheim was some distance from Berlin, and it was three days later when he received a cable saying:

"Emil Kuhn well known in Manheim. Came back there two years ago, and was married to daughter of the burgher. Health broke shortly afterwards and returned to United States. Letters received from him showed he was living in Los Angeles and painting pictures for a living. His wife still in Manheim. Kuhn expects to return to Germany next spring. Health has been restored."

"Pretty definite information that," muttered Cheney. He wired Cronin to meet him at the Hallenbeck hotel, Los Angeles, as soon as possible, and the "owl train" on the Southern pacific that night carried Cheney on his way south. The population of Los Angeles at this time was a heterogeneous crowd of consumptives and tourists. There always was a large number of artists, good, bad and indifferent, located in this city of Los Angeles, and the day following his arrival Cheney began to investigate them. Not on Emil Kuhn could he find. There was a German artist named Buehlow, but he was married, and as Kuhn had a wife in Manheim Cheney acrdly thought Buehlow and Kuhn could be one.

Two days later Cronin came in from Chicago, and Cheney told him all that had transpired since they parted company.

"Very interesting, Cheney, very interesting," commented Cronin, "but nothing very definite. Your telegram from Germany may or may not have been authentic."

"All right, Cronin, cavil and doubt if you want to, but I know Kuhn is the man we want, and I know Kuhn is right here in Los Angeles. Since I wired you to come I have ascertained that several large shipments of Mexican silver have been made to Trujillo, just below here. The coin was delivered to a Dutchman and two other men. They disappeared from Trujillo, and I am willing they brought the stuff up here and recolned it."

"Cheney, I hope you're right. Now, what's the ley?"

"You make yourself known at the banks and find out how much of the rotten silver is around here. I'm going on another still hunt for Kuhn. Will meet you here every evening."

"All right, Jack."

Something told Cheney to take another look at Buehlow. He found the German artist lived in a very pretty little cottage on the bank of the Los Angeles river. His wife was a fine looking Mexican, and did the housework. The Buehlows kept to themselves, and were not neighborly at all.

Cheney was disguised. About three o'clock in the afternoon Buehlow left his house and went down town. Cheney followed, and saw him go to the post office general delivery window. There was no mail for him at the time, and Cheney could not hear the name Buehlow gave. In a jiffy he was behind the door, his credentials easily admitting him.

"That man," he said to the astonished clerk, pointing at Buehlow's retreating form, "who is he?"

"Why, sir, his name is Kuhn."

"Kuhn, eh?" said Cheney. "What's his first name?"

"Emil."

"By Jove, I thought so. How often does he get his mail here? and where does it come from?"

The clerk was bewildered but managed to stammer out: "He gets his mail about once a month, and all his letters come from Germany."

"Menheim?"

"Yes, that's the place."

"All right, my boy. Say nothing about this conversation," and he was gone.

Cronin and Cheney met after supper, and Cheney said, "Jimmie, I've run him down. I've got Emil Kuhn."

"The duece you have! How—when—where?"

Cheney told him and continued; "Now—we go for him. Tonight we begin a spot on him." Off they went and were soon outside the Buehlow cottage. A light was burning in the front room and through the window Buehlow and his wife could be plainly seen, he smoking and reading and she sewing.

"Domestic, ain't it, Jack?" mumbled Cronin.

"Damnably so; yes, but that may be a blind."

At ten o'clock the light in the front room was extinguished; one appeared upstairs for a moment, then the curtain was drawn down and the house was dark. For three nights this followed. Cheney was mad; Cronin disgusted.

"I tell you, Cronin, it may look straight but it isn't. There's a way to get at that man and I'm going to do it. He's got a wife in Germany; this woman here may think she's his wife but she's not. She's a Mexican and once let her get wind that Buehlow is playing fast and loose with her and she'll give him away quick enough. There's always 'a woman in the case.' Senora Buehlow is the one here."

A day or so after this a nutty looking stranger appeared at Buehlow's home. He was a connoisseur and had heard of Mr. Buehlow's painting, etc., etc.

The Dutchman really was a good artist, his dower painting was beautiful. Cheney (for he it was) dickered, praised and finally said he would come back next day. He did—and the day following. Buehlow took to him and they became quite friendly, Cheney buying one or two small pieces. One day while they were having a friendly smoke Cheney said:

"Mr. Buehlow, I'm from Germany, from Buehlow?"

The question was so quickly put, the German was taken quite unawares and answered:

"Manheim." Then he colored red and white by turns.

"Menheim, eh. Pretty place that. I've been there several times. Know several families there."

But Buehlow didn't want to pursue the subject further. Cheney saw it and changed the topic.

The next day when Cheney called Buehlow was out, presumably gone for the mail. Senora Buehlow received him. After a few commonplace remarks Cheney said:

"You have known Senor Buehlow long, Senora?"

"No, not long, Senor; only two years. I met him just after he came to Los Angeles."

"A case of love at first sight, eh?"

"The Senora's eyes drooped and she softly said, "Si, Senor," using the soft language of Old Mexico. Cheney led the conversation along and gradually approached the subject of bad faith.

"Suppose, Senora, you found Senor Buehlow was false to you, had another wife living in Germany; what would you do?"

The Senora's face hardened, her black eyes glittered, and true to her Spanish blood she said, "I'd kill him!" Her voice was quiet but very tense.

"But killing would be a crime, Senora."

"It is never a crime to avenge a woman's honor."

"That's the unwritten law, Senora, but not God's law; that says 'Thou shelt not kill.' But why talk about such things? I was only fooling, that's all."

"Senor Cheney, you were not fooling."

The Mexican woman was very calm, but very much in earnest. She continued: "You had a purpose in asking me those questions. Now what was it? If you are lying to me I'll kill you. If you are not lying—well, then, I'll kill Buehlow."

Cheney leaned towards her, his manner, too, was very tense and very earnest. "Senora Buehlow, I am not lying. Come with me and I'll give you the proof; then you can do as you please."

Quietly and without a word the woman picked up her mantilla and down town they went. Cheney took her to the treasury department secret service office and sent for Cronin. Then he told her what he knew of Kuhn's marriage and life in Germany. Cronin came and Cheney gave him sent him at his request). She saw and was convinced and rose to go.

"Senora Buehlow, you have been wronged, grievously so, and you want revenge. You can have it without doubt." Woodenly the woman looked at him, a faint suspicion creeping into her eyes over her. He continued: "Buehlow—or Kuhn—has been violating the law for years. Senora, you are the subject of citizenship by his brush he has been coining Mexicon pesos into United States dollars. You know the penalty for that; you've helped him; you are an accessory before and after the fact; you have violated the laws of your land." The woman quailed. Cheney knew he had struck home. "Now if you will help us I will help you. You want revenge for your personel wrongs and you will escape punishment for the counterfeiting crime. Will you do as I want? Will you?"

"Si, Senor, si—what you want?"

"Where is the cave reached?"

"Two ways, Senor. One through a tunnel leading from our cellar, the other by a door from the river bank. This door is covered with dirt and green plants so it cannot be seen. There is pulling a rope and it will open." Minutely she described the cave and its approaches. Then Cheney said:

"Now, Senora, you go back home and act as if nothing had happened. Tonight Buehlow will leave. He will be raided, but you will be allowed your freedom. If you fail us it will go hard with you. Do you see?"

"Have an fear, Senor; I won't fail you." Her eyes glittered, her breath came in little gasps, but she did carry out her part. She wanted revenge, and then she could be free, go to Mexico—and—Cheney knew. She left and Cheney turned to Cronin. "Well, Jimmie, how about it, eh?"

"You're a wonder, Jack. But we've got a fight ahead of us, maybe."

"I'll bet you a hundred to one."

"Sure, I won't turn it down."

At 12 that night the cave was raided. Kuhn and two accomplices were turning out some fine work. The arrest was complete. The prisoners were marched to the jail and then Cheney gave Senora Buehlow a purse with a few things to her supposed husband. The conversation was animated and bitter to a degree. Finally the pair were separated and the next day the woman disappeared. The evidence was complete without her testimony and the gang got 15 years in Folsom prison. Cronin was promoted and Cheney—well, Cheney was satisfied.

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MAIL-ORDER WAYS

A BAD ADVERTISEMENT FOR CATALOGUE HOUSES.

AT SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE

Sooner or Later It Teaches Every Mail Order Patron the Error of Sending His Money from Home.

The methode of the mail-order houses are their worst advertisement. Sooner or later there will come a time in the experience of every purchaser of their goods when he will wish "he hadn't done it," when he will wish he had spent his money with his home merchants. This is not only because he will see the ruin wrought in his own community by the nefarious practice of sending the money of the community to the city, but also because of the practices of the mail order concerns.

This story in the catalogue sounds well. It sounds like you would get the identical thing you wanted and at a much lower price than you had imagined it could be bought for, and you order it. The purchase arrives and when opened you feel that some mistake has been made, thet the concern has sent you the wrong goods; it is not what you ordered.

Ah, but it is! The difference is between the way it actually looks and the way it sounds in the catalogue.

You explain that the goods you received is not what you ordered and ask for an accounting, and are told thet it is you that is in error, that you got just what you ordered, and then if you are wise you buy of the



The own aurn method of curbing tha mail-order giant is to bind him with tha thonga of hams patronage. Are you helping in this work? Are you spending your money at home and helping your town to grow, or am you sending it to tha city to awell the fortunes of tha mail-order men?

home merchent next time, and know what you get when you pass over the money for it. He may not be able to sell you what you thought you were buying from the mail-order house at the catalogue prices, but he can sell you, if he has it, the same goods you get from the mail-order houses at an even more price than they ask for it, and what is more, he can sell you what you really want at as reasonable a price as you can get it for elsewhere.

The following letter, written by a Michigan farmer, explains in a clear and unmistakable way the danger of buying of mail-order concerns. It was published in one of the largest of this class of institution in this country:

Baldwin, Mich., Jan. 12, 1907.

Gentlemen:

I have your favor of recent date, and also your catalogues and accompanying circulars offering premiums for distribution of the same among my friends. I have no doubt that, as you state, you thereby expect to realize a favor upon you, but I am compelled to take issue with you on the statement that I will also confer a favor upon my friends.

In my dealings with you, extending over some time past, I have received no favors from you—I paid for all I got, and the length of time I traded with you, instead of establishing friendly relations and gaining me additional favor as it would in a home town, has given me the opinion that, mlike a new customer, to whom you give your very best, so they will come again, I was a mail order comer and any old thing would do for me.

Our last deal opened my eyes and convinced me that your prices in your catalogues offer some apparently great bargains. But let us draw up our balance and see if there are not some things very essential to the rural citizen that are not mentioned within its voluminous bulk.

For instance, there is no reference to paying cash or exchanging goods for wool, oats, corn, beans, butter, eggs and hay.

How much will you pay for cattle, sheep and hogs, f. o. b., at Baldwin? How much will you pay to support tha Lake county schools and educate our children? How much for improving our roads and bridges? For supporting the poor? For the general public expenses?

To what page do you offer to contribute money to the support of our churches?

What line of credit will you extend to us when my money is low because of sickness, or poor crops? What do you provide in the way of entertainment for the public and in the way of providing those things that make a town desirable and thus keep up the value of my property?

As a matter of fact, do you do anything to help locally, or do you merely take the money out of a community, returning nothing whatever, beyond the value of the goods bought? Thinking it over carefully, I believe it is better to call upon our local dealer and look over his stock where we can see the goods before buying. There are then an errors in change or refusal to be haggled over across a 300-mile stretch.

Yes, it is better to trade at home. Our home merchant's guarantee upon his articles means something, as he wants our good will. Keeping the money at home benefits home industries and thus, indirectly, us. We cannot expect to sell our products to the local merchant and do our trading in Chicago. It is all one-sided and some time we would have no local merchant to do our buying.

Catalogue houses, I have found from bitter experiences, are tricky. If those who are dealing with them will watch their purchases, they will find it so sooner or later. Our last deal, had it occurred here at home, would have been straightened out in five minutes and without feeling, but with you it takes me all winter to get my money back when the goods are not satisfactory, and even then I get only a credit check which I can use through untold carelessness upon the part of someone in your concern so that I have nothing to do show for a loss.

Every man should trade at home if conditions admit of purchasing a good article at reasonable prices. If not, then he had better trade at the next town or city that his money may go to build up the country around him. He sends it to Chicago that it may go into profits of some big mail-order house until there is enough sucker money to build and endow some great charitable institution as a monument to the greatness of the mail-order man and the gullibleness of the easy public.

I have already asked that you adjust the matter of our last deal. I want my money returned without further

A Turkish Health Report.

The French government, wishing to obtain definite statistics as points relating to certain Turkish provinces recently sent blanks with questions relating to cases of infectious disease to be answered to the Provincial governors. The replies received from the Pasha of Damascus are worth quoting:

Question. What is the death rate in your province?

Answer. In Damascus it is the will of Allah that all should die. Some die young and some die old.

Q. What is the annual number of births?

A. God alone can say—I do not know, and hesitate to inquire.

Q. Are the supplies of water sufficient and of good quality?

A. From the rengtest period no one has died in Damascus of thirst.

Several remarks as to vaccination: Man should not bother himself or his brother with questions that concern only God.

A Squelcher.

"I gave that odious Mrs. Dougpurse something to think of this afternoon," says Mrs. Bankfull to her husband, who was amusing himself tossing $20 gold pieces into the artificial lake in the drawing room for the pleasure of hearing the gold pieces plunk as they sank.

"Whatja say to her?" asked Mr. Bankfull, as he himself a cigarette in a hundred-dollar bill.

"She was boasting about the solid gold radiators they are having put into their new house, and I told her we thought steam heat was so old-fashioned that we were going to heat our house with radium hereafter."—Judge.

Minister Discovers Comet.

Ministerial duties do not prevent the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, of Taunton, Mass., from pursuing astronomical investigations. His study of the stars has resulted in the discovery of a new comet, which is now being closely observed by astronomers throughout the world. It has been named *Metcalf's* comet.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1907. NO. 51.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—More money was appropriated during the short session of the fifty-ninth congress, which recently passed into history, than during any previous session. The amount approximates about $1,000,000,000. Two big battleships were authorized for the navy. The artillery corps of the army was reorganized and enlarged. A general service pension was granted to veterans of the Mexican and civil wars, and like provisions were made for army nurses. For river and harbor improvements the appropriation aggregated $57,000,000.

Increased salaries were given cabinet ministers, the vice president, senators, the speaker of the house of representatives and its members, ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, postoffice clerks and letter carriers.

The public made more inquiries for information from the document rooms of congress regarding the ship subsidy bill, the currency measure, and the bill regulating the hours of service of railroad employes than any other pending legislation. Ship subsidy died hard in the last hours. The other two measures became laws as the session closed.

The immigration bill, one of the measures brought over from the long session, was completed under the spur of President Roosevelt that he might meet the California-Japanese situation by giving the administration control of coolie importation through passports. The bill further restricts the admission of aliens to the country.

A bill was passed for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine islands. The free alcohol law of last session was modified that farmers may distill the waste products of the farm to be denatured and used in the arts and sciences.



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES SHUN "HOODOO DESKS"

A SERIES of misfortunes involving dismissals, resignations and deaths in the great executive departments in Washington often develops what is known as the "hoodoo desk." A desk comes under suspicion after a dismissal or two from the service or after several transfers or resignations, and if there should occur several deaths among the occupants of the desk in the course of a year or two it is designated as the hoodooed desk and no one in that room cares to do official work at it. In a room filled with clerks the hoodoo desk is easily recognized, for it is most generally occupied with the surplus books and general litter of the daily routine work.

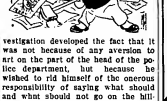
The desk may remain unoccupied sometimes for months, until some new clerk comes into the room and is assigned to it, provided there is no other vacant desk in the room. But room officials generally avoid assigning a new clerk to the hoodoo desk, if it can be done. In fact the desk is sent to remain without an occupant until radical changes in the personnel of the office cause its reputation to be forgotten.

Perhaps the most conspicuous case of a hoodoo desk in any one of the Washington executive departments was that in which a succession of misfortunes came to private secretaries of one of the assistant secretaries. Several deaths and other misfortunes made the place dreaded.

But there are other hoodoos in Washington. Some years ago a doorkeeper's post in the war department building came under the ban and was a source of considerable annoyance to officials.

At this particular door the first misfortune was death, the second dismissal; the third holder of the post lost his wife by death and finally fell and broke a limb, and the fourth appointee in succession lost a child and then resigned. This resignation kept the place vacant for a time, as no one could be induced to take it. The place had to be filled by calling on the civil service commission for some one from the outside.

ART STRICTLY BARRED IN GOVERNMENT PRINTSHOP



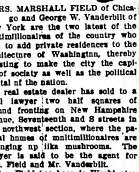
IF there are those in the government printing office who are vain, or those who have been leaning toward the artistic, they must confine their admiration of what their mirrors portray to the sacred confines of their homes—or the corner bar. Also no more will they be permitted to cover up patches of sombreness on the walls of the government printing office with decorative pictures or calendars.

Even the pictures of President Roosevelt are not exempt from the attacks of the art censor, although a likeness of the executive stayed lonesomely on the walls of the bindery for three days while the censor considered the propriety of including it within the category of "pictures" or "decorations."

Maj. Sylvester recently asked a police regulation permitting him to prohibit the display of all pictures on the billboards in the district. Close investigation developed the fact that it was not because of any aversion to art on the part of the head of the police department, but because he wished to rid himself of the onerous responsibility of saying what should and what should not go on the billboards.

Under the present regulations he is the court of last appeal for those who object and those who do not to the pictures that get on display. Maj. Sylvester found it so hard to steer clear of trouble between the multiplicity of opinions that he would lose the whole responsibility.

What motive may have actuated the move in the government printing office is unknown, but the fact remains that recently an order was promulgated, and a man was thrown through the department removing pictures, mirrors and all other attempts at decorations from the walls.



NEW PALACES OF RICH IN FASHIONABLE CIRCLE

MRS. MARSHALL FIELD of Chicago and George W. Vanderbilt of New York are the two latest of the multimillionaires of the country who plan to add private residences to the architecture of Washington, thereby assisting to make the city the capital of society as well as the political capital of the nation.

A real estate dealer has sold to a local lawyer two half squares of ground fronting on New Hampshire avenue, Seventeenth and S streets in the northwest section, where the palatial homes of multimillionaires are springing up like mushrooms. The lawyer is said to be the agent for Mrs. Field and Mr. Vanderbilt.

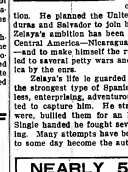
Mrs. Field has been in Washington a great part of the present season, and it has been known she was desirous of obtaining property upon which to build a home here. Several brokers have offered her various pieces of property, and the announcement that she had about decided on the New Hampshire avenue site occasioned no surprise in this city. Both she and Mr. Vanderbilt are reported to have consulted architects on their prospective residences.

It is expected Mrs. Field will build a mansion that will rival, if not eclipse, the Leiter, Walsh, Townsend, Lars Anderson and other fine homes that have been erected in recent years, the Leiter house on Dupont circle being the first of the big residential show places to go up.

Mr. Vanderbilt is spending his first winter in Washington, but is residing in a rented house. It has been known for some time that he intended building a fine residence in this city.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HIS AMBITION CAUSES WAR



Jose Santos Zelaya, one of the most picturesque and fearless fighters Spanish America has ever known, in pursuit of his ambition to be the ruler of a united Central America, has stirred up another war, this time between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Some eight years ago he quelled a revolution in his native country of Nicaragua and then calmly told the president that he (Zelaya) was president, giving the latter and his cabinet 24 hours to leave the country under pain of death. They left.

Since then Zelaya has been "reelected" regularly by large majorities.

Zelaya has large ideas. He negotiated the building of the Nicaraguan canal with New York capitalists. He conducts a great coffee plantation. He planned the United States of Central America. He induced Honduras and Salvador to join him. They afterward withdrew. Ever since then Zelaya's ambition has been to weld into one federation the five republics of Central America—Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala —and to make himself the ruler of that federation. This ambition of his has led to several petty wars and revolutions, and set the whole of Central America by the ears.

Zelaya's life is guarded by Satan, say his superstitious subjects. He is the strongest type of Spanish-American revolutionist. He is absolutely fearless, enterprising, adventurous, shrewd and politic. Eight of his officers plotted to capture him. He strode alone into the room where the conspirators were, bullied them for an hour, had them arrested and then let them go. Single handed he fought seven assassins. He shot four dead, the others fleeing. Many attempts have been made on his life, but he thinks he is destined to some day become the autocrat of the United States of Central America.

NEARLY 50 YEARS IN NAVY

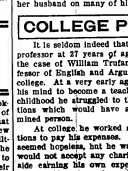


Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list of the navy the other day after nearly 40 years of faithful and efficient service. He was retired owing to the law which compels officers who have reached the age of 62 years to leave the active list.

Rear Admiral Craig was born in New York, February 24, 1845, and entered the navy in 1861. He was graduated four years later with honors. His first sea duty was on the old frigate Monongahela, where he was stationed from 1865 to 1868. In 1866 he was advanced to ensign, and to master in 1868. From 1869 to 1871 he was attached to the sloop Portsmouth of the South Atlantic squadron. He was advanced to lieutenant in 1869. In 1871 he was assigned to the naval academy and remained there until 1874. In the latter year he was assigned to the Narragansett on special duty as astronomer of the north Pacific survey. For the next three years he was engaged on this duty. From 1878 to 1881 he was stationed on the Alaska of the Pacific station.

In 1885 he was advanced to lieutenant commander. From 1887 to 1890 he commanded the Palos on the Asiatic station. In the latter year he was promoted to commander. For the next four years he was attached to the naval academy. In 1897 he was hydrographer of the navy. He was promoted to the grade of captain in 1899. In 1900 he was assigned to the command of the cruiser Albany and was on her through the most of the Filipino rebellion. In 1904 and 1905 he was captain of the Norfolk navy yard. He was advanced to the grade of rear admiral in the latter year.

PREDICTS FALL OF EMPIRE



Alfred Stead, son of the noted editor, W. T. Stead, predicts the downfall of the British empire. Stead, Jr., is himself a writer, traveler and world politician of distinction. He was the first Englishman to cross Manchuria on the new Russian railroad. He is one of the best informed among the British on conditions in the colonies. In referring to the forthcoming conference of the premiers of British colonies in London he said:

"I see no way of preventing the empire from going asunder. We have taught the colonies independence too well. Canada is entirely without need of our support. South Africa is abundantly able to take care of itself. Australia and New Zealand, being more exposed than the other self-governing colonies, will be last to break away, but even they will go when they can do so with impunity."

Eastern politics—the bugbear of the diplomatist—is meat and drink to young Stead. He has been for years a personal friend of the emperor, Marquis Ito and all the Japanese potentates.

A distinguished Australian statesman, speaking at the time of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, said:

"Alfred Stead has had more to do with the conclusion of the treaty than any one else in England."

In a word, what Alfred Stead does not know about far eastern politics is scarcely worth mentioning.

Mr. Stead married a Boston girl, Miss Hussy. Mrs. Stead accompanies her husband on many of his eastern journeys.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR—AGED 27



It is seldom indeed that a man is made a full professor at 27 years of age. Such, however, is the case of William Trufant Foster, who is professor of English and Argumentation at Bowdoin college. At a very early age Mr. Foster made up his mind to become a teacher of English. From childhood he struggled to this end against conditions which would have appalled a less determined person.

At college he worked at 20 different occupations to pay his expenses. Many times his future seemed hopeless, but he was undismayed and he would not accept any charity. All the time, besides earning his own expenses he was supporting a widowed mother. He read gas meters, shingled barns, tutored, wrote for the papers and magazines, coached debating teams, worked as gardener, acted as an agent for an engraving firm, edited a weekly paper during the summer, and worked on the college catalogue. In spite of all this, he found plenty of time to study, and throughout his college course he was a prominent member of the Harvard debating society.

In June, 1901, he was graduated near the head of his class of 600 with high honors.

Soon afterward he was elected instructor of English at Bates college; he was beginning to realize his ambition. But he was not satisfied to rest here. In 1904, having saved some money, he returned to Harvard and took the degree of master of arts. Then above 50 other candidates, he was chosen English instructor at Bowdoin college.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

NEW YORK.—Since the mendicancy squad was abandoned by Police Commissioner Bingham less than a year ago, practically throwing New York wide open to beggars, the streets swarm with impostors of every type and nationality, who ply their profession almost uninterruptedly. The mendicants impede traffic on the busy thoroughfares night and day and simply laugh at the unspecialized police efforts against them.

One rather surprising feature of the mendicancy problem in Gotham is that the largest number of beggars arrested are native-born Americans. According to James Forbes, executive officer of the committee of mendicancy, more than 1,000 beggars were arrested in Manhattan during the past year. Of this number almost 500 were native-born Americans. The statistics for the year before show the same large percentage of American-born "panhandlers." No reason has been exactly ascribed for this large number of American-born mendicants, but the condition is probably due in a large measure to the "wanderinst" in the blood of the young American.

There are many classes of "panhandlers" or "plingers," as they prefer to be called, in this town and the graft is easy for all of them. A good "flopper," which in the vernacular of the mendicant is a beggar who sits on the sidewalk and is either a cripple or a pseudo-cripple, can take in easily a dollar an hour on one of the good streets in the up-town section. A clever beggar who works Broadway, which in the vernacular of the mendicant is "plinging the main stem," makes a swell living out of his hard luck stories, while some of the big panhandlers on Fifth avenue and Broadway sometimes get as much as five dollars at a touch. In the Bowery and at the Battery the "plingers" usually let the pedestrians down easily with a dime "touch." They are the small fry of the business and ask only for the price of a drink or a bed or a few pennies to get a bite to eat.



FORTUNE OF STANDARD OIL KING NOT DWINDLING

BANKERS and business men who appear to be familiar with the affairs of the Standard Oil company are not inclined to believe that John D. Rockefeller's fortune has dwindled to a paltry $250,000,000 or $300,000,000. Ten years ago Mr. Rockefeller's wealth was estimated at several hundred million dollars by conservative interests in close touch with the Standard Oil company.

The statement recently issued to the effect that Mr. Rockefeller's income was never more than $20,000,000 a year does not harmonize with the announcement that he is worth less than $300,000,000.

Assuming that his income in the last ten years has been at the rate of $20,000,000 a year, and in this connection it can be said that Standard Oil dividends from 1900 to 1902 were much larger than they have been in the last few years, Mr. Rockefeller's income in the period in question was close to $200,000,000. This does not include accrued interest.

In brief, Mr. Rockefeller's income from 1897 to 1906 inclusive was almost equal to his present fortune based on the estimate of Frederick Gates. It would seem from Mr. Rockefeller's statement that John D. Rockefeller has about two-fifths of his fortune tied up in Standard Oil and the remaining three-fifths in other enterprises.

It is certain that Mr. Rockefeller has not reduced his fortune to any large extent through his many benefactions. As a matter of fact, his many disbursements in this connection have been small compared with his income.

The consensus of opinion is that Mr. Rockefeller has transferred a large percentage of his securities to his son and other members of his family. If such is the case, the statement that Mr. Rockefeller owns only 20 per cent of the capital stock of the Standard Oil company as compared with the popular estimate of 30 per cent cannot be disputed.

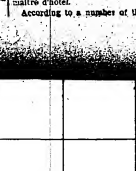
According to a friend of Mr. Rockefeller the latter is not a speculator, but an investor. For years he has been placing his income in gilt edge securities. The spare dollars remaining with safety deposit companies is said to be larger than that of any other individual in the world.

TO ORGANIZE CLUB FOR NEW YORK WOMEN ONLY



NEARLY everybody in New York is from somewhere else, and everybody brags of alien attachments. There are sons and daughters of every state in the union, and a few others, who in the office, on the street and at annual banquets sing the altogether desirableness of the elsewhere so loudly and insistently that the natives feel sorely tried and forgotten Gothamite wonders what can be the matter with elsewhere as a place of permanent residence. But there is a limit even to patience, and at last New York is to have a club for New Yorkers exclusively.

Credit for the scheme, like that for many another brilliant idea, belongs to a group of brave women who contend that it is just as creditable to be a native of New York as to be a native of any other old place. It is to be a woman's club in the strictest sense of the word, and the entertainment of man guests will be limited strictly to the second Sunday evening of each month. Whenever a member develops a case of masculine friendship she is required to register greater attention than that, she will be expected to take it elsewhere. The business meetings for the purpose of comparing notes on these and other affairs will be held on the third Friday of every month at the Hotel Ina in Longacre square. All the feminine host of the city is expected to join the club, which already has a membership past the half-hundred mark.



BELLAMY FINDS FAULT WITH OUR RESTAURANTS

BELLAMY, poulterer to King Edward VII., visited New York recently and paid special attention to the metropolitan restaurants. He visited every famous refectory in the city. Every one was subjected to his keen and critical observation. Now he has returned to England and stated that, in the main, the restaurants on his side of the Atlantic are better than ours.

The quality of our game and poultry is not good.

Our waiters are quick, but not so efficient in other ways as those abroad.

The restaurants here have not what Bellamy calls the ideal combination—an English manager and a French maitre d'hotel.

According to a number of the leading restaurant men of New York Bellamy's statements are in the main correct. That is the reminder that the poultry is justified is accepted without dispute. Regarding his other observations opinion in general coincides with his. It is pointed out that, while the constant hurry of the New Yorker makes the New York waiter alert, it not only impairs his efficiency in other ways, but plays ducks and drakes with the chef's department. If a theater-goer in Europe notes as New Yorkers do at a restaurant he would not be served. Here the bulk of the theater-going people calmly walk in for dinner at about 7:15 o'clock. They order elaborate dinners and expect to get them. Sometimes the diner puts his watch on the table to keep attendants on the jump. In Europe this would not be tolerated.

WORST OF FLOOD IS OVER AT PITTSBURG

CITY NOW IS COMPUTING AND REPAIRING THE HEAVY DAMAGE DONE.

Estimated at $9,337,000—Cincinnati Region Due for Further Rise of Waters—Great Distress at Marietta and Parkersburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16.—With the rapid receding of the waters in the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers which is taking place here, conditions are fast assuming normal proportions and the greatest and most destructive flood in the history of the city is at an end.

At nightfall Friday the approaches to the bridges were clear of water and several hours later street car service in the flood district was resumed. Thousands of suburbanites who had been stranded in the city since early Thursday were able to reach their homes.

At nine o'clock the rivers had fallen almost eight feet. At that hour the stage was 29 feet and dropping o half foot an hour.

Loss Nearly $10,000,000.

Immediately following the subsiding of the water the task of computing and repairing the damage was begun. A majority of the employes of the large manufacturing establishments here were temporarily thrown out of employment are endeavoring to put the plants in working order, and it is said that by Sunday all these establishments will resume operations.

Ten square miles were inundated. The loss in actual dollars will probably never be known, but an estimate thus far in Allegheny county may be summarized in the following table:

Loss in output of steel mills.....	$1,000,000
Loss in output of other industries.....	2,000,000
Loss in wages of employes.....	1,337,000
Estimated damage to industrial plants.....	2,500,000
Total.....	$9,337,000

Reports from all parts of western Pennsylvania are to the effect that the flood has subsided and efforts are now being made to clear up the wreckage. Railroad service which was demoralized by the high water is rapidly resuming.

Excitement was caused Friday by several fires. One which swept the Mount Washington district had to be dynamited on account of a shortage of water in the mains. The loss from both fires will not exceed $225,000.

Still Bad at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, March 16.—Despite the fact that the weather throughout the Ohio valley was clear and cold Friday, and that the waters at the headwaters of the Ohio river were receding, Weather Forecaster Bassler predicted that the flood of last January would be exceeded at many points in the Cincinnati district. The waters at Point Pleasant, Portsmouth, Marietta, Parkersburg and other points are now above the flood stage and will continue to rise.

In Cincinnati the local rise has about disappeared, but the rise from above will soon begin to be felt here. According to Mr. Bassler, this water from above will bring about a ten-foot rise here by Saturday night. Sixty feet is assured, and the chances are that the limit will exceed the January flood, when the stage was 65.1.

Marietta in Darkness.

Marietta, O., March 16.—The city light plant has been flooded and the city was in darkness Friday night. There is a scarcity of food, as nearly all the groceries have been flooded. Only a few scattered provisions in the hill districts are able to supply the demand.

Parkersburg in Distress.

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 16.—Parkersburg is suffering as it never suffered before from the ravages of a flood. With a stage of 50 feet, the Ohio river continues to rise slowly and at least another foot is expected. For the first time since the waters came up the city was in darkness Friday night. Street car traffic is discontinued and trains are not either running into or from the city. Thousands of people are homeless and without food. A number of the residences in Beechwood and Riverside have been washed from their foundations and have floated down with the fast currents of the Ohio.

Two Families Drowned.

Steubenville, O., March 16.—Six to ten members of two foreign families are reported to the officials at Mingo Junction to have been drowned Friday in the flood. The houses floated away with their occupants. Every house on the east side of Mingo Junction is submerged and 1,000 people there are homeless. At Empire every house but three is submerged and 500 people are homeless.

WON'T FIGHT CREIGHTON WILL.

Disinherited Relatives Quieted by a Gift of $240,000.

Omaha, Neb., March 16.—The threatened contest in the will of Count John A. Creighton, the philanthropist, was settled Thursday by the contesting relatives of Count Creighton being given $240,000 by those to whom bequests were made. Of this amount, the five lawyers who were engaged to make the contest will receive $60,000. The contest was placed in the hands of these lawyers last Monday. The remainder of the $6,000,000 estate goes to other relatives and to charitable institutions.

CONSTITUTION UP TO DATE

NEW STATE OF OKLAHOMA WILL TRY OUT MANY REFORMS.

Document Full of Modern Ideas of Government Will Be Submitted to the People August 6.

Guthrie, Okla., March 16.—The only state constitution to be produced under modern conditions, that intended for the proposed new state of Oklahoma, has finally been drafted here. The constitutional convention finished its work Friday and adjourned after having been in session 115 days.

The constitution will be submitted to the people of the two territories at a special election on August 6. One of the last acts of the convention was to appoint a committee to solicit funds to pay the expenses of the election, the convention having exhausted practically all the money appropriated by congress.

The sentiment of the age is indelibly stamped upon the constitution, and if it is ratified some very modern applications of present-day reforms will be found in the new state.

The convention was overwhelmingly Democratic, being composed of 100 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

Probably the most important measure killed by the convention was the provision relative to separate coaches for whites and negroes, although the Democrats had been pledged to insert it. Woman suffrage was defeated by a few votes.

The initiative and referendum, patterned after the Oregon law, was adopted, as was a provision providing for the nomination of all state officers and United States senators by primaries.

Succession to state offices is prohibited and it is provided that the senate committee shall not be named by the lieutenant governor, but by the senate itself. A fellow-servant law is embodied in the constitution.

Corporations are prohibited from owning more land than is absolutely necessary in the operation of their business.

The issuance of watered stock is prohibited and the books of all corporations are made subject to inspection at all times.

A commission is appointed to negotiate the purchase of the segregated mineral lands in the Indian territory, valued at many millions of dollars, and state ownership and operation of the coal mines thereon is contemplated.

DEAD ON IENA NUMBER 103.

Remaining Magazines on French Battleship Will Be Exploded.

Toulon, March 16.—The thorough search of the interior of the battleship Iena completed Thursday afternoon, when the men engaged in this work penetrated to the engine room, where the number of bodies were found. Their faces were burned beyond recognition. It is now believed that all the bodies have been recovered. The number as given is 103.

The authorities have decided that it will be necessary again to flood the dry dock and to explode under water the contents of the central and forward magazines. The explosives then still constitute a grave danger, for, having been subjected to great heat, they are liable to be discharged if touched.

Brest, March 15.—There was another accident to a French warship off this port Thursday. During torpedo exercises the coast defense ship Fulmidable was struck and seriously damaged on the water line by a torpedo. Collision mats were at once applied in the vessel's side and she was towed into port in a sinking condition.

ORIENTAL LABOR EXCLUDED.

President Issues Order As Promised to 'Frisco Authorities.

Washington, March 15.—President Roosevelt Thursday issued an executive order directing that the Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, and to come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States.

This is practically the final chapter, except so far as the question may be taken up in treaty negotiations with Japan, in the issues growing out of the differences with that country over the action of the San Francisco authorities in prohibiting Japanese school children attending the schools set aside for the Mongolians.

San Francisco, March 15.—Late Thursday one little Japanese girl, who had applied for admission to the Redding primary school, were admitted, after an examination as to their knowledge of the English language.

Kills Bride and Self.

Lorain, O., March 15.—Samuel Kovates, a prominent Hungarian, shot and killed his young wife, to whom he had been married less than six months. Later Kovates fired a bullet into his own head and died early Thursday. Jealousy is said to have led to the tragedy.

BROAD TIRES NEEDED HERE.



RAIL CHIEFS WON'T CALL ON PRESIDENT

DECIDE THEY HAVE NOT PROPER AUTHORITY TO SPEAK FOR ALL RAILROADS.

Managers Not in Accord—Thomas, F. Ryan Praises Roosevelt's Attitude —New York Stock Brokers Cheer Because Panic Is Safely Over.

New York, March 16.—Messrs. McCrea, Mellen, Hughitt and Newman, the railroad presidents for whose visit to the White House J. Pierpont Morgan arranged before his departure for Europe, held a conference at the Grand Central station in this city Friday. The whole situation was canvassed with great care, and it was finally decided not to go to Washington.

It is understood that the reason for this conclusion was that the four gentlemen involved did not feel that they had any proper mandate from the railroad corporations to represent them. They felt that they could not assume the position of a self constituted commission to formulate or present the views of the hundreds of railroad companies, which in the main owned by millions of shareholders. They recognized that the railroad managers of the United States are not themselves in perfect accord, and that until some united course is adopted for securing a consensus of opinion, a visit to the president would be idle. At the conclusion of the conference the various presidents left for their homes.

Ryan Stands by President.

Thomas F. Ryan, when asked his opinion about the meeting arranged by Mr. Morgan, said:

"I believe that if Mr. Morgan's visit to the president is followed up as it should be by all of our great business interests, it will do much good. I also believe that the president's attitude towards corporations is much misunderstood by the general public. It is unfair to assume that it is his desire to hamper the business interests of the country. I am thoroughly convinced that he purposes to enforce the laws as he finds them upon the statute books, and I think the sooner the business interests of the country conclude to go to work with the president in solving the difficult problems that confront him every day, the sooner confidence will be restored and the business of the country move on without interruption. So far as general business is concerned, I believe it can be found with it is that it is too active."

Stock Brokers Happy.

An unusual scene was enacted on the floor of the stock exchange Friday just after the market had closed strong and buoyant, in sharp contrast to the demoralization of Thursday. Brokers gathered around the trading posts and cheered loudly in demonstration of their relief and satisfaction at the day's change in speculative sentiment from the panicky feeling of Thursday. Congratulations were exchanged all around the room on the fact that the crisis was over for the present. Without exception, had successfully passed through the severe declines in prices of the past two weeks, and hopes were generally expressed that the worst was over.

Friday's stock market opened very strong at much higher prices than Thursday's closing figures.

Gov. Deneen at Washington.

Washington, March 16.—Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead of Illinois, who were invited by President Roosevelt to come to Washington to confer with him, arrived in Washington Friday night. They will call at the White House Saturday.

Gov. Deneen stated that the president in his invitation did not mention what subjects were to be taken up at the conference, but it can be authoritatively stated that the railroad situation, especially the Harriman-Chicago & Alton deal, will be discussed.

LOUISVILLE STRIKE ENDS

STREET CAR MEN WILL RETURN TO WORK AT ONCE.

Agreement Is Reached While Wildest Riot of the Week Is at Its Height.

Louisville, Ky., March 15.—By a unanimous vote Thursday night the 800 striking union employes of the Louisville Railway company decided to accept the terms agreed upon by their executive committee and the officers of the company. All the strikers will go back to work and full service in the city and suburban lines operated by the company will be resumed by Friday noon.

The strike began at five o'clock last Sunday morning and caused a practically complete tie-up of all the company's lines while it lasted.

The negotiations for peace were resumed Thursday morning at the offices of the railway company at Twelfth and Jefferson streets, while the wildest riot that has occurred since the strike began was at its height only five blocks away. The roar of the mob and the occasional crack of a pistol could be plainly heard at the offices and doubtless hastened the negotiations.

The conference was participated in by President Misery of the railway company, the executive committee representing the strikers and committees from the commercial bodies, and the Greater Louisville exposition. After a lengthy discussion the company and the men come to terms conditional on their ratification by vote of the union.

The terms provide for an increase from 18 to 20 cents an hour for new men and 22 cents for all employes after the first year; 25 cents overtime; at least 30 minutes for lunch; all orders to be entered to their old positions and an open shop for the company in reference to the hiring of new men.

GOLDFIELD IS SHUT DOWN.

Business Men's Fight on Industrial Workers Is Started.

Goldfield, Nev., March 16.—Goldfield is in a state of excitement following the publication of the decision of the Business Men's and Miss Owners' association to shut the Industrial Workers of the World by closing down all mines and business until such time as the miners shall have seceded from the Industrial Workers. Guards are everywhere in the city, hundreds of deputy sheriffs are installed having been appointed ex officio.

It is learned on good authority that a Denver United States deputy marshals arrived in town last night and are watching developments. Governor Sparks is reported on the ground. The citizens have the assurance of every business house that they will have nothing further to do with the Industrial Workers of the World. All the stores were closed Friday afternoon, but it is probable that the saloons will be modified so as to permit the butchers to remain open for a time.

PLEAD GUILTY OF BRIBERY.

Three Men Implicated in Paving Scandal Fined at Columbus, O.

Columbus, O., March 15.—Three of the men indicted by the grand jury for accepting and giving bribes in connection with the Broad street paving, pleaded guilty Thursday when arraigned before Nelson Cannon, former manager of the Trinidad Paving company of Cleveland; Henry Fowler, former assistant city engineer, and Alfred Shoemaker, former city inspector.

Cannon, Beck and Shoemaker were fined as follows: Cannon, $650; Beck, $1,175, and Shoemaker, $200. No jail sentences were imposed.

The other indicted men pleaded not guilty.

Goldfield Mines Resume Work.

Goldfield, Nev., March 15.—Barring two or three street brawls, the last 24 hours have been quiet in Goldfield. The situation opened at midnight and most of the mines have resumed work, few, however, with a full complement of men.

HUMMEL'S STORY IS GIVEN THAW JURY

LAWYER TELLS OF AFFIDAVIT MADE BY MISS NESBIT AGAINST THAW.

Delmas Objects in Vain—Makes Witness Admit Facts About His Conviction for Conspiracy—Jerome's Expert Testimony All In.

New York, March 16.—With Attorney Delmas fighting him every inch of the way, District Attorney Jerome Friday secured from Abraham Hummel his complete story as to the affidavit which it is alleged Evelyn Nesbit Thaw made in the lawyer's office in 1903, charging Harry K. Thaw with beating her when she had told him that the statement that Stanford White had drugged and ruined her was not true.

The Hummel testimony came during the afternoon session of the trial and Mr. Delmas, first objecting broadly to Mr. Jerome's testimony, offered specific objection to each question put by the prosecutor. Justice Fitzgerald overruled every objection and Mr. Delmas had exceptions to the rulings noted on the records.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was called to the stand in the effort of the defense to keep Hummel silent. She declared she had called upon Hummel in his professional capacity and to seek his advice as a lawyer. Stanford White had taken her to the lawyer's office with that end in view.

Justice Fitzgerald declared that, admitting the proposition of counsel and client, Mrs. Thaw had herself waived the professional privilege by taking the witness stand in the case and giving her version of what transpired at Hummel's office. The bond of secrecy, once removed, could not be reestablished.

Hummel Admits Conviction.

Unsuccessful in blocking Hummel's testimony, Attorney Delmas in cross-examining the witness brought from him the fact that he had been convicted in December, 1905, on a charge of conspiracy in the same courtroom in which Thaw is being tried. Hummel further admitted that two indictments of perjury are pending against him and that one of these indictments charges him with having caused a false affidavit to be made.

Mr. Jerome protested against the witness "being dragged through the humiliating details" of his trial, but Justice Fitzgerald declined to interfere.

Then Mr. Delmas asked Hummel if he had not heard the speech made by District Attorney Jerome when sentence was about to be imposed, where Mr. Jerome urged the court to pass the longest and heaviest sentence within its power upon Hummel as he "had been a menace to the community for 20 years." Justice Fitzgerald promptly sustained an objection to this and Hummel was not compelled to answer.

Mr. Delmas wanted to know if Hummel had any more recent business transactions with the district attorney, and asked if Mr. Jerome was pressing the charges against him.

"He certainly is," cold the witness with spirit.

Hummel Tells of Affidavit.

Hummel's testimony in brief was to the effect that Evelyn Nesbit told him, among other things, that Thaw had beaten her when she refused his pictures he had prepared charging Stanford White with her betrayal; that he had dictated a statement to her in the stenographer in the presence of Miss Nesbit and Stanford White; that he gave the affidavit to two of Miss Nesbit's friends to Miss Nesbit in the Madison Square Garden tower, and that the next day the man was returned to him with Evelyn Nesbit's signature attached. He kept the affidavit until Miss Nesbit called one day and demanded it. He refused to give it to her and turned it over to Stanford White, advising him to have a photographic copy made.

Hummel first said he had himself arranged for photographing the affidavit and that the photographer came to his office. A few moments later, however, he corrected himself, declaring that in this point, eeying he did not make the arrangements; that the photographer did not come to his office; and that he had not so testified. After Stanford White had the copy, he returned the original of the affidavit, the photographic negatives and the prints made from the negatives to Hummel, who swore that he subsequently delivered the original affidavit to Miss Nesbit and has not seen it since.

Was Signed by Evelyn.

Abraham Snydacker, one of Hummel's clients, was called, and said he took the affidavit to Mr. White's rooms in the tower and handed it to Miss Nesbit, pointed out to him as Miss Nesbit. She kept the affidavit for five minutes and signed it, saying she had read it before.

District Attorney Jerome completed his medical testimony during the morning session. Attorney Delmas for the defense declining to cross-examine any of the experts. Five alienists all declared that Thaw on the night he shot and killed Stanford White knew the nature and quality of his act, and knew that the act was wrong.

Five Servian Strikers Killed.

Belgrade, Servia, March 15.—In a conflict between police and strikers here Thursday five of the strikers were killed and 20 wounded. Further collisions were narrowly averted.

LUMBAGO and SCIATICA

TRADE MARK

ST. JACOBS OIL

Penetrates to the Spot Right on the dot.

Price 25c and 50c

The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed.—Sheridan.

For Prices on Poultry, either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

English Municipal Employes.

In London there are 70,000 municipal employes; in England generally there are close to 2,000,000.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

Largest creamery in the northwest. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures.—M. Grenald.

Stood the Test.

Allcock's Plasters have successfully stood the test of sixty years' use by the public; their virtues have never been equaled by the unscrupulous imitators who have sought to trade upon their reputation by making plasters with alkies in them, and claiming them to be "just as good as Allcock's."

Allcock's plasters stand to-day indorsed by not only the highest medical authorities, but by millions of grateful patients who have proved their efficacy as a household remedy.

Physiological Mystery.

According to some curious investigations conducted by English scientists, eldest sons tend to be criminals and youngest sons paupers. A great many thousand school children and many families of five sons have been examined to yield these results. First-born children were found to be, as a rule, taller and heavier, with greater ability and endurance than the others. This is in accordance with the popular feeling in many countries that the oldest child is superior to the others and deserving of special privileges. It is a well established fact that among men of genius an undue proportion are eldest sons.—Detroit Free Press.

SCIATIC TORTURE

A Locomotive Engineer Tells How He Was Cured by Dr. Williams'

Pain that seems almost unbearable is a characteristic of sciatic rheumatism. In some cases the pain is knife-like, sharp or shooting; in others it is dull and aching. Sciatica is stubborn in resisting treatment and is patient sufferer for many years. This was the case with Mr. Herbert E. Spaulding, a locomotive engineer on the Chesapeake, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, whose home is at Longview, Texas. He says:

"I was troubled with sciatic rheumatism. In some cases I was in a knife-like, sharp or shooting; in others it is dull and aching. Sciatica is stubborn in resisting treatment and is patient sufferer for many years. This was the case with Mr. Herbert E. Spaulding, a locomotive engineer on the Chesapeake, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, whose home is at Longview, Texas. He says:

"I was troubled with engine some years ago," he says, "I fell off and hurt my knee and ankle and was considered cured this to be the cause of my illness. The doctors took care of me from my bed to the back of my head. The pain was the worst I ever suffered in my life and my leg and back were twisted out of shape. I was under a physician's care for several months and for six months could not get out of bed. I also went to Hot Springs but came back in a worse condition than when I went.

"It was when I was down in bed that I heard of the case of a Mr. Allison, a much older man than myself, who had been cured of sciatica by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking the pills and soon was able to get out on crutches. Then I had taken six boxes I was able to work about the house and yard. I kept right on with the pills until I was cured and I have never had any return of the trouble. I have been running an engine ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Shoots Friend, Then Himself.

Fairfax.—The last of a desperate man to murder his friend and to kill himself was only partly carried out here, when Henry Kranz, aged thirty-five, shot Martin Kunz, a barkeeper, aged forty, in the back of the head, and then turned the weapon upon himself, inflicting a wound in his own head from which he died immediately.

The shooting occurred in Joseph Dickmeyer's saloon, in which Kranz had worked as a barkeeper for a dozen years. Kranz went to Kunz's room and asked him to go to the saloon with him. Arriving at the saloon both took a drink, and Kunz leaned back in a chair while Kranz sat upon a billiard table and carried on what appeared to be a mutually agreeable conversation.

Suddenly Kranz strode from the table to a position close beside his friend, and taking a revolver from his hip fired a bullet at close range into the back of Kunz's head. Kunz dropped like a log, and everybody in the saloon thought he was dying. Without a second's delay Kranz raised the gun to his own forehead and blew out his brains.

Kunz was soon to be a benedict and was to be one of a physician's ushers. It was found he was merely engaged. The bullet having flattened against a bone just below the left ear, the bullet was removed and he is now recovering.

Kunz declares there was no provocation for the attempt upon his life and has no motive for the suicide of Kranz, only it is that the latter had grown tired of his employer's unsatisfactory way of living and had plotted his own death and that of his inseparable friend, so that the two might be joined in death.

Fires at Brainard.

Brainerd.—Brainerd was visited by two dangerous fires at the same time. Mrs. Thomas H. Hoare, wife of the proprietor of the Hubbard hotel, dropped a candle in the closet of her apartments, setting fire to the clothing. The alarm was promptly given and the contents of six hand fire extinguishers was used without avail. The fire department succeeded in finally subduing the flames after a hard day's work and had plotted his own death and that of his inseparable friend, so that the two might be joined in death.

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Will Inspect Wheat.

Minneapolis.—Word was received that the government would establish grain laboratories in Minneapolis, Buffalo and St. Louis for grading wheat. This announcement is looked upon with favor by many of the grain men, who believe in federal inspection rather than state supervision. Farmers took some similar laboratories for inspection in New York and Baltimore, and the location of three in the West is believed to be a step in advance. The different systems of grading now existing in different states often causes grain men much inconvenience and trouble, and under a general federal grading they believe much of this difficulty would be eliminated. Local millers have their own laboratories, but the federal inspection will be on a much broader scale and the work will be in charge of government experts.

Bull Gores Aged Man.

Wadena.—S. G. Anderson, seventy years old, living at Compton, west of here, was seriously injured by a bull which he had gone into the pasture to feed. While he was arranging hay for the animals the bull suddenly charged, pinning him against the wall of the barn. The fact that the bull had been dehorned is all that saved Anderson's life. The bull's attention was diverted for a moment and the aged man managed to crawl partially outside the barn door. His legs remained inside, and these were badly stamped with his feet and probably would have fatally hurt the old man had his son not discovered his predicament and rescued him.

Ask John Doe to Help.

St. Paul.—Governor John A. Johnson has asked John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in America, to assist in creating an endowment fund for Gustavus Adolphus college at St. Peter.

Directors of the college for some time have been endeavoring to raise a new building and endowment fund for $250,000. So far, the subscriptions have only reached $10,000, and they decided to appeal to the man of millions to help one of the leading educational institutions of the state. The directors asked Governor Johnson, who for the most of his life has lived in St. Peter, where the college is located, to write the letter, and the governor willingly consented.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis.—Robert Bellaire, a former living here, Monday was robbed of $250 by a pickpocket on a Washington avenue south car in Minneapolis. The robber has not been found.

St. Paul.—The annual drill-down for privates and non-commissioned officers was held at the state farm school. A. P. O'Brien won the contest for privates and H. A. Fallingsteel carried off the honors among the non-commissioned officers. Capt. Sigerfoos, commandant of the university battalion, awarded the medals to the winners.

Mankato.—The movement against dogs is spreading in Southern Minnesota. The Lanesboro and Brownton councils are the latest to order all dogs muzzled.

Lake Benton.—The creamery last year distributed $68,000 to its patrons for milk and cream.

Woodmen Elect Officers.

Minneapolis—William N. Brown of Minneapolis was elected head consul and Judson D. Fee of Woodmen of the World at the biennial election held by the convention at the Hotel Nicollet. Other officers elected for two years as follows: Advisor lieutenant, William Watson, Detroit, Mich.; head banker, N. T. Hagen, Minneapolis; head clerk, Carl Skow, Racine, Wis.; head escort, R. R. Hayes, Beloit, Wis.; head watchman, H. C. Wellner, Sheridan, Wis.; head sentry, F. W. Denton, ——, Wisconsin; board managers (five), G. W. Stanley, Soo, Mich.; H. S. White, Waukesha, Wis.; Jacob Quesnell, St. Paul; Thomas Quenelly, Muskegon; A. J. Lynch, Wyandotte, Mich. Delegates to the sovereign grand camp convention at Norfolk, Va., in May, Id. Campbell, Fort Dearborn, Mich.; William L. Howes, Toronto, Ont. Delegate-at-large H. Wildrig, Mount Clemens, Mich. A class of 500 candidates was initiated at the Masonic Temple. The degree team of the St. Paul Woodmen exemplified the ritual. The banquet marked the close of the two days convention.

Upheids the Law.

Duluth—Although two United States judges, McCall of Tennessee and Evans of Kentucky, have declared the federal employers' liability bill unconstitutional, Judge Page Morris, in a decision here, upholds it.

The decision was handed down in the suit of John Kelley against the Great Northern railroad, seeking to recover damages for injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of a fellow employee, this being made a cause for liability of the employer under the federal statute. The railroad company filed a demurrer in which the constitutionality of the law was attacked.

In his decision Judge Morris maintains that the law is constitutional as a matter of common justice. An appeal will be taken.

Prisoner Takes Own Life.

Duluth.—Despondent over the death of his mother, whom he shot in a drunken frenzy early last summer and for which he was sentenced to a life term at Alba, a Finnish boy, aged about twenty-one years, hanged himself in his cell in the county jail. When the body was discovered, stiff and cold, the indications were that the prisoner committed suicide shortly after midnight, using his shoelaces for a rope. His body reclined as if he had thrown himself in the bunk to sleep. One end of the braces, which was made of strong web, was tied to an iron bars above the bunk and the other end was knotted together about the boy's neck. The noose was drawn so tightly that it made a deep mark in the throat.

Girl Wins First Prize.

Minneapolis.—Miss Vivian Colgrove of this city has been awarded the special contest at the university chapel with her oration entitled "The Press and the Labor Controversy." The second prize of $50 was awarded to Louis Schwartz and Alverson Jackson took the third prize, $25. To the winner of first place goes not only the $100 prize, but also the honor of representing Minnesota in the intercollegiate contest of the Northern Oratorical league in different states often causes grain men much inconvenience and trouble, and under a general federal grading they believe much of this difficulty would be eliminated. Local millers have their own laboratories, but the federal inspection will be on a much broader scale and the work will be in charge of government experts.

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MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, March 13—As predicted, the house today refused to concur in the senate amendments to the Spooner two-cent railroad fare bill, and the author of the house file, L. C. Spooner asked for a conference committee of five. Spooner, Thayer, Wells, Handlan, and Morse, were named. They will confer with a like number from the senate, yet to be appointed. The drafting of a new bill as a result of this conference is not unlikely.

R. J. Wells of Brookston, offered a bill in the house today for the taxation of public utilities on a gross earnings basis. Earnings of $600,000 are to pay 3¾ per cent; up to $1,000,000, 4 per cent; in excess of $1,000,000, 5½ per cent. Street car, gas, water, all conduit and subway systems, come under this classification for taxation.

Senator Henry McColl of St. Paul, introduced an important measure in the upper house today. It provides for election of United States senators on the plan of the Oregon law; that they be nominated at a state primary, and later go on the general election ballots to be voted upon for election by the people.

The semi-centennial exposition bill was awakened from a long nap in the senate today by its author, J. M. Hackney, and several amendments attached. The most important was one adding the names of the original commission which reported on the advisability of the exposition to the governor, to the board of managers for the show. These are Jos. T. Mannix of Minneapolis, who two years ago originated the semi-centennial celebration idea when a house member; F. B. Lyndon, of St. Paul; M. B. Cullom of Duluth; Chas. C. Whitney of Marshall; and C. H. Kohler of Minneapolis.

Something of a surprise came in the senate today when the judiciary committee recommended for passage the bill calling for a constitutional amendment to allow woman suffrage on an equality with men. The bill will next come up in committee of the whole for debate.

Harrison White, a house member, has thought of another way the legislature can spend a bunch of money, and incorporated in his bill. The measure provides for investment of $10,000 in a statue of "Peace" for the new capitol, to be copied after the Minnesota memorial in the Vicksburg military park.

James J. Hill was before the Sundberg committee of the senate again today in the hope to sleep. One end of the braces, which was made of strong web, was tied to an iron bars above the bunk and the other end was knotted together about the boy's neck. The noose was drawn so tightly that it made a deep mark in the throat.

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In his decision Judge Morris maintains that the law is constitutional as a matter of common justice. An appeal will be taken.

Dies Under Load Of Hay

Hardwick—John Brown, sixty-two years old, a farmer living north of here, was instantly killed on Saturday by the overturning of a load of hay. Brown and a young man were handling hay and as they crossed the railroad track there was a sudden lurch; Brown was thrown heavily to the ground and the load of hay tipped over upon him. His companion escaped uninjured and hastened to the Brown from beneath the avalanches of hay. When he was taken out he was dead, his neck being broken.

Theft Victim Profits

St. Clond—"This is in payment for the goods stolen," was the burden of a letter received by $25 in money which was found at the Hillebrand grocery store when it was opened in the morning. Hillebrand does not know where the money came from nor who is the sender. About a week ago a thief broke into the grocery store and stole goods amounting to about $25. The matter at once was placed in the hands of the police, but they never succeeded in finding any clue to the robber.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Venezuela announced that it would be represented at The Hague conference.

Mrs. Joseph Hamill of Hancock, Mich., was beaten to death by her insane son.

Russian robbers looted an estate near Tchaevskigrad and murdered seven persons.

A mob of 50 men at Monroe, La., hanged two negroes who were in jail for robbing two Italians.

Dutch troops in the island of Celebes captured an important rebel stronghold after a stubborn fight.

The forces of President Bonilla, of Honduras, were defeated near Tegucigalpa by Honduran revolutionists.

Wages of 500 employes of the Diamond Match company at Oswego, N. Y., will be increased ten per cent. on April 1.

Two trainmen were killed when a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger train was ditched near Jamestown, O.

Chairman O'Brien, member of parliament for Cork, was awarded six farthings in his libel suit against the Freeman's Journal.

The Congregation of the Inquisition renewed the order of excommunication against Archbishop Vilatte, head of the French Apostolic Catholic church.

Bryan, talking in Boston, asserted that, had he been purchased and he dictated vote, he would have been elected in 1896 by an overwhelming majority.

Anthracite operatprs have agreed to make the usual 50-cent reduction in the price of prepared coal on April 1, when the new spring schedule will go into effect.

A. P. Joyce, Illinois Central railbrakeman, missing three months, was drowned in a creek near Kankakee, Ill. It is believed tramps threw him from a train.

The second section of a freight train on the Erie railroad went over the embankment at Meadville, Pa. Two trainmen were killed and a number fatally injured.

Secretary Taft refused permission for the diversion of a certain portion of the waters of Lake Michigan into the Chicago drainage canal through the Calumet river.

Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States Lindsey Alphonzo, died at his residence in Washington. He was considered an authority on international law.

The supreme court at San Francisco denied the writs of habeas corpus applied for by Mayor Schmitz and Abraham Ruef on the ground of alleged illegality of the grand jury.

A jury in Green Bay, Wis., has fixed the price of fees in $723 each. William Gussart, who lost three toes while working for the Greenleaf Stone company, was awarded $1,185.

Arnold Zimmer (white) and Tom Green (colored), who pleaded guilty to the murder of John Gavin, Jan. 22, were sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Wilbrow at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

A $125,000 fire destroyed a four-story building in Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania Door & Sash company and the Pennsylvania Paint & Glass company were the occupants of the building.

Jurors Williams and Connery at Paris, Ill., lost $18 in fees which were forfeited because they spent it all in drinking instead of deliberating with the jury. Judge Thompson fined them the $18.

Accostigo Miss Dudez Dobson, his 17-year-old sweetheart, on the main street of Pointe a la Hache, La., While her Mollere, a young planter, asked her to marry him and upon being refused shot and killed the girl and himself.

William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn., whose bid for the construction of the Panama canal recently was rejected, was elected vice president of the United States Trust company of Washington, D. C., which was recently organized with a capital of $1,000,000. Theodore P. Shonts, former United States treasurer, is president.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, March 16.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$ 90	$ 5 35
Hogs, State	5 30	5 50
Sheep, State	5 00	5 25
FLOUR—Spring Patents	4 90	5 20
WHEAT—May	81	81¼
July	81¼	81¾
CORN—May	61¾	62
RYE—No. 2 Western	87	87½
BUTTER	27	28
EGGS	22	23
CHEESE	13½	13¾
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 30	$ 5 65
Common to Good Steers	4 00	5 20
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 15	5 60
Bulls, Common to Good	3 25	4 75
Calves	3 00	6 75
Hogs—Light Mixed	5 30	5 45
Heavy Packing	5 15@	5 27½
Rough Packing	5 15	5 20
SHEEP—Sheep	5 75	6 00
Lambs	7 00	7 75
LIVE POULTRY	13	15
EGGS	19½@	21
BUTTER—Creamery	25@	30
WHEAT—May	77½@	77¾
July	78¼@	78½
Corn, May	46¾@	46¾
Oats, May	42¾@	43
Rye, January	67¾@	68
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 North	$ 0	85
May	77½@	77¾
Corn, May	46¾@	47
Oats, Standard	43	43½
Rye, No. 1	69¾@	70
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat	$ 75½@	75¾
July	74¾@	75
Corn, May	40¾@	40¾
Oats, No. 2 White	41@	41¼
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 90	$ 5 25
Texas Steers	3 50	4 50
Native Stockers	3 50	4 50
Butchers	4 00	4 60
SHEEP—Muttons	5 25	5 75
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 80	$ 5 80
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	4 60
Cows and Heifers	2 50	4 75
HOGS—Heavy	5 20	5 25
SHEEP—Wethers	5 25	5 75

BOYS ARE SURE TO REVOLT.

Cruel Scheme Proposed to Render Them Immune to Germs.

When the purely scientific investigator introduces us to a new variety of germ and lectures us about it in such a way he plunges into pastures new to scare up germs of another feather we may feel somewhat down in the mouth, but we can contemplate the germy scheme of things in sorrow rather than in anger. Even when a sensational writer gets possession of the facts the scientist has dispassionately unearthed and lays before us we are not attempting to dodge the microbe by executing feats compared to which the tasks of Hercules would be mere calisthenics, we have every right to resent it.

A serious-minded contributor to an altogether serious periodical urges that whenever children return from playing in the streets they should be treated thoroughly with a powerful germicide. It is difficult enough to catch little Willie and hold him down while something the shocker can be hid in his ears—and hard enough upon Willie in the opinion of any man who remembers the days, many and full of trouble, when he was pounced upon by a merciless being with six times his strength and some of the tenderness that should accompany might and held in a vise-like grip while on ointment was made to rub his back fair out by the roots with a rough washrag. It is difficult enough to circumvent little Willie now or twice a week and get him into a healthful but hated tub. To inaugurate a policy of spewing a germicide all over him whenever he comes into the halls of his ancestors would be to alienate him utterly. It it did not crystallize his latent determination to become a boy highwayman or cause him to drown himself in the rain barrel he would surely starve out for himself as a street sweeper, a garbage cart driver, a junk dealer, or in one of the several honorable callings which appeal to the imagination of the streetbred urchin. Of course, some spiritless sons of mothers who would never might tamely submit to the ordeal of the medicine bath, but whom the gods destroy they first make mad, so why make them miserable during the brief period of their stay on earth?

Their Dire Predicament.

A bit of real life of the North sea fishfolk is exhibited in a letter sent to the editor of the Daily Graphic, from which one catches a glimpse of the dim and dreary North sea just outside.

Suddenly a fisherman was shown into the room—a typical east coast sea-dog.

Touching his forelock in response to his vicar's hearty greeting, he said, "Please, sir, we're in a bit of a reg'lar quandary ohonrd our smack, and knowin' as you know all there is to know about the sea, I thought I'd come and ask your advice.

"Last December we chaps on board our smack—Charlie skipper, me and two other men, and the boy—clubs together and buys a accordion. Well, on Christmas eve we're all merry and hauls the blarsted thing a-playin' 'Erald Angels;' and that ain't the worst of it, for it says we've got to pay for mendin' it!"

Delinquency Explained.

Lord Dunmore, the notable earl who has been touring America, talked at a dinner in Boston about Mrs. Mabel Boldt, upon whom he had called in Concord.

"I think Mrs. Boldt Eddy is a good woman," said Lord Dunmore, "and I think her work has been on the whole beneficent. They who misunderstand her, I am persuaded, misunderstand her willfully."

Smoothing his gray beard, Lord Dunmore smiled.

"They are like a certain soldier who served in my regiment," he said. "The soldier's duties at first were found making for a public house one day.

"Donald!' the chaplain shouted. 'Donald! Ay, Donald!'

"Donald turned and gave him a hasty look, frowned and darted into the bar.

"The chaplain loitered outside the door and Donald came forth again.

"'Donald,' he said reproachfully, 'didn't you hear me calling?'

"'Ma sir,' Donald answered, 'I did, but—but I had only the price of one.'"

Laying Up Switches.

Apples and birds' nests, precious stones—precious is the owner—growing plants and baby mudturtles are but a few selections of treasures carried back from the country; hub rarely has a "fresh air" displayed the weight of any mother who has seen clambering over a rail fence into a piece of underbrush.

"Paddy Jones o' thim nice switchen I'm after, Miss Brown," was the reply to the deaconess' question. "I have a boy here who has got a die switch for the b'ys fence I was in the knotty last summer, and now I'm going to take home enough to last till next year."—Deaconess Advocate.

Evolution.

"Don't you believe in evolution?" asked the scientific man.

"Certainly," answered Miss Cayenne. "No change that centuries bring about in natural history can be more remarkable than that which a woman undergoes in a single day as she progresses from curl papers to evening gown."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1879.

The only line of goods that are being handled in Plummer is Sunney brook rye, and stationary.

The head line writers for the Daily papers will soon have to hunt up something new; the trial of Harry Thaw is about finished.

We sometimes get a little bit envious of some of the millionaires, but we can't kick as we had an even start in the race for wealth with Jim Hill, but what puzzles us is, how we got so far in the rear. It was not due to class legislation for we had just as good a chance as Jim did. We would like to have some of our Socialist friends explain this as it has bothered us a goodeal, and we sometimes think that some might be of the opinion that the reason we did not have as much money as Jim Hill was because we did not have as much brains as he has got, and that might be the reason.

The speech of Hon B Steener son in Congress, regarding the investigation of final proofs on ceded Indian lands, is certainly a very able and explanatory document. While the speech has not been so well circulated as it should have been, a large number of his constituents must have read it and given our able Congressman credit for taking an active interest in a question that was of such vital importance to his district as this one, of holding up final proof certificates for an investigation to hinder people that had paid for their land getting a title from the government.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mr A F Lattimore of Erie Minnesota, in December 1905 established at that point a Newspaper known as "The Eleven Towns," and at different times thereafter applied to the Register of the Crookston Land Office to have final proof notices published in that paper. The register refused to recognize his paper as entitled to publish final proof notices. Mr. Lattimore appealed to the commissioner of the general land office from the register's decision. The Commissioner of the general land office sustained the decision of the Register, Mr. Lattimore then appealed to the secretary of the Interior, and the secretary of the Interior rendered his decision February 27th, also sustaining the contention of the register in refusing to recognize the paper, basing the decision mainly on the fact than in the publication of final proof notices the Register is, by statute, specifically required to designate the newspaper in which the notice shall be published; that in the publication of such notices neither the commissioner nor the Department has the authority in advance of the action of the Register in the exercise of the authority and discretion specifically conferred on him by law to control such action. —Thief River Falls news.

This decision did not ought to settele the matter as far as putting in a newspaper for the purpose of publishing final proof notices is concerned, as Register Montague will not publish final proofs in a newspaper that has no established reputation of being a newspaper that people take and read.

Bill Nye had the truth well told when he said: "A man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a railroad train to save intereston his money till the conductor gets around; stop his wacth at night to save wear and tear; leave his 'i' or 't' without a dot or cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn; but a man of this sort is a scotleman and a scholar compared to the fellow that will take a newspaper two or three years and when asked to pay for it puts it into the office and has it marked "refused."

* * * * * *

Who weeps with you when you are sad, and laugh when you are glad, and smiles with you when you are made—the editor. Who has to be both kind and wise and never (hardly ever) lies, and when he does creates surprises—the editor. Who owns a heart as well as cheek, possesses of spirit proud yet meek, and lives on forty cents a week—the editor. Ex.

AUCTION Sale.

On Monday April 1st 1907 at Rhoda Minn we will sell at public aution to the highest bidder the following discribed personal property. Several head of milch cows & calves.

About 700 feet of planed lumber, Birch flooring.

800 feet lap siding.

800 feet of dimension lumber.

2 Cream seperators.

2 Breaking plows.

4 New Boss harrows.

1-7feet disk harrow.

3 Stubble plows.

3 Head of colts & horses.

3 Pumps 1 force pump.

And also an enormous list of other articleces to numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE

On sums of $5.00, or less, Cash.

On all sums over $5.00 time to November 15th, 1907 on bankable paper.

The above property has most ly all been taken in on book accounts and must be disposed of

Singer Bros.
Rhoda, Minn

MUST ATTEND 40 DAYS.

St. Paul Minn., Feb. 5th 1907

Mr. T. A. Gundersen;
Rhoda Minn

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of January 31st let me say that an attendance of forty days in required in order that a pupil may be counted to share in the school appointionment.

J. W. Olson, Superintendent.

The Juice of the Grape.

The Arabs say that when the first grapevine was planted the demon Eblis sacrificed a peacock on the spot where the plant was set. As soon as it began to sprout forth he sacrificed an ape over it. When the grapes began to appear he slaughtered a lion, and when these were ripe he offered up a pig; hence it is that he who drinks wine feels at first as proud as a peacock and becomes subsequently as treacherous as an ape, as bold as a lion and as beastly as stupid as a swine.

Definition.

Asked to define a sufferfait, a British schoolboy answered, "A person who creates a disturbance." One boy described "sort" as "a form of seaweed which grows in the Pacific ocean." In an essay on the canine race a pupil declared that "small dogs improve by keeping," and another gave the singular of "oxalic" as "worstick."

There Yet.

Stout—My wife's mother has visited us only once, in five years. Mott—That isn't bad. When do you expect her to pay her second visit? Scott—Oh, she hasn't got through her first yet.—New York Telegraph.

Hardly.

She—I'm glad we went. It was an excellent performance, and for such a charitable purpose. Her husband—Yes, indeed! We all feel a thrill of satisfaction, when we do something for charity and get the worth of our money at the same time.—London Tit Bits.

Intended.

Bills—You made a funny break in congratulating the bride's father instead of the groom. Wills—No, I didn't. It's a dangling, too, sire, I carry what I say.—Chicago Journal.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Koehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Borgland, " "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.
Jona B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Esperet, Minn.
L. K oen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Hastie, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept forsale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Mar. 1st. 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. Feb. 21st. 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Montague, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on April 8th. 1907

Tandrup Saltvedt.

H.E. No. 757 red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 28 Tp. 153 N. R. 43 W. 5th.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Oscar Holt, Simon Opsahl, of Barnesville Minn. Daniel Peterson, Ole Howard, of High Landing, Minn.

R. J. Montague, register.

Notice for publication,

First Pub. Mar. 1st, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that T. ADOLPH GRUNDESEN, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 564 made July 7th, 1904, for the N. W. ¼ Section 19 Tp. 152 N. R 43 W and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on April 8th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Aarond Maudt, of Bailey Minn. George Sorver, August Lillo, Edward Bieger, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston, Minn. March 18th. 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ALBERT J. LILLO of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 803 filed July 7, 1904 for the S ½ Sec. 19 Tp. 152 N. R. 42 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on May 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anon Knudson, Oscar E. Lillo, Taylor O. Lofthus, T. Adolph Grundlesen, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. March 25th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ANON KNUDSON, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation Proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead entry No. 900, made December 4th 1905 for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, Twp. 152 N. R. 43 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on May 3rd, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

August A. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, Knudson Lofthus, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. March 25th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on April 30th, 1907, viz:

Ole Bergland, of Rhoda Minn.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn. Jona B Witchterman Lindsay, " Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Agility of Mares and Rabbits.

Interesting figures on the relative agility of mares and rabbits are given in a volume by J. G. Millais, "Breath of the Veldt." he says: "The height of the hare's stride is about four feet, but under conditions of fear it may extend 10 ten and twelve feet, while some hunters claim that it can jump ten ditches twenty feet in succession, width. Nevertheless, I have not jump on to a five foot wall, but seems to be bounded by one about six feet. The stride of the rabbit is about two feet. When necessary it can make a leap of six or seven feet horizontally. About three feet is the highest that a rabbit can attain to even when driven by the terrified pack upon sight." Mr. Millais adds how forcibly even when rabbit-shot he once saw a rabbit, with both hind legs and a fore leg broken, while the backs of the hind feet appear above the blemish at each stroke. The shoulders and front part of the body are buried beneath the water, while the rump and tail are high and dry."

You will never get on the sunny side by waiting for the world to turn round.—Atlanta Constitution.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Brewing with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc., within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD.
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls
Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, all Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb 22. 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Montague, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on April 8th, 1907. viz:

Magnus Lysbakken.

H. E. No. 903 Red Lake Series, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Osmund Homme, John Gilles, Hans Hommy, of Erie, Minn. Cornelius Torreson. of Brunsberg, Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 20th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on April 8th, 1907, viz:

Frank A. Zavoral.

H. E. No. 1007 Red Lake Series for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 19 Tp. 153 N. R. 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Hanson, John Piller, of Brunkeberg, Minn. Joseph Verlesky, John Trestka, of Erie, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION:

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior: Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 18th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on March 27th, 1907 viz:

Budd T. Kivie.

H. E. No. 1230 Red Lake Series for the Lots 1 & 2 E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 7 Tp. 154 N. Rg. 39 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Hasselo, Torkel Hasslen, Asche E. Lee, of Alvadd, Minn. Gustav N. Olson, of Kiplee, Minn.

R. J. Montague Register

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Will attedd all sales the Auctioneer, at Reasonable Rates.

Erie, Minn.

Various How Are Yous?

"How are you?" the German is never satisfied with. "How do you vife and yourself?) It is also "wie befinden sie?"

The Dutch say, "Hoe gaat gij?" (How do you live?) The Italians ask, "Come stata?" (How do you stand?) The French, "Comment vous portez-vous?" (How do you carry yourself?)

The Greeks ask what you are doing, the Chinese want to know if you enjoy your rice, and the Russians inquire how you are living.

The Arabs, a decent people, say, "God grant his favors to you." The Turks, no less devout, say, "Do us for God's care."

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS.

LaBree Ave. First Door south Ogemah Hotal.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

RADNEY STORE,

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR. AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

FURS. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.

From $1, to $3 for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Radn ckl. Prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The Pople Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY THE SUNBEAM, WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest agricultural journal must be it in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.



Among its contributors are:

Prof. E. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. W. H. Smith of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. W. H. Brewster of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect. It is edited with conservative ability.
It stops when subscription expires.
Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.
We give our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER!

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.50 A Year.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

The crows have made their appearence, and spring is here.

Peter O. Tool will leave for Crystal N. D. to day where he will farm this season

Olof Snoback and family and Andrew Christianson and family are going to move down to Grand Forks this spring.

Walt McAndress drove down to Thief River Falls Wednesday on a business trip returning to day.

See Singer Bros. auction notice and profit by this opportunity to buy what you need cheap.

Miss Olga Olson of Rudney Minn, visited Miss Ellen Swan son and Mrs. W. A. Swanson of Deer Park Township last week.

Ole Howard August J. Wintzel Olo Vetlendehl Thomas Jacobson Jim O Brien and several others are down rushing subscriptions for the best company this week.

Jerry O. Brien does not propose to run any risk of not being prepared for high water this spring as has got him a good boat achored about 10 feet from his door.

There will be a big auction sale at the W Nelson Perry south from Lockhart on March 20th At which a large amount of property will be disposed of.

The following paid up their subscriptions the past week Peter Hegge of Kratka Minn, K O Sandvick of Erie Minn. Ole Ostlund of Erie Minn. Peter K Kvestad of Heck Lake Minn.

Mrs. Hallden returned home from Grand Forks Tuesday where she has been the past two weeks. Owing the bad sickness and death of her sister Mrs. Tomlinson.

The snow water is beginning to run under the ice in the river, and will soon cut it out in places and people should be careful about driving on the river to long.

This weather will soon stop logging operation and the boys will return from the camps, Oscar Nesland, John Tolani, O. W. Johnson, and Peat Mills, are still dumping among the tall pines.

That the advertising of the sale of Christianson and Snoback was of the kind that was a notice to the people was demonstrated by the large crowd in attendance some of them coming from a long distance. If you want to reach people of Eastern Red Lake and Polk counties that you have something to sell try THE SUNBEAM, for an add.

The auction sale of Andrew Christianson and Olof Snoback on Monday last was largely attended and good priceses were paid for all stock sold As high as $7.50 was paid for new milch cow. There was a bad storm prevail during the day but the people buttoned up their overcoats and stood the storm to buy the stock.

Our snow has been going at a rapid rate the past two days and it begins to look as if April 1st would close out the winters supply. The ground seems to take in the water as fast as the snow melts and as the ground was very dry last fall it will undoubtly take in so much of the surplus water that there will not be a spring flood, if we do not have heavy spring rains

The Country editors are making an agressive war on the catalogue houses, to sell home trade, but the country merchant sticks his thumb in his vest sleeve and says it don't pay to advertise, in other works the country editor is trying to save the home merchants from the catalogue houses, but the home merchants are setting the boy with the newspapers when they do advertise, and you ask them for payment they always look as if they were making you a presant.

TURPENTINE.

Moths will leave if it is sprinkled about.

Turpentine and soap will remove ink stains from linen.

Turpentine will remove wheel grease, pitch and tar stains.

Clean gilt frames with a sponge moistened in turpentine.

It will exterminate roaches if sprinkled in their haunts.

A few drops on a woolen cloth will clean tan shoes nicely.

A few drops added to water in which clothes are boiled will whiten them.

An equal mixture of turpentine and linseed oil will remove white marks from furniture caused by water.

Ivory knife handles that have become yellow can be restored to their former whiteness by rubbing with turpentine.

Carpets can be cleaned and colors restored by going over occasionally with a broom dipped in warm water in which a little turpentine is added.

Splendors of Cafes.

The cafes and hotels of New York are rivaling each other in the almost oriental splendor with which they have fitted up small rooms for dinner and after theater parties. At one cafe near Broadway the sides of one of these rooms are composed entirely of mirrors, after the French fashion, while the ceiling is covered with green leaves and grapes, bunches of pink and purple grapes of glass, within which are electric lights. The effect is that of a beautiful arbor. Another cafe has mirrors reflecting small red lights throughout the room, while the ceiling, also of mirrors, is an exquisite imitation of moonlight, the effect of which is obtained by electrics inclosed in globes of the color and sheen of an moonlight seen through a delicate tracery of faint green leaves.—Exchange.

A Sad Case.

A Chicago physician was one day called to attend a sick child in a shabby genteel quarter of the Windy City.

"Madam," said the doctor to the mother, "you should send this child into the country for several weeks each summer."

"I am sorry to say, doctor," responded the woman, "that we are not rich enough to do that."

"Then," suggested the physician, "have her sent by the fresh air fund."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed the woman, "we are not poor enough!"—Harper's Weekly.

Too Selfish.

Clitman—What's the matter with all you Swampshire fellows? You don't seem to like my friend Bucklots. Subbubs—No; he's selfish, Clitman.—Oh come now! Subbubs—That's what he is. A barn near him caught fire the other night, and he put it out without waiting for the rest of us members of the Swampshire Hose to reach the scene.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Comfortable Portions.

"What is your idea of a comfortable fortune?" asked the ambitious youth.

"One," answered the man of experience, "that is big enough to buy you everything you want and not big enough to attract the attention of the grand jury."—Washington Star.

A Novelty.

Guest—I hear you are going to give up housekeeping. Host—Eh? Not so loud! My wife wants to have the satisfaction of discharging the cook.—Puck.

Safest Place In Trains.

"I have one rule for my family when they travel, said the conductor of the suburban train, "and that is for them never to ride in the rear coach or the first one and, preferably, not in the coach next to the last or first. The reason for it is so obvious that I should think the forgetful last cars of a train would have scant patronage from anybody who reads of railroad accidents. If there is a smashup, those are the coaches that suffer. It seems strange that some kind of a buffer is not put behind the locomotive tender and at the rear of the train. How many lives would be saved by a device of the kind one has only to study the statistics of railroad accidents to figure out for himself."—New York Press

A Precise Answer.

"Lawyers are supposed to be the most literal minded men," said the prominent member of the bar, "but every now and then connect in edurse of practice will encounter witnesses who can give them points in the matter of literal knowledge. An Irishman was called to testify in a damage suit arising out of the death of a man 'at the hands of a bull,' so to speak.

"'Are we to understand, sir,' asked the prosecuting attorney, 'that the deceased, Patrick Flanigan, was your father?'

"'He was sir,' the boy killed him,' was the quick reply."

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

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The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery conserns in the United States, write us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery ect. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community who has some spare time to take orders to write them for priculers immediately. Mention this paper. when writing

CRACK NUT SUNDAY.

Queer Method of Hearing a Sermon Still in Use in England.

"One fine autumn Sunday I attended a service in a north of England country church that would have driven a New York preacher clean crazy," said the man who travels. "The congregation didn't do a thing but sit around and crack nuts. Fancy a New York minister talking to a crowd of that kind! The modern preacher likes to have things quiet when he talks. It disconcerts him to hear a baby cry or a woman cough or an old man snore. If he is put out by such trifles as these, it is interesting to conjecture what he would do if he were to take hold of a congregation whose every body brought nuts to crack during the sermon.

"Throughout, it seems, used to do this in England and even in our own states during colonial days. This disturbance was not a weekly occurrence by any means. If it had been, the poor preacher would have undoubtedly left his flock to administer spiritual consolation to suit themselves. But as it happened only once a year he was forced to endure it. This one day which was attended by such remarkable license came the Sunday before Michaelmas day and was called 'cracknut Sunday.' Nobody, no matter how pious he might be, hesitated to avail himself of the peculiar privilege granted him, and men, women and children came to church with their pockets stuffed with nuts, which their complacently cracked and munched during the sermon.

"It was that kind of a sermon that so impressed me with its oddity. It can be easily imagined that when forty or fifty people get to cracking nuts with all their might the noise is not to be something terrific, and many times the minister was hard put to it to hear himself think. That custom, from being regarded with high favor for many years, finally came to be looked upon as a nuisance, and the habit was suppressed, except in a few remote localities, although the act of suppression was attended with considerable difficulty, as family feuds and cracking nuts took hold of the fancy of the people."—New York Press.

Obedience.

Every duty, even the least duty, involves the principle of obedience. Small little duties make the still small duties; so good and prompt to little well-ones form the habit of prompt obedience. The daily round of duty is full of probation and consecration. It lies in the little things.—Life.

A Biography In a Nutshell.

Born, waked, cried, caressed, cried, fed, grew, ached, cured, married, ached, cured, graduated, in love, loved, engaged, married, quarreled, reconciled, suffered, threatened, died, died, mourned, buried and forgotten.

Have an Iron Point.

"But have last night? What time did the clock say when you got in?"

"I don't remember what the clock said, but I will never forget what my wife said!"

Uncertain.

"Nobody seems to want out territory," said ex-Delegate R. S. Hodey of New Mexico, "and there is no telling where we will have landed by the time the statehood fight is settled. Our status is as uncertain as that of an old negro slave I once heard of. Somebody asked him whom he belonged to. 'Ah don't know, suh,' he replied. 'Ole marse, he mosiers mighty bokah.'"

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

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Taxes paid, Marriage Licenses procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

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HIGH GRADE.



Save by having this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

TEST GUARANTEE.

The Sewing Machine Co.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

Right to It.



"Say, Richard, de fashions sez dis year's coats is to be worn long, but can't you kind er crowdin' de old style?"—New York World.

A Story of Sir Robert Ball.

Sir Robert Ball, the noted British astronomer, on one occasion went to a remote town in Ireland to lecture on his favorite science. On the night for the lecture all the [illegible] disappeared at once, but he could not find out where they had gone. "Is there a Ball?" he inquired of an enthusiastic reply the most locally appointed, replied: "Sure, your honor, I'm sorry I kept you waiting, but I was [illegible] to look for an intellectual gintleman." Sir Robert thought that under the circumstances it would be better not to inquire what was the town's idea of intellectuality.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Pascal

Oddly Marked Tombstone.

In an old graveyard in Maine the monument to the tomb of a distinguished family is marked with the outline of a human leg. It is formed by black streaks in the granite running through the stone, for at the back there is another leg, but much smaller in dimension. Nobody saw this blemish when the stone was set up. Not until years had passed did any one notice it. People contended that the stonecutters, not wishing to go to the expense of quarrying out another block, so hid the leg with cement and stone dust that the actions of the storms of a dozen winters were necessary to expose the dastardly fraud thus perpetrated.

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THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

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Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR IN PICKEREN TOWNS.

Any Kind Of Stock taken in Exchange for Goods.

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Located at Anton post office on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls

Christ Larsen.-Proprietor.

We Are Head Quaters For

SHOES,



GLOVES, MITTS,

Socks, Overalls, Shirts

And Overalls all 3

DON'T THAT YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY Yourself Out

Dry Goods, Groceries Hats & Boots Bottoms

Flour & Feed [illegible]

Highest Market Price Paid for Butter & Eggs & Furs

Wool, Fur, Beef & Pork WE WILL NOT BE UNDER-

SOLD, BY Sears Roebuck & Co., Or anyone else

SINGER BROS.

Rhoda, Minn.

An Odd Little Anagram.

Here is an interesting little puzzle and anagram which was published in a newspaper several years ago:

—— old woman with —— intent
Pat on her —— and to market went.
"——," said she, "give me, I pray,
The wherewithal to —— this day."

Each of the blanks is to be filled with a word of four letters, and the same letters occur in each of the five different words. These words are consecutively "vile," "veil," "veil," "Levi" and "live."

Her Share.

"Haigsby has a new scheme that he purposes substituting for the ordinary wear off idea. He is going to carry a little savings bank around with him, and every time he buys liquid refreshments he will drop the cash equivalent in the bank for his wife."

"Whose idea is it?"

"Haigsby's wife. She thinks there'll be a little something in it for her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Looking For Trouble.

It generally depends on the way you look at things in this world whether or not you are going to have any heaven. If you go around looking all the time and looking for trouble you'll get it.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Twice Two.

"Do you really believe two heads are better than one?"

"Give it up, but I know we wouldn't amount to much without foreheads."—Philadelphia Ledger.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOMMY AND LOVE

BY HAROLD HUNT

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

I never did think much of girls—never! Either they are kinda sappy and lezzy things, and think they can play games just as well as boys, or else they are flirty and silly, and think one ought to be always making love to them.

Love, indeed! Such rot! Well, I don't mind telling you that last term, when I caught Stewart Mills writing a love letter to his Cousin Grace, I gave him the worst licking he'd had in his life. The cheek of him. You see we'd allowed him to join our fraternity, our grand, mysterious society that some chaps would give their ears to be allowed to join, only we don't allow it to become too cheap—the "Brotherhood of the Gory Hand"—and one of the rules we have to take in not to let ourselves be mixed up in any nonsense with women. We are all to be either detectives, or pirates, or discoverers of unknown countries when we grow up, and in any of those noble professions one is sure to come to grief if one doesn't steer clear of the women.

So, I never did think much of girls; and after the episode I am about to relate—doesn't that sound grand and mysterious?—after the episode I am about to relate, you may bet your boots I think less of them than ever.

It really did seem as if Marjorie Verschoyle was more decent than most of them. She was older, for one thing—quite grown up; and she could talk quite sensible—for a girl—about football and hockey and golf, and other things that are really worth talking about, and she saw me bring a gun home from the garden without shrieking and not crying out: "Oh! do take care! Are you sure it isn't loaded?"

So I wasn't quite so stiff and standoffish with her as I am with most girls on principle—and I explained to her one or two things about sports that she had got a little muddled with, and she tried her very best to understand and wasn't really so stupid, for a girl.

So really liked to talk to her, and soon got frightfully disgusted I was when I came upon her one evening in the garden with that solemn ass, Leonard Ashwell, and I do believe he was talking poetry about the moonlight!

As I came near, I saw Marjorie's Aunt Henrietta coming down from the house to look for her. Marjorie Verschoyle called out to me quite eagerly to join what scare the football team had made. No doubt she was fired to death of Shelley and the moonlight, and glad to have a little sensible conversation for a change.

"Oh! It's Tommy Braddon," said Aunt Henrietta. (Steamwhile Ashwell had sneaked off down the shrubbery). "I am so short sighted, but I really thought—"

"Mr. Braddon is giving me a most interesting account of the game," said Marjorie.

We had quite a good talk; she seemed to want to get the taste of Ashwell's poetry and moonlight out of her mouth, but half an hour after, when I strolled down the garden to have a cheroot—a cheroot, because if he was out at it again looking at her as sentimentally as—as a cat at a saucer of cream—but there wasn't much sentiment after I joined them, you bet!

Then that Ashwell began trying to make friends with me—asked me into his room to have a quiet smoke, and so on. I suppose he saw that Miss Verschoyle thought me end of me, and so he wanted to get on my right side. But I am not so easily fooled.

Miss Verschoyle was quite interested to hear that I had been in his rooms, and asked me heaps of questions about the furniture and ornaments, and especially about the photographs.

"Was there one of Miss Disart?" she asked. Miss Disart was a girl who was staying at our home, too—a handsome girl, but not my style. She was making a dead set at Leonard Ashwell.

"No," I told her, "there wasn't one of Miss Disart, but there was a portrait on his writing-table that he was always gazing at when he thought I wasn't looking."

"What—what was it like?" she asked.

"Well, I think it was an actress," I said. (She quite shuddered). "She had a star in her hair, and stars on her dress, and a great deal of bare shoulder."

Miss Verschoyle blushed. Fancy blushing because I talked of an actress' bare shoulder! But I like girls to be simple, don't you? For us men it's quite different, but a girl can't be too simple for me.

"And you're sure there isn't one of Miss Disart?" she asked again.

"Sure," I said. "I've got one of her, though, if you want to see one. Her brother swopped it with a lot of other rubbish for my old camera."

"Look here," said Marjorie confidentially, "I wish you would offer to give it to him in exchange for the—for the actress, you know. I should like just to know what he would say."

"By Jove! I will," I cried; "but I'm sure he's too far gone on that actress!" She actually blushed again!

Next time I saw her, she said: "Well, what success?"

"It is just as I expected," I said: "he would not hear of parting with that photograph."

And then she was nicer to me than ever. And she would hardly speak to Leonard Ashwell that day and the next. And he seemed quite low-spirited about it.

And in the evening I heard him trying to persuade her to come with him down to the lake. She seemed hesitating, so I just whispered to her as I happened to pass: "Remember the actress!"

She looked at me and smiled. "Thank you, Tommy, I will."

Just then her Aunt Henrietta came out.

"Where are you going, Marjorie?" She was always following Marjorie about and noticing whom she was talking with.

"I was going down to the lake," said Marjorie. "Mr. Braddon will take care of me, won't you, Mr. Braddon?"

Of course I walked off with her, leaving Leonard Ashwell standing there, and jolly well serve him right!

But we had hardly got to the lake when Marjorie began to shiver, and I got a notion to fetch her a shawl from the house.

Well, of course, I had to go and fetch it; and when I came back, she didn't seem to need a shawl, not much,



Leonard Ashwell's Arms Were Areund Her.

for Leonard Ashwell's arms were round her, and she had her head on his shoulder.

As you may imagine, I was speechless with disgust. And then she actually had the audacity to kiss her before me and to say: "Congratulate me, Tommy. You've been our best friend all through."

As if I wanted to be a friend to a pair of spoony lunatics!

And the nerve? Well, it turned out to be a photograph of Marjorie herself in fancy dress, and flattered out of all recognition.

And if a girl who once seemed to have some glimmerings of sense in her can make such a fool of herself as that, can you wonder that I think less of the sex than ever?

Absentminded Man.

"I guess I had the most absentminded man in the world in my chair this morning," said a Seventeenth street barber yesterday. "He came in and sat down near the door to wait his turn. I noticed 'em at him two or three times when my chair was vacant, but he was dreaming and didn't hear me. Finally I touched him on the shoulder and told him I was ready for him.

"'What do you want me to do?' he asked.

"'Why, get in the chair if you want anything,' I replied. 'This is a harber shop.'

"'Oh, yes,' he said, and then he got into the chair. He leaned back so I let the chair down and shaved him. He didn't have a word to say. When I finished him up to he got out of the chair and took the check over to the cashier. He paid and started out. When half way through the door he stopped.

"'Say,' he said to me, 'what did you do to me?'

"'I shaved you,' I said.

"'Darn the luck,' he replied, 'I wanted a haircut.' Then he went out sorrowful."—Denver Post.

High Time for Compromise.

In McIntosh county, Georgia, there was a lawsuit about a cow. The cow was dead, but the lawsuit went on.

It was decided by the justice of the peace, appealed, remanded, decided again, and once more appealed and remanded. This went on until the case came back to the squire for the eleventh time.

It was a jury case, and when the last trial was on the squire astonished the attorney by announcing an indefinite postponement, saying:

"This case has exhausted the whole jury venire of the county, and you will have to wait until the coming generation gets old enough for jury service."

Then the litigants compromised.

His Experience.

"After all," said the philosopher, "the real joy of a thing is in the anticipation of it."

"Well," replied Henpeck, "if there's any joy in matrimony that must be it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

JUST ESCAPED THE HOT FLAT.

He was a regular tramp.

"You say you want to raise enough money to go into business?"

"Exactly, mum."

"Well, here's five cents. Now, may I ask what kind of a business you intend going into?"

"Certinly, mum. Yer see, durin' de past ten years I have bin sittin' on de park benches hullgin' castles in de air. Well, now dat dey are gittin' up air ships for ferry passengers, I'm goin' ter remodel my air castles an' transform dem inter air-ship stations."

When the woman returned with the hot fritiron from the stove the tramp had disappeared down the road.—Judge.

The Evils of Divorce.

Wilfred and Elsie were quarreling over a costly doll. Wilfred had a good grip on the doll's leg, and Elsie held on to the china head with both hands. They pulled and quarreled simultaneously.

"Elsie!" came mamma's voice from somewhere in the kitchen, "what's all that noise about?"

After a short pause Elsie replied, "Nothin', ma; we're only playin' divorce, an' Wilfred's fighting for the custody of our doll."—Judge.

A Severe Task.

"They are going to make a comic opera, with you as the central figure," said Watson.

"Ah, indeed?" murmured Sherlock Holmes. "Now, what can be their object in putting me into a comic opera? There is a mystery here, Watson. We must deduct a few deductions."

"It is perfectly simple, Sherlock. They are going to turn you loose in it-to see if you can find the plot."—Judge.

Why He Was Grateful.

"Ah, my dear Mr. Bridefess," said Mr. Hardcash, seizing the young hairraiser's hand and shaking it warmly, "I am so immensely obliged to you. That case of mine the other day, you know—I won it triumphantly."

"Thanks," replied Bridefess; "but did I represent you?"

"No, my dear fellow," replied Hardcash; "you represented the other man."

Getting His Answer First.

"You know," she said, "I am not much of a conversationalist."

This seemed to him the opportunity for which he had been waiting.

"Well," he returned, "if I do the proposing and talking your conversational ability will be sufficient to enable you to say 'Yes,' won't it?"

After all, in courtship there is nothing like getting your answer before you ask the question.

Back to the Laundry.

She got the idea under her bonnet that her face was destined to be her fortune, so she went on the stage.

But, alas! She only lasted one short week in the chorus.

Her face was all right, but it wasn't enough. She hadn't the necessary poise to enable her to behold a Pittsburg millionaire, so it was back to the laundry for her.—Chicago Daily News.

Natural Thought.

Yeast—He's written a book on the Products of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky.

Crimsonbeak—Is it a hip-pocket edition?—Yonkers Statesman.

NO MORE DEATH RATE.



Doctor—All right, my fine fellow, I'll ruin you for this.

Undertaker—What are you going to do—give up practice?

Female Martyr.

The Friend—If your married life is so unhappy why don't you get a divorce from your husband?

Unhappy Wife—Because he would then marry some other woman and make her unhappy.—Chicago Daily News.

Cause and Effect.

Myer—Jawkins never misses an opportunity to state that he is a gentleman.

Gyer—Yes, and he has made the assertion so often that he almost believes it himself.—Chicago Daily News.

Looked Like It.

Mrs. Bacon—Did little Willie have a good time at the party?

Mrs. Egbert—He couldn't tell us when he got home, but the doctor we called in said he thought he must have had.—Yonkers Statesman.

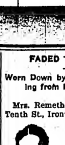
Booming.

Broadstreet—How's your company getting on, old man—prospering?

Nassau—Prospering! My boy, the term is inadequate. Why, we're about to be indicted in 29 states.—Judge.

FADED TO A SHADOW.

Worn Down by Five Years of Suffering from Kidney Complaint.



Mrs. Remethe Myers, of 180 South Tenth St., Ironton, O., says: "I have worked hard in my time and have been exposed again and again to all kinds of weather. It is no wonder my kidneys gave out and I went all to pieces at last.

For five years I was fading away and really was that for six months I could not get out of the house. I was nervous, restless and sleepless at night, and tired and sore in the morning. Sometimes everything would whirl and blur before me, I bloated so badly I could not wear tight clothing, and had to put on shoes two sizes larger than usual. The urine was disordered and passages were dreadfully frequent. I got help from the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills, however, and by the time I had taken four boxes the pain and bloating were gone. I have been in good health ever since."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Secret of Japan's Success.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton of the British army wrote the evening after one of the great battles which he had witnessed between Russians and Japanese in the recent war in Manchuria: "To bed! Although it is with reluctance that I prepare to lose my grip of the exciting consciousness that I have to-day seen the most stupendous spectacle that it is possible for mortal brain to conceive—Asia advancing, Europe falling back; the wall of mist and whirling cannon." Then as to the meaning of this retreat of Europe before advancing Asia: "The more I think the more certain I am that it was not strategy or tactics, or armament or information, which won the battle of Liaoyang for Oyama, but that it was rather the souls of the Japanese troops which triumphed over the less developed, less awakened, less stimulated qualities of the Russians."

THREE BOYS HAD ECZEMA.

Were Treated at Dispensary—Did Not Improve—Suffered Five Months —Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"My three children had eczema for five months. A little sore would appear on the head and seemed very itchy, increasing day after day. The baby had had it about a week when the second boy took the disease and a few sores developed, then the third boy took it. For the first three months I took them to the X— Dispensary, but they did not seem to improve. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and in a few weeks they had improved, and when their heads were well you could see nothing of the sores. Mrs. Kate Keim, 513 West 29th St., New York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 5 and 7, 1906."

Valuable Rubber Plant.

A German maid with a knowledge of English just sufficient to get things mixed was much interested in the house plants of her mistress, who possessed, among others, a rubber plant.

One day while sweeping the room she had occasion to move this particular plant, when she remarked that she had read in the paper that a rubber plant worth $200,000 burned in Woonsocket, and she thought it must have been a beautiful plant to have cost so much money.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Pine 200 Years Old.

Charles H. Lord of Dunharton, N. H., recently cut a large pine tree on his farm which, from the rings, was 200 years old. The tree was 134 feet tall, measured five feet four inches on the stump, and at the height of 60 feet measured three feet in diameter.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, swollen, blistered, and aching feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Be not discouraged with your work. Put more faith into your life. Work faithfully done has ever been wasted, and no life truly lived has ever failed.—St. Simmons.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

So mysteriously are we linked with natures in this world that few cannot fall in our duty without harming others, nor bear ourselves bravely without benefit to others.—Scovil.

Take Garfield Tea, the herb remedy that has for its object Good Health. It purifies the blood, cleanses the system, makes people well. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Law.

The noblest spirit is most strongly attracted by the love of glory.—Cicero.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears.

Ship Fur Pelts McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

And some people are so industrious that they haven't anything to do they proceed to do somebody.

WILLING TO LET HIM DIE.

Stinging Message Sent by Farmer Wersted in Business Deal.

In the old colony town of Scituate, Mass., once lived Deacon J——, who had a yoke of oxen he desired to sell. The news reached the ears of Farmer T——, who lived in another portion of the town, who was in want of a pair. So he visited the deacon, who met him with a gracious smile and led him to the oxen, which were chewing their cuds and to all appearances ready for any amount of toil.

After some bargaining a difference of five dollars remained. Finally the deacon said: "I am old and feeble, and shall not live long, and five dollars will be of no account," so the bargain was made. Farmer T— took the oxen home.

They proved worthless, could not work, and had been heated. He felt provoked at being sold, and, seeing a person the next day who was going to the part of the town where the deacon lived, said: "You tell Deacon J—— he need not live another d—d minute longer on my account."

You can do your dyeing in half an hour with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Ask your druggist.

One makes one's own happiness only by taking care of the happiness of others.—C. Doane.

HE HAD TASTE IN VEILS.

Unfortunate Admission That Made Trouble for George.

She was standing by the mirror. He was hurled deep in the sporting page.

"George!"

"Well, well! What is it now?"

"How do you like my new veil?"

"Oh, it is very pretty. Anything else?"

"But how do you know it is pretty? Men don't know anything about veils."

"You are very polite toward our sex. I would have you understand that I have a taste for veils."

"You have a taste for veils?"

"Yes, I have tasted a dozen veils. That is—I mean I have—no, yes, I—what in thunderation do I mean? I—"

"Stop! Not another falsehood, George Brown! You have been kissing some girl through her veil. You know the taste of veils, eh? Yes deceiver. I—"

But poor George had fled.

PILES CURED IN 6,70 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Confins Shew Affection.

The Chinese laborers in the Van Rhu gold mines recently presented to their white manager a handsome silver tray to manifest their feelings of affection, "as deep as the sea."

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

4 months old

35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sloan's Liniment

For Cough, Cold, Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Rheumatism and Neuralgia

At all Dealers
Price 25c, 50c & $1.00

Sent Free
Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Poultry

Address Dr Earl S. Sloan
615 Albany St. Boston, Mass.

Happy Colors

You know that there are colors which signify sadness, others which indicate happiness—but do you ever stop to think how often people are made sad or glad because of the colors?

You know that children and flowers thrive best in the sunshine. Why not have more sunshine in your own home, then—why not let us show you how to get it in the walls by using

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

By having your walls decorated with Alabastine you will make them more artistic, more durable, more sanitary, and will make your home a more cheerful place to live in. Let us show you how easy and economical Alabastine is, and how the different tints and stenciled designs can be combined to produce exactly the effect you want. Write us today.

Accept no substitute—insist on getting Alabastine.

The Alabastine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water Street, New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

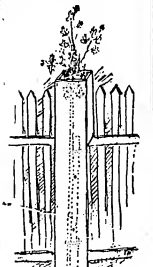
HORTICULTURE



A TREE GUARD.

How Young Trees Can Be Protected From Cattle.

Very often young trees, maples especially, are entirely destroyed by cattle reaching up and pulling the tops down, even when the tops would seem to be out of reach. Of course, cattle should not be where young trees are planted, especially fruit trees; but it sometimes happens that this is not practical. When this is the case use



The Tree Guard.

a guard such as is shown in the illustration, says Montreal Herald. It is made as follows:

Take two pieces of board (such as have come off some old building), say about seven feet long, breadth between eight and 12 inches. Leave one of these boards intact. Cut the other into three equal lengths, and nail into the top of the uncut board, as shown in the illustration. Sometimes, if the fence is high enough, a short board, the one facing the fence, can be left out and a cleat used instead. The tree, before putting up the guard, should be pointed and the guard nailed to this post.

MISTAKES IN ORCHARDING.

Common Errors Committed by the Inexperienced.

The first mistake I think all beginners make is in assuming that it is only necessary to secure a piece of ground, and without any knowledge of soil adaptability plant Ben Davis trees and then expect, without much expense or labor, to in a few years reap a golden harvest.

Another mistake is in neglecting to carefully prune each and every year until bearing. If pruning is neglected for three, four or five years at a time, it is almost impossible without great humid to ever get the top in such condition as will make a profitable bearing tree.

It is a mistake, says Farm and Home, to set trees perpendicularly. They should lean sharply, perhaps 20 degrees, to the southwest if you would have them standing erect at bearing.

Corn, peas, beans or potatoes may be cultivated among young trees, but small grains or grasses never. Timothy, rye or clover is less injurious than oats, which is about equal to a fire in destructive elements. It is a mistake to allow cattle or sheep, under any circumstances, to pasture in apple orchards in any season of the year.

It is a great mistake after the trees get to be five years old not to keep the orchard well stocked with young boys. I find young hogs a very efficient and cheap cultivator to have around the trunk of the tree, if properly encouraged by sprinkling a few handfuls of wheat or rye under the tree where you want tending done. They are also one of the very cheapest and best exterminators of field mice, which are getting to be one of the worst species of apply tree pests in some regions.

Another mistake I think we all make, more or less, is in allowing the grub and flat headed borers to take care of themselves and likewise of the trees. Trees should be carefully examined twice a year, spring and fall, for these pests. Most of us only examine such trees as show by the unhealthy appearance of the foliage that they are affected. I think the foliage of the trees will not indicate the ravages of borers until the second year after first attacked. There will be nothing lost in examining each and every tree for borers, whether you find them or not.

Pruning the Peach.

The Massachusetts Experiment station recommends the following as the best method of pruning the peach tree: Prune peach trees moderately, removing not more than one-third to one-half the previous year's annual growth, when the wood has been injured by freezing. When only the fruit buds are killed the wood being uninjured and the trees in good condition, prune severely, cutting back the annual growth to two or three buds. It may be expedient to cut some branches back even into two or three year-old wood.

Ideal Trade Conditions.

Women should not get credit. Neither should men. Cash is the cure. Tradesmen, maybe, would have a bad time for six or 12 months, and many a lady would have to "lie low," but in the end we would get both our trade and our money, and she would get her dress, and at far less cost.—London Opinion.

Triumph of American Duchess.

Helen, duchess of Manchester, is now lady-in-waiting to Queen Alexandra, and the first American to receive that honor. So much for marrying the only son of the most popular duchess at the court of Edward VII. Other American duchesses may shrug and say they wouldn't be a lady in waiting on any account; but don't you believe them. It is a royal distinction tremendously valued by English noblewomen, and the next step in the politicol plum to be made mistress of the robes.—Boston Herald.

TACK THIS UP.

Simple Advice Which May Prove of Untold Value.

At the first sign of Beckache or pain in the region of the Kidneys, or weekness and Urinary trouble, the following simple prescription should be used:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

Any good prescription pharmacy will supply these three ingredients at small cost, which can easily be mixed by shaking well in a bottle. This is said to force the Kidneys to filter the sour acids and poisons from the blood, overcoming the worst cases of Rheumatism.

THE ARTISTIC WALL.

One of Solid Color Will Always Give Best Effect.

The dearest, daintiest, most artistic wall is a solid colored wall. It furnishes a perfect background for all kinds of pictures, it throws them out in their correct proportions, and does not detract from their artistic value. The solid colored wall is also much better as a background for furniture, and harmonizes much more artistically with carpets and rugs than any other method of wall treatment. The less breaking up of color on a wall the more artistic it is.

The most successful form of the solid colored wall is an alabastined wall. There is as much difference between tinted walls, as there is between shoddy and all-wool gowns. The shoddy gown holds its color for a few days, while the all-wool keeps its color to the very last thread, so also in solid colored walls, there are shoddy walls and permanently colored walls which retain their color down to the very last particles. The ideal wall coming never rubs off, never flakes nor chips off and is always ready for a fresh coat. If there is wallpaper on the wall scrape it off with some hot water, then go over the plaster after you have removed the paper with warm water to remove every trace of paste. Have the wall thoroughly clean for a clean wall cannot be built on an unclean foundation. If there are any particles of foreign matter adhering to the wall brush them off with a putty knife. Then if there are any discolorations on the wall, size it with an material made from cheap varnish, thinned down with benzine and japan added for a drier, then cover your wall with your tinting material.

Be sure your man uses a tinting material mixed with cold water. If he uses hot water, which is best for warm water, you can make up your mind that there is glue in the material which he proposes to put on your wall, and you can be certain that you are going to have a shoddy wall, for glue means shoddy. Glue means that it will hold its color long enough for the man to collect his bill and not much longer. Insist on your tinting material being mixed with clear, cold water. Be sure that your wall is made from pure materials, then you will have a permanent, artistic, sanitary wall. A wall that will be a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

FOOLED THE PREACHER.

A Doctor's Brother Thought Postum Was Coffee.

A wise doctor found out coffee was hurting him, so he quit drinking it. He was so lucky with his practice, however, that his wife had to write how he fooled his brother, a clergyman, one day at dinner. She says:

"Doctor found coffee was injuring his health and decided to give Postum a trial, and we have used it now for four years, with continued benefit. In fact, he is now more than the long train of ills that follow coffee drinking.

"To show how successful we are in making Postum properly I will relate an incident. At a dinner we gave, Doctor suggested we serve Postum instead of ordinary coffee.

"Doctor's brother, a Clergyman, supposed it was old fashioned coffee and remarked, as he called for his second cup: 'If you do preach against coffee, I see you haven't forgotten how to make it.'"

"This goes to show that well-made—fully boiled—Postum has much the flavor and richness of good coffee although it has an individuality all its own. A ten days' trial will prove that it has none of the poisonous effect of ordinary coffee, but will correct the troubles caused by coffee. "There's a reason." Name furnished by Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Easter Millinery.

In Fashion Land it has been Spring these many weeks, especially so in the realm of Millinery where Flowers are blooming in abundance. Dainty Ribbons and Silks of Spring like colors combined with Flowers make the beautiful Trimmings seen on the Ladies' Hats now being sent out by the large Wholesale Dealers. One of the recognized and Foremost Houses of the United States is the firm of Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Co., known to the trade as "The Progressive Millinery House of Milwaukee."

This wonderful growth and success of this firm is the talk of the Millinery World. Their Trimmed Hats are sent to every State and Territory of the United States and are becoming known to every lady who unites style and recognizes workmanship. When you go shopping for your Easter Hat ask the saleslady to show you a hat with a B. L. B. Co. Monogram Label. Hats from this firm are always the latest in style, excellently made and the prices will be within reach.

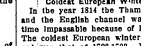
Coldest European Winter.

In the year 1814 the Thames from and the English channel was for a time impassable because of icebergs. The coldest European winter on record was that of 1708-1709. It began early in October. In 1740 also the cold was so intense that birds fell dead to the ground.

Oats—Heads 2 Feet Long.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., are bringing out a new oats this year with heads 2 feet long. That's a corker. Their catalog tells!

Speltz—The great stock feed hay food America ever saw! Catalog tells!



FREE

Our mammoth 148-page Seed and Tool Catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers, or send 5c in stamps and receive free samples of new Two Foot Long Oats and other cereals and big catalog free. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

City's Death Rate Reduced.

The London death rate is now nearly 20 per cent. lower than it was at the coming into operation of the public health act in 1891. In that year the death rate was 17.1; in 1905 it was 15.1 a thousand.

One trial will convince you of the peculiar fitness of Nature's Remedy, Garfield Tea, for liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, for impure blood, rheumatism and chronic ailments.

Character is that kind of statuary which a man cuts out with himself as both tool and subject.—Sterne.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

There are as many miseries beyond riches as on this side of them.—Izaak Walton.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Hunt, St. Paul, Minn.

True dignity is never gained by place, and never lost when honors are withdrawn.—Massinger.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We are ourselves served best by serving others.—C. G. Amos.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

All philosophy lies in two words—"sustain" and "abstain."—Epictetus.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of

The Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to worldwide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as a more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs —or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
U.S.A.
LOUISVILLE, KY. LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A Positive CATARRH CURE

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c.tts, at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.



HAY FEVER

WHY NOT GO SOUTH?

Where work can be carried on the entire year, where the winters are short and mild, and where you will not have to battle against the elements of a severe climate. Should you be interested in Southern Virginia, write for free copy of the Homeseekers' Edition of

SEABOARD MAGAZINE

free and it will be sent you together with other handsomely illustrated literature descriptive of the Seaboard Air Line Railway territory, containing information in regard to farming, climate, soil, etc., illustrated with a delightful climate. Special low rates to homeseekers and prospectors.

Address E. Colston, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Terms low. Highest ref.

PATENTS

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER, THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.

CAPISICUM VASELINE

EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN.—PRICE 15c.—IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. WE PAY THE POSTAGE. SEND FOR BOOKLET TELL THE STORY OF CAPISICUM VASELINE.

A substitute far and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known. Acts as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Coaty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL MAIL OUR VASELINE PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 AND $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES:

Men's Shoes, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. Boys' School Shoes, $1.75 to $2.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, $1.25 to $1.60.

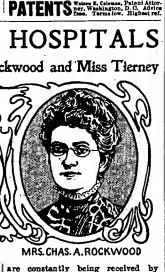
W. L. Douglas shoes are recognized by expert judges of footwear to be the best in style, fit and wear produced in this country. Each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by skilled shoemakers, without regard to time or cost. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they hold their shape, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other makes.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory. The prices are guaranteed, and the wearer cannot shift the value from the middleman to himself. Take no substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Catalog mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Color cannot rub off.

WOMEN IN HOSPITALS

Experiences of Mrs. Rockwood and Miss Tierney



MISS MARGARET TIERNEY



MRS. CHAS. A. ROCKWOOD

A large proportion of the operations performed in our hospitals are upon women and girls for chronic organic trouble.

Why should this be the case?

Because they have neglected themselves, as every one of these patients in the hospital will bad plenty of warning in those dragging sensations, pains at left or right of abdomen, backache, leucorrhea, catarrhal inflammation, ulceration, displacements, and other breakdowns.

All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the female system and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has saved hundreds of women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured more cases of feminine ills than any other one remedy. Such letters as the following

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery stated. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that may help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

are constantly being received by Mrs. Pinkham to prove our claims.

Mrs. C. A. Rockwood, Secretary of Parliamentary Law, of 58 Free St., Portland, Me., writes:

"For years I suffered with female trouble. It was decided that an operation was necessary, and although I submitted to a serious operation, I suffered intense misery until Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and it proved a wonderful remedy, so quickly did it restore my health. I would thank you sufficiently for the good it has done me."

Miss Margaret Tierney, of No. 328 W. 30th Street, New York, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"When only eighteen years of age our physician decided that an operation was necessary to permit of my womanly organs performing their natural functions. My mother objected and being urged by a relative to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did so. I soon improved in health, the proper conditions were established and I am well and strong, thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

No other remedy has such unqualified endorsement as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other remedy in the world has such a record of cures of female ills.

Fertile Farming

LANDS

Cheap Easy Terms

In the Best Section of the South

Unexcelled for General Farming, Stock Raising, Berries, Fruit and Vegetables.

Canteloupes, Strawberries, Peaches, Grapes, etc., give handsome returns.

Cattle need but little winter feed.

HEALTHY CLIMATE. GOOD WATER. LONG GROWING SEASON.

Address G. A. PARK, Gen. Ins. & Ind'l Agt.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

POULTRYMEN!

Do you want strong, healthy chicks? Then mix with your feed

SHERIDAN'S Cheapest **POWDER**

The original medicine to make hens lay. Contains tonics and laxatives. Keeps fowls healthy and insures eggs. Cures cholera. Sold by dealers everywhere. Sent by mail for 25c in full can (enough for 200 hens) or 5 cans, $1.00; one can, $1.25; five, $5; two-lb. can, $2.50; five-lb. can, $5. Express paid. At all dealers. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FARMS THAT GROW "NO. 1 HARD" WHEAT

READ THE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Ninety-three Pounds to the Bushel is the Record Yield in the Canadian West where Home Steads of 160 acres can be obtained free by every settler willing and able to comply with the Homestead Regulations. During the present year a large portion of

New Wheat Growing Territory

HAS BEEN MADE ACCESSIBLE TO MARKETS BY THE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great railway companies.

Particulars of these Homesteads SUPERIOR CLIMATE, EDUCATION, Ottawa, Canada, or the following authorized Canadian Government agents:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Macklin, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dak.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Mention this paper.

READERS of this paper depending in buy seasonable goods from its columns should insist upon having only what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PARLOR ORGAN ECHOS A choice collection of popular, sacred and instrumental music for the parlor organ. 200 pages, full sheet music size, handsomely bound in cloth and gold. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 25 cents, stamps or coin. W. A. PENN & CO., 143 8th Ave., New York.

DEFIANCE STARCH—It occupies no more room than other starches, but 16 ounces of the 10c package contains nearly 12 ounces more than 10c packages of other starches. "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Thompson's Eye Water

ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY

(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

The New $100,000 Policy

"Sid, I'm going to take a run down to New York for a day or so. You watch out at the office until I get back. Nothing special doing here, but something may come up. Address me at the Grand hotel until further notice." Thus spoke Col. Jack Cheney to his friend and associate, Sidney Guthrie, one bright, warm morning in June.

"What is it, colonel? A business trip or just a desire to have a look at old Broadway?"

"Both, Sid, both. Chicago is a little dead now. I've put in a pretty hard winter and spring, and now I think I'll take a rest for a few days. Of course I'll look in the office several times while I'm there."

"All right, Jack. We'll try to get along without you for awhile. Have a good time and come back when you're rested."

Jeff, the ebon-hued faithful servitor, was told to get the colonel's bag ready. Sometimes when away on trips Col. Cheney took Jeff along as his personal attendant. Jeff hoped he would do so this time, but the colonel said:

"No, Jeff, not this trip. Next time maybe. I'm just going to loaf for awhile in New York and vicinity, and I want to get away from every one."

"Ah'm drefful sorry to see you go, kunnel, but Ah'll try an' survive."

"Oh, I guess you'll get along all right. Mr. Guthrie will probably keep you busy."

"Dat's jess it, kunnel. Mistah Guthrie do keep me pow'ful busy; mo'n you do."

"Well, Jeff, I've noticed you're getting a trifle fat and a little extra work won't hurt you. Get out, you rascal!"

"Yas, sah. Huh, huh," chuckled Jeff, as he went out. Jeff once said "He always noticed Kunnel Cheney only abuse dose he loved. W'en he was pow'ful perlite ter anyone hit meant dar was gwine to be se'yus trable."

The Lake Shore Limited that evening carried Cheney eastward, and he gave himself up to complete relaxation. He was tired, brain fagged, and wanted a little surcease. He buried himself in a light novel and just laid off. At six the next night he landed in New York. At the Grand hotel he met several chance acquaintances. After supper he wandered up to the Casino. Some light fantastic musical comedy was playing there, and Cheney really enjoyed it. Between the acts he strolled out in the foyer and was enjoying a quiet smoke when he heard a voice say:

"By Jove, it can't be. No—yes it is. Hello, Col. Cheney, how are you?"

The colonel turned, and there stood Mr. Darius P. King, president of one of the great life insurance companies. Cheney knew him well, had done a great deal of delicate and intricate work for his company, and Mr. King had a profound liking for Cheney as a detective and as a soldier, but above all as a man. They saw each other frequently when either came to Chicago or New York, and as Mr. King was a wealthy unencumbered widower, Cheney was more than glad to see him. A cordial handshake and he said:

"Why, I am glad to see you, King, more than glad."

"What brings you east this time?"

"Nothing, King, absolutely nothing."

"Nothing! Well, by Jove, this is the first time I've ever known you to be doing nothing."

"Well, you see, I got a little tired out, wanted to get away, and here I am for a few days' rest."

"New York's a good place to rest."

The commencement of the second act interrupted the conversation, but after the theater the two men went to a restaurant, had a quiet little supper and a heart to heart talk. It was 12:30 when they parted, and Cheney was to lunch with King at 12:30 the next day. "Come down earlier than 12:30," said King, "and stay as late as you like. My office is a good place to loaf."

"I've never seen any loafing there," laughed Cheney, remembering that King was called "the stiletto," on account of his incisive manner and actions. "Good night, old man."

"Good night, colonel."

About noon the next day Cheney strolled into the stately marble pile on lower Broadway, known as the home office of King's life insurance company. It was like getting up to royalty to reach the head of one of these great financial institutions, but Col. Cheney's card was an open sesame, and in a few minutes he was comfortably fixed in King's palatial office. Mr. King was seated behind his desk, on which were papers, checks and what not. All about was a seeming confusion, but the president knew every paper, every item.

"Anything new, King?" asked Cheney, lighting a fragrant cigar.

"No," answered King, holding a package of papers and a check in his hand. He looked intently at the papers, studied a minute, then raising his eyes, he said:

"Cheney, here's a peculiar case. I've heard you speak of 'hunches,' I remember your man Guthrie has had several successful ones. I've got one right now, have had it ever since these papers came to me for approval yesterday morning, and, like Banco's ghost, it will not down."

"What's the case, King?" asked Cheney, beginning to take notice. Intuitively his mind scented mystery.

"It's a death claim for $100,000. That in itself is not unusual, and the papers are regularly made out. The policy had only been in force 30 days, when the insured died. That, too, is not unusual; but the claim comes up from Mexico, and everything from Mexico reeks of fraud."

"Where does the hunch come in?"

"The 'hunch' says it's fraud. But the papers have been passed on by the various regular departments and committees, and sent me for approval. I guess I'll have to sign them up and get them out of the way." Mr. King dipped his pen in the ink and was about to sign his name, when Cheney quietly said:

"Wait—don't sign."

"Why not?"

"Well, I'm away on a vacation, and this trip to Mexico looks good to me. You give me the papers and draft for $100,000, also give me authority to act in the case. I'll go to Mexico, and if I find everything O. K. I'll pay the claim; if not, why I'll run down the culprit for you."

"By Jove, that's a good idea. You bet I'll do it, and gladly." In a few moments the check, papers and all documents were in Cheney's possession, and after luncheon he bade King good bye, saying he would study the papers all afternoon and that night would leave for Mexico. He did study the papers carefully, from the application to the death claim. The two medical examinations, inspection report, everything was in due form. The insured's name was Juan Silva; occupation, rancher; residence, near Torreon, Mexico; the cause of death was given as typhus fever, and the beneficiary's name was Maria Silva, sister. The medical examination revealed the fact that Juan Silva had one brother and sister living, none dead; the father and mother had been killed years ago by the Yaqui Indians. The family history was good; Juan Silva was 35 years old, wealthy and healthy, and according to the American table of mortality had an expectation of 31.78 years. Yet one month after he was dead and his sister was to get $100,000. "That's a good deal of money for a Greaser," muttered Cheney. "I never saw one worth that much." The agent in the case was R. H. Thomas, agency manager at Torreon, and the premium, $3,875, had been paid in cash on delivery of the policy.

That night Cheney left for the south and five days afterwards landed in Torreon. The Mexican is a suspicious being at best, and once let a well dressed American (Gringo, as he is called) alight in one of their towns and everybody, from the Jefe Politico down to the humblest peon, has a guess as to what his business is. Cheney was no different from the rest. He spoke Spanish rather well and allowed his landlord and others to imagine he had money and wanted to purchase a mine. This was his most plausible tale, because the Silvas, he learned, lived back in the hills and he would have to go there in course of the investigation. Cheney carefully looked up the parties in the case. Thomas, the agent, was well known. He lived well, wrote a good deal of insurance, drank a good deal of mescal and pulque, and was rather familiar with monte. He had a claim or two, and rumor had it that he was going in heavy for mines. He was reputed to have a wealthy brother back in the States who would back him financially. Thomas was a trifle sporty, perhaps, but not enough to condemn him, and his accounts were in good shape. That much Cheney had learned before leaving New York. The two doctors were named Wilmarth and Suydam, both men of character, Wilmarth being especially well thought of by everyone. He had lived in Torreon for years and had made many cures considered marvelous by the natives. The inspector was Charles M. Bull, a plain spoken, honest gentleman. So much for the insurance side.

Maria Silva, the beneficiary, was about 25 years old, and, like all Mexican women, looked a great deal older. She wasn't very popular; in fact the Silva family, though reputed to be wealthy, was not thought much of in the vicinity of Torreon. Their hacienda was situated about 19 miles due west of Torreon, midway between there and Guarda. Eduardo Silva, brother of Maria, was a typical Mexican high roller. The bull fights at Mexico City and Chihuahua were always graced by his presence. Juan Silva, the deceased, for years had been a recluse and was seldom seen.

The application and examination had taken place in Torreon, and yet the physician's affidavit attached to the death claim had been made in Guarda and signed by two Mexican doctors, Beltran and Aguiles by name. The undertaker also came from Guarda; in fact, in life the business was transacted in Torreon; in death, in Guarda. The only man who figured in both cases was Thomas, the agency manager in Torreon, and the man that wrote the policy.

"That's devilish funny," muttered Cheney as he went over the case. "Why couldn't those death claim papers have been signed here? Dr. Wilmarth should have seen that corpse." Cheney determined to take Dr. Wilmarth into his confidence, and did so. The doctor was more than willing to help him.

One morning a short time later they quietly slipped out of Torreon and that afternoon were in Guarda. They called on Drs. Beltran and Aguiles. They were good enough doctors and evidently honest in their statements. In answer to a question by Cheney Dr. Beltran said:

"Yes, he and Dr. Aguiles had attended Juan Silva. He had virulent typhus fever and after a few days' sickness he suddenly died. That was all they knew of the case."

"Not much, is it, Dr. Wilmarth?" said Cheney.

"No, and I am prone to believe the doctors."

"Now for the undertaker."

That worthy's name was Sanchez, and he was a shifty Mexican.

"Si, senor, he had buried Juan Silva; such a grand senor he was!"

"Cut that, please, senor," snapped Cheney. "You are sure the body was that of Juan Silva?"

"Ah, gracias Dio, senor, have I not known Juan Silva for many years? Si, si, it was his body, there could be no mistake."

"Where did you bury him?"

"At Dolores, on the hill yonder, senor."

Not much was made out of Sanchez, and Cheney and Wilmarth left.

"Doctor," said Cheney, "I'm going to have that body exhumed. I know it won't be in a very pleasing state, but you can perhaps tell whether the body is that of the man you examined for insurance."

"Unless there is a marked discrepancy between the corpse and the Juan Silva I examined, I may have trouble in making an identification, but we shall see."

It was not an easy matter to get permission to have the body exhumed, but a judicious use of money and moral suasion won out. Two husky peons were hired and Cheney sent for Sanchez, the undertaker, but he had disappeared. The party went to the cemetery and after more trouble found the grave of Juan Silva.

Cheney and Dr. Wilmarth sat down in the shade of a tree while the peons dug. They even smoked a corn husk cigarette or two, so common in Mexico. Mexican peons will work just so fast and no faster, and it was slow work waiting. But finally their shovels struck the coffin box and a little later it was lifted out and placed under a tree. Only a few minutes were needed to remove the screws, exposing the casket. When the lid was lifted and the contents exposed, Dr. Wilmarth said:

"Well, by God, colonel, the body has been destroyed by quick lime!"

Cheney looked. The detective was uppermost now. A few quick motions and the entire top of the coffin was off. There was a mass of quick lime and matter exposed, but all semblance of a human body was gone. A few strands of dark hair at the head, the dim outline of a body, and the leather sole of a shoe at the foot were all that remained.

"Look at your medical report, quick, doctor. How tall was the man you examined?"

"Six feet one; weight, 192 pounds."

A tape line came out of Cheney's pocket and he carefully measured from the hair to the sole, following the outline of where the body had lain.

"Five feet nine, doctor," he said. "I thought so. A case of substitution, by all that's good. Now to nab the birds. We'll have them by to-morrow night."

Dr. Wilmarth had lived so long in Mexico, he was somewhat imbued with the prevalent Manana spirit, but his American blood rose rapidly under the influence of Cheney.

The next morning about 11:30 they rode up to the Silva hacienda.

"Senorita Silva at home?" he asked a servant.

"Si, senor, si," and in a few minutes Senorita Maria Silva appeared on the porch.

"Buenos Dias, senors," she said, in the soft language of old Mexico. "Won't you sit down?"

"Thank you, senorita," said Cheney, raising his hat. "Dr. Wilmarth and I represent the life insurance company in which your brother Juan was insured."

At the mention of the name "Juan" the senorita raised her dark eyes to heaven, made the sign of the cross and murmured: "Madre de Dios." Under his breath Cheney muttered "hypocrite," and continued:

"Yes, senorita, I have come down from New York to settle the claim."

"Settle the claim, senor! You mean you will pay me the money?" The senorita's eyes were sparkling. Cheney was watching her closely.

"Well, senorita," he replied, smiling, "here is a New York draft on the Anglo-American bank, of Mexico City, for $100,000. It's made payable to your order."

"Ah, senor, I thank you, I thank you."

"Don't thank me, senorita, thank your brother Juan, who was thoughtful enough to provide for you."

"Ah, Juan! Si, poor Juan." Again the solemn "Madre de Dios."

Cheney determined on quick action and said:

"Senorita, the minute I am convinced you are entitled to this check you shall have it; but I'm not convinced now—far from it. I know you are not entitled to it." This last he thundered at her and she recoiled, almost paralyzed.

"What—you—mean?" she gasped.

"I mean," said Cheney, "that the body buried in Dolores at Guarda was not the body of the man insured a month ago. Quicklime was used to destroy the body buried, but the ruse did not work. We exhumed the body to-day and Dr. Wilmarth here positively states that it is not the corpse of the man he examined for the insurance. Sanchez, the undertaker, has fled towards the west coast, but he will be brought back. Now, senorita, who besides yourself and Sanchez are in this plot? Come, senorita, who?" Cheney's manner was commanding, his voice tense, his whole being was powerful. The woman utterly collapsed and muttered one word: "Thomas."

"Thomas!" said Cheney. "I thought so. Now, senorita, make a clean breast of it. The fraud has not been consummated, and if murder has not been done it may not go hard with you."

Womanlike, Senorita Silva told.

"Senor Thomas and I are in love. We are to be married soon. He wanted money; I didn't have any. He knew my brother Juan was not strong. He would insure his life for $100,000; another strong man would be examined and then disappear. Juan would die, papers would go in from Guarda so Dr. Wilmarth would not be called in; I would have $100,000, we would pay Sanchez, the undertaker, $10,000 because Sanchez knew; then we would be married and Senor Thomas and I would travel. Ah, senor, believe me, by my God, I am telling the truth." And with this she fell on her knees to Cheney.

"Rise, senorita," he said, gently, "and we will do what we can."

Taking the senorita with them, the doctor and Cheney returned to Torreon, reaching there after dusk. Bright and early next morning Cheney hunted up the American consul and made himself known. Together they went to the chief of police. His aid was promised and in a short while the three men appeared in Thomas' office. Mr. Thomas was smoking his cigarette and building air castles when Col. Cheney said:

"Mr. Thomas, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"I'm Col. Cheney, representing the home office of your company. I am compelled to give you into custody for fraud in the Silva case."

"Fraud! Why, man, what are you talking about?"

"Senorita Silva has confessed, Mr. Thomas; Sanchez has decamped, and your game is up."

It didn't take long to convince Thomas that the game was up; then he showed his gameness and took his medicine. He had played for high stakes and lost. "San Juan de Ulloa for ten years," was his sentence. That meant death, because no man ever lived more than five years in that hell hole. Sanchez was caught and received the same sentence. Senorita Silva was pardoned by Diaz and took the veil.

Cheney and King had a dinner in New York later and Cheney said:

"Your 'hunch' was a good one, old man."

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

HAD REASON FOR BEING.

How Lack of Flavor of Cranberries Improved Turkey.

With all her wonderful fruits, California lacks a cranberry worthy of the name. A New England tourist ordered cranberry sauce with his turkey one Thanksgiving day at a hotel in Pasadena. An odd-looking and odd-tasting dish of stewed fruit was brought to him.

"What do you call this?" he asked the waitress, a girl from the New Hampshire mountains.

"Cranberry sauce, sir," she answered, with a faint smile of sympathy for his evident distaste.

"Cranberry sauce!" he echoed indignantly. "That has no more the flavor of a cranberry than a peanut has of a pumpkin."

"Maybe not," she replied demurely, "but you see it gives folks a great deal more reason to be thankful for the turkey."

Couldn't Afford It.

About a year ago Sewell Ford became a resident of Rye, N. Y. He had lived there only a short time before he discovered that one of his neighbors was Simeon Ford. The revelation was made over the telephone.

"Hello!" said a voice, "is this Sewell Ford?"

The author of "Shorty" admitted that it was.

"Well," went on the voice, "this is Simeon Ford. Some one's sent me your meat bill."

"Good! Why don't you pay it?"

"I will if you'll pay mine," said Simeon."

At last accounts the bargain had not been concluded. Simeon runs a hotel.—Exchange.

His Preference.

"The earthquake that eastern seismograph recorded was somewhere 14,000 miles away."

"Hasn't it been reported yet?"

"No."

"Well, that's strange. Do you suppose it really occurred?"

"Of course."

"Took place, and nobody knew it, eh?"

"Evidently."

"Well, say, that's just the sort of earthquakes I like."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOME VS. THE CITY

THAT IS WHAT THE HOME-TRADE PROBLEM AMOUNTS TO.

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?

If You Are Sending Your Dollars to the Mail-Order Houses You Are Battling Against the Home Town.

(Copyrighted, by Alfred C. Clark.)

A far seeing, provident business man will not pursue a policy which is subversive of his best interests. He will not destroy his own house, neither will he jeopardize his business. He will observe the golden rule, not only in theory, but in practice, and its practical observation was never more needed than at the present time. Men dream about the "Golden Age" and yet, ofttimes pursue a policy which renders the dawn of that age an impossibility.

Within the horizon of every country resident there exists an evil which is yearly assuming greater proportions. We refer to the mail order business which last year amounted in money sent to Chicago alone to $200,000,000. Two hundred million dollars diverted from its legitimate channel. Two hundred million dollars sent out to enrich those who were not needy, while those at home sorely in need of support were passed by coldly; the local trade was impoverished just to that extent. This golden trade reviving stream should have remained within its own channel, thus enriching its own soil, and causing desert places to bloom and blossom.

Many unemployed would have been engaged at living wages, households would have been cheered and hearts warmed; but no, it went to swell the dividends of surfeited, boastful city concerns.

The live and let live doctrines was overlooked; its old-fashioned wholesomeness was utterly disregarded.

The country merchant would have been engaged in his daily struggle, instead of battling at long odds against ostracism, adversity, big bills and meager receipts.

Think of $200,000,000, ye who cause the catalogue houses to flourish as the cedars of Lebanon, and the green bay tree; remember that their prosperity is at the expense of your brother, the local merchant, and local progress. Then ask this pertinent question: Can we afford to play the game longer; can we longer stultify local interests?

This great evil affects every farmer, teacher and work hand, every home, every school, every church in every country community. It also touches the interests of the physician, preacher and pedagogue. It really robs the country merchant before his eyes, in a heartless way. He sees the freight yard crowded with consignments to individuals from great catalogue houses, and sadly does he look at his country store with its stock accumulating, for want of trade, and thus decreasing in value every day. Sadly too does he look at the refuge of bankruptcy hourly being hastened because his townsmen prefer the catalogue house with its ubiquitous circulars. Those train loads of goods were bought with money that should have found its way into the honest hand of your local merchant, who has the good of your locality at heart, and who is expected to contribute liberally and continuously to every moral and benevolent institution in your midst. Then likewise remember this, that of all the millions thus sent to swell the coffers of houses in great cities, not one cent will ever return to bless your community; to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry or to educate the ignorant!

This is certainly a misguided, ill-advised policy; if self preservation is the first law of nature, the fact just stated should cause lovers of this country to think. Continue this policy and what follows? The value of real estate decreases, local improvements cease, material progress stops, the whole country suffers.

The money of a community represents in a business sense just so much possibility, and every honest occupation is injured in proportion as that is withheld or sent elsewhere.

In a certain rural community, this official order and warning was issued: "Unless bad roads are fixed there will be no rural delivery at all." It is impossible to put roads in repair without money. This lack of means cannot be traced to poor crops, for the harvest just gathered in has been superabundant. Men cannot support and build up business concerns in distant cities without sacrificing the local good. Is it fair to establish the city by depriving the country of its just support?

Many hold forth the idea that the country is the feeder of the city. This is only partially true. That doctrine has been preached till the text is threadbare. It would be much wiser for men to get a new text and talk and work the country up, then allow the city, including its mail order Octopus, to work its own problems awhile. This, instead of being selfishness, would be the finest order of common sense. A more marked feeling of brotherhood interest is sadly needed in the country on this particular point.

The rural population complain of lack of facilities and conveniences; in order to obviate this, let $200,000,000 this coming year be disbursed among country merchants, among the humbler storekeepers, then observe what will follow. The improvements would be marked. Social conditions would be greatly ameliorated. A new order would maintain in the home and over the broad acres of the farm and best of all, the social spirit of brotherhood would be felt as never before.

Listen to these thoughtful words from Gov. Folk, of Missouri: "We are proud of our splendid cities, and we want to increase in wealth and population, and we also want our country towns to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up, but also desire the country merchants to prosper. I do NOT BELIEVE in the mail order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to live in and to make his money in, it is good enough for a man to SPEND HIS MONEY in. Patronize your own town papers, build them up, and they will build your town up in increased trade, and greater opportunities."



The batteries of the catalogue houses are carrying destruction to the smaller cities and towns. Are you helping in this work of hurling destruction at the local schools, churches and industries? Are you assisting in the way of distribution of mail-order literature and sending ammunition in the way of home dollars with which they will continue the campaign?

These are the words of wisdom and foresight from a prudent, patriotic man. As it is to-day, these words are expressive of the opposite of what should be in many a country district. The mail order citizen may think he is gaining; the truth is he is sawing off the limb upon which he sits. Disaster only can follow. The mail order citizen makes his money locally and scatters it abroad in a field where it is not needed; this is unfair to both the town and to its merchants. This shortsighted citizen complains of the size and character of his town paper, at the same time he pursues a policy which tends to destroy both. Then, publishers ought to be careful how they exploit and give publicity to the mail order houses; even if they are paid well for the space, it reacts disastrously on the town's best prospects.

Let men stand by the local merchant, let them protect his interests, for they thus further their own. The town that made the man should be made by the man. This is fair to all. Let men ponder well this truth, that we are all interdependent; that the vein of brotherhood underlies the entire social and commercial fabric. That together we stand or fall; that the good of the country demands loyalty and practical cooperation.

ARTHUR M. FROWDEN.

Fortunate Men of Prominence.

Admirers of great, rich or famous people often bestow their wealth upon the objects of their regard. The German emperor heads the list of lucky ones so favored. His receipts in money and real estate during the last ten years would, it is said, make a millionaire envious. Following precedent, a Hamburg merchant prince left more than $1,000,000 to the emperor's chancellor, whom Kaiser William immediately created "Prince" Buelow. William Jennings Bryan recently came by wealth in the same way. In England Lord Allerton has received $100,000 from an admirer of his public career and Dr. Jameson inherits a sum one-fifth larger under the will of Mr. Beit. Queen Victoria was very fortunate in her admirers, of whom the wealthiest was Nield, who bequeathed to her the sum of $1,350,000.

THE SUNBEAM.

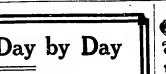
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. VI. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1907. NO. 52.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

BUSY SESSION COMING FOR SECRETARY TAFT



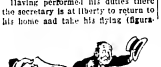
WASHINGTON.—It is a busy season that Secretary Taft will have from this time on. To discharge what may be termed his political duties the secretary will make two graduating day addresses, one to the graduating class of the University of Iowa and the other to the students who will go forth from the University of Minnesota to grapple with, throw and hog-tie the various problems of our complex civilization. These he will give off some time in June—if he gets back from a trip to the canal, to Cuba, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo.

Why he is going to the isthmus everybody ought to know. No matter whether the work heretofer is to be done by contract or by the government without the intervention of such an agency Taft will need to be on the job.

Having performed his duties there the secretary is at liberty to return to his home and take his dying (figurative, of course) trip to the north and west to make those speeches to the collegians.

Then he will be off on a trip to the Philippines, those far-off, daric, chocolate-colored islands where he left his heart. If there is one thing above all others that Taft desires it is to see those islands formed into a strong autonomous government. September 15 will be celebrated in the islands. That will be Taft's birthday. To the islanders it will be about the same as February 22 is to continental Americans. Taft will be there to advise and comfort the little brown brothers that appear to be getting a degree of civilization that is not injected with a Krag.

Taft, therefore, for one who is said to have presidential aspirations, will have about as much opportunity for looking after his political prospects as a Panamanian has of platting the next transit of Venus—if the lady has a transit.



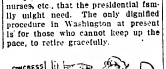
WASHINGTON DIPLOMATS STRUGGLE WITH EXPENSES

HOW may an ambassador keep the wolf (not to mention the social sheep) from his official door when his miserly government grants only a niggardly pittance of, say, $10,000 a year in our coin? Anybody who knows Washington knows that the task of keeping the expenditures of diplomatic households inside the diplomatic limit requires more fine figuring than would be needed to repair a dozen shortages in treasury branches.

There is James Bryce, for instance. He had the forethought to suggest that £2,000 be added to the annual stipend of the British ambassador (himself), because of the constantly increasing cost of living at the American capital. The German ambassador retired for help a year ago. The envoy from Vienna spent almost six months wheedling the equivalent of 10,000 a year from the imperial budget of Austro-Hungary. When the pitiful tales which emanate from the diplomatic corps become public it seems a miracle that the men are able to wear boiled shirts, even on Sundays.

There are those in Washington who assert that they cannot comprehend how the president can afford to entertain as he does. They believe he is living up to every cent of his salary and may go beyond it. If the British ambassador cannot make ends meet with $42,500 a year, and another 10,000 added for emergencies, what can the president accomplish with less? The British ambassador can curtail his expenses at will.

Now, the president of the United States receives 50,000 a year, the use of the White House, the furnishing, heating, lighting and decorating the same on festive occasions. The 20 servants are paid by the public money, except, of course, the maids, valets, nurses, etc., that the presidential family might need. The only dignified procedure in Washington at present is for those who cannot keep up the pace, to retire gracefully.

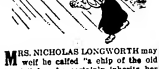


RETURNS TO CONGRESS AFTER LONG ABSENCE

JUST 34 years ago Gen. J. N. Sherwood was elected to the house from the Toledo (O.) district. On Monday, March 4, he emulated the cat that came back. As the owner of a blanket in public life Sherwood is the premier. The late Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, came back after he had been out for 31 years. J. Warren Keifer, also an Ohioan, was out for 24 years, but Sherwood has the pas over them all.

The general is not such a terribly old man at that. He is only 72—five years younger than Senators Whyte and Morgan and 12 years the junior of Senator Pettus. Although a Democrat, Sherwood bears the unique record of never having been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. There are a number of statesmen in the Toledo district who hope he will get so tired of Washington during the two years for which he was elected last fall as he got 30 odd years ago, when, after two years of life in congress, he decided that he had had enough.

To get back to congress this time he had to overcome a Republican majority of 15,000. To do that he had to carry Lucas county, the home of his Republican rival, by more than 900 majority. The year before the county had given a Republican majority of 2,300.



ALICE BRAVES ELEMENTS FOR OUTDOOR EXERCISE

MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH may well be called "a chip of the old block," for she certainly inherits her father's taste for outdoor life in all sorts and conditions of weather. Let the day be ever so stormy, neither wind nor rain can deter the president from a tramp over the country ways and byways. In fact, the more beastly the weather is the more he seems to enjoy being out in it, battling against the elements. The same desire and will to face a storm is inherited by his strenuous daughter.

A soft but heavy snow falling through night and all day has covered Washington with a mantle of white beautiful to look at, but decidedly sloppy under foot.

Through slush and a drizzling sleet and rain, Mrs. Longworth, accompanied by Miss Isabelle May, walked briskly up Connecticut avenue the other afternoon. The young woman evidently were out for a good tramp, and walked with the air and determination of those who walk for the pleasure of it.

In short skirts and with no umbrellas they were quite free to get the full benefit of their exercise, and the fact that they had the street almost to themselves only lent additional zest to the sport.

Mrs. Longworth wore the short skirt affected by the Boston girl, who dares to shorten it a little more than the girl of any other town this side of the Rockies. Her light brown skirt was fully four or five inches from the ground. Above this sensible skirt was a little jacket to match, with which she wore a turban to correspond and brown furs.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

WILL EXPLOIT CONGO LAND



John Hays Hammond, greatest mining engineer in the world, will leave for the Congo Free State in a short time to take charge of the development of Thomas Fortune Ryan's concession. Mr. Ryan has obtained absolute control of thousands of square miles of territory in the heart of Africa. Only a small part of the country has been scratched by prospectors so far, so it is impossible to tell the full extent of the minerals beneath its surface. Gold, copper and iron are known to exist, and malachite, garnets, rubies and even diemonds may be among the hidden wealth.

John Hays Hammond is the highest salaried man in the world. In one year he drew $800,000. Four mining companies paid $100,000 each for his advice. Others paid lesser amounts. In 1903 he signed an exclusive contract with the Guggenheims.

The life of Hammond has been veritably that of a "soldier of fortune." Again and again has he risked his life in his explorations. Once he was condemned to death. As one of the leaders of the reform committee at whose invitation Jameson was to make his rush on Johannesburg, Hammond was arrested and sentenced to be executed. Joseph Chamberlain had not promptly sent a telegram to President Kruger holding Kruger personally accountable for the deaths of the four leaders, some other man than Hammond would be the world's leading mining engineer today.

Hammond's "yes" and "no" dictated the outlay of the millions poured into the South African gold field. Hammond is a comparatively young man, having been born in San Francisco in 1855.

CAN CALM STORMY SEAS



Philip Brasher has just been granted a patent on one of the most remarkable life saving inventions of modern times. By the use of Brasher's device the waters about a stranded ship are made as calm as a mill pond. Outside the magic circle marking the limit of his invention's influence the billows may dash and roar, but the hurricane itself cannot send them against the ship. Life savers, thanks to Brasher, will be able to still the sea between the ship and shore and take passengers from the wreck in perfect safety while the storm rages all about them.

Mr. Brasher's discovery is that air bubbles, rising from below and breaking on the surface, have the effect of leveling the waves. In a recent interview Mr. Brasher said:

"An actual demonstration of the effect of compressed air on wave-motion may be seen at several points above the tunnels which are being run under the rivers around New York city. The compressed air used in the tunneling escapes in various ways and rises to the surface, producing a complete cessation of the water directly above the escaping columns and a tremendous disturbance of irregular bubbles. Waves which impinge on this disturbed area collapse like balloons which have been pricked with pins."

Mr. Brasher's apparatus is simple. At a distance from the object to be protected is a pipe perforated with holes and connected with the shore or a boat, where a compressed air plant is situated. In stress of weather the air is pumped out and the waves are stilled.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LEADER



Alfred Farlow, a ruling spirit in the Christian Science church in Boston and one of the defendants named in the suit of George W. Glover, who is seeking to gain control of the supposed vast financial interests of his mother, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, rose to his present position from clerk in his father's small grocery in Knoxville, Ill. Farlow occupies the important post of publicity agent of the Christian Science organization. He is also president of the mother church in Boston.

After leaving school Alfred was seat to the Lutheran college at Knoxville, where he soon made himself conspicuous for his scholarship, his skill in debate and his natural oratorical powers.

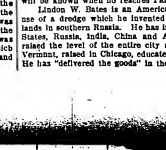
A year before he was to have been graduated, his father met with financial reverses. He had sold his farm, gone into business at Maquon, Ill., but failed.

After the failure Mr. Farlow opened a small grocery store in the town of Knoxville, which he conducted for a number of years, assisted by his son, Alfred. Soon the father closed out the business, migrated with his family to Beatrice, Neb.

During this period young Farlow served as clerk, taught school near Beatrice, and conducted n number of small commercial enterprises, none of which, however, filled the requirements of his ambitions. Among these was a rather modest broom factory.

Young Farlow langed for a larger field. Wonderful stories of Christian Science fascinated him. He went to Boston, studied under Mrs. Eddy, and became an enthusiast. He returned west and taught classes in Christian Science. In 1893 he founded in Kansas City what was known as the Mission Church of Christian Science. This building is said to be the handsomest house of worship in the city. It cost $75,000. It was finished and dedicated on Christmas day, 1898, and Alfred Farlow was duly installed as a reader of the congregation which worshiped there.

OPPOSES LOCK PLAN CANAL



Lindon W. Bates says a stupendous mistake is being made at Panama. Mr. Bates has been saying this for months, but at last his word of warning is being considered. Secretary Taft of the war department will go to Panama to determine if, after all, a sea-level canal will have to be built.

The contention of Mr. Bates is that the high Gatun dam, the key to the entire lock system, can never be constructed. This dam, 85 feet high, the highest in the world, is to be at the west end of the canal. This enormous three-step dam, "locks to flight," will have to hold back a vast lake of water. Notwithstanding the fact that $50,000,000 has been expended on work that will be rendered worthless without the Gatun dam; that the site is on low ground; that it is surrounded by swamps; that its foundation, says Mr. Bates, will be silt, or soft mud, not a single boring has been made to discover the nature of the foundation upon which this enormous work is to be imposed. Taft has ordered borings made at once so that the results will be known when he reaches Panama.

Lindon W. Bates is an American engineer of world-wide fame. By the use of a dredge which he invented he reclaimed millions of acres of wheat lands in southern Russia. He has improved harbors and rivers in the United States, Russia, India, China and Australia. After the Galveston flood he raised the level of the entire city seven and one-half feet. He was born in Vermont, raised in Chicago, educated at Yale, built railroads in the far west. He has "delivered the goods" in the four corners of the world.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

BUSINESS HOUSES TO INVADE SOCIETY CENTER



NEW YORK.—Business expansion is threatening more of Fifth avenue. Millionaire families between Forty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets fear that they will be driven from their grand mansions by the new rush of trade. Their most formidable bulwarks against the oppressing horde from the south were swept away last week.

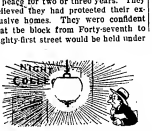
When shopkeepers and the mess of small tradesmen first began to crowd [illegible] avenue north of Forty-sec[illegible] a few years ago Commodore [illegible] Gerry built the ornate W[illegible] on the site of the old Wi[illegible]otel, from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh street. It was believed that the structure would stand as the gateway between the exclusive domain of mansions on the north and the bustling masses of trade on the south.

Fifth avenue's millionaires rested in peace for two or three years. They believed they had protected their exclusive homes. They were confident that the block from Forty-seventh to Eighty-first street would be held under close residential restrictions, because the property was owned almost entirely by the trustees of Columbia college.

But the business boom along Fifth avenue could not be held in check. So many business houses during the recent years of the country's great prosperity wanted the prestige of a Fifth avenue location that land values continued to rise under their concentrated demand. Trade broke through the gateway at Forty-seventh street.

Land was worth the higher prices in the market. Columbia could not afford to lose the money, so the trustees decided to remove the restrictions against business. They closed leases aggregating $100,000 recently on the new trade basis of business occupation.

That gave the business hordes a clear field to the doors of the Vanderbilt mansions, at Fifty-first street. Although the mansion holders between Fifty-first and Fifty-ninth streets are standing together with much determination, it is evident that the trade occupation at their doors will soon fill the avenue with an unwelcome throng.



NIGHT COLLEGE MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN CITY

IT HAS been suggested to the trustees of the College of the City of New York that it would be advisable to establish n night college in connection with the present institution, primarily for the benefit of worthy students, who, principally for financial reasons, are prevented from attending colleges in the daytime. The suggestion has met with a favorable reception from the trustees, who probably will investigate the matter, and if the plan seems feasible recommend to the city that it should undertake the establishment and maintenance of such an institution.

That there is a demand for n night college is the opinion expressed by many who have given the educational situation in this city careful study. In the first place, the opportunities for instruction at night are limited. Of the three institutions especially in the work, not one offers a complete college course. Cooper Union has scientific work only, and Columbia and New York universities have special or professional courses. Cooper Union, the only one of the three which requires no tuition fees, is crowded to its capacity and is turning away hundreds of worthy students simply because of lack of accommodations.

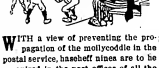
The necessity of providing a college education for the sons of those who were not in a position to pay tuition and other fees was responsible for the establishment of the city colleges, and that necessity has increased until there is an insistent demand for a night college. The city must meet this need.



ANTI-SUICIDE BUREAU MAY LIGHT DARKER SIDE

THE anti-suicide bureau of the Salvation Army, which has just been opened in New York, is expected to throw considerable light on the darker side of Hamlet's grim philosophy. From statistics collected by the army it seems that suicides in New York number 22.7 per 100,000. In cities like Hoboken and St. Louis, the proportion is 29.2, and the average of 50 cities throughout the country is 17.5.

The opening day of the bureau was marked by the appearance of four men and one woman, all conspicuously well dressed. The first was a tall, old Hebrew, who stated that he had lost the savings of a lifetime, some $40,000, in Wall street, and could see nothing ahead more attractive than death. Next came a woman of 40 with a French accent, who stated that she had been swindled in a heavy investment and left alone in New York without friends or money. Then came a waiter and bartender, who had three times attempted suicide by various means, and, driven to desperation by losses in race-track gambling, had tried to shoot a friend. Another man confessed being a criminal, who had been indicted 40 times for larceny and was harassed by fear of a life sentence. The last was a youth of 20, a victim of drugs, who stated that he had run through $60,000 within a month, had forged his father's name, and was ready to die unless the army could think of something better.



FEDERAL BALL LEAGUE NEW ROOSEVELT IDEA

WITH a view of preventing the propagation of the soil-rocdile in the postal service, baseheff nines are to be organized in the post offices of all the larger cities in the country and a New York post office employe is to be engaged as coach and instructor. The idea is the most novel ever suggested in connection with any branch of the federal service and, if it did not originate with President Roosevelt, it, at least, has his sanction.

The assignment of a government employe to organize a form of outdoor athletic sport and to be paid therefor out of the appropriation of the department by which he is employed is without precedent. There have been baseball clubs and bicycle clubs formed by clerks in the different branches of the federal service, but they have been the result of individual and collective effort with which the government has had nothing to do. The baseball league with the old professionals if proper time were allowed for coaching and practice. Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Denver and probably San Francisco will come next.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MARINES ARE LANDED IN HONDURAN PORTS

COMMANDER FULLAM PUTS MEN IN CEIBA, TRUJILLO AND PUERTO CORTEZ.

American Interests New Thoroughly Protected There and Foreign Criticism Disarmed—Nicaragua Claims Big Victory in Namasique Battle.

Washington, March 22.—Bluejackets and marines have been landed from the United States gunboat Marietta at Trujillo and Ceiba and probably at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, in order to protect American interests in those ports. Advices to this effect were received Thursday at the navy department from Commander Fullam of the Marietta, and they were at once transmitted to the state department.

As yet no word has been received as to whether forces have been landed at Central American ports on the Pacific coast side, but undoubtedly this step will be taken if American interests are considered in danger.

The navy department feels that the action taken by Commander Fullam brings the situation completely in hand so far as the safeguarding of trade interests is concerned. In addition to the protection given to American interests it is felt that the action of this government will relieve foreign governments of the necessity of taking any steps toward making a naval demonstration. The landing of bluejackets and marines and the policing of both shores of the Central American republics with United States gunboats before trading vessels have been molested in any manner or foreign interests jeopardized is regarded here as a diplomatic move that will prevent any international complications growing out of the policy of the United States to prevent European demonstrations in Central American or South American waters.

Intervention Is Probable.

Joint intervention by Mexico and the United States in the war which threatens to involve Central America is now regarded as probable by diplomatists. Tenders of good offices on the part of the two great governments have not been heeded by Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, and it has been suggested to the state department that Mexico and the United States should send plenipotentiaries to the warring countries to investigate the causes of the present war and order an immediate cessation of hostilities.

It has been pointed out to the state department that the cooperation of Mexico with the United States in restoring peace in Central America would disarm criticism of the United States and show that it has no thought of acquiring any territory of Latin American republics.

Nicaragua Claims Victory.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 22.—A dispatch received here from the front at 10:35 p. m. Wednesday said:

"The Honduran and Salvadorean army, numbering over 5,000 men, attacked the Nicaraguan positions at Portillos de Namasique, and after three days and two nights of fighting the Hondurans and Salvadoreans were completely defeated, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded on the battlefield. The Nicaraguans also captured many prisoners, among them being several officers, besides 2,000 rifles and great quantities of all kinds of war munitions.

"The defeated Salvadorean officers included Gen. Presa, Gen. Avelar and Gen. Colocho. The Honduran commander defeated was Gen. Licona.

"The Nicaraguans lost many men wounded and had a few killed.

"Gen. Lopez Garcia and Col. Pedro Nabasco have been defeated at Marabia by the Honduran revolutionary and Nicaraguan forces. Many Honduran soldiers and a number of rifles, with ammunition, were captured by the allied troops.

"La Ceiba, a Honduran port on the Atlantic, has been captured by the Nicaraguan forces."

NEW CLEW TO MARVIN LAD.

Authorities of Portsmouth, England, Think They Have Him.

Washington, March 22.—Third Assistant Secretary of State Wilson Friday night received a cablegram from the American consul at Portsmouth, England, saying the authorities have a boy who answers the description of the kidnaped Marvin boy for whom a general search is being made in this country. Mr. Wilson immediately referred with President Roosevelt regarding the matter, and acting on the president's instructions, forwarded the message to Gov. Lea of Delaware. Mr. Wilson stated that this government stands ready to cooperate with the state officials in every possible way in the efforts to ascertain information in the kidnaping case.

Gen. T. J. Wint Dies Suddenly.

Philadelphia, March 22.—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U. S. A., commanding the department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, died suddenly at at hotel here Thursday. He came to Philadelphia to undergo medical treatment. He was 62 years of age.

Death for Slayer of Whiteley.

London, March 22.—Horace George Rayner, who on January 24 shot and killed William Whiteley, the "general provider," was tried Friday, convicted and sentenced to death.

ROBBERS GET RICH BOOTY

PLUNDER THE SUMMER HOME OF HENRY SIEGEL

Valuable Paintings, Rare Bric-a-Brac and Silverware Taken—Former Employe Suspected.

New York, March 22.—The robbery of the summer home of Henry Siegel at Mamaroneck some time Wednesday night was unraveled a mystery which the police were unable to solve.

Seven paintings valued at thousands of dollars, bric-a-brac, collected at great cost in Europa and considerable silver were stolen. The value of the articles taken was not estimated by members of the family, but in some quarters it was said that it would reach well over $50,000.

Mr. Siegel is in Boston. Mrs. Siegel remained in New York Wednesday night, a gardener and assistants being the only persons about the Mamaroneck residence. They say they heard no unusual noises during the night. Entrance was gained through a front window, and the house was ransacked, drawers being searched, cupboards opened, rugs taken, solid silver purchased while plated ware was beat and thrown aside and paintings cut from their frames.

A curious feature of the case is that the thieves went to the bathroom and secured a key to the dining room, where the loot was kept. When they got these the task of opening the locked doors where valuables were stored was easy.

Mrs. Siegel said Thursday night that she had a suspicion as to the thief, and intimated he might once have been employed in the house.

Mr. Siegel has been here Long Island round, and it is believed the robbers used a power boat to approach the premises and carry away the loot.

Boston, March 22.—Regarding the robbery of his summer home Henry Siegel said Thursday: "I was notified that 'Driftwood' was broken into by burglars during the night or early in the morning. Several paintings were cut. I purchased from the collections of the late Cyrus M. Field and the late Chief Justice Chase some time and a quantity of bric-a-brac, purchased in all parts of the world, is missing. I can only say that any value upon the paintings, for to me they were invaluable. The bric-a-brac cannot be duplicated."

RUEF INDICTED 65 TIMES.

Wholesale Corruption of Frisco Supervisors Is Alleged.

San Francisco, March 21.—The long looked for indictments in the municipal graft cases were returned Wednesday night. Shortly after six o'clock the grand jury filed with Presiding Judge Coffey, of the superior court, 75 indictments charging bribery, which were found on evidence presented to the grand jury after six months' probing into the municipal affairs of this city by Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney and Secret Service Agent William J. Burns.

Of the indictments returned 65 are against Abraham Ruef, for years the political boss of San Francisco, charging him with bribing the board of supervisors to grant franchises to the United railroads, the Home Telephone company, the San Francisco Gas & Electric company and the so-called "prize fight trust." Ten are against T. V. Halsey, former general agent of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company, who is charged with having bribed the supervisors to the extent of granting a rival company. One indictment against Ruef and four more against Halsey which, it is understood, were also returned, were not filed in open court. Several more indictments were returned by the grand jury, but not filed, Heney and Burns not even trusting the secret file.

DISPUTE OVER THE CONGO.

Belgian Cabinet Disagrees with Leopold and May Resign.

Brussels, March 21.—An acute disagreement exists between King Leopold and his cabinet over the question of the Congo independent state, the king considering the concessions made by his ministers to the parliamentary Congo commission to be unwarranted. A special envoy from the Belgian foreign office had an audience with King Leopold at Beaulieu, France, the result of which was unsatisfactory.

It is believed in well informed quarters that the resignation of the cabinet is certain as soon as the king returns to Belgium.

DETROIT BARS "THE CLANSMAN."

Mayor Forbids the Production of Thomas Dixon's Play.

Detroit, Mich., March 21.—Mayor William B. Thompson Wednesday night prohibited the production of "The Clansman," the play adapted from Thomas Dixon's book of the same title, and which was booked for the Detroit Opera house for the last week in April. Judge Alfred Murphy of the Wayne county circuit court and a number of white citizens joined with a delegation of colored residents in protesting that the presentation of the play here would engender bad feeling and possibly lead to a disturbance by the colored people of the city.

Negro Fined $1,000 for Insult.

Harrisburg, Ill., March 22.—For violently shooting a white girl off a sidewalk Horace Gray, a negro, was fined $1,000 and costs in Justice S. J. Wise's court here.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.



"I see trouble in the railway lines in your hand—beware of a man with glasses and large teeth!"

THAW TRIAL STOPS UNTIL WEDNESDAY

JUSTICE WILL DECIDE ABOUT LUNACY COMMISSION FOR DEFENDANT.

Gives Jerome Mare Time—Prosecuting Attorney Denies Charging Hartridge with Unprofessional Conduct —Thaw's Family in Court.

New York, March 22.—The district attorney's office Friday night made public several letters supposedly written by Harry K. Thaw and to which District Attorney Jerome has referred in court and had marked as state exhibits. These are expected to figure in the hearing of the lunacy commission if Justice Fitzgerald decides to appoint one.

The letters have to do chiefly with matters personal to Thaw and are of no special interest except as they may have a possible bearing on the state of mind of Stanford White's slayer.

The status of the case is this: Affidavits have been handed in by the prosecution to show that Thaw is a paranoiac and although legally responsible when he killed Stanford White, is now in such a state of mental incapacity as to be unable to consult intelligently with his counsel and hence should not be on trial for his life. The defense is now preparing its affidavits to the contrary and the matter will come before the court on Tuesday. Meanwhile the jury is excused until Wednesday, when the judge may determine whether a commission in lunacy shall be appointed.

Counsel Make Statements.

Most of Friday's proceedings were in the nature of explanations by counsel on the question of personal privilege raised by District Attorney Jerome's conditional threat of calling counsel of record for the defense to account before the appellate division for unprofessional conduct, should it appear that he had knowledge of his client's alleged mental incompetency.

Speaking to this point, Mr. Jerome referred to the tension under which he had been working and denied any intent to charge Mr. Hartridge, the counsel of record, with unprofessional conduct.

For the first time since the jury box was filled all the women of Thaw's family were awaiting him in the court room Friday when the proceedings opened. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his wife, sat between Mrs. Thaw and the countess of Yarmouth, while Mrs. Carnegie, a sister, sat in the next row with Josiah Thaw. On coming in Harry Thaw smiled and bowed to his wife and then to the others of the party.

The jury, which had filed in at 11 o'clock was instructed by the judge to return on Wednesday, and left. It was arranged between Mr. Jerome and Mr. Hartridge that the defense's affidavits should be in the hands of the district attorney by two o'clock Saturday afternoon. It was agreed that Mr. Jerome should be permitted to file additional matter on Monday.

CONFESSED TO $400,000 THEFT.

Man Who Stole Sack of Mail Implicates International Gang.

Paris, March 22.—The man named Buttions, arrested here recently with $42,000 in American securities in his possession, under suspicion that he was an accomplice of the thieves who stole a mail bag containing $400,000 on the French line steamer La Savoie, which arrived at Havre February 21, from New York, has made a confession implicating a gang of international robbers, as a result of which other arrests are expected immediately. It developed Thursday that the stolen securities were not negotiable and were extracted after the bags reached the railroad station here.

BLOOD FLOWS IN MOLDAVIA

SCORES OF PEASANTS KILLED IN FIGHTS WITH TROOPS.

Thousands of Jews Flee to Austria—Towns and Farms Devastated by Angry Mobs.

Vienna, March 23.—The seriousness of the situation in northern Moldavia, growing out of the agrarian disorders, according to the latest telegraphic reports reaching here from Czernowitz, on the border, has not been exaggerated.

From the estimates of the damages, made Friday night, it appears that 400 farms in Moldavia have been devastated, 8,000 fugitives have fled over the Roumanian frontier into Austria, and a total of 10,000 Jews are homeless.

The number of dead and wounded cannot be given accurately, but the reports give a total of about 85 men killed, and in the neighborhood of 150 wounded. The outbreak seems to have been partly suppressed.

On Thursday 500 peasants tried to invade Michailani. Some of the soldiers fired, against orders. This violacy killed 15 of the rioters and wounded 45, whereupon the peasants withdrew.

A more successful attack was made at Vasiui, to the south of Jassy. Here a body of 2,000 peasants forced their way into the town. The prefect of Vasiui called for sufficient troops at his command to stop the onward march of the infuriated countrymen. He stood by helpless witness while the rioters, in an incredibly short space of time, plundered practically all the buildings of the town, pillaged streets of Vasiui and then set them on fire. The peasants had looted freely and the fire completed the work of destruction.

The prefect sent in a hurried appeal for reinforcements and the peasants, in ignorance of this step, remained in the town until the soldiers arrived. There then ensued a serious fight up and down the burned streets. The soldiers came out victorious, but 29 rioters were killed and many were wounded.

All the buildings in the villages of Hatanesti, Pantazi, Ghermanesti and Nicolusen were demolished and the villages are now nothing more than heaps of ruins.

The most serious fight of Friday occurred near Platra, 60 miles southwest of Jassy. Several thousand peasants marched against this town, where an entire regiment of infantry was stationed. The soldiers charged the peasants with fixed bayonets. The peasants replied with rifle and revolver fire, and then the troops gave shooting back. The fighting lasted over an hour before the rioters retreated. They had 42 men killed, 67 wounded and 250 of their number were carried off prisoners by the soldiers. The troops had eight men killed and 27 wounded.

CINCINNATI GETS TWO PLUMS.

Awarded Bowling Congress for 1908 and the Presidency.

St. Louis, March 22.—After a spirited contest the Cincinnati delegation secured both plums offered by the annual convention of the American Bowling congress by getting the next congress and tournament for the Queen City and electing August ("Garry") Herrmann, baseball magnate, president of the congress for 1907-8. After the introduction of the new president the congress adjourned sine die.

Photo-By-Wire Man Coming.

Berlin, March 22.—Prof. Korn, the inventor of long-distance photography, is in Berlin to make arrangements for experiments which are to take place between Berlin and Munich on April 15. Prof. Korn says the receiving apparatus will be placed on the telegraphic experimental institute in Berlin and the transmitter in Munich. Experiments are to be conducted in America in August.

KILLED IN RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE

COUNTY ATTORNEY J. D. M'LEAN IB SLAIN AT FORT WORTH, TEX.

Another Is Fatally Shot—Proprietor of Resort, Who Did the Shooting, Is Then Mortally Wounded—Hundreds See Tragedies.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 22.—Following a raid on an alleged gambling house late Friday, County Attorney Jeff D. McLean was shot and killed and Hamil F. Scott, a member of the raiding party, fatally wounded by William Thompson, proprietor of the resort raided.

Half an hour later Thompson was surrounded in a lumber yard within a hundred yards of where Scott was shot down and captured after a desperate fight in which Thompson received bullet wounds that will probably cause his death within a few hours.

The series of tragedies were of the most sensational and spectacular character and were witnessed by hundreds of men and women, including many members of the state legislature here in attendance on a stock show. The house raided is located on Main street near the corner of Sixth, right in the heart of the retail district.

McLean Shot in the Neck.

Shortly before five o'clock County Attorney McLean, heading a party of deputies, forced an entrance into the place, placed a number of men under arrest and loaded a furniture van with tables and other paraphernalia. The wagon with the confiscated furniture had just moved off when Thompson approached McLean, who was standing on the sidewalk, and when within a few feet of the official, fired one shot, the bullet striking McLean in the throat, breaking his neck and causing almost instant death. As McLean fell, Thompson turned and ran west on Sixth street with Scott in pursuit.

Dodging behind a billboard at Seventh and Throckmorton streets, Thompson ambushed Scott, shooting the deputy three times in the body. When Scott fell Thompson stepped only long enough to discard his empty pistol for that carried by the dying deputy and then renewed his flight.

Desperate Fight with Officers.

By this time a score of policemen and deputy sheriffs, followed by hundreds of excited men and boys, were in pursuit of Thompson, who found temporary refuge in a lumber shed just across the street from the Touraine hotel, the most fashionable hostelry in the city. Here he was located by Patrolmen Bell and Loyd. Thompson, by this time thoroughly desperate and with the cry "Get Lynch him" ringing in his ears, was ready for a fight to the death.

Bell and Loyd opened fire on Thompson, which the latter returned. The officers wounded Thompson, but these places are not believed fatally injured. As soon as Thompson had emptied his gun the officers, whose pistols were emptied, fell upon him with bare hands and made him a prisoner.

Crowd Wanted to Lynch Him.

Soon the police patrol wagon came dashing through the crowd and the officers, surrounded their prisoner with them and holding their empty revolvers in their hands. The mob made numerous attempts to overpower the officers and were only prevented from attacking Thompson by the declaration that the man was dead.

With men hanging on the steps of the wagon and demanding the life of the wounded prisoner, the race was made to the station and the prisoner was carried into the police hospital. The story was then spread that he was dead and the mob quieted.

BIG FIRE IN PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Lumber Plant and Residences Burn—Dynamite Is Used.

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 23.—Fire late Friday swept over the entire plant of the Bluff City Lumber company and destroyed several small dwellings owned by the company. The loss is estimated at from $700,000 to $750,000.

When the fire started in the boiler room of the lumber plant the entire fire department responded, but it was soon apparent that the water pressure was not sufficient to subdue the flames. The fire spread rapidly and several cottages in the immediate vicinity of the plant were razed by the use of dynamite.

No One-Cent Rate for G. A. R.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 23.—F. C. Donald, commissioner of the Central Passenger association notified the state department officials of the G. A. R. Friday that the usual one-cent rate for the state encampment at Wayne this year will not be granted on account of the two-cent fare law which will go into effect in April.

Plead Guilty to Corruption.

Freeport, Ill., March 23.—James Shippes and William Cole, highway commissioners, indicted for being interested in a bridge contract that they had a part in letting, appeared before Judge Heard Friday and pleaded guilty. They were fined $200 and costs.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package and color more good faster and brighter colors.

Reticence has been responsible for many a lamentable failure.

It Cures While You Walk.
Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all druggists, price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

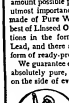
Careless Umbrella Owners.
Over 12,000 umbrellas, lost in London, are taken to police headquarters every year.



Poor Paint is Expensive

If one is rich enough to repaint his buildings every year for the pleasure of having a change of color scheme, the quality of the paint used may cut little figure. But if it is desirable to cut the painting bills down to the least amount possible per year, it is of the utmost importance that the paint be made of Pure White Lead and the best of Linseed Oil. There are imitations in the form of alleged White Lead, and there are substitutes in the form of ready-prepared paints.

We guarantee our White Lead to be absolutely pure, and the Dutch Boy on the side of every keg is your safeguard. Look for him.



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"A Talk on Paint," telling about Dutch Boy White Lead, Tinted Colors, the paint question, Sent free upon request.

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Makes a heavy load draw like a light one. Saves half the wear on wagon and team, and increases the earning capacity of your outfit.
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can I ever do my work when my muscles are all inflamed with Rheumatism?
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
Rubbed on Briskly
will remove the inflammation, limber up the muscles and make you feel like a new man. Write for free book on Rheumatism.
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Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail; Trial size 10 cts. by mail.
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MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

State Has 5,000,000 Trout Fry.

St. Paul—The state game and fish commissioner has on hand distributes 5,000,000 brook trout fry through the parts of the state where those kind of fish thrive. This will break all previous records of the department along this line.

Shipments of the fry are already being made to the southern and northern parts of the state, where the small brooks most abound. One shipment is being made every day, and so far seven carloads, or about 280,000 brook fry, have been shipped.

The sportsmen at Winona and in other parts of the state have organized local anglers' associations and these associations have provided tanks for the fry that they may be kept safely until all danger from the spring freshets has gone. The shipments are made direct to the associations.

All the trout are healthy. The two fish hatcheries were so crowded that part of the stock had to be disposed of earlier than usual. The shipments are made in cans containing about 2,000 trout each. Twenty cans are sent in each shipment.

Rich Iron Ore Struck.

Tracy—A valuable find of iron ore is reported to have been made at Ranier, in Morrison county, on the outlet of the Clayton range. The ore is said to be red hematite of a 60 per cent grade and equals anything yet found on the range.

There have been drills at work in this vicinity for nearly a year, and it is said on good authority that the Allsworth and Washburn interests have made arrangements to renew the work with increasing vigor as soon as spring opens.

It is also said that strong indications of ore have been found in a line running from about the center of Mille Lacs southwesterly through Morrison county. The claim is made that this line has been known for two years to certain Minneapolis capitalists who have been quietly acquiring title to the land through which it runs. There has been no drilling done on this line and apparently it is not the intention to begin exploration work until all of the land has been acquired.

Fixes Interest Rate.

St. Paul—The state board of appeal, consisting of State Auditor S. G. Iverson, State Treasurer C. C. Dinehart and Public Examiner Anton Schaefer, has passed a resolution granting an interest rate of 2 per cent from all banks in the state used as state depositories. But three banks are except, they being the Security bank of Minnesota at Minneapolis and the Merchants National and First National banks of St. Paul. These banks are designated as depositories where the active current state account may be kept, and these banks are to pay 2 per cent interest on short balances.

Heretofore the distinction in regard to the rate of interest has been between the city and country banks, the banks of the small towns being obliged to pay 3 per cent interest, while the banks of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winona paid but 2 per cent. The new order makes the distinction between active and checking accounts. The order will not affect nearly all the banks in the state.

State Gets $67,792.

St. Paul—The state of Minnesota is a winner in the sum of $67,792 which has just been ordered paid by congress. This sum represents interest on the old bonds upon which Governor Ramsey raised money in 1862 to suppress the Sioux uprising. When in Washington two years ago, State Auditor Sam G. Iverson, in making some investigations, discovered what he believed to be a claim against the government for this interest.

Accordingly he took the matter up and had a brief prepared by Attorney General Young. A bill was passed ordering an investigation, and, as a result of the latter's persistency, the claim has been allowed.

Fruit From South Africa.

Minneapolis—Pears and plums that were grown in South Africa furnish something in the way of botanical delicacies in the stock of E. P. Stacy & Sons, commission merchants, and so fas as it known, this is the first South African fruit to appear in the Minneapolis market.

The consignment, which was shipped first to London and from there to Minneapolis by way of New York, consists of several boxes of Winesap plums and several of Bon Cretin pears. The fruit was grown on the Cecil Rhodes farm and because of the cost of transportation it will be necessary to sell each pear or plum for 10 or 15 cents to cover expense.

Blows Off Top of Head.

Alexandria—Peter Nelson, a farmer of Lund township, Douglas county, blew off the top of his head with a shotgun. He had been very gloomy for some time. During the temporary absence of his family he went into the kitchen and resting the butt of the gun against the wall placed the muzzle in his mouth and discharged the weapon by means of a long stick. His hired man entered the kitchen just in time to see him fall dead.

Engineer and Conductor Killed.

Deer River—Frank Mellgren, engineer, and George Martin, conductor, were instantly killed in a head-on collision between freight trains on the Minnesota & International, near Deer River. The trains came together on a reverse curve where the engineers could not see the headlight of the other train.

Both engines were shattered and Engineer McCabe was crushed to death in his cab. Conductor Martin was riding on the top the caboose of his train and was hurled to the ground, breaking his skull. Twenty cars were wrecked.

Sales of State Land.

St. Paul—Samuel G. Iverson, state auditor, is arranging for the sale of 241,609 acres of state lands this summer, beginning with a sale at Grand Rapids on June 11, and concluding with an auction at Pine City on July 4.

According to law, these lands will be sold by auction to the highest bidder. Only 15 per cent of the purchase price must be paid at the time of the sale. The remainder is allowed to run for forty years, if so desired by the buyer, at 4 per cent interest.

The sales which the auditor plans to hold, the place and date of each sale, and the amount of land to be offered at each place, is to be summarized as follows:

	Acres offered.
Tuesday, June 11, Grand Rapids, 9 a. m.	25,000
Wednesday, June 12, Duluth, 10 a. m.	25,000
Thursday, June 13, Carlton, 10 a. m.	21,000
Friday, June 14, Aitkin, 10 a. m.	25,000
Saturday, June 15, Brainerd, 10 a. m.	21,000
Monday, June 17, Bagley, 1 p. m.	15,000
Tuesday, June 18, Bemidji, 1:30 p. m.	20,000
Wednesday, June 19, Walker, 10 a. m.	20,000
Thursday, June 20, Park Rapids, 10 a. m.	17,000
Friday, June 21, Walden, 2 p. m.	15,000
Saturday, June 22, Long Prairie, 1 p. m.	6,000
Monday, June 24, Hillock, 1 p. m.	12,000
Tuesday, June 25, Warren, 1 p. m.	3,000
Wednesday, June 26, Crookston, 10 a. m.	6,000
Friday, June 28, Roseau, 10 a. m.	10,000
Monday, June 31, Red Lake Falls, 1 p. m.	6,000
Tuesday, July 1, Detroit, 10 a. m.	12,000
Wednesday, July 2, Pine City, 1 p. m.	10,000

Fish Clog Water in Pipe.

Brainerd—The Northern Pacific Railway company has been having trouble for some time in getting water at the depot, which supplies the tank at Klondike. A few days ago a crew of men were set at work to clean out the well, and it was found to be absolutely filled with fish. There were suckers, buffaloes, shiners and other small fish in almost by millions. Suckers weighing seven pounds were found.

The pumps has refused to work and an examination showed that two large buffaloes had gone into the valves and, clogging it completely and it was necessary to take the pump apart to get them out.

The well is connected by a large intake pipe with Kakonk lake, and how it is thought that the screen over the end of the pipe must have rusted out, thus allowing the fish to pass into the well.

War on Wolves.

St. Paul—The war which is being waged on mad dogs in various parts of the state is merely a flicker of the candle when compared to the battle which has been going on against Minnesota wolves during the last three months, according to the wolf bounties paid by the state auditor's office.

Since Dec. 26, when the last bounties were paid, 1,767 full grown wolves and 299 cubs have passed away through the medium of the bounty seekers, making a total of 1,547 for which the state will pay $9,958.50. Roseau county leads the list with 361 wolves, thereby securing almost $3,000. Metropolitan Ramsey county is at the bottom of the ladder, but managed to break into the run column with three full-grown wolves.

Walked From Oregon.

From the asylum at Fergus Falls with David Murphy, who is being returned to the asylum at Portland, Ore., Murphy escaped from the Oregon asylum more than a year ago and traveled the entire distance from Portland to Duluth, occupying seven months in the journey.

He was picked up by the Duluth authorities and three months ago and was committed to the asylum. From there he escaped, but has now been learned that he had been an inmate of the Oregon institution, and correspondence with the asylum there developed that Murphy had escaped from the state.

While at Church Home Burns.

Crookston—The farm house of Owen Jones, four miles east of the city, was burned to the ground while the family was in the city at church. The fire was discovered by neighbors, who broke open the doors and succeeded in saving the piano and a few articles of furniture. The house was totally destroyed. The loss will reach several thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is believed that it may have been started by an overheated stove.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis—Judgments for $1,004.03 have been given in the district court against twenty-seven members of the university class of 1906, as a result of the scandal connected with the Gopher publication by that class. Byron G. Willard, the printing firm that issued the book for the class, has been given judgment against the number.

Mankato—A physician sent $1.85 to Windom to treat a prescription and settlement that for this sum it would send twelve full bottles of whisky, the offer being made "merely to introduce the goods." When the package arrived it contained one dozen full bottles, as promised, but each bottle was about as big as a thimble.

Fergus Falls—John Persons of the town of Deer Creek was severely injured while cutting cordwood with his brother. The two young men were using double-sided axes and standing back to back, when the brother swung his ax and struck John in the back, cutting a long gash alongside the backbone, severing a number of ribs and literally laying his back open. Fortunately the blade did not cut through any of the vital organs, and he will recover.

Winona—E. K. Tarbell, former mayor of this city and for a number of years proprietor of the Hotel Winona, died here after a brief illness.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Two persons were fatally injured when a Michigan Central train smashed a street car in Detroit.

President Roosevelt's son, Theodore, was appointed second assistant manager of the Harvard crew.

The Chicago limited on the Pennsylvania railway was derailed by train wreckers at Stewart, Pa.

An incendiary fire at East Grand Forks, Minn., destroyed the city hall, fire station and electric light plant.

C. C. McClure, St. Cloud (Minn.), capitalist, was drowned in the surf in front of his home at San Diego, Cal.

Fred Stewart was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary for the murder of James Higgins at Berths, Ky.

Arthur Bess killed his wife with an ax at North Baltimore, O., and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

Four men were blown to atoms in a Northern Pacific tunnel near Lombard, Mont., as the result of the carelessness of a workman.

Three armed crackamen who attempted to blow open the safe in the post office at Morris, Ill., were captured after a pistol battle.

Charles C. Tweed, son of William ("Boss") Tweed, of New York, died at his home in New Haven of pneumonia, aged about 44 years.

Ernest Adams of St. Paul, Minn., aged 74 years, was buried by the caving in of a wall and nearly 24 hours later was rescued unhurt.

Arthur C. Biles, son of Robert Biles, of Kansas City, was convicted at St. Louis of first degree murder for the death of Robert Harvey, of Osage City, Mo.

The Warren house and the Royal absc factory, at Randolph, Mass., were burned. The guests in the Warren house escaped in safety. The loss is $30,000.

The first perilament of the Transvaal colony convened in Pretoria. A law to exclude Chinese, Japanese and other orientals probably will be enacted.

H. Clay Ewing, who was attorney-general of Missouri from 1874, and for many years leader of the bar, died home in Jefforaon City, Mo., at the age of 79.

Eighteen thousand dollars worth of jawelry was stolen from the home of Charles Morgan, son of the founder of the Morgan Steamship lines, in Orange, N. J.

In a fight over a game of marbles Fred Wise, aged 11, killed Eddie Kaiser, aged 13, at Crown Point, Ind. Wise struck Kaiser with his fist, thus allowing the fatal blow.

A feud which began in Nome, Alaska, five years ago, was ended in Goldfield, Nev., when Jack Hines shot and killed a man known as Count Podhorski of Warsaw, Russia.

Every member of the grand jury at Rolling Fork, Miss., indicted himself for violating the Sunday liquor law and each pleaded before Judge Booth and was fined $10.

Charles Skellenger, a jeoitor of Mason City, Ia., has been notified that he is heir to $93,000 as his share of the estate of Geo. Butterfield of Syracuse, N. Y., his great-grandfather.

Secretary Taft announced that Lieut. Col. Goethals would succeed Mr. Stevens as chairman of the Isthmian canal commission and will closer in charge of the canal work on April 1.

Former Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, was released from the county jail at Ironton, Mo., and said he intended to publish a newspaper, but would not seek revenge for his punishment.

The strike at the plants of the Republic Iron and Steel company, and the Interstate Steel company at East Chicago, Ind., was settled by an agreement of the men to accept a ten per cent. increase.

Two Murders of Russian Officials.

Astrakhan, Russia, March 22.—Prince Maximilian Wonlar-Wonlarski, Governor of Astrakhan, and Colonel Pavlov, chief of police, were murdered on Warden Przyhiyovsky was shot dead in the Bazaar here at noon Friday. A captain of police hurried to the scene to investigate the murder and was also shot dead. No arrests have been made.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 21.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$6 00 @ 7 35
Hogs, State	6 80 @ 6 90
Sheep	5 50 @ 6 00
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 10 @ 4 40
WHEAT—May	97½ @ 97¾
July	90¼ @ 90¾
CORN—May	67¾ @ 68
RYE—No. 2 Western	85 @ 85½
BUTTER	26 @ 30
EGGS	17 @ 18
CHEESE	13 @ 13½
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 00 @ 6 80
Common to Good Steers	4 75 @ 5 90
Yearlings, Good to Choice	6 15 @ 6 60
Bulls, Common to Good	3 25 @ 4 75
Calves	3 00 @ 7 75
HOGS—Prime Heavy	$7 05 @ 7 07½
Heavy Packing	6 90 @ 6 95
Mixed Packing	6 90 @ 7 00
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 29
EGGS	17 @ 18
LIVE POULTRY	15 @ 16
EGGS	16½ @ 17
POTATOES (bu.)	45 @ 55
WHEAT—May	97¾ @ 97¾
July	90¼ @ 90¾
Corn, May	67¾ @ 68
Oats, May	47¾ @ 48
Rye, January	82½ @ 84
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor's	91½ @ 92½
May	97¾ @ 97¾
Corn, May	67½ @ 68½
Oats, Standard	47½ @ 48½
Rye, No. 1	82½ @ 84
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat	$ 87½ @ 87¾
July	87½ @ 87¾
Corn, No. 2 White	67½ @ 68
Oats, No. 2 White	41 @ 43
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00 @ 6 75
Native Cows	3 25 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	6 85 @ 6 90
Butchers	6 85 @ 6 95
SHEEP—Native	5 00 @ 6 00

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, March 20.—A statistical bureau to be devoted especially to reports relative to farm products, is provided by a bill introduced in the senate today by George H. Sullivan of Stillwater. The state auditor is superintendent, and allowed $6,000 a year for the payment of assistants and such other expenses as he may be necessary to incur.

An interesting bill is one presented by Senator D. M. Gunn of Grand Rapids. It makes a state park of Star Island in Cass lake, to be under supervision of the governor who may appoint a superintendent and caretaker at $100 a month. This island is heavily wooded. In its center, is a forest-bidden little lake, which is considerably higher in water level than Cass lake which surrounds it. How it is possible for the waters of this lake to remain higher than those of Cass lake is a mystery which no one can solve and which caused the state auditor to recommend the very action by the legislature which this bill proposes.

Senators Gunn and Bigelow legislative W. O. Bicknall both introduced an amendment of the existing inheritance tax law which is important. It extends the tax to the transfer of any and all properties within the state where such transfer is for the settlement of an estate. Thus a tax would be secured from non-residents who now escape.

The Pauly bill requiring corporations to pay labor wages at least twice a month, was indefinitely postponed by the senate today after longthy debate. It was contended the bill was unfair to farmers, to operations in the woods, and to mining interests.

A blow at the liquor monopolist which are said to exist in many of the large canters of population in the state, is made by a bill introduced in the house today by Representative James S. Spencer of Rochester. Spencer says that in his town a local brewery has practically obtained control of all the available property for saloon purposes, and thus secures a monopoly of the business. The bill prohibits any brewery, person, firm or corporation from owning more than one saloon license in any one town. The penalty for violation is $100 or 90 days in jail.

Messrs. Bjora and Jefferson today introduced in the house their third joint railroad rate bill. It provides a graduate tax from 2 cents par ton on ore containing 49 per cent of iron, to 7.1 cents per ton on ore containing 60 per cent of iron. The average Minnesota ore runs about 55 per cent, which is taxed 5 cents per ton.

The senate committee on logs and lumber today reported favorably an increase the price paid for scaling state timber from 6 to 16 cents per thousand feet. This bill is introduced at the request of the state timber board, the members of which say that the state of the timber sale is very light at present haing cut, and which one member of the board jokingly declared is a "bachelor's job." Messrs. Williams, Breckenridge, Austin and Wadena.

The agricultural school bill flight took its only many interest in the house today. The morning and afternoon were occupied in greater part in advancing bills already on the calendals. Something over an hour was given in the afternoon to listening to an address on tax laws and taxation by Nels P. Haugen, one of the tax commissioners of Wisconsin. Most of the senate joined with the house members in their chamber to hear the address.

The bill to permit the board of control to sell prison twino outside the state, and to permit retail dealers a profit margin of 1 cent on each sale and 1½ cents on credit sales, came up for lively discussion in the senate today.

"This bill is the only one that will protect this state from the clutches of the binder twine trust and twine sale," said Senator George Sullivan of Stillwater. Senator Ole O. Sageng of Otter Tail opposed the measure because it raised the price of twine about half a cent a pound. Frank Teague of Beckerwas called attention that the bill as worded might permit the trust to buy up the state supply of twine through dealers, and suggested the measure be over for investigation along this line. The motion prevailed. The W. A. Nolan reciprocal demurrage bill was presented to the senate today by the railroad committee with a recommendation to pass. On motion of Senator Clague, it was made the special order for consideration at 11 a. m. next Wednesday. There is every probability the bill will be passed by the senate. It has already gone through the house.

A number of new bills put in an appearance today, but none of great importance. The bill subjects are already covered and bills now coming in will be of minor importance. A large number of them being for appropriations for aid in road and bridge construction.

Winona—E. K. Tarbell, former mayor of this city and for a number of years proprietor of the Hotel Winona, died here after a brief illness.

A Mystery

Minneapolis—By the death of Robert E. Lester, an automobile mystery of three years ago was probably solved forever from being unearthed. On May 14, 1904, Robert Lester returned to his home in the Vendome hotel bruised and cut. Medical assistance was summoned and he lingered for three years a helpless invalid who had forgotten everything about the accident except that he was an automobile. The only clue is that he at times talked about how fast some chauffeurs drive their machines.

Caw Had Rabies

Mankato—Dr. Weshrook of Minneapolis, director of the laboratories of the state board of health, has reported to Chairman Thompson of the Watonwan county board of health an examination of the head of a cow sent to him last Sunday shows that the cow died of rabies.

The cow was one of a herd owned by Fred Kirsch of Long Lake. Kirsch's dog bit four of his cows and is thought to have bitten dogs belonging to neighbors. A number of unmuzzled dogs have been shot in the county.

ETHICS OF THE PROFESSION.

"Well, sir?" said the great lawyer. The visitor spoke tremulously.

"I am a defaulter," he said, "and I want you to defend me."

"Certainly I will defend you, my friend," he murmured, kindly. "And how many hundred thousand did you say—"

"Hundred thousand!" the client interrupted. "Oh, sir, don't think me worse than I am. It is only $250 in all, and a temporary embezzlement, and I expect to pay back every penny before I die."

"George," he said to the office boy, "show this dishonest rascal out."

Protecting His Interests.

Mr. Tightwad (in Pullman car)—Could I borrow your whisk broom for a few moments, sir?

The Porter—No, sah, yo' couldn't! If dey's gwine to be any 'scrimination 'gin de negro in dis hoss cah, I ain't a-gwine to be no access'ry befo' de foct!—Puck.

AN OLD SEA DOG.



Bebby (to his sailor uncle)—Are you an old sea dog?

Solior Uacle—Yes, thot's what they colle me.

Bebby—Well, then, let's heer you bork.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Does It Matter.

Helen's lips are drifting dance,
Hector is but pulseless clay;
Nero statute on, we trust,
With no chance to get away.

Cleopatra flirts no more,
Antony may now be mud;
On the tops that Cæsar wore
There is not a splotch of blood.

Romeo and Dante sere
Little hope the world is run.
Nor do I, since sho is fair,
Thinking I'm the only one.
—Chicago Tribune.

Paternal Provocation.

I.

It is ten p. m. They are seated in the parlor.

"No," she says, bowing her head, "Pa says I am too young to become engaged."

II.

It is 1:30 a. m. They are still seated in the parlor.

Suddenly, from somewhere upstairs, a gruff voice shouts: "Henrietta, if that fellow stays a minute longer you'll ha old enough to accept his proposal."
—Royal Magazine.

Caste.

"But why do you frown upon the Greengages?" we asked. Surely not because of their ancestry. Was not your grandfather a fish monger? Did he not peddle his wares from a wagon?"

"Yes," she acknowledged; "but the Greengages, grandfather blew tha horn for my grandfather."—Judge.

He Would Be Useful.

Mrs. Sheers (in a jeweler's shop buying diamonds)—I wish my husband were here.

Jeweler—Is he an authority on diamonds, madam?

Mrs. Sheers—Not exactly; he is an editor and knows paste whenever he sees it.—Royal Magazine.

The Latest.

The Great Naturalist—Here is a specimen of something that I was sure would sooner or later ha evolved.

The Reporter (examining it)—What is the creature's new kind of horse-fly?

The Great Naturalist—No, sir; it is a "hookolocust," or "auto-fly."—Puck.

How He Got Her.

"So your wife refused to marry you when you first proposed to her. Did you keep on pursuing her till she consented?"

"Not much! I went out and made a fortune. When I came back it was she who did the pursuing."

Her Hint.

"Your name," he stammered, "is—is written on my heart."

"Yes?" she whispered. "But—but wouldn't it be much nicer if some of same were engraved on my stationery?"—Judge.

The Baby-Act.

Foreman (of the grand jury)—I think we ought to have the indictment accompanied by an apology.

Juryman (from the sporting belt)—Not on your life! This air's going to ha no baby-grand jury!—Puck.

Who, Indeed?

Jack—They have discovered some remedy that will cure the kissing habit.

Eva (coyly)—But who would care to be cured of the kissing habit?—Chicago Daily News.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

NOT SATISFIED.

The United States has long been afflicted with an element in the body politic that is never satisfied It wants a change. No matter how prosperous the country may be it agitates for something different, something "better." and experience is that it usually gets something worse.

It appears that even with the disastrous experience of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff period fresh in their memories there are people who are clamoring for a change. They are not satisfied with the most prosperous conditions ever experienced in this country and which have no parallel in all the world.

They want to rip up the Tariff.

It is to be expected that the Democratic organization to an extent would favor this, because they foolishly imagine there is no other issue that appeals to the Democrats but the Tariff. They forget that in the South greater industrial development than ever dreamed of is in progress and that there is less sentiment for Free-Trade in that section that ever before. But they expect Republican support and to abetment they are getting it.

While Governor Cummins, of Iowa, the rallying point for the Tariff revisionists, has been almost entirely silent of late, down in Massachusetts some members of the Legislature have sighed a memorial to the President and Congress asking for an extra session of Congress to take up the matter of revising the Tariff

Possibly these members do not stop to consider the effect a session lasting through the summer, rippling up and changing the Tariff schedules to which the business of the country is adjusted, would exert. It wouldn't take them long to find out.

They Are Friendly.

The people of Thief River Falls have taken hold of the matter in earnest to help to get a line of boats running on this river to carry freight and passangers up and down the river. A committee of farmers from up this way interviewed the business men of that city last week and they took stock and donated to the boat company something over $800. The farmers were highly pleased with the assistance, not only for the finacial part of the assistance, but for the friendly feeling between them and the city, in which they do their business, and we feel confident, that the people of Thief River Falls will find that their generous assistance to the people living tributary to their city to provide a way to get their produce to market will be bread cast upon the waters that will return to them in the future.

D. N. Winton of the Thief River Falls lumber company has tendred the farmers all the assistance he could, in offering the the free use of his boats, to help them to get their produce down the river, and it surely can no longer be said the Thief River Falls are one hearty and we think, but that we are WE, and are united to get together boat.

The Right Man in The Right Place.

Congressman Steenerson as a member of the committee on post offices and post roads, has proven himself to be the right man in the right place. He as a member of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads was first to agitate the abolition of special railway mail subsidies to railroads in the south and southwest. This subsidy of $167,000 per year was kept out of the appropriation bill thru his efforts and for the first time since the railway mail service was established this item has disappeared from the bill. He was also the first to advance the reduction of railway mail pay upon the routes where the fraffic was dense and where it has been demonstrated by overwhelming evidence that the railway mail pay is excessive. The redaction is the appropriation for the next fiscal year as estimated by the Department to amount to saving to the peoples of the united States of five million dollars. It can be truthfully said that the people of the ninth congressional districet of Minnesota have a representative that does something besides draw his salery.

Missers. Cahill and Koch, who purchased the Courier last November, have decided that the cares of country newspaper work are too onerous, and on Monday the plant and business was surrendered to the former proplietor John E. King, who came up from St. Paul to keep the machinery in motion. Both of the gentlemen and their families are moving back to St. Paul, although Mr. Koch has a position in view at Duluth, and is going there to see how he likes it.—Red Lake Courier.

AUCTION Sale.

On Mnnday April 1st. 1907. at Rhoda Minn we will sell at public aution to the highest bidder the following discribed personal property. Several head of milch cows & calves.

About 700 feet of plained number, Birch flooring.
800 feet lap siding.
800 feet of dimension lumber.
2 Cream separators.
2 Breaking plows.
4 New Boss Harrows.
1—Fleet disk harrow.
2 Stubble plows.
3 Head of colts & horses.
3 Pumps: 1 force pump.

And also all endemonis lot of other articles to numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.

On sums of $5.00; or less, Cash.

On all sums over $5.00 time to November 15th, 1907 on bankable paper.

This above property has absolutely been taken in on book accounts and must be disposed of.

Singer Bros.
Rhoda, Minn

Glass Eyes for Animals.

Glass eyes are now made for horses, cats and dogs, as well as for human beings. These animals use a larger eye than man, and several are ordered from abroad at the same time, as a new one is necessary about once in six months. The edges become rough and produce irritation, from the acids of the secretions affecting the enamel.

Raw Animals.

With a heart attuned to nature study a little Hungarian girl in the Canadian northwest exclaimed: "Yah, teacher. It's certain beautiful on our prairie, where the birds and the small sheep run about raw."

The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobler as it can discern and to let depended upon by as many inferior as it can reach.

The world which took out days to make, is like to take 6,000 to make out.—Browne.

Power of Habit.

A little boy whose mother recently had her firstborn baby christened, Clergyman—What name shall I give this child? Child (though sheer force of habit)—Oh, I'll leave that to you, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,
Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Augnste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, " "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.
Jens B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson. Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. oen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Hevik, Grit Mint, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM May 11f, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office. at Crookston Minn. Feb. 21st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn.; on April 8th, 1907

Tandrup Saltvedt.

H.E. No. 737 and Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Oscar Holt, Simon Opsahl, of Barnesville Minn. Daniel Nelsson, Ole Howard, of High Landing. Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. Mar. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 26th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that T. ADOLPH GRUNDESEN, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make Said Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 564 made July 7th, 1904, for the N. W. ¼ of Section 19 Tp. 158 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on April 10th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Asmond Mundt, of Radisey Minn. Ostorga Berger, August Lillo, Edward Siegel, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. McIntosh, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston, Minn. March 19th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that AUGUST J. LILLO, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 555 dated July 7, 1904 for the S W ¼ Sec 16 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on May 8, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anna Knudson, Oscar E. Lind, Tafjal O. Lofthus, T. Rnolph Grunderlen, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. McIntosh, Register.

Notice for Publicatidd.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston, Minn. March 19th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that LYON KNUDSON, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 806, made December 6th 1904, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 31, Twp. 153 N.R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on May 3, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

August J. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, Emil Gronn, Oscar Nes, and all of Rhoda Minn.

Emil Monsrude, Register.

Agility of Hares and Rabbits.

Interesting figures on the relative agility of hares and rabbits are given in a volume by J. G. Millais. "When running at ease," he says, "the length of the hare's stride is about four feet, but under conditions of fear its length is said to be and twelve feet, while some authors think that it can reach ten fifteen, twenty or twenty-five feet in height. Correspondingly it has been jump on to a five foot wall, but seems to be accustomed to clear a height of from six to seven feet. The stride of the rabbit is about two feet. When necessary it can make leaps of six or seven feet, horizontally. About three feet is the highest that a rabbit can attain to over a fence, but by the assistance of a furze bush, etc., it will frequently clear considerably more. Rabbits have been observed to leap a height of six feet, and the head, held as high as possible, and the forepaws, of the hind legs raised above the element at each stroke. The shoulders and front part of the body are buried beneath the water, while the rump and tail are high and dry."

You will never get on the sunny side by waiting for the world to turn round. —Atlanta Constitution.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Brywahg with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc, within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, all Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avebue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb28, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on April 8th, 1907, viz:

Magnus Lysbakken.

H. S. No. 904 Red Lake Series, for the N. ½ of Sec. 26 Tp. 155 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Gestad Hanson, John Gillis, Hans Hasberg, of Erie, Minn: Cornelius Torfeson: of Brunsberg, Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Feb. 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 20th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn.; on April 8th 1907, viz:

Frank A. Savoral.

H. E. No. 1907 Red Lake Series for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 18 Tp. 158 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Hasten, John Pillar; of Brunsberg minn. Joseph Vetlick; John Tvedte, of Erie, Minn.

R. J. McIntosh, Register.

Notice for Publicatidd

First Pub in The Sunbeam, Mar. 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Mar. 18th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that IVAR RUDARD of High Landing, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim for Homestead Entry No. 996, made 16thSept. 10th, 1904, for the N. E. ¼ Section 6, Tp. 158 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on May 8th 1907.

He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anton Myhre, Nils Swanson, Christian Norvold, of Brunsberg, Minn. Ingvar Ellefson, of High Landing Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To loan On Real Estate At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Will attend all sales I am Auctioneer, at reasonable rates.

Erie, Minn.

A Question.

"My wife thinks she will never be a better cook than the one we now have," remarked Mr. Benedict.

"Benedict, be—say, that's tough for your poor wife. A pessimist or an optimist?"—Cleveland Leader.

Twice Widow Cured.

Doctor to wife whose husband is ill—Is not your husband a bricklayer? Wife—Yes, doctor. Doctor—Then prepare to say adieu to society at all—Nagasaki Herald.

It is better to lose all in the search for good than to be content with the worst.—Van Dyke.

Mind is the partial side of man. The heart is everything.—Rivarol.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS.

LaBree Ave. First Door south Ogemah Hotel

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build school Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

FURS. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.

Prime $4 to $6. for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Hadus &l. Prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The Pople Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ;

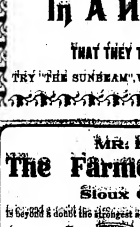
TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.



Among its contributors are:
Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. W. H. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. W. H. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College.
Prof. F. L. Hasker of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect. It stops when subscription expires.

We offer this paper at $1.00 per year in advance.

We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER!

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.50 a year.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Owing to the bad roads our school has been taking a vacation this week.

Miss Auguste Kuehnell returned home on Saturday last, from her three months vacation, and will again take charge of her store and post office.

Even J. Sund will move his house about 100 roods west from its present location onto the west line of his land, where he has a better bulding location.

Mr. and Mrs. C L. Clark, who have been keeping house for Miss Kuehnel during her absence this winter, moved home onto their claim south of Sunbeam Saturday.

Mr. Sam Swanson who is one of the first class bachelors of Deer Park township is baking up a big supply of bread, as he expects to be a single man for some time yet.—Lady Friend.

The first rain storm of the season, accompanied by a heavy thunder storm passed over this locality on Sunday evening, but there was not enough rain to increase the water supply to any great extent.

Walt McAndress has bought the farm house of Simon O. Tood and is moving it home this week, and will build it up for an addition to his house this spring. Even J. Sund and Jerrie O. Brien are assisting him with the moving job

Our spring thaw catch a backold on Tuesday evening and old man winter gave us to understand, that if he was getting old and troubled with the shin sunshine rheumatism, that he was still transacting business at the old stand.

The people that were unfortunate enough to be colight down to Thief River Falls last Friday had a strenuous time getting home. It is reported that goods and farm implements were strung all along the road; some of the farmers leaving the Falls with a big load of feed and getting home with their empty sleigs.

Plummer Picnic: Mrs. Co. Short, Miss Maggie Short and Pat Short were in last Friday with J. A. Walker and O. L. Bendickson from Equality to attend to some business connected with Mrs. Short's appointment as postmistress at Lillo. She expects to take charge of the office in a few days.

A few cords of wood piled near the river may come very handy for the use of the Red Lake River transportation Co. for steam boat use, and place a few dollers in the pocket of its owner for incidental expenses.

The farmers who were at Thief River Falls getting shares for the farmers heat last week speak in the highest praise of the kind assistance of Joseph Duchamp, of Germantown, who took an active interest in assisting them to explain the situation to the citizens of Thief River Falls.

George Singer went down to Red Lake Falls Monday where he had a trial in District court Wednesday over a dispute about the price of some cattle bought at the Broaman sale in the town of Lambert last fall. As near as we can learn Mr. Singer is right in the matter but is liable to get did by professional answerers imported from Polk Co, for the porpose of testifying to manufactured evidence.

End Of Vol. VI.

With this issue we complete the publication of Volum VI of THE SUNBEAM under its present management, and while we have not made a very large amount of money out of the transaction we have lived comfortable through the summer season and not frozen to death during the winter season, and shall commence the publication of Volum VII with confidence, that THE SUNBEAM can take care of itself in the future as well as it has in the past, and that's good enough for us.

Reds Are Bad.

The roads have been in terrible bad condition this week, owing to the spring break up, as the winter road is so soft that it can not be driven on and the snow is still so deep on the side of it that it is difficult to get through.

Keep Off The Ice.

We hope we will not be called upon to record any accidents by breaking through the rotten ice on the Red Lake River this spring, for people should remember that ice that looks good on the top may be entirely cut out by the swift current from the under side and when you drive or go down you go, team and all.

Indian Eats Buzzard.

We are in receipt of quite a worthy article for publication this week, which is of not much interest to anyone except the writer, who informs us that he will do about $1.50 cents worth of advertising a week for us, he might consent to take our pay on time fates, that is if we would send it to him again on our own risk of getting pay out for the subscription.

From Deer Park.

C. W. Johnson is back from the lumber camps.

Peter Milline returned from the Deer River woods the past week.

Ole and Aslack Nesland returned from the tall timber Saturday.

W. A. Swanson was a business visitor in Plummer Monday.

Geo. Singer left for Red Lake Falls on court business Monday.

Miss Ellen Swanson decorated to her home in Garnes on Sunday, after a few weeks visit with relatives here.

Roy Livingstone one of the Lowolthr boys at Rhoda, is laid up this week with a severe case of sickness.

T. A. Grunderseh completed a successful terme of school Tuesday in the Rhoda school district.

Messers Singer Bros have now placed one of the largest stock of groceries and dry goods, Shoes Groceries Hats etc, that any store in Red Lake County can carry. Call eh them for ally thing you need.

Judge Strosberg is transacting business at Lambert this week.

A plasent social party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs Lolthu s on last Saturday evening, where the young folk enjoyed themselves until break of day.

Clearwater Creamery.

The Clearwater Creamery will commence to take cream on Tuesday April 2nd, for the opening of the season, and will take cream on Tuesday and Friday's of each week until further notice. The association have engaged a first class butter maker in the person of Gilbert Hovland of Riddall Minn, who is a graduate from the Dairy school and has had a number of years practical experienced as a butter maker in the Rindall creamer which creamer has a reputation of being one of the best in the Northern part of the state. The payments for cream will be nade monthly on or about the 20th of each month. It is for the intrest of every farmer living tributory to this creamery to take hold of this matter in earnest and try to make this creamery a paying proposition by bringing them large quantites of first class cream.

J. WALSETH-

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank.

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's & and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 3.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, write us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery etc. Experience not necessary. They offer [illegible] weekly, and furnish a [illegible] outfit free. We advise any one [illegible] communicate with them at once. [illegible] to [illegible] dealers write them. [illegible] Mention [illegible] paper, when writing.

So Forgetful.

"Why do girls wear engagement rings?"

"On the same principle that a person ties a string around his finger—so they won't forget they're engaged."

His Modest Claim.

A claim for damages against a railroad company is so often a license for exorbitant charges that a simple bill, such as was received by an Alabama railroad company many years ago, even apart from its humorous aspect, is refreshing. It ran as follows:

The —— and —— Railroad company to John Smith Dr.

July 18, 1837.—To running your Locomotive into my wife; as per Doctor's bill for caring for $25.00
To smashing ban box and spoiling her hat 1.00
To upsetting my deer horn (wagon) and breaking it 5.00
To hitting me 2.00
$33.00

There is authority for stating that the claim was paid immediately.—Scrap Book.

Her Chilly Retort.

The late Dr. —— of Malden, after pouring forth the story of his undying love in the most touching manner for over an hour to a young woman who he hoped would become his fourth wife, was refused the second time. He started for the door, but, looking around, he said in a most thunderous tone, "By heavens, you are the coldest woman I ever saw!"

The young woman looked up and answered sweetly:

"Oh, no, doctor; you have seen three colder than I!"—Boston Herald.

A Curious Notice.

This curious official notice was once published in Germany: "At the request of Herr Wilhelm Lelgeon of Inasbruck the seaman, Johan Ferguson, who was drowned in May, 1880, on a journey from Stockholm to Hamburg to the Kolser Friedrich, is hereby called upon by the courts to appear and report himself on or before April 1, 1881, under pain of being declared dead."

Financial Note.

Jerrold—Could you pay me that 10 shillings you own me? I owe Johnson some money and want to pay him. Holmes—Well, I'll tell you what. You pay Johnson what you owe him, and then I'll borrow 10 shillings off Johnson and pay you.

Unjust.

Finchy Young Thing (at the play)—I believe this man in front of us is trying to hear what we're saying. Man In Front (turning around)—You do me an injustice, my dear young lady. I am trying not to hear it.—Chicago Tribune.

Familiar.

Visitor—Will you tell your master that I called? Servant—Yes, sir, if you will please tell me your name. Visitor—That is unnecessary. He knows me quite well.—Wanderer.

If people resolutely do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.—Bovee.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $184.75 UP.

ORGANS $[illegible] UP.

SEWING MACHINES

STOVES and RANGES

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all kinds on [illegible] terms.

IRON and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.50 up.

We are the largest concern on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the factory to the buyer on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to suit. To other manufacturers will let you have goods for years while they last. Write for information and Free Catalogue

THE ENGLEWOOD CO.

35-36 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

FAMOUS ARCHERS.

Stories of Wonderful Skill With Bow and Arrow.

The expression "drawing a long bow" does not of necessity mean the telling of a falsehood. It sometimes refers to a wonderful story, which may be true enough, but which is so marvelous as to require a firm trust in the veracity of the narrator to enable the hearer to believe it. Some of the longest bows of this sort have been drawn about bows and arrows.

These stories began long ago. Virgil in the "Aeneid" tells of four archers who were shooting for a prize, the mark being a pigeon tied by a cord to the mast of a ship. The first shot hit the object, the second cut the cord, and the third shot the pigeon as it flew away. The fourth archer, having nothing left to shoot, drew his bow and sent his arrow flying toward the sky with such speed that the friction of the air set the feathers on fire, and it swept on, like a meteor, to disappear in the clouds.

The stories told of Robin Hood's archery, illustrated by his wonderful performances by Locksley in Scott's "Ivanhoe," are also a decided strain upon a sensible person's credulity. The famous story of William Tell, doubted by many persons, is believed by others to have a foundation of fact. There was a Dane named Foke of whom the same story is told. William of Cloudesley, an Englishman, is said to have shot an apple from his son's head exactly in accordance with the story.

Most stories of bows and arrows relate to the accurate aim of the archer, and a Frenchman, Blaise de Vigenere, tells one that shows the tremendous force with which an arrow may be propelled if the bow be strong and long enough. According to his own account of the matter, he saw Barbarossa, a Turk, admiral of a ship called the Grand Seliman, send an arrow from his bow right through a cannon ball.

His Suggestion.

"That young woman is not intelligent, eligible or even decently courteous."

"Oh, but her father is worth a million dollars."

"Then I think she should be required to display a notice to that effect."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS. WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE.

At Anton Minnesota.

Dry Goods, Goceries, Flour & feed.

Fin & Hay Sho es, of best quality.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DELAVAL CREAM SEPERATOR, IN THE SURROUNDING TOWNS.

Any Kind Of Stock taken in Exchange for Goods.

give me a call.

Located at Anton post office, on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Christ Larson, Proprietor.

Watch This Space,

And See What,

SINGER BROS.,

The Rhoda Dealers will Say,

About Where To Buy Your Spring & Summer Goods.

WE WANT TO SELL YOU YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AND WILL SELL THEM RIGHT.

A Queer Play in Baseball.

Here is a play in baseball that happened long ago. Perhaps it never will happen again. Did any one ever hear of a base runner leaving from first base on a line drive that was caught by a third baseman and when the ball never left the third baseman's hand? The play happened in this way: Andy Moynihan was playing third base for the Pastimes of Chicago in 1868 when a skirmish was held. The Occidentals of Peoria were the opposing team. In the first inning, with a runner on first, the batter drove a liner straight over third. Moynihan shoved up his hand, the ball struck it and stuck fast in the hand. The crowd cheered. An instant later they saw something was wrong. Moynihan, writhing with pain, was running around third base. The base runner at first saw something was the matter, and ran down to second. Then he ran to third and finally trotted home dumbfounded.

The trouble was that the ball, striking Moynihan's hand, paralyzed the nerves. The ball was stuck tight in his hand. It was five minutes before his fellow players could pry his fingers open and get the ball out.—Chicago Tribune.

Where Snow Falls.

If you are not a lover of snow, go to Malta, which is the nearest spot where you are certain of complete immunity. If you are fond of it, the suburbs of St. Petersburg will furnish all you need to ask, for there you may be sure of it for 170 days in the year. The happy medium is supplied by Copenhagen, with thirty days, while Palermo, Rome and Venice, with one, two and five days respectively, may be recommended to those who merely care for snow as a casual and fleeting guest.—London Chronicle.

Liquid Metal Polish.

One of the most important processes used for waterproofing dress materials is on the lines of the old oilmnin process. In this case the factor used is rosin dissolved in a large bulk of petroleum spirit. The fabrics to be proofed are passed through a bath of this solution and dried to drive off the solvent. Following this, the goods are treated by pressing with hot polished metal rollers. This last process melts the small quantity of rosin which is deposited on the cloth and leaves each single fiber with an exceedingly thin film of rosin on it.

Kept Awake.

"How are you getting on with your music, my dear?" inquired a lady of her niece.

"Well, of course," replied the niece diffidently, "it wouldn't be proper for me to compliment myself, but some of the neighbors have said they have stayed awake at night for hours listening to my playing."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Meaning of Easter

The True Gladness of the Easter Day

By Rev. William Byrne.
(Catholic Vicar-General Archdiocese of Boston.)

EASTER Sunday is the day on which the church commemorates the resurrection of our Lord from the dead.

By raising Himself from the dead, Christ triumphed over all His enemies and gave the most convincing proof of His divinity. He foretold His resurrection. "The Son of Man shall be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." (Matt xii. 40.) Speaking of the temple of His body, He said: "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." (John ii. 19.) "On the third day He shall rise again." (Matt. xx. 19.) "I lay down my life that I may take it again. I have power to lay it down and take it up again." (John x. 18.)

The resurrection of Christ was a miracle; that is, something beyond the power of any created being to effect. Christ by His divine power recalled His soul to His body, and arose from the tomb glorious and immortal. He appeared frequently to His apostles and disciples after His resurrection; and to cure the doubting mind of St. Thomas, allowed him to touch the wounds.

The true significance of this festival is well expressed in the gradual and sequence of the Easter liturgy. "This is the day the Lord hath made; let us rejoice and be glad. Christ, our Pasch, is immolated."

"Let Christians offer praise to the Paschal victim. The Lamb has redeemed the flock. The sinless Christ has reconciled sinners to his Father. Death and Life waged a wondrous conflict. The Lord of Life by dying lives and reigns."

The resurrection of Christ is the model of our spiritual regeneration and the pledge of our immortality.

The Hope, Memory and Reality of Easter

By Rev. Albert Parker Fitch,
(Of the Congregational Church.)

THE Resurrection, which we celebrate on Easter day, means one of two things to most people. It is either a memory or a hope. To the young into whose souls the wise years have not ground their experience of pain, their proof of the utter unreasonableness and malignant cruelty of life, if this life here were all, to them Easter is a far-off fading memory which has no especial significance for to-day. Jesus' resurrection is an infinitely remote event, a magical wonder. It occurred under other skies, in a distant land, amid a wornout and forgotten civilization. To be sure there is historical evidence for it; but they accept it, if they accept it at all, with about as much vividness of perception as they accept the death of Alexander or the assassination of Julius Caesar.

Then, to older men and women, the resurrection is not so much a memory as a hope. It is a hope born of a desperate necessity. We remember little children who sleep in tiny graves to-day and our hearts demand that they be Easter graves. We remember great souls, passed on now, to whom we gave our worship in our youth. We have lived beside them and seen their deathless effort, their far-reaching aspiration, their virtue, strength, wisdom, power, light—all the persistent heroism of the soul. And then, when the highest station had been reached, when the noblest song was quivering at last upon their triumphant lips, we've seen it all end. Virtue, strength, wisdom, power, light, all vanished! Nothing left but dust to dust, ashes to ashes, rotteness to mother earth. And, seeing all this, the resurrection is not a fading memory to such souls, o, no! It stands for a desperate hope. There must be something beyond. Somewhere, sometime these shall live again.

But to the Christian, to that happy man whom Jesus has found, the resurrection is not a memory and not a hope; he forgets both of these in his joy in its present reality. The Easter assurance of immortality is not a far-off promise, it is a present gift; not a future hope, but an immediate possession. For God has come into him and taken possession of him, and he is living for the things of God in the eternal light and power of God, and no is already one of the immortals.

Albert Parker Fitch

The Question Answered By the Resurrection

By Rev. Reuben Kidner.
(Of the Episcopal Church.)

THE meaning of the resurrection is that it confirms the belief in the immortality of the soul, which all mankind everywhere have held. Socrates, just before the end says to his friends: "But that which I some time since argued at length, that when I have drunk the poison I shall no longer remain with you, but shall depart to some happy state of the blessed." On an ancient Greek tomb we read: "Mother, leave thy grief, remembering the soul which Zeus has rendered immortal and which decaying to me for all time, and has carried now into the starry skies. This is another Greek utterance: "Dying, thou art not dead: thou art gone to a happier country. And in the tales of the blest thou rejoicest and thou shalt not hunger or thirst any more. Yes, and thy gods are thy light, and glory is ever upon thee."

Thoughts like these occupied the minds of the blest end wisest long before the Christian era. Intimations of immortality abound in all literatures. The resurrection is not a bolt out of a clear sky. It is rather a stage in a process of evolution. It builds upon that which has gone before. It adds to what is best in life known. It confirms what was surmised. It gives form and shape to shadowy, but persistent and indestructible hopes and longings. The thought of the ages prepared the way for belief in the resurrection, and, when it happened, millions were ready to believe.

R. Kidner



An Easter Day

Out of the tomb of night a day has risen; be sure of it, you who live your own; do not hurry, for in time it is like all other days; neither delay, for NOW is passing. Early turn your face to the dawn and from its fresh waters wash all the stains of night, then should the noon be dark with storms, your smile will still wear the rose tints of the morning. This new day can be saved only by spending it; therefore, in its care be enduring; in its confusion be patient; in its sorrow be trustful; in its trial be noble; in its peril be heroic. Step safely, among human hearts and leave so much of kindness along life's pathway, that gladness shall spring up bearing tribute in the cool eyenide of the world's glad Easter.

DELMER EUGENE CROFT

Fashionable Bodices for Wear at Evening Parties



For theater wear this spring there are lovely new models in bodices that, like those of the past winter, must show some connecting link between them and the suit in touches of the cloth or silk of which the suit is built. Some of them have the Dutch neck, but as these necessarily demand a scarf of some sort for the street, this neck is rather more popular for reception or evening theater frocks.

Lett us with davoutness hope that the revival of this Dutch neck will be restrained to the house, where only hse it any place. It won't be, you know. We'll see it frequently on the street with a necklace of "pearls" so large that no one but an American duchess could possess them. At least, let's not any of us be transgressors!

Here are drawings of four especially nice bodices, all of which have palatinted cloths in their make-up, and over which ara to ha put the short-waistad jackets that ara seen in tha spring model suits to complete tha toilst.

WAIST OF WHITE FAILLE.



Pretty blouse of white faille, made with narrow box plaits, which are ornamented with fagoting. Four plaits in the center extend the entire length of the blouse; the others open out over the bust.

The sleeves are made and trimmed to correspond.

IN BRAID-TRIMMED WAISTS.

Designs Give Ample Scope for Elaborate Ornamentation.

Some of the braid-trimmed waists are wonderfully fetching, and give ample scope for extravagant elaboration, with ample linen. For example, there in a stunning model in an up-town shop which would directly come under that observation, says the New York Evening Post. It in of deep, creamy white, with the shoulders laid in six tiny tucks, each tuck some five inches long. Through the center there runn a three-inch box-plait, which is slashed at intervals for the insertion of a soft tafteta tie. At either side and extending slightly over the shoulders are bretelles of the waist fabric, hack and front, which are shaped to the waist and are tucked smoothly in the girdle. Around the base of the collar, down the sides of the front plait and outlining the bretelles, is a half-inch fancy braid of loose mesh which is laid over dark blue silk, matching that of the tie and the girdle. The sleeves are laid in several very straight little gathers at the shoulders, and again at the tops of the cuffs which, coming just below the elbow, give the three-quarter effect to the sleeves.

There is more or less comment among leading modistes, and perhaps particularly among the retail shops, as to the position the wash silk waist will have in the spring list. Some really beautiful designs are shown and equally pleasing models, but for some unfathomable reason the American woman does not seem to take kindly to the wash silk blouse. It seems to be a golden mean between the severe, tailored linen and the soft lingerie, and my lady prefers the severity of the one or the extreme chiffoness of the other, with no happy medium of the silk blouse order.

GREATEST DAY IN YEAR.

Reasons Why Easter Should Be Remembered with Gladness.

In very early times Easter was always spoken of as the "great day," and such it surely is, the very greatest day in the year's calendar—a day that brings with it eternal hope to the sorrowful, a blessed peace to all mankind and crowns the glad springtime with the promise of life everlasting. Not for 52 years has Easter come so early ne this season.

Perhaps some of the department readers will be glad to preserve the table given below, showing the date Easter will come on for the next four years. Calculations for Easter bonnets mey thus be mnde some time in advance: 1908, April 19; 1909, April 11; 1910, March 27; 1911, April 16.

Easter Breakfasts.

Tha custom of entertaining at Easter is becoming very popular, especially after early church, the repast being finished by 11 o'clock for the benefit of the guests who wish to go to that service, it being a foregone conclusion thet every one attends some church on this especial Sunday for reasons both temporal and spiritual. It is quite the proper thing to do, and co-called "society" is always well represented. At this 9 o'clock breakfast the hostess hns an opportunity of serving some delicious egg dishes, with evergreen appropriate to the occasion, and beautiful spring flowers.

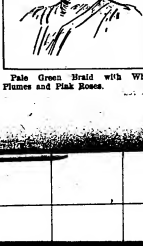
For the Children at Easter.

Hunting the nest of the Easter rabbit is looked forward to in Germnny by the children with the sama eagerness as our little ones hang up their stockings at Christmas.

While the chicken shares the honors with tha rahbit, it is always tha latter who sits on the nest for which tha children hunt with such avidity. The parents hida thin nest with great care, so often the entire morning is consumed before it is discovered with the treasured eggs, each containing a gift. Some of the eggs are made of cotton; others are the real shells carefully emptiad of their contents.

MADAME MERRI.

FOR THE SPRING.



Pale Green Braid with White Plumes and Pink Roses.

OVER $1,000 A YEAR AND "LIVING."

That Is the Story of a Michigan Farmer Who Lives in Western Canada.

Olds, Alhorta, Dec. 10, 1906.
Mr. M. Y. McInnes, Detroit, Michigan:
Dear Sir and Friend—It will he four years next May since I came to Olds, and have lived here ever since.

Since I came here wheat has run from 25 to 45 bu. per acre, oats from 65 to 115, that I know of. I raised that last year, 115 bu. to the acre of the finest oats I aver saw, and oats that I sowed 21st day of May this year went 72½ to the acre and weighed 41 lbs. to the bushel. My barley went 40 bu. last year and 50 this year, and was not sown until tha latter part of May. I had 3 acres of potatoes this year and sold 700 bushels and put 270 bu. in the cellar, and no bugs to pick.

We have a fine Government Creamery at Olds. Our cows made $41 per head and I didn't feed any grain; only prairie hay, so you see we are doing well. We have the patent for our homestead now and am very thankful that we came to Alberta. We have made a little over $1,000 each yeor besides making our living. I would not go back to Michigan to live for anything. If I had my choice of a ticket to Olds or a 40-acre farm in Michigan I would take tha ticket and in two years I could buy any of them 40-acre farms. This is the country for a poor man, as well as a man with money.

I will close, thnnking you for our prosperity, I remain yours truly,
(Signed) OTTO YETTING,
Olds, Alberta, Canada. Box 159.

Information as to how to secure low rates to the free grant lands of Western Ceanda can be secured of any Canadian Govarament agents.

CLAIMS TO CURE ALL ILLS.

Scotch Minister Announces Discovery of Remarkable Germicide.

A claim of an astounding nature is put forward by a minister whose field of work lies within the bounds of the city of Glasgow, Scotland. He has discovered a germicide by the application of which he can cure every kind of infectious, loathsome, and incurahla disease, even when considered, humanly speaking, hopeless. He has demonstrated to his own satiefaction that hospitals for infectious diseases are quite unnecessary, and that surgical operations except on the battlefield or in railway or other accidents, are totally uncalled for. No one operation is needed, according to him, for appendicitis, for example, as it can be perfectly cured by the germicide. The discoverer of the germicide has published a list of the names of 60 patients, with their addresses, whom he says he has cured, or is in process of curing, even in some cases, after they had received their "death warrant" from medical practitioners.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF ECZEMA.

Terrible Itching Prevented Sleep—Hands, Arms and Legs Affected —Cuticura Cured in 6 Days.

"I had eczema nenrly fifteen years. Tho affected parts were my hands, arms and legs. They were the worst in tha winter time, and wera always itchy, and I could not keep from scratching them. I had to keep both hands handaged all tho time, and at night I would have to scratch though the bandages on. The itching was so severe, and at times I would have to tear everything off my hands to scratch the skin. I could get rest or sleep. I had severel physicians treat me but they could not give me a permanent cure. I then used cuticura and stop the itching. After using the Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura ointment, and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent for about six days the itching had ceased, and now tha sores have healed entirely. I am much better in my life than I do now. Edward Worall, Band 20th U. S. Infantry, Fort Crook, Nebraska."

Varnish Secret Lost.

The Cremona varnish disappeared about 1760, and no far the recipe has not been rediscovered. Whether it was a gum or an oil or a distillation from soma plant or a chemical is not known, nor how it was mixed. Many theories regarding it have been advanced from time to time, and Dod, who died in 1830, claimed to have rediscovered it. He employed others to make his violins, but always varnished them himself. His varnish is very superior, and his violins command high prices. The varnishing and polishing of a violin are done usually by a woman. It requires time and practice, for tha finest instruments are given over as often as 30 times.—March Circle.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Hobson, St. Paul, Minn.

Instead of throwing stones people who live in glass houses should grow violets at a dollar a hunch.

Panthers and Grizzly Bears.

Ship Furs Pelts McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices.

A friend in need usually needs all he can induce you to give up—and then some.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It is difficult to greet misfortuna with a smile when it is always frowning.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

Largest creamery in the northwest. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

There is always room for a man of fayve, and he makes room for many.

OPEN THE WINDOWS

FRESH AIR ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

Dangerous to Neglect Even an Ordinary Cough or Cold—Simple Remedy is Effective.

"Good food, fresh air and rest; keep your windows open winter and summer."

So we are told by the great scientists who are certainly doing wonders in reducing the death rate from Tuberculosis. They also warn us not to neglect a cold or cough, and it is most important that this advice he followed. While tho cough or cold may not bring consumption, it is better to be on the safe side and take no chences.

Horo is a simple remedy that will break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable: Glycerine, two ounces; Virgin Oil of Pino (Pure), one-half ounce; good Whisky, a half pint. Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses every four hours. The ingredients can be secured from any good prescription druggist at small cost, but must be pure to effect the desired results. For this reason it is always best to purchase the ingredients separately and prepare tho mixture at home.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should he purchased only in the original half-ounce vials put up for druggists to dispense. Each vial is enclosed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure); guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.—plainly printed thereon. Imitations and oils sold in bulk pay dealers larger profits, but they are dangerous to health and should nevar be used.

New Danger for Burglars.

A phonographic device that will call the police by telephone adds a new hazard to the dangers of the burglar's profession. The instrument is made to force a window or door with which the proper connections have been made an electric current operates a phonograph in tha garret. The machina calls up central and nske for the police station. The phonograph then informs the officers of tha robbary, giving street and number, and repeats this information as long as the receiver is down. Meantime, tha intruder, all unconscious that an alarm has been rung in, virtually walks into a trap, and if tho call is promptly responded to is soon in the lockup.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Democratic Danish Statesman.

The Danish minister of agriculture, Ola Hansen, is one of the most popular and democratic of the public men of that country. His daughter, desiring to learn practical housekeeping, decided, with her father's consent, to enter as a servant. His master, desiring to honor the father, offered to send her home in his own carriage, but the girl declined, preferring to go by train. She took a second-class ticket and traveled in the company of a number of soldiers. Arrived at the station, she thanked the officer in charge of the party for his kindness to her and left the train. Next day the officer received a letter from the minister of agriculture thanking him for his courtesy to his daughter.

Italian Born Dublin Mayor.

Joseph Nannetti, recently reelected lord mayor of Dublin, was set in parliament since 1900. He is the son of an Italian modeler and was educated in Dublin. Mayor Nannetti is in his fifty-seventh year.

TWO YEARS IN BED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Stubborn Rheumatism When Other Treatment Gave No Help.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been curing the most stubborn cases of rheumatism for nearly a generation and thousands of grateful patients have given testimony that cannot be ignored.

Mr. Robert Odhert, a machinist, living at 231 Cameron Street, Detroit, Mich., had a very distressing experience with rheumatism for about two years. His case in the following statement: "About the year 1887 I felt the effects of rheumatism which gradually grew worse until I was compelled to give up work for a time. The years of '97 and '98 I was confined to my bed most of tha time. I was under doctors' treatment but found no relief. My limbs were swollen from the hips downward and red blotches appeared all over them. Frequently they pained me so that I had to bind them tightly with stripe of linen. This sometimes relieved the pain but at other times failed to do so. At times I had to crawl on my hands and knees, using crutches. During these spells I suffered greatly from pain around my heart which I attributed to the rheumatism.

"At last my mother wrote me and asked me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did and in a short time I found myself getting better and have had no trouble since. I may here add that I consider myself perfectly cured as I have not had the least sign of the disease since and feel better now than I ever did. For these reasons recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any one affected the same as I was."

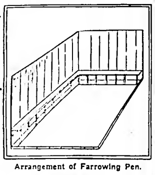
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.



THE FARROWING PEN.

Put a Rail Around the Outer Wall to Protect Little Pigs.

Careful hog raisers find it advisable to construct a rail about the outer wall of the farrowing pens that the pigs may have an opportunity on occasion to get away from the mother sow. Such a rail is not designed to protect the pig from the vicious sow, but rather to keep the hog from coming closely in contact with the outer



Arrangement of Farrowing Pen.

wall and perhaps lying down on some of the litter before they are able to get away. With such a rail as shown in the accompanying illustration, taken from Montreal Herald, the pig has a chance to keep out of danger's way. The most successful hog raisers use these rails to a greater or less extent, and many of them refuse to permit a sow to farrow in a pen that is not so provided.

MATCH UP THE HORSES.

Try and Have Them Even as to Gait and Pulling Power.

This does not imply that those of the same markings or same color are to be worked together. Matching farm teams is more difficult than matching driving teams. A slow walking horse should never be put with a fast walking one, for you will have to constantly urge the slow one, and this soon irritates the other one. Match gaits; match temperaments, and match horse power. These are the essentials to keep in mind when matching up the team for heavy work. Never put a young horse to very heavy, steady work, such as plowing, alongside an old staid horse, says the Indiana Farmer. The youngster is apt to do more than his share, in spite of all you can do to equalize the work. When breaking a colt I have always found it best to put it alongside a steady, even-tempered horse that is not easily "rattled." Such a mate will soon give confidence to the colt, and he readily falls into work without much trouble. A correspondent says, give the colt some light farm work at first, such as plowing or harrowing. That is risky. We would never hitch a colt to a harrow. One never knows what they are going to do, and a harrow is a mean thing to get a horse mixed up in. Would rather give the colts the light driving, and as they become seasoned give them some heavier work. Match up the colts as soon as possible, and when the teams are matched up, don't change them around unless for good reason. Horses have to learn how to pull and work together.

Coal Tar Prevents Gnawing.

A writer in Rural New Yorker gives this as a remedy for preventing horses gnawing their mangers and halter ties

"I have found that by painting the woodwork with coal tar the worst wood gnawing horses would never bite it afterward. The tar should be put on while hot. An old broom or whisk brush may serve as a paint brush. I have also found a way to cure a horse of biting his halter strap or rope by boiling the rope in water in which a bar of cheap washing soap has been dissolved. This remedy tried on several horses which I have owned never failed. One horse, when I first got him, would bite a heavy rope in two almost as soon as tied. A small soaped rope cured him completely. This was nearly ten years ago, and it has not been necessary to tie him with a chain since."

Look Out for Water Holes.

If you have any water holes around the place, look out that the sheep do not fall in or get pushed in. If they do, with all their wool, the heavy ewes will hardly be able to get out as they did in the fall, and though they may not drown, they will get chilled and die.

The Oat Crop.

The oat crop must be put in early—just as soon as the ground is in fit condition to disc and harrow. Early sown oats stand a better show of getting ripe before the very hot weather comes on. Oats relish the cool, moist days of spring and early summer, but cannot stand excessive heat.

Get It on the Fields.

Don't throw the manure out of the side of the stable and allow it to lay there until spring, every snow and rain washing out the most valuable part of it. Bed all stock freely, and get every forkful of manure out on the fields as soon as possible.

Sliced beets, turnips and carrots should be fed with the grain ration.

HORSE BREEDING PROFITABLE.

Why High Prices Hold Firm Throughout the Country.

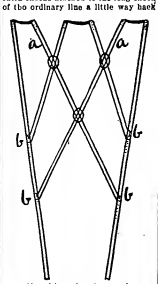
Every day indications are visible which point to the increasing value of horses as a market product. During the Illinois state fair, at Springfield, this past fall, a pair of driving horses, bays, without any action, but looking like fair roadsters able to pull some weight, changed hands for $500, and the pair looked to be sold for about $100 more than they were worth, to discriminating judges, yet one of the most astute dealers in the trade got them.

For a pair of draft mares that were shown in the farm team class, $625 was offered by the same dealer and refused promptly. This same dealer seemed to think that prices are going steadily upward, for some time at least. He stated that he did not know where the end will come, but that the consumption of horses is so great that the supply, though increased will hardly go around. He also stated that because wagon horses have been high all summer, many farmers have sold themselves short on team power and will have to buy in the spring. He said that grain is and has been high, hay is scarce and high, and that even if a farmer had to pay $30 or $40 more in the spring for a horse than he receives now, he will be making money by the transaction. He says that next spring there will be such a demand for horses of from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds weight that prices will soar into the clouds. He predicts that wagon horses will then sell on a parity with drafters. There is not lack of similar evidence, says the Horse World, in all parts of the country, to show that horse breeding will prove extremely profitable to such farmers as have any taste in that direction.

THREE ABREAST.

Directions as to How the Lines Should Be Arranged.

Some are puzzled to know how to arrange lines for three horses worked abreast. Our illustration shows how it is done. The letters a-a represent extra checks atached to the long check of the ordinary line a little way back



How Lines Are Arranged.

of the attachment of the first check (b b), but not too far back, or in turning the long check might swing over the rings on the center horse. The long checks, cautions Country Gentleman, should not be put through the ring on the hames, but only through the ring on the back band.

LIVESTOCK NOTES.

A pet lamb is a fine—nuisance.

Don't forget to break a patch for turnips this spring.

Make the ewe that loses her lamb raise some twin or orphan. The ewe and lamb will both be benefited.

It is a good plan to clip the wool from around the udder before lambing time as it gives the lamb a better chance.

A few lambs in the yard will keep down the weeds and also the flower beds and garden, "if you don't watch out."

Lamb and ewe should be in a pen by themselves until they know each other and the lamb is strong enough to look out for himself.

See that the lambs get the first milk as soon as possible after they get up. If they are strong they will get it without help, but if one is weak he may need help.

Keep the colts out doors just as much of the time as possible. It may make them look rough but they will feel very much better and be hardier for the exercise and fresh air.

The juniors will not do their best if coddled or pampered. Don't overfeed nor underfeed; just give them a fair shake and they will soon be making hogs of themselves.

We are rapidly growing to regard hogs as cleanly animals, capable and willing to live apart from belly-deep filth, and apt to drink pure water and enjoy good pasture if they can get it.

Discard Wood Floors.

Careful hog raisers are getting rid of plank floors in the sleeping quarters and also the feed floors. Wood floors become saturated with urine, they made a fine place for rats and mice, and many suspect that here is the breeding place of many hog diseases. Cement floors may cost more to start with, but they are lasting, more sanitary, and by looking up the matter some, one can build the floors himself.

A Big Bargain for 12 Cents Postpaid.

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 12c postpaid

1 pkg.	Garden City Beet	10c
1 "	Earliest Ripe Cabbage	10c
1 "	Earliest Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce	15c
1 "	13 Day Radish	10c
1 "	Blue Blood Tomato	15c
1 "	Juicy Turnip	10c
1000	kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds	15c
	Total	$1.00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 16c we will add one package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog. This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Detective's Parable.

Hilary K. Adair, the well-known detective, was complimented in Galveston, Tex., on an arrest that he had made. The arrest had been mysteriously achieved and Mr. Adair was asked to explain it. This, though, he refused to do.

"There are so many ways of catching criminals," he said, laughing. "You know what the old man told his wife? She first said to him:

"'Don't talk, John. You can't say I ever ran after you.'

"'True,' the old man assented. 'And you can't say the trap ever runs after the mouse, either, but it gathers him in just the same.'"

DURING THIS MONTH.

Excellent Advice Which Our Readers Will Benefit By.

Now is the time to get the rheumatic poisons and foul acids from the blood and system, states an eminent authority, who says that Rheumatism and Kidney trouble are caused by the blood, which often becomes sour from excessive acids, and also tells what to do to make it pure and healthy.

Get from any good prescription pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

Just try this simple blood cleaner and tonic at the first sign of Rheumatism, or if your back aches or you feel that the Kidneys are not acting right. Any one can easily prepare this mixture at home.

BUTTON THEIR OWN WAISTS.

New York Women Have Surmounted Great Obstacle.

Marvelous as it may seem, New York women have lately discovered a way of fastening their waists up the back without calling for assistance. Thought not lacking in generosity, they became so tired of the outstretched palm of the chambermaids that they now feel that it is time to guard their pockets. The Gotham woman discovered that if she put her blouse on hind side before, with the sleeves hanging free, it could be fastened from top to bottom, with the exception of the hooks at the neck, and then turned around and the arms slipped into the sleeves without unduly straining the fastenings. So simple! So strange that no one had thought of it before. Or is it possible other women have used the plan and meanly kept it to themselves? Will the waist that buttons in the back now have a new lease of life?

Coincident Inventions.

Almost at the same time two different inventors in different places have announced their success with electrical devices for seeing at a distance. They are J. B. Fowler and William H. Thompson. In Fowler's device four wires are required to accomplish the combined effect of distant vision and hearing. Details of the operation are withheld, however, on the plea of getting out a patent. Each inventor uses the name "Televue."

GOOD NATURED AGAIN.

Good Humor Returns with Change to Proper Food.

"For many years I was a constant sufferer from indigestion and nervousness amounting almost to prostration," writes a Montana man.

"My blood was impoverished, the vision was blurred and weak, with moving spots before my eyes. This was a steady daily condition. I grew ill-tempered, and eventually got so nervous I could not keep my books posted, nor handle accounts satisfactorily. I can't describe my sufferings.

"Nothing I ate agreed with me, till one day I happened to notice Grape-Nuts in a grocery store and bought a package, out of curiosity to know what it was.

"I liked the food from the very first, eating it with cream, and now I buy it by the case and use it daily. I soon found that Grape-Nuts food was supplying brain and nerve force as nothing in the drug line ever had done or could do.

"It wasn't long before I was restored to health, comfort and happiness. Through the use of Grape-Nuts food my digestion had been restored, my nerves are steady once more, my eyesight is good again, my mental faculties are clear and acute, and I have become so good-natured that my friends are truly astonished at the change. I feel younger and better than I have for 20 years. No amount of money would induce me to surrender what I have gained through the use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The road to Wellville," in pkgs.

MAN OF DELICATE NERVES.

Rosenthal, the Pianist, Made Much Trouble in Hotel.

Rosenthal, the pianist, is one of those entitled to have his crankiness termed "the eccentricities of genius," says the San Francisco Chronicle. When he inspected his rooms at the Majestic upon his arrival very late the other night, he went softly to the adjoining doors, and placing his ears close to the cracks, exclaimed, in broken English, "Zgodd, no sounds pass thees." After nodding his approval of the grand piano and the furniture he frowned at the tan-colored window shades. "Must be green." He was assured that a change would be made especially for him the next day.

At five o'clock in the morning Rosenthal, clad only in his pajamas, came scurrying excitedly down stairs and into the office, where the drowsy night clerk was nodding at the desk.

"Ze street cars! Noise! Must stopped! Nervous me! I cannot sleep."

The clerk hurriedly sent for Manager Gustav Mann, and Mann spent two hours telling Rosenthal funny stories in German trying to divert his mind while the clerk was upstairs squaring the mangement for waking a guest on the Gough street side and ordering him to move at once to the Sutter street side as a gas pipe had burst under the floor and had to be repaired!

A Natural Remedy—Garfield Tea! It is made of simple Herbs. Take it for constipation, indigestion, sick-headache; it regulates the liver, purifies the blood, brings Good Health.

The average woman makes a strenuous effort to discover her husband's faults for the purpose of hiding them from other people.

People appreciate the delicate taste and natural action of Garfield Tea, the mild herb laxative. Best for liver, kidneys and bowels. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

Isn't it strange that men who brag always brag about something that doesn't interest you in the least?

For Prices on Poultry,
either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

To forgive a fault in another is more sublime than to be faultless one's self.—George Sand.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It's about all some people can do to keep from being done.

PE-RU-NA A MEDICAL COMPOUND

In any medical compound as much depends upon the manner in which it is compounded as upon the ingredients used.

First, there must be a due proportion of the ingredients. Each drug in the pharmacopeia has its special action. To combine any drug with other drugs that have slightly different action, the combination must be made with strict reference to the use for which the compound is intended. The drugs may be well selected as to their efficacy, but the compound ENTIRELY SPOILED BY THE PROPORTION in which they are combined.

It takes years and years of experience to discover this proportion. There is no law of chemistry, of pharmacy, by which the exact balance of proportion can be determined. EXPERIENCE IS THE ONLY GUIDE.

In compounding a catarrh remedy Dr. Hartman has had many years' experience. In the use of the various ingredients which compose the catarrh remedy, Peruna, he has learned, little by little, how to harmonize the action of each ingredient, how to combine them into a stable compound, how to arrange them into such nice proportions as to blend the taste, the operation and the chemical peculiarities of each several ingredient in order to produce a pharmaceutical product beyond the criticism of doctors, pharmacists or chemists.

WE REPEAT, THAT AS MUCH DEPENDS ON THE WAY IN WHICH THE DRUGS ARE COMBINED AS DEPENDS UPON THE DRUGS THEMSELVES.

The compound must present a stability which is not affected by changes of temperature, not affected by exposure to the air, not affected by age. It must be so combined that it will remain just the same whether used in the logging or mining camps of the northwest or the coffee plantations of the tropics.

A complete list of the ingredients of Peruna would not enable any druggist or physician to reproduce Peruna. It is the skill and sagacity by which these ingredients are brought together that give Peruna much of its peculiar claims as an efficacious catarrh remedy.

However much virtue each ingredient of Peruna may possess, the value of the compound depends largely upon the manner and proportion in which they are combined. The right ingredients, put together rightly, is the only way a medical compound can be made of real value.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

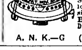
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DO YOU BURN KEROSENE?



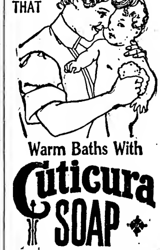
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Of Skin Tortured Disfigured Babies

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And gentle anointings with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations of infants and children when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and may be used from the hour of birth.

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Post-free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.



MRS. A. M. HAGERMANN

ALL WOMEN SUFFER

from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drift them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, organic troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements, or perhaps irregularity or suppression causing backache, nervousness, irritability, and sleeplessness.

Women everywhere should remember that the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female ills is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from simple native roots and herbs. For more than thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, regulating the functions perfectly and overcoming pain. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for child-birth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. A. M. Hagermann, of Bay Shore, L. I., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I suffered from a displacement, excessive and painful functions so that I had to lie down or sit still most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman so that I am able to attend to my duties. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and see what relief it will give them."

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female illness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Therefore she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health.

Canadian Government Free Farms



Over 200,000 American farmers who have settled in Canada during the past few years testify to the fact that Canada is, beyond question, the greatest farming land in the world.

OVER NINETY MILLION BUSHELS

of wheat from the harvest of 1906 means good money to the farmers of Western Canada when the world has to be fed. Cattle Raising, Dairying and Mixed Farming are also profitable callings. Coal, wood and water in abundance; churches and schools convenient; markets easy of access. Taxes low.

For advice and information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Canadian Government Agent. CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Man's First Thought is of Home
His Second Thought Ought to be of

Masury's House Paints

THEY will preserve and keep intact the materials of which his home is built for a much longer period than the uncertain mixtures so generally offered for sale, and they hold their original appearance years after other paints have vanished. They are known as the house paints that live the longest. During Sixty-five Years They Have Never Failed. It's economy and good judgment to insist upon Masury's House Paints, made by

JOHN W. MASURY & SON
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To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE

cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT.
THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 AND $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES:

Men's Shoes, $5 to $1.50. Boys' Shoes, $3 to $1.25. Women's Shoes, $4 to $1.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, $2.25 to $1.00.

W. L. Douglas shoes are recognized by expert judges of footwear to be the best in style, fit and wear produced in this country. Each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by skilled shoemakers, without regard to time or cost. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other makes.

W. L. Douglas' name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalog mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



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NO PATENT, NO FEE FOR OUR SERVICES

ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY

(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

Outwitting the Russian Government

Passing rapidly over the intervening years and reserving some exceedingly thrilling experiences of Col. Cheney for future telling, we come to '95, '96 and '97, the period just ante dating the Spanish-American war.

Some of Cheney's cases had been for the state department and he stood very high in the estimation of the federal government. He was a man mature in years, rich in experience and as evenly balanced as a perfectly made machine. He was a close and intense student of current events and while he was an ardent partisan in politics he never intruded his beliefs to the detriment of his work. His detective service company was all powerful and a potent factor for good. Its ramifications were world wide and its workings were under the guidance of the master mind of Cheney. In 1897 he was 57 years old. Few grey hairs had made their appearance and he really looked like a man of 49. He was as forceful and virile as he always had been. Guthrie, Lonergan and others had grown up in the business and in 1893 he incorporated his company and made these two equal partners with him. As he expressed it when he presented them their stock, "You see, fellows, I haven't a kith or kin to leave to, and anything to when I'm gone and I'd hate to think of this company busting up, so I've made you both equal partners with me. You've both been my standbys and—why, hang it, I'm near to tears." Which was true. So were the other men.

Cheney's vision of his younger days whereby he saw a home had faded away as years passed on. They were just dimly apparent now. Somehow visions of men at 50 are more roseate than those of 57.

Keeping in close touch with affairs national and otherwise Cheney knew that sooner or later the United States was going to invite Spain to leave the western hemisphere. The invitation would be declined and Spain would be driven out. As early as '96 the United States began active, though unknown to the public, preparations to do her part. Several delicate governmental missions were entrusted to Cheney. Trips to Cuba, conferences with the members of the junta, inspections of certain persons and firms. Cheney was aware what was going on at all times and when war did come he knew he would be appointed chief of the secret service of the army.

The government awoke to the fact that it had been standing still for years so far as information as to what the other powers were doing was concerned. It began to send army and navy men to foreign countries to gather and collate matters military, but there were a number of things civilians could get as well as soldiermen and sailormen.

Cheney received a note from the secretary of state's private secretary early in '96 asking him to come to Washington. Two days later Col. Cheney walked into the stately old pile known as the state, war and navy department. The secretary of state received him as cordially as his diplomatic and official nature would admit.

"Col. Cheney," he said, "I've sent for you because a man is wanted to do some very delicate work for the government."

"Abroad?" asked Cheney.

"You anticipate me; yes, abroad," replied the secretary. There was a slight touch of asperity in his tone. Secretaries of state do not like to be anticipated. Cheney merely smiled and murmured, "pardon me." He was not awed one bit by the greatness of the personage in whose presence he was standing.

"The president wants to see you at two o'clock to-day. Two o'clock, Col. Cheney—sharp!"

"The 'sharp' was unnecessary, Mr. Secretary. I served some time in the army and promptness has always been a strong point with me. Good morning."

"One moment, colonel, please." The great personage's tone softened a bit. He began to realize this calm grey-eyed man was above the ordinary. "After the president has finished will you please come back? I will have your papers ready."

"You are assuming I will go, then?"

"Of course you'll go—because the president asks it—because you will be serving your country by so doing."

Score one for the secretary. He struck Cheney fairly and squarely. Patriotism was Cheney's long suit. Many a time he had drunk the toast, "My country, may she always be right; but right or wrong—my country." He smiled and said:

"Yes, Mr. Secretary, I reckon I'll go."

"Thank you, colonel."

At two o'clock Cheney appeared at the White House. Evidently he was expected because within a moment of the time his card was taken in a gentlemanly secretary came out and said:

"This is Col. Cheney?" Cheney nodded.

"The president will see you in a moment." Cheney was not oppressed by the constrained air of officialdom. A few moments later a tiny bell rang and the secretary led the way down three short steps to the inner sanctum of the White House. "Col. Cheney," said the calm brown-eyed, smooth-faced man advancing with outstretched hand. "Mr. President," replied Cheney, taking the profferred hand.

"Sit down, colonel," said the president. A cigar was lighted and the atmosphere soon lacked restraint.

They talked for nearly two hours. The president unfolded all his plans and ideas. Information was wanted. Information of government—of the navy—of the army—of everything of interest other nations were doing.

"Particularly, Col. Cheney," said the president in closing, "do I want information of Russia. That's a big country and there is a great feeling of unrest there. It is rumored the army is disloyal, the navy ready to rebel and the peasantry ready to rise in their wrath. And I fancy you will have the greatest difficulty in obtaining this information in Russia, because they are so strict with foreigners, especially Americans. But I think you can do it."

"Mr. President," said Cheney quietly but earnestly, "I'll find out what you want or die trying," and he meant every word of it.

"Look out for their 'Third section.' I've heard it's pretty alert, colonel."

"All right, sir, I'll keep my eyes and ears open."

A short time later Col. Cheney again stood in the presence of the august secretary of state. The secretaries of war and navy were also there by appointment. It was after dark, and the clerks had left the old building when the conference broke up. Cheney had all his passports, financial papers and instructions. The instructions were verbal; his passport was made out in the name of James E. Bradley, journalist. At certain places in Europe and Asia, United States ambassadors and consuls would have funds for him. He was to spare neither time nor expense—the government wanted information—especially from Russia. Cheney had a week in which to settle his affairs in this country. A day later he was in Chicago and confided only to Guthrie and Lonergan, where he was going.

A swift steamer sailing from New York carried Cheney on his first trip abroad. Duty and pleasure were to be combined, but duty would come first. Six days later he landed in Southampton and was soon in London.

At this time the relations between England and the United States were very cordial and there was no need of concealment or disguise, and Cheney's seven days in the English metropolis were very pleasant. He was entertained at the St. George's and Service clubs, and made thoroughly at home in Scotland Yard. His fame as a detective had preceded him, and Mackenzie and others made his stay enjoyable. But when Cheney sailed from Dover to Calais his name became "Bradley" and until he again set foot in the United States he retained that nomme de guerre—because it was war. France held not much startling military information; St. Cyr, the French military academy, was behind West Point. Germany was full of advanced military ideas, and very carefully did Cheney inspect the German machine. He saw a review of 30,000 troops, and the kaiser himself was present. Cheney's report from Germany was full of meat. He stood on top of the Mont. St. Jean on the field of Waterloo, and gazed down over the plain to a point where the emperor and Ney had a consultation on the afternoon of the memorable June day when the shake of a peasant's head caused the downfall of the empire. To the left he saw the road over which came Blucher. The sunken road of chain was outlined; Hougomont and Nivelles were there, too, and Waterloo, the greatest field in history! Cheney was much impressed here and also at Brussels, where he walked through the hall in which "there was a sound of revelry by night."

Spain was visited, and Cheney noted the entire lack of military preparation. He went aboard war ships with impunity. The Almiranto Oquendo, the Cristobol Colon, and Maria Theresa were visited and inspected. Later these ships were reduced to scrap iron by Sampson's fleet at Santiago. Portugal was suffering from military dry rot. Italy was full of activity from end to end. The ever-present controversy between the Vatican and state was apparently forgotten. Military everywhere—and for what? The answer is still wanting though the activity continues.

Austria offered a fair field for investigation. The Austrian army was great on show and parade, but as a practical military machine it wasn't much. The navy of Austria was nil, although Cheney was much impressed with the gondola fleet on the Grand canal in Venice. "Great for pleasure," said Cheney, smilingly to himself as he leaned on the railing of the Grand hotel and watched the pleasure laden boats glide by. After Austria came Russia—Russia, the most despotic autocratic government in all the world; Russia the home of anarchy, the breeding ground of nihilism; Russia where human life wasn't worth a cracker; Russia the home of the knout and all the horrors of dungeons in dank and dark places; Russia with its Siberia to the eastward where thousands of poor, downtrodden human beings were annually starved and beaten to death because they dared, if only in thought, to oppose the shriveled bit of intellectuality called the czar. It was irony to address him as the "Little Father." Cheney knew his work would not be of easy accomplishment in Russia; he knew all about the celebrated "third section," or secret police. They had their agents every place in the world—even the United States held many of them. Every foreigner entering Russia is under surveillance from the time he enters until he leaves (and numbers of them do not leave). Cheney knew this. He knew all his cunning would be required to outwit this dreaded third section, but he felt equal to it. He knew if he was detected seeking military information his life would pay the forfeit. Mails, telegraphs, railroads, all means of transportation were under governmental control. Before leaving Venice, Cheney destroyed every scrap of writing he had save his passport and a small letter of credit. He would observe and find out all he could in Russia, but the making of notes and transcribing his report would be done in neutral territory later on. He was just a plain American citizen on a trip. Journalism was a chance profession, to be used as a pleasure more than a livelihood. He was rich (that was true), and fully conscious of his danger, Col. Jack Cheney took the Imperial express, a de luxe train, and shortly afterward he was at the border. The train stopped, the cars were opened and inspected by a horde of customs officers. Across a fence was Russia; now they were in Austria. Presently a distinguished looking individual, resplendent in a green and gold uniform and hung with medals and decorations announced:

"Pardon, ladies and gentlemen; but owing to some unavoidable circumstances which cannot be controlled, we shall be compelled to detain you a short while. We regret it, but it is unavoidable."

Cheney looked the man over carefully, and then carelessly lit a cigar. No one was allowed to leave the cars, but gazing out the window he saw several men in plain clothes looking over passports, baggage and individuals. It was evident some one was being looked for.

"'Third section,'" murmured Cheney to himself as he smoked and read. An inspector came in and said:

"Your passport, monsieur, please?"

Without raising his eyes from his book he handed the inspector the little leather case containing his passport. It was carefully read and handed back with a polite "Thank you." Cheney could feel he, too, was being looked over, but never turned a hair. Two hours were consumed—and as Cheney afterwards learned, two men had been turned back. A few moments more and they were in Russia. That night Cheney stopped in Warsaw, but nothing untoward happened there. Poor down-trodden Poland contained no military secrets of note.

Moscow was Cheney's next stop, and here the trouble began. He had hardly been in the Anglo-Russ hotel ten minutes before there was a knock on the door of his room.

"Come in," he said.

In came M. Dobrowsky, as shown by the card. Dobrowsky looked like a Parisian fashion plate.

"You are Mr. Bradley?"

"Yes, sir," replied Cheney. "Won't you sit down?"

"Thank you," said M. Dobrowsky, sitting on the edge of a chair, holding his silk hat over his knees. "Mr. Bradley," he continued, in perfect English, "Gen. Trepoff, whose office I represent, has asked me to interview you."

"Is Gen. Trepoff an editor?" smilingly asked Cheney. He knew he wasn't.

"No; ah! no, Mr. Bradley. Gen. Trepoff is military governor here in Moscow." Cheney knew he was a prefect of police as well.

"Oh," said Cheney, with the same inscrutable smile on his face, "and what does Gen. Trepoff want of me?"

"Merely wants to know, Mr. Bradley, what you are doing here. That's all."

"At present, Mr.—er—Monsieur Dobrowsky, I am doing nothing at all. I only arrived yesterday."

"But how long are you going to stay?"

"That's a question, sir. I don't know."

"Yes, thank you," said M. Dobrowsky, bowing himself out. Carefully Cheney looked out of the window. He saw his visitor leave and, in passing a man standing across the street, he made an almost imperceptible sign.

"Watched," muttered Cheney. "Well, let's see who wins out."

A little while later he took a walk, going up to look at the Kremlin. A mirror cleverly arranged in the end of his walking stick revealed the fact that he was followed by three men.

"They must think I'm damned important," he mused.

When he returned to the hotel he found his suit case had been inspected. Everything had been replaced, but his trained eye noted at once one or two slight discrepancies.

"So that's their game," he thought.

His sleep was undisturbed that night and next morning he again took a stroll and drive around the city. Multitudes of sentinels forbade his finding out anything about ports, troops or military matters. He reached his hotel about 12 o'clock and found his friend Dabrowsky awaiting him. Three of Dabrowsky's men had shadowed him all morning.

"Again, Monsieur Bradley, I greet you."

"So I see," said Cheney dryly. "Howdy?"

"Gen. Trepoff would feel honored if you will call on him this afternoon at three."

Cheney was about to tell Dabrowsky if Gen. Trepoff wanted to see him he could come to the hotel, but his better judgment indicated it would not be well to antagonize the general.

"The honor is mine, Mr. Dabrowsky. Say to the general I'll be there."

Cheney was there, and was ushered into the presence of Trepoff. Trepoff, whose name afterwards became a synonym of everything that was cruel; Trepoff who afterwards met death at an assassin's hand. He was a distinguished looking gentleman, be-whiskered, be-uniformed and bemedaled. His cordiality was extreme and his English perfect.

"Monsieur Bradley, I am honored."

"The honor is mine, general," said Cheney, taking the proffered hand and sitting down.

"I am informed you are a journalist, Monsieur Bradley?"

"Yes, general."

"And the nature of your visit to Russia at this time is to collect and collate articles?"

"Yes, general."

Cheney wanted the general to do the talking.

"What kind of facts and information do you want, Mr. Bradley? Perhaps I can help you get them."

"You are most kind, general; but I won't bother you."

"You are going to write of physical Russia or political Russia?"

"Maybe both, general."

"What periodicals and papers do you write for, Mr. Bradley?"

Cheney smiled. "Well, you see, Gen. Trepoff, in America I am what is known as a 'tramp journalist.' I have no regular connection—I write an article and sell it as I can."

"Isn't that a precarious living, Mr. Bradley?" The general's question was impertinent and personal, but Cheney knew his ground.

"If that was my only living, yes; but I'm not poor, general; I have an independent competency of my own. Munro & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, will honor my draft to-day for £10,000. I'm not poor, general."

"Assuredly not. How long do you intend staying in Moscow?"

"Two or three days. It's an interesting place, the Kremlin particularly so."

"And then—"

"Well, general, I hardly know. St. Petersburg, to be sure. Maybe Odessa and Sevastopol."

The interview ended and three days later Cheney left for St. Petersburg. He was under surveillance and knew it. Moscow didn't yield him any information whatsoever. St. Petersburg must do better or the Russian visit would be nil. There was military activity, lots of it; Cheney could feel it in the air; but what was it? He called on the American ambassador, was made welcome, and then tried for his information. Wherever he turned he was watched, he knew it. It was irksome to him, he hated it. Through the instrumentality of one of the under secretaries of the American embassy Cheney was given the courtesies of the Imperial club. "Here," thought Cheney, "I will be let alone." Not so, however, because wherever he turned outside he was watched. And even in the club some of the servants were members of the "Third Section."

One evening Cheney was sitting in the club smoking his customary cigar, and mentally cursing the people that were keeping him from achieving his end. All at once he felt a light touch on his shoulder. Quickly turning he found himself gazing into a very frank pair of blue eyes. A friendly hand was outstretched and a pleasant smile was on the face of the man. He was a Russian, surely.

"M. Bradley, you look lonely."

Cheney took the proffered hand and in the shake received a Masonic grip. Masonry in Russia is without the pale of the government, and Cheney was not sure but what the grip was given by mistake; but again it was given, and this time more pronounced. At last here was a friend.

"I am Count Yarmoleff, Mr. Bradley. For several days I have noticed you. Particularly have I noticed your gold watch charm. Sh—yes, I am a Mason. It's tabooed here, but in England, where I was an attache, I took my degrees—only three of them, but enough to appreciate the benefits of Masonry."

"Well, I am glad to meet you, count," replied Cheney, with an easy grace. "I was lonely—damned lonely, if you will pardon the ultra American expression."

The meeting was most opportune. At first Cheney thought Yarmoleff might be a "Third Section" man, but subsequent events proved he was not. He was just a royal good fellow, who was first attracted by Cheney's watch charm and later by his strong personality. An inquiry at the desk revealed the name "Bradley;" the Masonic hall did the rest. The count was more than cordial and in course of the evening said:

"You must see the review of my regiment to-morrow, Bradley."

"Your what?" said Cheney.

"My regiment, the Tenth Imperial Hussars! I'm colonel of it, and the Czar reviews it to-morrow."

"Why, count, I shall be delighted." Here was a chance! Yarmoleff as colonel of the Imperial Hussars was a member of the military council; military information could be obtained as wanted. The stars of luck were shining brightly. But there were those "Third Section" men—what of them? Almost every day Cheney was summoned before the prefect, and that day he had learned Gen. Trepoff had come to St. Petersburg. Cheney made up his mind to a bold move. His engagement with Count Yarmoleff was for eleven the next morning. At 10:15 he stopped at the government police office on the Nevsky Prospect. He sent his card in Gen. Trepoff and was received immediately.

"Ah, my dear Mr. Bradley, I am glad to see you. It is an honor."

"Thank you, general. I came to-day before I was sent for. Ever since I landed in Russia I've been under the surveillance of your men and every day I've come up like a lackey and reported to your minions, either here or at Moscow. Now, general, I'm sick and tired of it. Everywhere I go one of your men follow me! It must cease right now or I shall go to the American ambassador and claim the protection of my government. Do I make myself clear, general?"

"Perfectly, Mr. Bradley," said the general, rising. Both men stood facing each other and the situation was tense. The Russian bear was being bearded in his own lair.

"In these times, Mr. Bradley, we watch every one—and we do more than that on occasions."

"Oh, yes, I know, general. Siberia and all that; but I am not intimidated. At eleven I have an appointment with Count Yarmoleff. If the surveillance continues I shall ask him to accompany me to my embassy and then to the foreign office."

At the mention of Yarmeloff's name Trepoff's manner softened. Yarmeloff was a noble, a man of note, and Trepoff was a sycophantic man. If this American was a friend of Count Yarmeloff's it might be well to draw in.

"I am sorry Mr. Bradley, that you have been troubled. I will see that it ceases instantly. You will understand, I am sure, that extreme care is necessary." More profuse apologies, and Cheney left. The surveillance did cease and thereafter Cheney's progress was unimpeded. He saw the review of the Tenth Imperial Hussars; he saw Cossacks and Guards regiments galore, and after the review was over Yarmeloff presented him to a number of notables.

That evening while dining with the count, Cheney judiciously put a few questions, intending to draw information military. Yarmeloff had had several glasses of wine and was mellow with affection for Bradley.

"Ah, my dear Bradley; you must come down to my estates near Yaroslav. Next week I have quite a distinguished party there. Grand Duke Vladmir will be one and others of note. You will enjoy yourself. You will come? Yes?"

"Thank you, count, I will come. Maybe I can get a good descriptive story out of this: I am a writer, you know."

"Yes, you may, but I fear not. You see all of the gentlemen will be military men, but while the council meets you can enjoy yourself on the place. We will start to-morrow."

Cheney saw the American ambassador that evening and the next day went with his friend to Yaroslav. The estates were magnificent—the castle grand and everything was done for Cheney's comfort. Vladmir and the other generals arrived. Makaroff and Rojestvensky for the navy came also. Cheney smoked many cigars, read a few books and kept his eyes and ears open. He learned all. It was only '97, mind you, but even then Japan was being discussed. Troops in great numbers were being rushed across Siberia into Manchuria. Port Arthur was being strengthened. Japan was not held in very high esteem by Russia, and the great bear would crush the little yellow man by sheer force of numbers. Cheney secured all the information necessary and reluctantly he bade his host good-by, promising to return later on. Odessa was 1,000 miles away, and Cheney made for that point by easy stages. Again came the ugly surveillance of the "Third Section." His steps were dogged continuously. Three days must he wait for a steamer to take him to Constantinople. On the second day the air of Odessa became oppressive. Cheney's hunch began working overtime and he scented trouble. He sat in his room overlooking the quay, striving to evolve some plan whereby he could get out of Odessa without waiting for the regular boat. Men were watching him from every side. Looking up, he saw a large white-hulled man-o'-war gliding into the harbor. From her gaff flew the Stars and Stripes.

"An American man-of-war," said Cheney. "Thank God for that!" After the salutes had been fired he saw a launch put off from the ship and head for the shore. His suitcase was all packed and when the launch was about to land he threw open the door, and there was a man waiting for him! It was no time for parley. Cheney dropped his suit-case and quick as a flash his right arm flew out. It was a clean upper-cut and one portion of the "Third Section" went down in a heap. With a bound Cheney was over him and out on the street. It was all done so quickly the men on watch were off their guard. Cheney was on the wharf as the launch came in. A young ensign was in command, and Cheney in a very few words told him who he was. In 15 minutes Col. Cheney was aboard Uncle Sam's good ship and Russia had been outwitted.

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Sporting Gossip.

Again a young billiardist—this time Calvin Demarest, a youth of 19 from the west—has electrified the followers of the game by winning the national amateur championship at 14.2, in the recent tournament in New York city. This amateur promises to create as much of a furor at the game as the late Frank C. Ives, and more recently William F. Hoppe, although the latter two were of the professional class. In every phase of manipulation of the ivory balls with the willow cue the lad who represents the Chicago Athletic association displays a technique and skill which have brought no end of controversy among the wiseacres, both amateur and professional.

Besides taking the championship, the young amateur captured the prize for high single average, high grand average and high run.

That one so young in years and to the game should at one session at the table eclipse the world's amateur record average with 27 3-11, and also count a high run of 115 carroms, in a measure tells the story of his execution and skill. This is all the more remarkable when it is taken into account that 12 months ago Demarest made his first appearance as an aspirant for national honors. Even then he showed such mastery of the ivory globes that he was placed second to Edward W. Gardner, winner of the championship, and captured the high grand average prize of the tournament at the Chicago Athletic association with 12.07. His improvement has been so marked that during the recent meeting at the Liederkranz club such experts as Maurice Daly, George F. Slosson and Edward McLaughlin predicted that he could now give Hoppe a hard match.

The method of training by which Demarest has attained his proficiency is without its duplicate in the history



Calvin Demarest.

of billiards. He had his first experience about three years ago. Before that time he had watched the ivory globes cavort around the table, but had never played. His interest was so keen that Perkins became convinced that with a systematic course the boy could be developed. The marker of the Chicago Athletic association, Perkins, partly assisted by the wizard Jacob Schaefer, brought the young amateur to his present state of billiard perfection. It was John W. Gates, who regards Demarest as his protege, who got Schaefer to take the boy under his wing, and the latter has imparted to the youth his dazzling rapidity and his sureness in playing the difficult masse shot.

Demarest's skill is another exemplification of the time-worn adage that "sticking everlastingly at it brings success." He is a slave to hard and careful practice. His training is another indication of what careful training backed by painstaking application and an adaptability for the game will accomplish even for one young in years. In Chicago they class Demarest as the foremost amateur in America.

Perkins was the first to impart the knowledge of carroms to the boy. It was a grueling beginning, according to Demarest, as for a period of half a year his only practice was with a fairly heavy cue, about 24 ounces swinging the willow wand with the right and left hands, but never touching a ball. It was in a sense imaginary billiards. He merely formed bridges and worked for a graceful and easy swing of stroke. But it achieved its object, as can be easily seen by his perfect action when in match play.

Under this method Demarest was brought to a state of methodical and mechanical perfection in the manual work of his arms and the swing of the cue. After that had been attained the carroms and the angles with the ivory spheres followed, and it was then that Schaefer supplemented the training accomplished under the eye of Perkins.

It is conceded by all of the experts that Demarest is hardly a finished product as a billiardist, but that his game is remarkable and displays wonderful possibilities.

Maurice Daly believes that Demarest will achieve better results when he has learned to play the carroms with more delicacy of touch, and arrives at a stage of his career when he can accomplish big runs by nursing. In this he is upheld by George F. Slosson.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1907. NO. 1.

Washington Day by Day

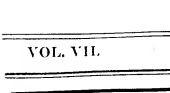
News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

QUITTING THE SENATE NOT A POPULAR HABIT

WASHINGTON.—People do die in public office, of course, but resignations are so rare that the retirement of Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin continues to be a topic of interest where the politicians gather. The old-timers have brought to mind the fact that voluntary leaving the senate in late years is far more infrequent than it was in the earlier history of our country.

The last resignation from the senate of a member who retired to go into business was that of George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who in 1891 resumed to practice law. He is still at it in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Edmunds had served continuously in the senate for a little over 25 years and retired to seek his fortune at the age of 62.

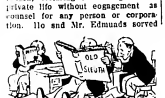
Mr. Spooner retires for the same reason, declaring that he goes into private life without engagement as counsel for any person or corporation. Ilo and Mr. Edmunds served



long as members of the judiciary committee of the senate. Both are great lawyers and both were statesmen of the first class.

Statistics applied to present conditions are not dull. In fact, they are filled with interest. Out of the 59 congresses to date there have been but five in which there were no resignations of senators. These were at a comparatively early age. The rule of theso resignations was that the senators needed more money than the government pays, or that they might accept somo office with a larger salary and greater distinction.

In the first 50 years of the senate's history there were 124 resignations. In the next 50 years but 47 resigned. Since tho end of the 100 years of senate history, omitting the southern secession relating to 'oin tha secession movement, there have been 24 scanators to lay aside their togas. Of these withdrawals 15 were to enable the resigning senator to accept other office.



JUST off the rotunda of the capitol in a little nook that is an especial object of interest to visiting tourists when congress is in session. It is the capitol terminus of the underground railway to the congressional library. Books are constantly arriving over this subway line for senators, representatives and supreme court judges. They are delivered on book written order.

One would get a rather startling impression of the class of books the collectors on Capitol hill are partial to from a casual inspection of the list of books that are drawn out in their names. For instance, the scholarly Henry Cabot Lodge of the old bay state, according to the record, recently took out such instructive and chilling productions as "Jimmy the Bowlblack," "The Boy Captive" and "Little Joe," by James Otis. Mr. Foraker of Ohio is charged with several volumes by "Old Sleuth" and "The Starry Flag," by Oliver Optic.

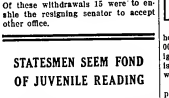
STATESMEN SEEM FOND OF JUVENILE READING

Mr. Tillman, if the card tells the truth, has been perusing Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy" and some of Mr. Clark Russell's thrilling sea tales, including "The Frozen Pirate."

Mr. Aldrich, the tactical leader of the Republicans, has been mixing Old Sleuth with Bottle Dimple stories and tales of Indian adventure.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, the speaker of the house, evidently is fond of detective stories, having called for "The Clique of Gold" and several of Gaboriau's works.

It would appear from circumstantial evidence that nearly every member of both houses of congress and most of the learned judges of the supreme court are confirmed readers of juvenile literature, but such is really not the case. The pages and messengers are the ones who read this class of books. They get a new story or number to sign an order and then fill it out for the book they want

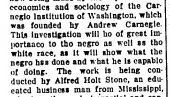


STUDY OF THE NEGRO AS SLAVE AND FREEMAN

AN important investigation of the negro in slavery and freedom is now being made by the department of economics and sociology of the Carnegie institution of Washington, which was founded by Andrew Carnegie. This investigation will be of great importance to the negro as well as the white race, as it will show what the negro has done and what he is capable of doing. The work is being conducted by Alfred Holt Stone, an educated business man from Mississippi, who is a thorough, impartial and candid student of the economic development growing out of negro slavery and the work of the negro under conditions of freedom.

Mr. Stone has outlined a treatment, which is reasonably exhaustive, relating to the economic life of the American negro, without trespassing on either the political or social aspects of the topics. He recognizes the difficulty of treating the one as separated from the other two topics, but the desirability of such a method is believed to more than outweigh the difficulties involved in its execution.

This investigation will ha compre hensive in its scope, and it will be at least a year before such progress has been made as will justify a report on this important subject.



SCULPTOR'S WORK OF 15 YEARS IS REJECTED

ALTHOUGH nearly 19 years have elapsed since the project for a statue to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in the national capital was proposed by the Army of the Cumberland, the statue is as far away as ever. The statue committee has rejected the work of J. Q. A. Ward, canceled its contract with him and will begin all over again.

This action was taken by the committee some time ago, but did not become public until recently. Mr. Ward has been at work on the statue for nearly 15 of the 19 years, and has made models, none of which has been approved by both the artist and the committee. A similar fact about it is that he did make one model which satisfied the committee and was approved by them, but Mr. Ward himself did not consider it good and destroyed it.

Meanwhile the statues of Hancock and Logan, provided for in 1891, are standing here in public squares. Both were completed years ago. Sheridan died in 1888. In 1889 congress authorized a statue, appropriated $40,000 and created a commission to take charge. In March, 1891, congress made a further appropriation of $10,000 for the statue, making the total $50,000. The Army of the Cumberland raised about $8,000. In April, 1892, the commission contracted with Mr. Ward to make the statue for $30,000, making an advance payment of $2,500.

Two of Mr. Ward's statues already ornament the city. They are those of Garfield and Thomas and are generally regarded as among the finest of the many statues of the nation's heroes in the capital city.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MADE FORTUNE IN STOCK CRASH



According to the most authentic accounts, J. Breckf. Walker, formerly of Chicago, made more than $2,500,000 in the recent disastrous stock slump in Wall street. Mr. Walker, who formerly was in the brokerage business in Chicago, has been in business in New York six years, living in Lakewood, N. J.

Many conservative ones who predicted ten years ago that Walker would wind up in a pauper's grave because of his recklessness, expressed surprise at his success. He is said to have been so unsuccessful at Chicago that his father, former Judge Edwin Walker, refused to furnish him money with which to speculate.

Walker had fitted up an apartment at a Lakewood hotel before he began his fortunate campaign. With him was J. J. Townsend, a Chicago broker, who assisted him in executing orders. Two telegraph operators were kept busy giving orders to the operators and answering the six telephones in the clothes closet that served for a telephone booth.

Mr. Walker possesses a phenomenal memory. He carried on all the details of his bear campaign without the assistence of a secretary, bookkeeper or clerk. He carried all his details in his memory and never took the trouble to note down his orders. One Wednesday, when his transactions amounted to more than 200,000 shares, he made a single memorendum. He was doing business with 22 firms in New York city and ahroad, handling many stocks at the same time.

Single-handed Walker battled against at least a dozen powerful cliques. Next to his wonderful memory, coolness and self-control are his strong characteristics. While hundreds of thousands of dollars were pouring into his lap he appeared to be not a bit more concerned than if he were being meaeured for a suit of clothes.

WILL HANDLE BIG SAGE FUND



Robert Weeks De Forest, chairman of the board of trustees which will disburse the $10,000,000 Sage fund which she has established to cure ignorance, poverty and vice in the United States, is a New York attorney noted for his many good works in behalf of humanity.

The "Sage Foundation," Mr. De Forest explains, will be a sort of clearing house for future charities to be promoted by Mrs. Sage and others. He says:

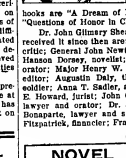
"It will be used for the general improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States and will include necessary research, publication, exhibits, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial agencies and the aiding of such establishments as already may be organized.

"We will in no way conflict with the several funds now in operation, such as Rockefeller, Carnegia and Phipps foundations, representing a totel of $23,000,000."

Only the income of the $10,000,000 is to be used and Mr. De Forest estimates that this will amount to $450,000 a year.

Mr. De Forest has been president of the Charity Organization society of New York since 1888. He was the founder and first president of the Provident Loan society, the first philanthropic pawn-brokery. He was made chairman of the Tenement House commission of the state of New York in 1890. He is a manager of the Presbyterian hospital in New York. He was made first Tenement House commissioner of the city of New York in 1891.

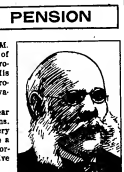
NOTED WOMAN HONORED



Miss Katherine Eleanor Conway, editor of the Boston Pilot and poet and essayist of note, who was awarded the Laetare medal for distinguished service in the cause of the Roman Catholic church by the University of Notre Dame, was born in Rochester, New York. She was educated in the schools of the Sisters of Charity and of the Religious Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and graduated with high honors from St. Mary's academy, Buffalo. While still a girl she published her first poem, and was in her teens when she began work on a Rochester paper. In 1876 she became a member of the staff of the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, and in 1880 its assistant editor. Her first published volume was "Christian Symbols and Stories of Saints." Among her other books are "A Dream of Lilies," "Making Friends and Keeping Them," and "Questions of Honor in Christian Life."

Dr. John Gilmary Shea received the first medal in 1883. Others who have received it since then are: Patrick J. Keely, architect; Eliza Allen Starr, art critic; General John Newton, civil engineer; Patrick W. Hickey, editor; Anna Hanson Dorsey, novelist; William J. Onahan, publicist; Daniel Dougherty, orator; Major Henry W. F. Bronson, soldier and scholar; Patrick Donehue, editor; Augustin Daly, theatrical manager; General William S. Rosecrans, soldier; Anna T. Sadlier, author; Dr. Thomas A. Emmett, physician; Timothy E. Howard, jurist; John Creighton, philanthropist; William Bourke Cockran, lawyer and orator; Dr. John Benjamin Murphy, surgeon; Charles Jerome Bonaparte, lawyer and statesman; Richard C. Kearens, jurist; Thomas E. Fitzpatrick, financier; Francis J. Quinlan, surgeon.

NOVEL OLD AGE PENSION



Sir Richard John Cartwright, M. P., K. C. M. G., P. C., has attracted the serious attention of Canada's leading thinkers and politicians by advocating an old age annuity in the Dominion. His remarkable proposition was listened to with profound respect and consideration by the house of the upper house of parliament in Ottawa.

At the very outset Sir Richard made it clear that he was not at all in favor of old age pensions. There was no excuse for it in Canada where every wage earner had it within his power to acquire a competence for his old age if given a fair opportunity. What was now proposed was to give every man this opportunity.

Sir Richard Cartwright declared that he had given the matter careful consideration for several years and was convinced that the Dominion could, at little or no expense, afford every wage earner in the country the chance of obtaining at a reasonable cost an annuity guaranteed by the state for his old age. He said that to make such a scheme a success three things were necessary:

It must be absolutely safe, necessitating government backing. There must be absolute freedom from forfeiture. There must be no possibility of anticipating the benefits.

Sir Richard computes that a payment of half a day's wages a week will give the average man an annuity of $300 a year from the age of 65 until death.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

SAGE FUND TO BE USED IN FIGHT ON POVERTY



NEW YORK.—It is announced by one of the group of men who will have much to do with expenditure of the income of the $10,000,000 fund Mrs. Russell Sage has given to charity that the money will be spent largely in a practical struggle with poverty. The purpose is to improve the "social and living conditions" and high-browed visionaries need not apply. In speaking of Mrs. Sage's purpose, this authority said:

"We used to think poverty arose largely from defects of character. Now we know it may arise from vastly different causes and that an upright, average citizen may find himself 'up against it.' He needs a boost.

"Here is a poor scrubwoman, middle-aged. She makes five or six dollars a week. She has a lawyer of us unless I grave. She takes out some insurance the real purpose of which is to provide a decent burial for her. It is a good thing. But why should this woman ha compelled to pey euch a sum as will allow the company, taking all the other patrons together, to put up a magnificent $15,000,000 building and pay big salaries, dividends and all that? The Sage foundation trustees could, if they choose, give insurance at a reasonable cost.

"Again, here is a decent young fellow, say 25 years old, with a wife and children. He develops tuberculosis. The trustee of the Sage foundation, under their charter, would send that man away and take care of his family until he got well.

"Still another field of activity that might be found is seeing that the poor get as much for their money as the rich do for theirs. Take the man who buys his coal by the pail. Every one knows he pays twice as much for it as the men who buys by the ton. The trustees of the Sage foundation might decide to establish coal yards where coal by the pail could be purchased as cheaply as by the ton. Many other ways of practical charity stand open to the trustees."



SUBWAYS MEAN A SAVING OF MILLIONS TO WORKERS

NEW YORK wage-earners will save $25,000,000 a year by means of the rapid transit subways which are to be opened next summer.

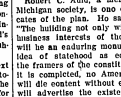
This total represents only by saving in rent, carfere and time. They will eave much more in the matter of health and in general peace of mind.

But such savings cannot he reduced to a cash basis, although they will represent a large cash gain in the decrease of doctors' bills, drug bills and other expenses which accompany congested residential conditions in Manhattan.

Another item of saving might ha calculated from the reduction of social extravagances when there is a wider distribution of Manhattan's population throughout suburban districts. And still another gain will come from the increased business which can be transacted by quicker communication between all parts of the metropolis. Thousands of persons will be able to do more business in the same time. They will make more money. Then money will circulate more rapidly and general business will be stimulated.

The $25,000,000 which will be saved each year in carfare, rent and time is a definite quantity. It will be divided among the persons who readjust their residential surroundings to the new transit conditions. It will affect 700,000 people directly, because they will travel over the new express lines every day. It will affect 1,700,000 indirectly, because they are dependent on the first 700,000. The total number of persons affected will be 2,400,000.

New Jersey will get the largest benefits from this year's new tunnels, because the suburban sections in that quarter of the rapid transit zone are more advanced than those in northern and eastern sections.

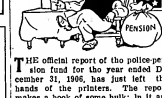


STATE SOCIETIES PLAN PERMANENT FAIR HERE

A PERMANENT national fair to contain exhibits from every state in the union and to be housed in a $14,000,000 building in this city is planned by some of the state societies having headquartere here. The project contemplates a continuous exposition, including the best features of world's fairs of the past and luxurious clubrooms for the state societies.

Congress will be asked at its next session to appropriate $5,000,000 toward this enterprise, and each of the state legislatures will be asked for $200,000. The leaders in the movement, which began with the Michigan society, say they have been assured of support by many members of congress and by several state legislators, and believe they can carry it through.

Robert C. Auld, a member of the Michigan society, is one of the advocates of the plan. He said recently: "The building not only will serve the business interests of the state, but will be an enduring monument to the idea of statehood as conceived by the framers of the constitution. Once it is completed, no American citizen will die content without seeing it. It will advertise the existence of our commonwealth, too often forgotten beyond the metropolitan limit."



THE official report of the police-pension fund for the year ended December 31, 1906, has just been put into the hands of the printers. The report makes a book of some bulk; in it are presented the total receipts and expenditures in detail for the year.

There are a few names in the long list which once were a power in the city's affairs, not only as to police matters, but in other directions as well. There is Thomas Byrnes, one time chief, who retired from the force when Roosevelt was commissioner, and who is credited with being possessed of a large fortune which he accumulated in Wall street, where he was piloted to success by the late Jay Gould and other magnates of the street in those days.

Another old-timer, long since forgotten by the public, which once he "ruled" from No. 300 Mulberry street, is William Murray, also said to be beyond the reach of the gnaid and hungry wolf, which he was able to shoo so far from his bungalow that, unlike the ex-chief of the guard and his pension fund's contribution to his exchequer in the same at Byrnes—The other of the list of $2,000 pensioners is John McCullagh. McCullagh, while never such a leave in police affairs, so far as notoriety goes, was counted a tiptop man, and one of whom the department has no reason to he ashamed. These three—Byrnes, Murray and McCullegh—draw the highest pensions paid out of tha fund, tha total disbursements of which were $1,400,242.10, a great sum for even this rich municipality in disburse in charity, if such it may be called.

FORTUNES ARE PAID OUT IN PENSIONS TO POLICE

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE "BOSS" RUEF FEARED

EVERY MAN OPENLY IDENTIFIED WITH PROSECUTION GOES ARMED.

"Gun Play" Is Expected—Guards Ordered to Shoot Prisoner First If Liberation Is Tried — Spreckels Willingly Paying for Probe.

San Francisco, March 30.—Since the capture and arrest of Abraham Ruef at the Trocadero, a month ago, rumors have been rife that an attempt would be made to rescue him by force from Ellsor Biggy and his guards, either during a session of court or while Ruef was being taken to or from court from his prison chamber in the St. Francis hotel.

An officer prominent in the bribery graft investigation was asked Friday if it is not true that every person identified with the prosecution is going armed and was questioned about the significance of this. He said:

"Though I think the matter should not be exploited, it is a fact that every man openly identified with the prosecution of the bribery charges and grafters is 'going heeled' and that some of the more prominent of them are employing body guards. Though it may sound sensational to those not familiar with the local situation, it is a fact that for a month we have been keeping a special lookout for an attempted rescue of Ruef, and we shall be happily surprised if these investigations and impending prosecutions end without gun play.

Started Several Times.

"Several times when Ruef has been in Judge Dunne's court on one or other of the preliminaries that precede a trial a sudden movement toward the prisoner of men, some of whom we know to be reckless of personal consequences, has been checked quickly and quietly by the interposition of officers and deputies in the employment of the prosecution.

"We know that should Ruef be rescued—a seemingly impossible feat—it would not be a difficult thing to take him so securely right here in San Francisco, that to find him again would be practically an impossibility. The prosecution knows this, the elisor knows it, and neither is taking any chances.

Told to Shoot Ruef First.

"It is stating a literal fact to say that each of Biggy's seven guards is instructed, in the event of a serious attempt at rescue by force, either in court or elsewhere, to shoot Ruef and turn their attention to his would-be liberators afterward. Ruef has been acquainted with these orders. As he is not the type of a man to consent to any plan of escaping through force, it is only his rough and reckless friends on the outside who would attempt to devise such a coup. Ruef might try to regain his liberty by strategy, but not otherwise."

Spreckels Paying Willingly.

Rudolph Spreckels, who by packing the prosecution in the graft investigation with his fortune made the present investigation possible, gave out a statement Friday, in which he said:

"Contributions from citizens to the fund of $100,000 guaranteed by me before the commencement of the bribery graft investigation are coming in steadily, though slowly. They are in amounts ranging from $20 to $1,000 and more."

"In the event that the ultimate total of subscriptions falls short of the $100,000 guaranteed, you will make the deficit good?" Mr. Spreckels was asked.

He replied: "I certainly will, and if it costs more than $100,000 to complete this prosecution, that will make no difference. Those engaged in its furtherance will never be hampered by lack of funds, no matter what the bill may be.

Hope to Get High Officials.

"The work of investigation will not be suspended until every bit of retentiveness has been fully exposed. We fully expect to land behind the bars of the penitentiary every giver of bribes and the 'higher up' the offender the more vigorous will be his punishment.

"We do not, however, expect to send every bribe-taker to prison. Some of the miserable men who sold themselves to the corporations must be granted immunity in return for their testimony, which is worth a great deal more to us as evidence of the guilt of high corporation officials than their own incarceration would be."

In conclusion Mr. Spreckles said: "Every department of the city and county government will be thoroughly examined into before the investigation is completed, the police department along with the others. No one will be neglected, so act of officials will be overlooked."

BREWERY WORKERS GO OUT.

St. Louis Beer Makers Strike for increased Wages.

St. Louis, March 30.—In an effort to enforce demands for increased wages made by members of the United Brewery Workers' union, about $50 brewery workers walked out of the 23 breweries in St. Louis Friday.

In East St. Louis, Ill., 40 brewers in the two breweries walked out when the St. Louis strike was declared. The strikers are members of the St. Louis Brewers' union. None of the other classes of labor in either of the two breweries is affected.

HILL STOCK ISSUE VALID

GREAT NORTHERN'S $60,000,000 INCREASE IS UPHELD.

Minnesota Supreme Court Reverses Lower Tribunal—No Need to Consult Railway Commission.

St. Paul, Minn., March 29.—The state supreme court Thursday upheld the Great Northern railroad in its contention that it had the right to issue $60,000,000 additional stock which was authorized by the board of directors several months ago. The issue was enjoined through the intervention of Attorney General Young, who held that the railroad company should first go before the state railroad and warehouse commission and submit to an examination to show the necessity of the issue. The contention of the state was upheld by Judge Hallam in the Ramsey county district court, and he ordered an injunction to issue. The supreme court reverses that decision.

The opinion of the court was unanimous. Chief Justice Start delivered the opinion, the syllabus of which follows:

1. The terms and conditions upon which corporations may be created, the powers and capital stock they may have, and the purposes for which they may increase their capital stock and the conditions and limitations thereof are exclusively matter for legislative action which cannot be delegated.

2. The state having created railway corporations for public purposes, the legislature has the right to enact statutes regulating the increase of their capital stock. Such regulations tend to prevent secrecy of operation and accounts by such public agencies and the issue and sale of fictitious or watered stock, which is a felony in this state.

3. In the exercise of this right the legislature may enact a statute providing generally for what purposes existence of facts that bring the case within the statute, to allow the proposed increase or otherwise to refuse it.

5. Any statute, however, which attempts to authorize the commission in its judgment to allow an increase of capital stock for such purposes and on such terms as it may deem advisable, or in its discretion to refuse it would be unconstitutional, as an attempt to delegate legislative power.

6. Section 2372, R. L. 1905, relating to the increase of capital stock of railway companies, does not violate article 1, section 11, of the state constitution, or article 1, section 10, of the constitution of the United States, which forbid the enactment of any law impairing the obligation of contracts. It does, however, violate section 1, article 3, of the state constitution in that it delegates to the commission legislative power. Order reversed.

MAY AVERT RAIL STRIKE.

Knapp and Neill Start for Chicago to Try Mediation.

Washington, March 29.—Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, will leave this evening for Chicago, where they will hold a conference with representatives of conductors and trainmen and officials of western railroads entering Chicago in regard to the dispute over the question of wages which threatens the result in a disastrous strike unless a satisfactory adjustment is effected.

Chairman Knapp said that the visit of himself and Mr. Neill will be simply in the direction of mediation and conciliation. The request that these efforts at mediation and conciliation came from the railroads.

ASYLUM FOR JENNIE BURGH.

Slayer of Baby Found Not Guilty Because of Insanity.

Carmel, N. Y., March 29.—Jennie Burch goes to Matteawan. The jury, which since Monday had been trying the case against the 20-year-old mother of baby Wilbur Winship, late Thursday afternoon returned a verdict of "not guilty because of insanity." Justice Miller at once ordered her committed to the asylum for the criminal insane.

GREAT FIRE IN VIRGINIA.

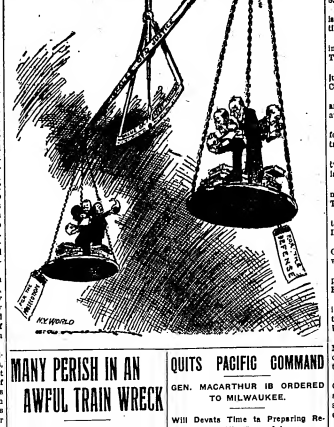
Tobacco Factories Burned in South Boston—Loss, $1,000,000.

Danville, Va., March 29.—A disastrous fire broke out in South Boston, Va., 21 miles northeast of here, late Thursday afternoon, and destroyed tobacco factories and other buildings, threatened the destruction of the entire town and entailed a loss estimated as high as $1,000,000.

Nephew of Gen. Lee Dead.

Colorado Springs, Col., March 29.—Hamlin P. Lee, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars and a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died here of heart failure, aged 87 years. Although closely related to the southern general, and a Virginian by birth, Mr. Lee fought with the union army. In the late 70's Mr. Lee went to Leadville and was the discoverer of the famous Robert E. Lee mine.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.



MANY PERISH IN AN AWFUL TRAIN WRECK

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OVERLAND STRIKES OPEN SWITCH NEAR COLTON, CAL.

Twenty-six Are Dead—Muncie, Ind., Man One of the Victims—Others Mostly Italians—One Hundred Injured, Some Fatally.

Colton, Cal., March 29.—A disastrous wreck on the Southern Pacific occurred one and one-half miles east of this town Thursday afternoon, when the west bound Sunset express from New Orleans for San Francisco ran into an open switch while going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and ten of the 14 coaches were derailed with frightful results. Twenty-six people are known to have been killed, and the final list probably will total much higher than that number. The injured number about 100, many of whom are seriously hurt and may die.

The wrecked coaches were hurled in every direction. Four of them were smashed into splinters. Most of the dead were Italians from New York and New Orleans, going to San Francisco. They occupied the smoker and day coach.

Two Americans Killed.

But two Americans are known in have been killed, although several of those among the injured will probably die within a few hours.

George L. Sharpe, of Muncie, Ind., was instantly killed. The baggageman of the train, whose name has not been ascertained, was also killed. Engineer Clarence S. Wormington end Fireman Victor Crebb both jumped, but failed to get clear, and were caught in the wreckage. They were terribly burned and scalded. John Golden, the train conductor, was in the Pullman section of the train and escaped injury.

Switch Was Left Open.

The derailment of the train was caused by the crew of a switch engine leaving a switch open. It is said that the engine passed through the switch a few minutes before the Overland appeared. A switchman named Morrison was in the yard. After the switch engine had passed on to another track the engineer asked the fireman if he had re-thrown the switch. The fireman recalled that he had neglected to do so, and the engineer whistled frantically for Morrison to close it. The signal was not given in time, as Morrison did not reach the switch before the Overland had plunged through and been derailed.

SPAIN MAY HAVE HEIR SOON.

King Alfonso Advised to Curtail Visit to Cartagena.

Madrid, March 30.—The physician who are in attendance upon Queen Victoria have reason to believe that she may be confined sooner than has been anticipated, and it has been recommended that King Alfonso curtail his visit to Cartagena.

All the preparations for the advent of the new member of the Spanish royal family have been completed. A nurse has been brought out from England.

Old Warship Marion to Be Sold.

Washington, March 30.—The warship Marion, one of the last of the old iron ships of the navy, built just after the close of the civil war and bridging over the time between the timber ships and the vessels of the modern navy, has been ordered to be sold at public auction and stricken from the naval lists.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

Lynn, Mass., March 30.—William O. Hadley, former manager and treasurer of the Hadley Cement company, was arrested here Friday afternoon on a charge of embezzlement of $2,200 from the company. He was later released on bail.

QUITS PACIFIC COMMAND

GEN. MACARTHUR IB ORDERED TO MILWAUKEE.

Will Devote Time to Preparing Report an His Tour of Inspection in the Orient.

Washington, March 30.—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur has been relieved from the command of the Pacific division and ordered to Milwaukee, Wis. This action was taken at the request of Gen. MacArthur who has found it impossible while discharging the manifold duties of commander-in-chief of the important military division with headquarters at San Francisco, to carry out his scheme of completing the elaborate report he was



Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

charged to make by this war department upon the results of his long trip of inspection in the orient. It is probable that the completion of this task will consume all of the remaining years of Gen. MacArthur's active service. His successor in command of the Pacific division has not yet been named and it is probable that in view of the approaching abolition of the military division plan and the return to the old system af department command no designation will be made at present.

Gen. MacArthur has been stationed at San Francisco for the last four years. He went there as commander at the department of California; two years later he was made commander of the Pacific division.

ROUMANIA QUIETING DOWN.

Disorders Are Decreasing, But Many Are Leaving Country.

Bucharest, March 30.—The situation in Roumania appears to be quieting down, but large numbers of refugees still continue to make their way out of the troubled districts.

An official report issued Friday relates that all is quiet in Moldavia, the only fresh disturbance recorded being in the Trotush valley, in the Neamtz district, whither troops have been dispatched. The agitation in the districts of Oil, Romeo, Mehedintz and Teleorman has become somewhat threatening, but the situation in the Dolj, Buzer and Ramnio districts has improved. No further disturbances have been reported from the districts of Braila, Argesh, Gorj or elsewhere.

The governments of Anatria and Bulgaria have sent steamers to various Roumanian ports on the Danube to convey their respective subjects to neutral territory, and Roumanian escaping from the disordered area also are availing themselves of these vessels. The refugees crossing the Danube into Bulgaria are for the most part Greeks and Jews.

Nebraska Primary Bill Passed.

Lincoln, Neb., March 30.—The senate Friday passed the state-wide direct primary bill with amendments which the house concurred in. The bill does away with state, county and city nominating conventions.

Quake Felt at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., March 30.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here a few minutes before seven o'clock Friday morning. No damage was reported.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fire destroyed about 22 residences and ten business houses in Newberry, S. C.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian writer, is seriously ill in Rome with consumption.

Gov. Campbell signed the bill making gambling a felony in the state of Texas.

Two men were killed and four injured by the explosion of a bomb in Connellsville.

Safe blowers robbed the Farmers and Merchants' National bank of Hanover, Mich., getting $5,000.

Robert E. Edwards, a farmer, was found dead and robbed on railway tracks near Springfield, Ill.

Fire in Iroquois, Ontario, destroyed two hotels, four stores and two dwellings, the loss being $100,000.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Magnolia Stove works, Memphis, Tenn. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Harry Dolan, outfielder to the Boston National League team, died at Louisville, Ky., of typhoid fever.

Fresh troops occupied the city of Oudje, Morocco, the Moorish governor welcoming them in a friendly spirit.

"Chick" Stahl, a well known ball player, committed suicide at West Baden, Ind., by drinking carbolic acid.

President Roosevelt has decided to increase the American delegation to the coming peace conference at The Hague.

The Corbin Banking company of New York assigned for the benefit of creditors. Assets, $3,000,000; liabilities, $1,700,000.

Ex-Representative James T. McCleary of Minnesota was sworn in as second assistant postmaster-general in succession to William S. Shallenberger resigned.

Passenger train No. 1 on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad was partially derailed near Oklahoma City and the engineer killed. Seven passengers were hurt.

Four white men and 50 natives were instantly killed and three whites and 15 natives were injured by the explosion of two cases of dynamite at the Dreifontein mine near Johannesburg.

William A. Proctor, president of the Proctor & Gamble campany and son of one of the firm's founders, died from a bullet wound, self-inflicted, at his home in Glendale, a suburb af Cincinnati.

James F. Hedden, general superintendent of the Tonopah & Goldfield Railway company, is in jail at Hawthorne, Nev., for refusing to produce the books of his company on the order of a grand jury.

Fire at Savannah, Mo., destroyed two stores and damaged a lumber yard. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $30,000. Savannah has no fire department and 300 citizens fought the flames with buckets.

Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur has been relieved of the command of the Pacific division at his own request, and will complete the raport on the results of his taur af inspection in the orient.

A dispatch published in Havana by his Cammercio and the Cuba, conservatives newspapers, that Consul Steinhardt was to succeed Provisional Governor Magoon, is denied by both Mr. Steinhardt and Gov. Magoon.

H. H. Kinnaird, manager of the Crystal Ice company, and William F. Holley of the Franklin Ice company of Texarkana, O., who were found guilty of entering into a conspiracy in restraint of trade, were each fined $1,000.

A. O. Fax of Madison, Wis., has purchesed for a trolley company the famous (Ill.) mountain fighting plant which it is said has cost so much in excess of what a private plant would have cost that the people of Galena have tirad of their hargain.

Five of the seven trustees of the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace authorized by recent act af congress to take over and administer the $40,000 Nobel peace prize awarded to President Roosevelt, met and effected an organization, with Chief Justice Fuller as president.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, March 30.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$ 3 90	@ $ 5 60
Hogs, State	6 30	@ 6 40
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 75
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 15	@ 4 45
WHEAT—May	94½	@ 94¾
July	88⅝	@ 89
CORN—May	64½	@ 64¾
RYE—No. 2 Western	85½	@ 86
BUTTER	25	@ 29
EGGS	21	@ 24
CHEESE	13½	@ 14
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$ 5 90	@ $ 6
Common to Good Steers	4 75	@ 5 85
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 25	@ 6 10
Bulls, Common to Good	3 75	@ 5 25
Cows	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 40	@ 6 45
Mixed Butchers	6 40	@ 6 45
Light Mixed	6 30	@ 6 40
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 29½
EGGS	21	@ 24
LIVE POULTRY	13	@ 14
POTATOES (bu)	30	@ 40
WHEAT—May	90½	@ 90¾
July	84⅝	@ 84⅞
Corn, May	61½	@ 61¾
Oats, May	44½	@ 44¾
Rye, January	82½	@ 83
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ 79	@ $ 81
May	79	@ 81
Corn, May	61½	@ 61¾
Oats, Standard	43	@ 43½
Rye	82	@ 83
	OMAHA.	
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat	$ 85½	@ 85¾
July	84½	@ 84¾
Corn, No. 2	61	@ 61½
Oats, No. 2 White	43	@ 43½
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00	@ $5 90
Native Steers	3 90	@ 5 60
HOGS—Packers	6 30	@ 6 40
Butchers	6 30	@ 6 40
SHEEP—Natives	4 00	@ 5 75
	DENVER.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ $ 5
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
HOGS—Packers	6 30	@ 6 40
SHEEP—Wethers	4 00	@ 5 00

TONIC FOR MOTHERS

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are Safe and Reliable—A Favorite Household Remedy.

Motherhood may be the crowning blessing of a woman's life or it may bring grief and sorrow. Mrs. M. J. Wight, of 170 Seventh Street, Auburn, Maine, relates her experience after the birth of her daughter in 1901, as follows: "I was all run down at the time the baby came and did not impove in health rapidly after. I was pale, thin and bloodless. My stomach distressed me being full of gas all the time and my heart fluttered so that I could scarcely breathe.

"Finally I remembered that a friend had recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to me so I commanced using them. I gained in strength rapidly while the baby throve also. When I expected my next child I started taking the pills again as a tonic and strengthener and had no such difficulty as before. I got up better and my strength came back much sooner.

"A year ago last winter I had an attack of rheumatism in the hips which went from one hand to the other. The joints swelled up and were so stiff I could not move them. The pain extended up through my arms and shoulders. I felt sick enough to go to bed but did not do so. This attack lasted far several months, I tried several remedies but finally came back to using the pills which had done me so much good before and found that they benefited me almost at once. I have not been troubled since."

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or they will be sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectndy, N. Y. Send for book of cures.

Best Violin Strings.

The best strings for violins are of Italian maks and are from the intestines of spring lambs, killed in September. The process of drying and bleaching of the woods and strings by the hot Italian sun, rather than by any artificial heat used in other countries, accounts in a great measura for the superior quality of both materials. This intense heat is also the reason for the slow distillation of the oils used by the Italian makers, which also remained at a high temperature, and the varnish, slowly soaking into the woods of the violins beneath the heat of those Italian summers, praduced, in part, the mellowness of tons that gives to a Cremona instrument its value, often a price of 200 or more years.—March Circle.

Home af the Icebergs.

Almost all the icebergs seen in the north Atlantic during June are supposed to be of the coast of Labrador, formed from the ice fields that had filled the indentations of that coast during the previous winter, and the icebergs come from further north in the vicinity of Baffin Land, those of August coma from still further north, and though fewer in number than those of the earlier months are larger in individuality. From the coast of Labradar may be seen an endless procession af these huge mountains crafts of the north and taking their way majestically southward until they loss identity in the warmth and climate of the south Atlantic.—Maine Journal.

Tantalizing Man.

"I see by the paper," said Mrs. Dilks at the breakfast table, "that a delegation af women suffragettes is coming to this country."

Mr. Dilks made no reply.

"And they're going to invade Washington and make a speech to the president, and all."

Dilaks still silent.

"I declare," snapped the lady, "You're the most tantalizing man in existence. There you sit like a statue, never saying a word to ehaw that you don't know what you're talking about."

Keep your feers to yourself, but shars your courgas with athars.—Stevens.

A FRIENDLY GROCER.

Dropped a Valuable Hint About Coffee.

"For ahout eight years," writes a Mich. woman, "I suffered from nervousness until I was driven down in bed with nervous prastration.

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak for a spell. At others, I would have severs bilious attacks, and my stomach was so distarbed that when I would walk fast or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to stock a drug store, but got little or no benefit. One eveoing-our grocar was asking husband how I was and he urged me to quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought homo a pkg. and I made it according to directions and it was very good and I commenced to take on fresh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble. I am so thankful for the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.' It has done me so much good. I haven't taken medicine of any kind for six months and don't need any.

"A friend of ours who did not like Postum as she made it, liked mine, and when she learned to boil it long enough, her's was as good as mine. It's easy if you follow directions." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Farmers Dig for Gold.

Winona—Gold has been discovered in this county, within a few miles of St. Charles. The ore was found on the Gainey farm, and it is said that there is a tract of fifteen acres in which pay dirt is plentiful.

The farm belongs to the family of Deputy Boiler Inspector Gainey. The first ore was discovered some time ago, and while the family was convinced that there was gold present in considerable quantities, before announcement of the find was made samples of the ore were sent away for assay. The result, which has just been received, shows that the metal runs in good pay quantities.

The first investigation indicated that a tract of about seven acres contained the pay dirt, but with further prospecting it developed that there is good ore to be found in fifteen acres. Those interested are prepared to carry on development work on a large scale and will soon have arrangements to that end completed.

The find of course has caused practically all the farmers in that section, and they have left the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture and have turned prospectors. Spring work is being neglected while they dig holes in their farms in the hope of finding fortunes.

Beaten and Robbed.

Ada—William Nichols was attacked and badly beaten by three holdups who secured $5, but overlooked a roll of $215 which Nichols had in an inside pocket. Nichols was on his home from work when three masks with masked faces suddenly confronted him and demanded his money. The holdup men did not produce revolvers and as Nichols had a weapon he drew it and opened fire. The bandits fired no fight and Nichols emptied his revolver after them, but without effect. The first time over the head Nichols with it until he was insensible. When searched the robbers did not find what loose change he had, but apparently were frightened away before they discovered the other money. Nichols thinks he can identify the assailants.

Explosion Burns Two.

Hibbing—Daniel Previck and Thomas Ryan were seriously burned in two explosions of gasoline stored at the Previck clothing works. Previck was severely burned about the face and hands and probably will not recover. He was working on a steam shovel and had a can on a pile of brush to build a fire under. Taking a can of gasoline he poured a large quantity of the fluid on the can and set fire to it. He then containing the gasoline was ignited, and the burning stuff scattered over Previck's face and hands. Ryan, who is a blacksmith's fireman, was filling a lamp from a gasoline can and at the same time smoking his pipe. A spark from the pipe exploded the can and he was severely burned about the face and hands, but will recover.

Train Kills Team.

Mankato—Ed. Klitzke, a well-known farmer of Penn township, near Winnebago City, narrow escape from instant death. He drove to town in the morning, attended to some business and in the evening started for a load of wood for the church in Penn township. When three miles out of town he began to cross the railroad track at a crossing, when a special freight train struck and killed them, hurling them 150 feet or more. The accident happened at 11 o'clock at night. Klitzke was unhurt, having escaped death by a couple of seconds.

Laboratory Not Ready.

St. Paul—It is feared that the chemical laboratory established by the state in connection with the department of agriculture in this part of the country will not be ready by May 1. It was announced some days ago that a laboratory would be established in the Twin Cities, but as yet no capital has been set apart for its use. There was difficulty, however, in securing available to manage such a laboratory and, so far as local authorities know, little has been done toward setting up the apparatus.

Fire Exposes a Fraud.

Cloquet—The Great Northern station at Swan River was burned recently, the fire exposing an interesting fraud. Some years ago, the entire town, the body of a supposed petrified Indian woman was dug up near Cass Lake. It was shipped to Swan River and never called for. Charges accumulated and the express company stored it in the Swan River station. After the recent fire nothing remained of the "corpse" but some cement and the iron in the frame.

Fat Stock Show.

St. Paul—South St. Paul will have a fat stock show this year, probably late in the fall or early winter. The South St. Paul live stock exchange at a meeting decided favorably upon the report of a committee which has been investigating the subject for some time. The show will take place late in the fall, so as not to conflict with the state fair, but the date has not been decided. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the exhibition.

Missed Shot is Fatal.

Virginia—A missed shot was responsible for the death of John Kasilka and the injuries of Werner Kuusela, employed in the Larkin mine near here. The men were about to leave the pit for the day and had lighted fuses in three holes. Two of the charges exploded and the men rushed back to see what was wrong with the third.

They reached the spot just as the dynamite exploded. Kosilka's body was blown to pieces, Kuusela had an open knife in his hand and the force of the explosion drove the blade into his side. He was seriously hurt, but will recover.

The State Fair.

St. Paul—Important action of much interest to the farmers of Minnesota was taken by the Minnesota State Fair management recently, when it was decided to materially increase the amount of premium money offered to county exhibits and to individual exhibits of farm products.

The total of $2,000 heretofore offered for county exhibits has been increased to $2,600, and the state has been divided into two divisions so that hereafter the newer northern counties will not have to compete with the old southern communities. The counties of Chisago, Anoka, Wright, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Chippewa, and Lac qui Parle, and the counties north of them, will constitute the Northern division, and the counties south of this row, excepting Hennepin and Ramsey, which are barred from competition, will be the Southern Division.

Further, the money will be divided after a new plan. The sum of $1,250 is set aside for each division, and this will be divided into five premiums: $200 for first; $275, second; $250, third; $225, fourth, and $200, fifth. Two more premiums of $50 each will go to the most beautiful display and the best arranged exhibit; the entire ten exhibits being considered in this competition.

A somewhat similar plan has been adopted in the distribution of premium money for several sweepstakes and collections classes in the form and grain divisions of the premium list. In the "collection of threshed grains," the "best exhibit of small grains," the "collection of corn husked and in stalk," and the "farm exhibits," instead of offering $100 to be divided pro rata, each exhibitor whose display scores 75 points or more will receive $15, while the four highest will receive $8, $6, $4 and $2, respectively.

The object of this change is to encourage numerous exhibits. Under the pro rata division of $100 it has been found that when many exhibitors are present the amount received by each is so small as to discourage further exhibition. Under the new plan each exhibitor who makes a really good exhibit will receive $16, while the best four will be given additional money as well as ribbons.

In corn the premiums have been nearly doubled. Instead of first, second and third of $3, $2 and $1, there are four premiums for each lot—$5, $3, $2 and $1. Other changes made throughout the division of agriculture have been made with a view to betterment.

These changes are due to the recommendations and arguments presented forward by J. M. Underwood, of Lake City, superintendent of the division, who is earnestly desirous of improving the farm displays at the state fair. Mr. Underwood and the board of managers feel that Previck's face and hands. Ryan, who is a blacksmith's fireman, was filling a lamp from a gasoline can and at the same time smoking his pipe. A spark from the pipe exploded the can and he was severely burned about the face and hands, but will recover.

Train Kills Team.

Mankato—Ed. Klitzke, a well-known farmer of Penn township, near Winnebago City, narrow escape from instant death. He drove to town in the morning, attended to some business and in the evening started for a load of wood for the church in Penn township. When three miles out of town he began to cross the railroad track at a crossing, when a special freight train struck and killed them, hurling them 150 feet or more. The accident happened at 11 o'clock at night. Klitzke was unhurt, having escaped death by a couple of seconds.

Laboratory Not Ready.

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MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, March 28—Reductions in passenger and freight rates which will aggregate $4,000,000 a year, are offered by the railroads to the legislature for a settlement to all pending difficulties, not only in the way of contested and pending bills, but in the settlement of the cases now pending in the courts which promised to be dragged out through several years of litigation. Both branches of the legislature have passed two-cent passenger fare bills. These bills are in conference committees of which L. O. Lommen is chairman for the house delegation, F. H. Peterson chairman for the senate. The overtures of settlement and virtual surrender have come to this committee. The conference committee told the roads the committee had no jurisdiction to accept or even negotiate a settlement but would submit the proposition to the legislature. Accordingly, a resolution has been passed by the house, and is now pending in the senate, to permit the conference committee to negotiate with the roads, and report to the legislature not later than April 2. The settlement offer of the roads is a grant of nearly all demands on the part of the state. In brief, the document which the attorneys of the various lines are now preparing, may be summarized into the following points; a maximum rate of 2½ cents, with family mileage books at 2 cents, good until used, and unused portion redeemable in cash. Interchangable 2,000 mile books at 2 cents, good until used. All round-trip tickets at 2 cents, return coupon to be good at any time and without restriction. Voluntary reduction in existing commodity rates by the railroads, amounting to two-thirds of the sweeping reductions recently ordered by the railroad commission. Roads will dismiss injunction suits pending in the United States court. The roads will recognize the power and authority in future of the state railroad commission in making rates. There will be no withdrawal of special excursion rates.

The house committee as a whole, has recommended two important bills for passage after lengthy debate; the first one for the creation of agricultural industrial schools to be established at central points for the benefit of each of the state. Speaker Lawrence Johnson today left the chair to conduct the campaign on the floor for the bill and finally carried his point. The second important bill, is the so-called Mueller bill, because it follows the law of Illinois, to permit municipalities to absorb public service corporations, street cars, gas and electric plants.

St. Paul, March 27—After six hours of acrimonious argument and voting, the senate this evening by one vote killed the famous Hackney semi-centennial appropriation. During all this time the fate of the bill was never certain for an instant, in fact not until the very last man had cast his ballot on the final roll-call, making the vote 30 for and 31 against the bill, and the Wright county senator's explanation of his vote by saying: "Gentlemen, I know that the vote I am about to cast will defeat the appropriation of $1,000,000 for a semi-centennial exposition in 1918. But I am not what I believe are the desires in this matter of the people I represent, and I vote 'no' on this bill.

Then the air castles of the big show planned for the state fair grounds in the friendly city of Hackney, half-formed plans for making not only the eyes of this country but the world turn all turn to Minnesota in 1908 were obliterated. It was 7 o'clock in the evening. The senate had been sitting on the proposition all morning and all afternoon and had refused to adjourn for supper till the question matter was disposed of. There was a burst of applause from the opponents of the bill, while others of the day had admitted their own defeat. Then came adjournment and enemies and opponents of the bill, but one and all friends of its author, J. M. Hackney, crowded around him to express their good will toward him and to congratulate him on the noble, straight-forward and over gentlemanly campaign and fight he had made to put up in the interests of the bill for a big exposition in the inter-city district which he is representing for his first term.

With the exception of one hour on the day, the entire time was put on the exposition bill in the senate. But in that one hour, the W. A. Nolan reciprocal denominage bill of the house was taken up and passed by a vote of 51 to 9. There was not an attempt made to even amend the bill, though it was criticised severely in addresses by Senators George R. Layborn of Duluth and J. C. Ames of Minneapolis.

The house today passed the agricultural school bill, the measure for which the speaker has worked unstintingly and a number of changes have not been a single horse stolen in Olmsted county. Of the sixty-one cheater members thirty have died or moved away.

Willmar, Madison, Marshall, Morris, Clayton, and Wadena. There is prospect that when the bill reaches the senate the number of agricultural schools will be decreased.

A number of bills were introduced in the house. One interesting measure is a rather uninteresting bill, by J. S. Gates of Kenyon. It provides for a mercantile tax on all persons in goods and merchandise, a license as it were. Retailers are to pay $2 a year plus 2 mills on each dollar of average volume of state business. Wholesalers are to pay $10, and 3 mills on the dollar of carriage.

The joint committee on local property taxation, has prepared a report opposing the proposed iron ore tonnage tax as unconstitutional, unwise, and a measure which would likely prevent the contemplated establishment of large steel plants in this state as is contemplated by the United tates Steel corporation.

St. Paul, March 28—The legislature has given its consent to listen to a proposition from the railroads for a compromise of all pending disagreements and suits between the public service commission and the state. This consent was granted today in the passage by the senate of the resolution adopted previously in the house, authorizing the 2-cent fare bill conference committee to receive the offer of the railroads, and submit it to the legislature.

The resolution did not pass the senate without a struggle. It was brought up by Senator F. H. Peterson of Moorhead who made a long plea for passage of the resolution without amendment; that by so-doing time would be saved and the railroads treated fairly. The most strenuous opposition to the resolution came from Senator Seward of Marshall who insisted no proposition should be listened to, but a straight 2-cent fare bill passed.

"It's a blackmail," said the member from Marshall with energy, "I came here to vote for a 2-cent fare bill, and so long as God, I am going to do it."

Olo O. Sageng of Otter Tail branded the resolution as "the worst kind of a proposition" and urged that it be adopt." Senator Moonan of Waseca offered an amendment to the resolution that would have declared that the legislature did not care to listen to any proposition that did not carry with it a straight 2 cent fare of a flat two cent passenger fare. This was voted down and the resolution adopted just as it came from the house, by a vote of 48 to 12.

A bill introduced in the house by T. J. Brady places a tax of 8 per cent on the gross receipts of life insurance companies. One by J. A. Gade provides that cities would establish a tax at the rate of 5 per cent. The house passed a number of bills on the calendar today. Among them were, the Hardy-Dunn senate bill establishing a state hospital for crippled children at St. Paul; the Carl bill of the house, providing a uniform method for the purchase of paper in all of the standard busbel; the C. W. Glotfelter measure prohibiting railroads from bringing animals into the state unless such animals were certified to be in healthy condition; the Wright senate bill to protect settlers soldiers of the Indian uprising in 1862.

Both house and senate adopted resolutions recognizing and eulogizing the valuable services of the members of the state capitol commission and thanking them in the name of the state.

The senate adjourned until 2 p. m Monday. The house is so far behind in its work it decided to only adjourn till the morrow.

St. Paul, March 29—The house not for a short session this morning. The attendance at the session was light, the probably because of its being Good Friday, and very little was done. After the reading of the journal of Wednesday the upper house having adjourned till Monday afternoon.

During the morning, the house passed three important railroad measures which were reported in last Thursday for passage. One by L. C. Spurrier, relating to rates and permits one member of the railroad commission to hold hearings and transact business in matters except those pertaining to the reasonableness of rates. The other by Senator by A. J. Backus of Zumbrota. One prohibits roads from abandoning any track or switch without permission of the railroad commission or the railroad commission. The other requires roads to file blue prints and detailed statement of estate of all new lines before such lines are put into operation.

A bill which will be appreciated in the large and unsettled counties especially, was passed. It was introduced by L. C. Spurrier of Ada, and permits the county treasurer to move about the county to such centers as may be decided, to collect the county taxes, and that the county pay pay his traveling expenses.

Commissioners of counties are given 4-year terms by a bill introduced by J. T. Lommen of Comstock. It provides that present county officers shall serve till 1911, permitting the treasurers and auditors thereafter to be elected alternately terms.

No More Horse Thieves.

St. Paul—The anti-Horse Thief Society of Olmsted County was disbanded last week. The society was organized in 1879 and was effective in putting an entire stop to the operations of bands of "rustlers," who had stolen numbers of horses in Olmsted county.

From the time of the organization of the society to the present there has

New Flax a Success.

St. Paul—The new variety of flax distributed by the Minnesota experiment station last spring has proven of great value to the state. About one thousand bushels of this flax was distributed to about 270 farmers in various parts of the state. Each man was allowed four bushels or less, for which he paid $2.50 per bushel Forty-eight reports were returned in which the new flax was compared with, or grown under similar conditions with, common varieties.

ONCE ON A TIME.

Once on a time, there lived a man,
A man, and lover, who asked the fair
And dear one, who held his heart in thrall,
To go with him, out—no matter where—
And—history has it, the maid replied
And—told the man, she had "nothing to wear!"

But now—when a woman is asked to go
She says to the man: "How ideal why, yes!
And I'll wear my yellow lace gown . . perhaps
The black one is prettier—or I guess
I'll wear your favorite blue—serge, please,
De try and help me to choose a dress!

"My last two new ones—but, never mind—
You admire me in grey? I think, I seem
Too much like a nun . . . I might wear
—oh, no—
Mauve makes me look old. I know
you'll scream
If I mention scarlet! My white gowns?—
well—
One of my white gowns is just a dream—

"But white is so common. This pink
foulard
Is a dear little beauty. Still, I don't
care
To wear it too often—my allegreen is
sweet!"
And the poor man marvels, with wondering stare,
If there ever lived, anywhere under the
sun,
A girl who lied nothing to wear!
—Vaseline Bridges, in Life.

Now She's Wearing It.

"I wonder," remarked a youthful astronomer who was very slow in doing what was expected of him, "if if you will let me associate you with a star—Venus, perhaps, the star of love?"

"Well, no," replied the young lady addressed, thoughtfully; "I would rather that you thought of me as Saturn."

"Indeed! Why?"

"Oh, well, you know, didn't you tell me that Saturn has a ring?"

He bought her one the following day.

No Club Life for Her.

"We would like," said Mrs. Upplah, "to have you join our new Anti-Race Suicide Club. The dues are only $24 a year, and we—"

"I don't believe," interrupted the lady who had just moved into the house on the corner, "that it would be wise for me to pay out any money for Anti-Race Suicide Club dues just now. My husband's salary is not a very large one, and we have 11 children to support."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Calmness of Despair.

Soubrette — Good heavens! We can't stay over night in this hotel!

Comedian—What is the matter with it?

Soubrette—The bellboy says it's haunted.

Comedian—That settles it. We stay. It is our only chance this season of ever seeing the ghost walk.—Baltimore American.

Wronged.

"But," her father objected, "he's a spendthrift. He has no sense of the value of money."

"Oh, you're mistaken, papa," she answered him. "He can make a dollar go as far as anyone. Last night he showed me one that he had carried around the world as a pocketpiece."—Chicago Record-Herald.

IT WAS SO SUDDEN.



Lovelorn—May I call you by your first name?

Miss Willin—Yes, and by your last! —New Orleans Picayune.

Thoughtful.

Leavitt—That was quite a good philosophy present Theodore gave to Millie.

Bob—What was it?

Leavitt—A box of stationery, and all the envelopes were addressed to himself.—Royal Magazine.

Their Natural Class.

"Ma," said Bobby Gosling, "are the big things without horses that honk so any relation to us?"

"No, my child," replied the wise old bird fowl, "but the people in them are."—Baltimore American.

Wanted Particulars.

"Will you share my lot?" he asked. "If it is a corner one in the business district," she replied, "I will be very glad to."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Gun is Quicker.

"I see the Bowie knife has been abandoned down in Texas."

"Yes. I always maintained that those things were too slow."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

AUTOLESS AUTOMOBILE GIRL.

You can't beat a girl between 16 and 20.

She puts on her automobile hat and works 15 minutes to make it hang on at the proper angle.

Then she carefully encbors it to her dome with an automobile veil—one of those handsome things that covers the top of her hat and comes narrowing down over her ears like a V, growing as thick as a shoestring when it crosses the jaws.

As automobile lamp bstpin helps some.

The automobile coat, a long and fantastic garment that excites the envy of women and the curiosity of men, comes next.

Next she does her automobile gauntlets, which reach clear up to the crazy bone.

Then she takes a street car ride. Isn't it the truth?—Chicago Journal

DRINK CAUSED IT.



Kind-Hearted Visitor—You say that drink was the cause of your downfall?

Meandering Mike—Yes. I met a gentlemon that was too intoxicated to take care of his money, and the temptation was too great for me!

Innocence.

"Well, count, what did the beautiful heiress say when you offered her your hand?"

"She talked very queer, monsieur. She said she would hand me no lemon."

"Oh, she did, eh? Well, what are you waiting for?"

"I am waiting for her to hand me no lemon so I can make me lemonade, monsieur."—Chicago Daily News.

Invisible.

Artist—Here is a very suitable picture, Mr. Gibbs. It represents the Rev. Mr. Goss, the eminent author, in the center of a group of cannibals.

Deacon Gibbs—I see the cannibals, Mr. Tirpa, but where is the missionary?

Artist—Didn't I just tell you that he was in the center of the cannibals?

His Lost Opportunity.

Neptune and Jud been appointed part of the sea.

"Well," asked Jupiter, "why are you looking so glum about it?"

"It makes me mad to think I'm not the president of a great railroad system. Think of the watering I could do."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Genuine Article.

Serlbletoo—I have n new idea for a realistic play.

Manager—Realism on the stage is a hnek umnber.

Serlbletoo—But this will be a decided novelty. I propose to put real actors on the stage.—Chicago Daily News.

National Thought.

Mrs. Church—Why are about 2,000 pieces of glassware and crockery are broken on each voyage of a first-class ocean steamer.

Mrs. Gotlewn—Gracious! How many maids do you suppose they employ on one of those ships?—Yonkers Statesman.

Wouldn't Show Dirt.

Bacon—I wonder why they always make those paper napkins out of white paper?

Egbert—What else would they use? "Why, brown paper, of course! See how much longer they would last!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Ever Notice It?

"Whe!" queried the propounder of silly questions, "is the difference between a street and a boulevard?"

"The difference," whatever it is," answered the wise guy, "shows up in the rent receipts."—Chicago Daily News.

Soon Through.

Swellup (after the dinner)—Yes, I told that pretty girl next to me everything I know.

Rival—I noticed you were pretty quiet over at that end of the table.—Detroit Free Press.

Got His.

Bill—Have you seen Phil since he was in that railroad accident?

Jill—No; does he look badly?

"Badly? Not much! He's got a spick-span new suit of clothes!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Supreme Test.

"You say you love me, but I must have a man not of words, but of deeds."

"Heroic deeds, you mean?"

"Not exactly. Real estate, ones will do."—Baltimore American.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Long Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Snoback are rejoiceing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home.

Miss Olga Olson will make her home with Mrs. Chas Swanson this Summer.

Joseph Ducahrmp came down from Germantown to attend the boat meeting last Saturday

Evan J. Sund moved his house on Tuesday to the west line of his farm.

There will be a boat meeting at the school house tomorrow afternoon.

The Clearwater creamery is now doing a good business in the butter making line. Take them your cream.

Rev E. A. Mostue will make a trip to N. D. to look after his farm out there during his two weeks vacation of school.

Tore Moen of Deer Park has moved into Thief River Falls for the summer so as to get the better school advantages.

John Paloni returned home last week from Foulds Minn, where he has been putting in the winter in the lumber woods.

There was a little little flurry of snow Wednesday night just enough to remind us that old winter was still holding his grip.

Mike Kolskie returned from Livingston Ills, last Saturday, where he has been working in the coal mines during the winter.

The Lillo post office has been changed and Mrs. Con. Short is licking stamps for that office and keeping time for the mail carriers.

August J. Wentzel of this Township is going into the hog raising business quite extensively this year, and will use wild peavine pasture in place of clover.

There will be a meeting called soon to try and get a telephone line through this part of the country to connect with the outside world.

Nels Olson of Garnes, was a business visitor at Sunbeam Tuesday. He will assist Mr. Wallace to build the new addition to his residence this spring.

There was quite a large crowd in attendance at the Singer Bros. sale last Monday and they disposed of a large amount of stock and other articles at fairly good priceses.

The prospects are now that seeding will co mmence early this year as the frost has been very dry last fall and the snow has just made enough water to put the ground in fine shape.

Our school is taking a two weeks vacation, while the snow is melting and the ice going out of the river. It will commence again on Monday April 15th and all scholars are requested to attend.

One of Jarvis O. Briens boneys broke throu the ice on the Red Lake river this side of Thief River Falls, but sprang out himself, but Jarvis says that it was close call enough for him and he will drive on the land the rest of this spring.

Thor Thorkelson is liable to have a job of very large proportions on his hands in getting his engine out of the big slough he left it in last fall as the winter season has not improved the conditions of that place much.

With no apparent effort on our part we added a large number of names to our subscribition list the past week. It is easy to get subscribers for THE SUNBEAM, as it is a newspaper that people look forward to to read, and they want it to read.

A, Eave had an exciting chase after a mink yesterday, which he succeeded in capturing.

Olaf Snoback left to day to look up a new location, and will remove his family from here when he finds a new place that suits him.

Lands Re-Opened.

Department Of The Interior United States Land Office Crookston, Minnesota April 8,1907.

Prior to November 10, 1906, certain lands, including the ceded Chippewa and Red Lake Lands in this district, were open to settlement and entry. On that day an order was issued, withdrawing such lands from settlement and entry. That order has been rescinded and all lands subject to entry prior to November 10, 1906, are now subject to entry, the only difference being that to the issuance of the receipt by this office the reservation will be made providing the lands may be subject to taxation for right-of-way and cost of drainage, to be paid before the issuance of the final receipt. All persons who had acquired preference right of entry by reason of contest, or having the right allowed them to make an additional or an amendad or a second entry, and who could not assert that right on account of the Withdrawal of the lands, will have thirty days from the date hereof as preference right within which to make such entry.

R. J. Montague.
Register.

Boat Meeting.

The boat meeting at the school house last Saturday was very well attended and a full report made by the Committee chosen to get shares in Thief River Falls. The report was accepted and a full list of the names of the contributors read. It was also decided to accept the offer of D. N. Winton, to let the COmpany have the free use of one of his boats to run with their new boat, and take the freight and Wanigan up the river for their Co. It was also decided to make the new boat, that is being constructed a little larger.

They Both Laughed.

Oscar Nesland and Alfred Quam tried the water in Lost River, on their way home from the lumber woods last Saturday, just to see if it was warm enough to start on the log drive. Oscar tried the water ice first and when he broke throu and went in up to his waist Alfred stood on the bank and laughed to see him crawl out, but he came out safe on this side of river, and now it was up to Alfred to cross the same place. He shouted to Oscar to just watch him and learn how to cross thin ice. So he got down on his hands and knees and started to crawl across the ice, which went fine until he came near the place of Oscars mishap, when the ice broke under his hands and he went up to his knees head down, and feet up, then it was Oscars turn to laugh. Alfred struggled out of the water but has not said any thing about "showing" Oscar how to cross thin ice since.

Decidedly Friendly.

Editor—I thought this paper was friendly to me.

Editor—So it is. What's the matter now?

Editor—I heard a shooter at the banquet last night, and he didn't print a line of it.

Editor—Well, that further proof did you want of our friendship?

That is you are pleased at having your faults not are displeased at having perfection.—Lavish.

Looking Forward.

"Proposed to becoming extremely forgetful."

"Yes, indeed. In the near future of all nothing will have to get it more on it it wants to be considered fresh."

Lucky Following.

"Did you ever make any mistakes, doctor?"

"Well, I've had several patients get well that I expected would die."

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery conserns in the United States, writes us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery ect. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community who has some spare time to take orders to write them for priculares immediately. Mention this paper, when writing

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 5th, 1907.
Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 3 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EUGENE CRAWFORD, of Hills Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1053 made March 1st 1905. for the lots 3, 4 & S. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 3 Township 152 N. Range 50 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on May. 31, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz!

Theodore Torgeson, John Olsen, Olof B. Hanson, Hans A. Myran, all of Erie, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Silvering Mirrors.

Mirrors are usually silvered by coating the glass with amalgam. For this purpose a large, perfectly flat stone is provided, and upon it is evenly spread a sheet of tin foil without creas or flaw. This is covered to the depth of one-eighth of an inch with clean mercury. The plate of glass, perfectly cleaned from all grease and impurities, is floated on to the mercury by sliding, so as to exclude all air bubbles. It is then pressed down by loading it with weights in order to press out all the mercury which remains fluid. This is received in a gutter around the stone. After about twenty-four hours it is gently raised upon its edge, and in a few weeks it is ready for frames.

His Perseverance.

Henry Arthur Jones, the noted English playwright, was giving the students of Yale an address on the drama. "Your American vernacular is picturesque," he said, "and it should help your playwrights to build strong, racy plays. But neither vernacular nor anything else is of moment if perseverance is lacking. No playwright can succeed who is like a pal I know. I said to this man one New Year's day, 'Do you keep a diary, Philip?' 'Yes,' he answered. 'I've kept one for the first two weeks in January for the last seven years.'"

His Good News.

"I have," said a lawyer as he entered his unbelieved client's cell, "good news at last."

"A reprieve?" eagerly exclaimed the prisoner.

"No, not a reprieve, but your uncle has left you £500, and now you can meet your fate with the satisfying feeling that the noble efforts of your lawyer in your behalf will not go unrewarded."—London Tit-Bits.

Honest.

Boarder (on leaving)—Madam, you are one of the most honest persons I have ever met. Landlady—I am glad to hear you say that, sir. Boarder—Yes; your honesty is conspicuous by the very front of your establishment. Your sign says, "Boarders taken in."—London Telegraph.

If we fail to conquer smaller difficulties what will become of us when assailed by greater?—Thomas à Kempis.

You will there get all the satisfy sought by waiting for the world to turn round —Alfonzo Chesterfield.

Advanced.

"Is your daughter going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Parvenue?"

"No, indeed! Mme. Fabbi attends to all that. We don't have to do our own sewing by hand."—Baltimore American.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

CALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you.

Taxes paid, Marriage Licenses procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON
Easy Credit Terms
PIANOS $225.00 UP.
ORGANS $1.00 UP.
SEWING MACHINES $7.00 UP.
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OF ALL KINDS AT SO SMALL PRICES.
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ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, latest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

A Misplaced Pulpit.

A French Protestant pastor was the guest of a Scottish preacher at a manse. One morning slipshod herrings were served at breakfast. The French pastor asked the meaning of "sipper." His host replied that it meant "to preserve." On taking his leave next day the French pastor, writing his host's hand, said, "May the Lord sipper you, my good friend."

Postage Stamps.

Postage stamps are peculiarly liable to become effete and to lose entirely their value, says the British Medical Press and Circular, a fact that cannot be too widely known to the public who find in it a popular substitute for sticking plaster.

Never Missed It.

Teacher — Who discovered America? Small Boy—Pants. Teacher—Why, I suppose every boy in school knew that. Small Boy—I didn't know that it was lost

The Eternal Problem.

"I once lost an Irish servant," remarked a German lady who was relating the trouble she had in keeping help. "Because I could not convince her that 'mick' is a German name for a fly. Ons day my little baby daughter was yelled in their near a window which opened on the street. Where Bridget was at work. The window was closed and a number of flies were busily buzzing their heads against the panes in an endeavor to escape to the outside. They attracted baby's attention, who called out to me to look at them, at the same time saying, 'Mick, mick, mick.' Just then Bridget turned to speak to the baby and heard these words. And even today Bridget is firmly convinced that I instructed the baby to make fun of her."—New York Herald.

A Poor Trade.

"Tom," said the Arkansas citizen pleasantly, "I gave eight dollars for my wife, and I must say that I got badly beaten."

"Dar?" replied Tom.

"That's what. It was found a case of swapping eight for one."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE.

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Dry Goods, Goceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, IN THE SEVEN TOWNS.

Any Kind Of Stock taken in Exchange for Goods.

give me a call.

Located at Anton post office, on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Christ Larsen, Proprietor.

Watch This Space,

And See What,

SINGER BROS.

The Rhoda Dealers will Say,

About Where to get Your Spring & Summer Goods.

WE WANT TO SELL YOU YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AND WILL SELL THEM RIGHT.

A Quick Play in Baseball.

Here is a play in baseball that happened long ago. Perhaps it never will happen again: Did any one ever hear of a base runner scoring from first base in the third? Well, it was done by a third baseman and when the ball never left the third baseman's hand! The playshappened in this way: Andy Moynihan was playing third base for the Pastimes of Chicago in 1868 when a skirmish game was held. The Olcotonians of Peoria were the opposing team. In the first inning, with a runner on first, the batter drove a liner straight over third. Moynihan allowed the ball to pass his left side and struck first in the infield. The crowd cheered. An brilliant catch they saw something more exciting. Moynihan, writhing with pain, was rubbing around third base. The base runner at first saw something was the matter and ran down to second. Third he fail to third and finally pulled home unmolested.

The incident was that the ball, striking Moynihan's hand, paralyzed the nerves. The ball was stuck tight in his hand. It was two minutes before his fellow players could pry his fingers oped and get the ball out.—Chicago Tribune.

Where Snow Falls.

If you feel you are a lover of snow, go to Alaska, which is the warmest spot where you are certain of complete immunity. If you are fond of it, the residents of St. Petersburg will furnish all you need to ask, for there you may be sure of it for 100 days in the year. The happy condition is supplied by Kamchatka, with thirty days, while Fairbanks, Boise and Yreka, with each two and five days respectively, may be recommended to those who merely like to have a little natural and lasting frost.—London Chronicle.

Light Meat Polish.

Take eight ounces of Spanish whiting, which must be perfectly free from grit, and put in one quart of gasoline. Shake up the whiting and gasoline thoroughly. You will notice the whiting settles immediately, leaving the liquid as clear as water. To remedy this add, further, to make it a better polishing agent, add to each quart of the mixture thirty-two drops of oleic acid—no more, no less. Shake again, and the whiting will not settle. Apply to gold, silver, nickel, brass, glass or tin and if metallic surface with a piece of cotton flannel, rubbing well. Polish with a piece of same cloth.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Waterproofing Dress Goods.

One of the most important processes used for waterproofing dress materials is to the tulle of the old dilemma process. In this case the fabric used is rosin dissolved in a large bulk of petroleum spirit. The fabric to be proofed is put passed through a bath of this solution and dried to drive off the solvent. Following this, the goods are treated by pressing with hot polished metal rollers. This last process melts the small quantity of resin which is deposited on the cloth and forms each single fiber with an exceedingly thin film of resin on it.

Kept Awake.

"How are you getting on with your music, my dear?" inquired a lady of her niece.

"Well, of course," replied the girl confidently, "it wouldn't be proper for me to acknowledge it myself, but some of the neighbors have told me they have stayed awake at night for hours listening to my playing."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

While a large number of the citizens and business men of Thief River Falls took an interest in assisting the farmers boat Co., the newspaper men thought it would be a good time to spring one of their dirty flings at THE SUNBEAM and its editor, We will not say more this week but, will say our pencil is warm on the point and we are ready for a little fun at any time. Open your mud battery at any time gentlemen, we are ready, but we want it distinctly understood, that the Red Lake River Transportation Company are one party and the SUNBEAM and Hunt are another. Is that not plain enough. If it ain't we will state, that we have nothing to do with the running of the Red Lake River Transportation Company and they don't run this paper.

Some men and newspapers go along through life and scarcely ever offend anybody, for the reason that they never express an opinion of their own on any subject, but in reality such men and newspapers are of little use to the state and nation. If some men and newspapers had never advanced any new ideas or expressed any opinions contrary to those of others, this old world would not have advanced to its present high state of civil sation. It should not be a newspaper's purpose to willfully offend anybody, but it should not hesitate to advocate that which it considers is right, and fair and of general benefit, regardless of who or what class of individuals it may offend.—Otberg Journal.

"BUTTON BUTTON"

Who Has The Button?

The stealing of the county seat is not a petition from the vaults of the county Auditors office at Red Lake Falls, it all undoubtly air up quite a muss between the the people of the two Falls. We understand there is some ills ne being attached to Auditor O'Brien for the loss of the petition, but we can't see why he is to blame, as it appears that the attorneys of both sides had free access to all the records in the case, and it would be useless to try to make a six year old school boy believe that Auditor O'Brien would allow a columbus cent smack thief any opportunity to steal valuable records from his office.

Now who stole that petition? It is a well known fact, that this county seat removal scrap has been a sour-se of some good "fat picking" for quite a large number of lawers, and that their day was passed as soon as this last wrecking of the Commissioners was had; for then the whole matter would be up to the people, and they would be out of o job. Now what would be more natural than that they should "mislay" the petition among some of their other papers and be unable to find it when they wanted it. Of course as soon as the petition is lost, we mean "mislayd," the business of the lawyers, on both sides reopens at the old stand, for another two years active business, while the poor devil that pays the expenses can go down in his pockets and dig up the price of a new petition and a trip for it and the attorneys to supreme court.

There will be no more quarling over the petition for the removel of the county seat to Thief River Falls, for empty is the pigeon-hole, "baby has gone."

The Plummer Pioneer, remarks, that the attorneys may decide to carry the pigeon hole where the county seat removel petition used to lay before it was stolen, to the supreme court.

If the stealing of the county seat removal petition was done by a partisan of Red Lake Falls, he has done more harme for his home town than has been done before. The people of Red Lake county will not countenance work of this kind. The petition should be given a fair hearing and stealing it will do more harm than good. Such work may prove a temporary gain but will loose in the end.—St Hilaire Spectator.

THE SPANISH ESCURIAL.

It is a Marvelous Specimen of Ancient Architecture.

The Escurial, the palace of the Spanish king, so architectural marvel, formerly described as the "eighth wonder of the world," is now seldom spoken of even by those who are ready to go wild over much less pretentious structures. The cornerstone of this "Spanish St. Peter's" was laid by Philip II, in 1563, but it was 302 years (1865) before the monstrous building was pronounced finished. It was built by Philip in fulfillment of a vow to "erect the finest monastery in the world" should his forces be successful in their great battle with the French. That battle was fought at St. Quentin on Aug. 10, 1557, St. Lawrence day, and in order to honor that saint as well as to fulfill his vow the king had the foundation of his great memorial laid off in the shape of a gridiron, the implement of torture upon which the goodly Lawrence is reputed to have suffered martyrdom.

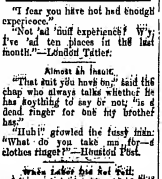
To those who have never visited the Escurial the size of the gigantic structure is beyond comprehension. It is 740 feet from north to south and 580 feet from east to west, the square towers at each corner rising to a height of over 200 feet. Within this enormous building are the king's palace, a cathedral, a monastery of 200 cells, two colleges, three chapter houses, three library buildings, five large halls for dormitories, three hospitals and over 5,000 other rooms. In order to make St. Lawrence's gridiron complete, the building is built in quadrangular form with seventeen rows of rounds of massive stone structures crossing each other at right angles, these forming the gridiron's ribs, the double bitar 4 wing 470 feet in length. The church, which is a part of this vast pile of masonry, is 351 feet long, 230 feet wide, with a dome 330 feet in height. It is estimated that the building cost $50,000,000.

Not Daunted.

"You will understand, sir," Dr. Price-Price began, "that I cannot undertake to cure your case without a diagnosis."

"That's all right," interrupted Nuritch haughtily. "I spose that's the professional word for 'fee in advance.' Name yer figger!"—Philadelphia Press.

More Than Enough.



"I fear you have not had enough experience."

"Enough? Why, my dear sir, I've had ten places in the last month."—London Tatler.

Almost an Insult.

"That suit you have on," said the chap who always talks whether he has anything to say or not "is a good finger for rub ing brother has."

"Huh!" growled the fussy fellow. "What do you take me for—a clothes ringer?"—Houston Post.

Wide Ladies Just Sell Still.

A home missionary who visited Hiding prison took occasion to have a heart to heart talk with one of the convicts.

"Don't you know, my friend," said he, "that crime never brings success? It is only achieved by hard labor."

"I did six months of it at a stretch once, and I didn't seem to be makin' much of it."

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, " Rhoda Minn.
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Andrew Elvingson, Highland Ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K oen, Garnes Minn
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. Mar. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Feb. 26th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that T. ADOLPH GRUNDESEN, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 684 made July 7th, 1904, for the N. W. ¼ Section 16 Tp. 158 N. R. 49 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on April 10th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Asmund Mandt, of Rodney Minn. George Bjerke, August Lillo, Edward Stagnt, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Mostrom, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam March 22, 1907.

Department of the interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 18th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ALGOT J. LILLO, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 5688 made July 7 1904 for the S W ¼, Sec 16 Tp. 158 N. R. 49 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on May 8, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said landviz:

Asmund Sandahl, Oscar M. Lillo, Tarjei Lillo, Lothen, T. Adolph Grundesen, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Mostrom, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub In The Sunbeam March 22, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. March 19th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN KNUDSON, of Rhoda Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead entry, No 6067, made December 1 1904, for the N.W. ¼ Sec 21, Tp. 158 N.R. 50 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston Minn. on May 8,1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Sigurd J. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, Knut Lillo, Ostein Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Mostrom, register

His Commander.

A story is told of General Sir Alfred Horsford, who believed in a spiritual deity. A soldier once sought his permission to marry, saying he had two good conduct badges and $25 in the savings bank. "Well, go away," said Sir Alfred, "and if you come back this day next in the same mind you shall marry, for love has mercy." On the anniversary the soldier repeated his request. "But you pray, sir, for a year, want to marry?" "Yes, sir, very much." "Sergeant major, take his name down. Let you may marry. I never believed there was so much constancy in man or woman. Hold face. Quick march!" As he left the room, turning his head, he said: "Thank you, sir. It isn't the needs obtain."

Facts Love.

Welcome to the proud the plain structure, strong in its weakness, his little arms move irresistibly than the soldier's, his line touched with persuasion, while Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unexpected lamentations when he lifts up his cry of hish, he more beautiful the sobbing child, the face all fluted over as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to mirthful and clamberin compassion.—Selected.

A Precise Answer.

"Lawyers are supposed to be the most literal minded men," said an intelligent member of the bar, "but every now and then confided to relate a practice will encounter witnesses who can give them points in the matter of literal answers. An Irishman was called to testify in a damage suit arising out of the death of a man 'at the hands of a bull,' so to speak.

"Are we to understand, sir," asked the prosecuting attorney, 'that the deceased, Patrick Flannigan, was your father?'

"He was till the bull killed him," was the reply.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

J. S. Commissioner L. G. Brewsing with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc., within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

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Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, alt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Mar. 16th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, IVER NYGARD of High Landing, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to take final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 906, made December, 16th, 1904, for the N. E. ¼ Section 9, Tp. 158 N. R 49 W. and that said proof will be made before Ralph Browning, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on May 6th 1907.

He names too following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Hans Myron, Nels Swanson, Thomas Severson, of Highland, Minn. Hans Ellenson of High Landing Minn.

R. J. Costello, Reg.

MONEY,

We have plenty.

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STEPHEN COOPER, Real Estate Broker

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Will attend all sales in Ass... and reasonable rate...

AN ART REBUKE.

Edward Rosewater, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee, had a sister very fond of art. He stated once that illustrated stamped work; he called impressionistic pictures that were merely impressionistic sketches and he called portraits that bore no likeness to their originals. A young painter whom Mr. Rosewater did not like painted a portrait of a mutual friend.

"That is portrait of Smith!" the sitter exclaimed. "It doesn't look like him at all."

"Oh," the artist exclaimed, "I must try for a likeness, you know. I tried for an effect—an effect in grays."

"I know a man in New York," said Mr. Rosewater, "who had his portrait painted last year. It cost him $4,000, and he was very proud of it. When it came home he viewed it for an hour.

"'Well, Mary,' he said, 'how do you like this portrait?'

"'Sure, sir,' said the cook, 'it's lovely. It's beautiful. It's divine.'

"And of course," said his friend, 'you knew who it is?'

"'Oh, of course I do, sir,' said the cook. 'Of course, sir, directly he spoke she knew drawing master by the picture, studying it more and more closely. 'Of course, sir, I knew it was you or the likeness—'"—Harper's Weekly.

The Artist's Model.

An amusement of a well known Parisian sculptor was to have a model in a state of consumption, with the idea of the patient's carriages following. One day a friend was announced, but the sculptor was not ready to receive him. The visitor was surprised to see the model receive a blow in the face from the sculptor, who, however, kept on with the work as if nothing had happened. Surprised at such treatment of a model, the visitor remonstrated with the sculptor. The artist listened attentively, and then, in a quiet, composed tone, he remarked: "Excuse me, sir, but I was not quite satisfied with the model's face. I have gone carefully into the cast and now succeed in how it should be. You, of course, a gentleman. Therefore you would never have committed such a breach of good manners as to put a rope to have taken place, therefore no attendant could possibly have struck you. You would, sir, accord to be a product of your fancy. Let us dismiss it."

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

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California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

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THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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RADNEY STORE.

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Produce should be dealt with before you sell.

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IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

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You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

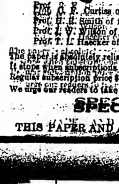
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Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.
We might say more but prefer to let you judge for yourself.

SPECIAL OFFER!

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.60 A YEAR.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CLOCK

BY CHARLES S. REID

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

It was an enlarged edition of the typical grandfather's clock. It stood also feet in the corner of my sleeping room, 18 inches thick and 30 inches wide at the base. The lower part of the case had the appearance of being a cabinet, but if an opening ever had existed in it the fact did not now appear. At the request of a maiden aunt I had bought the clock at an auction sale of the effects of my late grandfather, and had stored it here, until my aunt should elect to move her property, for there was little of the antiquary about me—my tastes were modern.

But as the days passed, the clock seemed to take on a kind of personality, its dingy face assumed an expression that was almost life-like, though the manifestation was a frown instead of a smile.

While at work during the day the clock would pop up in my mind, grimly serious, dejectedly striving, as if for the gift of speech; and at night in my dreams it had a part.

Three months had passed—and it was the night of the 18th of April, to be exact—having become a still more insistent feature of my daily thoughts and nightly dreams, the old clock one night suddenly caught and held my attention under a hypnotic fascination I was unable to break. I had come in late, a quarter to 12 o'clock by my watch—the old clock in the corner had not ticked off an hour in 60 years, and the hands had stood at 12 midstunted through all the six decades.

Having dropped into a convenient arm chair a few feet away, I had turned my eyes toward the time-stained dial; and at that moment the clock had begun to strike, one, then, three, each sound clear and distinct, until 12 had been struck. Then the clock ceased from my view as completely as a rainbow disappears from an evening sky, and I found myself transported, though what manner of conduit I had no means of knowing, to an old-fashioned home in the country.

A mansion stood in the background, a rare old garden of elms, shrubbery and vines in the foreground. Near a fountain in the grounds sat a vision of loveliness such as never before had crossed my view. This was a girl not yet over 18. In a moment I could have thrown myself at her feet and declared my soul consecrated to her worship, so fair was she, so innocent in the soft expression of her large liquid eyes. Her glance was troubled, and I longed to approach her to offer my sympathies.

Presently a man came from the house—he was about middle-aged and was dressed after the fashion of a colonial gentleman. A large kindness beamed from his face, but there was a peculiar sternness in his manner. As he approached the fountain the girl arose as if to creep away. But he laid caught sight of her and called. She stopped and turned toward him. Then her lips moved faintly as if in protest, when he came up and took her hands in his. In the man's eyes I could see the fire of a deep passion; and something seemed to tell me that these two in the garden to each other stood as guardian and ward.

Presently the man caught her in his arms and pressed his lips to her forehead hungrily, as if he would fill the cravine of a famished soul with the drop of sweetness from her fresh white brow. Then he released her, and the two turned away together a few yards to a division in the walk, where they parted, unconscious of a look of fierce vindictiveness that followed them from an older woman's face which had pushed out from among the shrubbery near the fountain.

This was a middle-aged face like the man's, but the features were unfeatured, hard, miserly to friendly advancement. From the eyes gleamed the green lights of a jealous soul. This older woman was angular in form, and she had a mouth and chin that denoted unyielding determination.

From this scene in the garden, the stereopticone abruptness, I was introduced in one in the house. The man was preparing for a journey, which, apparently was to be of some length; and the older woman was assisting in the preparations. The time was night, and the lights were not very liant. Eventually the man bade the woman an indifferent farewell and passed out through the hallway, side, he looked up at the moon for a moment. Then he quickly reentered the hall and crept up o stairway that led to the second story. Noiselessly he entered a chamber on one side of the hallway, closing the door behind him. A white figure started up from a window across the floor. The room was flooded with moonlight, and I saw the face of the beautiful girl. In it was expressed no sudden terror that seemed a half mixture with gratification. It was pain and joy, fear and delight, resistance and love; and such a face!—my own heart uffered itself a willing sacrifice at the altar of such beauty.

The man crossed hurriedly in the girl's side, seized her in his arms and caressed her passionately. And now the door opened for a second time, and the face that appeared, like that of the Medusa, seemed to petrify the scene before fe. But presently the chimo of a clock in the corner broke the stillness. There were 11 strokes, and I saw the tall, old clock of my groadfather, just as I had seen it in my room for weeks past, the diel figures being clearly outlined in the moonlight. The man released the girl from his embrace and reerossed the floor, passed the tall woman in the doorway, and was goae. Not a lip had moved in speech, but the very silence was pregnant with the tragedy of three lives.

The tall woman had come so farther than the doorway, and had turned back, closing the door behind her, olter the man had departed. The girl fell upon her knees by the bedside and, with clasped hands, turned a white face toward the heavens.

And now, as the first load faded, this scene, too, passed from my vision. But the interval of darkness seemed only to reflect a lapse of time, though whether of hours, days or weeks I could not tell. At any rate, it was the girls chamber which again came into view. The dial of the old clock in the corner showed that it was near midnight; and the moonlight revealed the girl lying asleep on the bed. The hall door opened slowly and softly, and the figure of the tall, angular woman glided into the room. She crossed quickly to the sleeping girl and by a few swift movements had bound her wrists and ankles securely, before the victim realized what was taking place.

A look of intenso horror awoke in the girl's eyes when she saw the face that was bending over her. A handage which the woman had supplied was now tied about the helpless girl's lips. This placed her completely at the mercy of the woman, who now proceeded with the diabolical work which the ingenuity of her jealous rage had planned. Sitting at her back she spread apart the orms and forced the bound wrists down over the left shoulder and her ankles, where they were made fast to the ankle thongs. Then she passed a strap about the neck and under the lower limbs and thus drew her victim's chin down to her knees. Then she went to the old clock and in some mysterious manner removed the front panel in the lower cabinet, exposing to view a hollow space inside. And it was now that, the full horror of her purpose fell upon me, for the victim was lifted hodily from the bed by the women and was forced into the empty cabinet of the clock in her cramped posture. Then the panel was deliberately replaced.

The awful horror of the scene aroused the stoutest indignation of my soul, and I strove with the strength of madness to burst asunder the bonds which seemed to restrain me. In order that I might go to the rescue of that fatally beautiful girl. And the effort did burst the bonds of my singular trance, for I awoke as from a dream, although the chime of the old clock in the corner of my room still vibrated from the lost stroke of twelve, and I was conscious that those twelve strokes indeed had fallen.

The next day I found among some miniatures of my family one that resembled the man I had seen in my vision; and with it I went to my aunt.

"It is the miniature of your great grandfather," she told me.

"What is his history?" I asked.

"He was but of sea about 60 years ago. He had married a second wife with whom he was not congenial. This wife objected to his guardianship of the orphaned daughter of a friend, who was said to have been wonderfully beautiful. And, too, this second wife was objectionable to all the children of his first marriage. She had been a serving woman of low degree and had nursed him through a long illness. And through his gratitude for this service he had married her. It was some time after this marriage that the orphaned girl came into his charge. But from the day of her introduction it appears a spirit of jealousy had been aroused in the wife's bosom. It is said my grandfather acquired interests in South America, in order that he might spend much of his time abroad. The vessel on which he last sailed for that country never reached its destination; and months afterwards it was fonsed by some of the children who took charge of the estate that the big family clock had stopped just at twelve, though less than half run down; and it was unanimously believed that the clock had stopped at the hour of my grandfather's death."

"And what was the fate of the girl?"

"It is said she disappeared. There was none to be particularly interested in her, and none ever knew what became of her, unless it was the wife, who died some years later in a madhouse."

I returned home with peculiar sensations, for I could not understand through what sudden influence these partially corroborated visions had come to my mind. Securing a chisel and a hammer, I ruthlessly tore away the front panel of the old clock cabinet; and there, amid a great wealth of brown hair, was a crouching form of yellowed bones.

Lace Boleros of All Kinds Always Smart and Dainty



The bolero shown in the illustration is mode of Irish crochet lace. It will require of naterial 18 to 21 inches wide, 2 yards, or 1 yard of 44-inch stuff to make this bolero. It is cut in one piece, the fronts being turned over to form the revers.

The all-over lace bolero hores are always smart and dalaty, but they may be fashioned for more general wear of soy soft materials. As attractive one is shown mada of lach-wide baby blua sotia ribbon and Valenciennes lace. Honiton lace, which many home sewers understaad the art of making, is extremely pretty in either a bolero or hertha.

Three pretty berthas are made after the following manaer: In the handkerchief style, falling in deep points, the fullness forming folds, which give an effect of plaits; circular foshion and elongated at the front to form stoles that are so much liked. Points also are used, the fullness forming a simple circular berthа. These may be also foshioned of ribbon and lace. At times they are made of the dress material, with bohy ribbon running around as a trimming. One yard of 18-inch stuff, and three-quarters of 5 yard 21 laches wide, is required in the making of these berthas.

AMUSEMENT FOR A CLUB.

Ingenious Plan Devised by a Cambination of Girls.

In North Wales the children go from house to house during Easter week asking for contributions of eggs. If they are not forthcoming they call out this curious threat:

Pace Egg, Pace Egg, for Easter eve.
If you do not give us one,
Your hen shall lay an addled one,
Your cock shall crow alone.

There is an ancient tradition that some new ortticle of clothing must be worn for the first time on Easter Sunday. A poet of Dorsetshire hos left this ancient saying to that effect"

Eester I put on my new frock coat,
The first time ever I wore it,
With yellow buttons all of brass
That glittered in the sun like glass
Because 'twas Easter Sunday.

This plan for omusement and instruction has been devised by a club of 24 girls ranging in age from 16 to 20. Meetings are held once in two weeks and always in costume. There is one paper of twenty minutes duration, with items of intercst on the subject in question. The rest of the time is given to sociability and refreshments.

The girls have already had a Japanese evening, and a "bachalor maid" affair, when a very bright paper was read on the saloon d'etre for remaining in the state of singla blessedness, and each girl gave her views pro and con concerning this very important subject. The next meetlag, which will be before this appears in print, is to be very appropriate to the month of March, as "Holland" is the subject. Windmills are to be the favors, and the girls will appear in peasant costume and the paper will be an account of a delightful summer outing in the fascinating country.

A typical Dutch luncheon will be served, consisting of potato eaked, sausage, fish pickles, Dutch cheese and pretzels, coffee cake and coffee. Delft china, with quaint little wooden shoes for salt holders and a centerpiece of gorgeous yellow tulips will graco the table. On this occasiba a man for each girl has been asked and there will be clay pipes and steins for these masculine guests. Orange will be the predominating color and a large print of Queen Wilhelmina will adorn the wall.

A Baby Party.

In answer to the request for a baby party, I would suggest that you write the invitations la the baby's aame, requesting him or her, as the case may be, to bring mother and spead the hours between three and five at the address given. Have, if you can get them, the "ready to fill in" invitations which are decorated with children and baby faces and may be purchased by the box at large stationers. Provide a high chair and a bib for each baby, with a dalary rattle for a favor. From the chandelier attach colored balloons, such as are peddled about the streets by balloon men. These floating bits of color will amuse the babies longer than any one article I have ever encountered. When you become time comes fasten a balloon to each go-cart. For refreshments have a bowl of milk and a tiny tumbler at each place, pass graham and oatmeal crackers and any other of the thousand one specially prepared wafers for babies.

For the mothers serve sandwiches, coffee, chocolato, and, if you like, ice cream, although it'ls not necessary.

If it is possible have several older persons to assist jon besides the mothers. The centerpiece should be a white frosted cake, with a wreath of pink rose buds and one tall pink candie, as I judge it is the baby's first birthday. You will find two hours is a sufficiently long time for this party, so from three to five are the best hours hours for the young debutante.

Of course, you must provide plenty of simple toys, balls, clothes pins and rubber dolls will prove most acceptable.

MADAME MERRI.

SLEEVES AND BODICE IN ONE.

Idea That is Favored by All the New Spring Models.

The new spring models continue to show the loose crossing draperies forming sleeves and bodies all in one.

A charming new blouse of a sheer Persian lawn has only aorrow tucks



Easily Made at Home.

by way of ornamentation, with one of the new double frille down the front and tiny cuffs of the same at the wrist-long sleeves.

A new blouse is built of tinted hatiste or mull, with fine laces of ecru tone, and they keep their color under lauaderings. Others of pale blue or violet mulls, with white lace, are nice, too, and are frightfully expensive at the shops that they simply must be made of home.

All girls should be taught to sew. If ona is to have only a small dress allowance she can have lovely things, blouses and little simple evening gowns, if she knows how to make them herself, often far prettier from their personal touch than those of her friead who has all her clothes made by a cheap dressmaker. She can have prettier things than if she bought ready-to-wear frocks, which must be very expensive to be nice. And then, if-she may have all the money possible to spend on clothes, she ought—and probably does—use her knowledge of sewing in teaching some young girle at the "other end" of town how to make their plain dresses with taste and intelligence.

With Black and White.

The vogue of the black and white costume has brought with it the demand for black spangled galloons, adorable motifs and allovers, with the greatest favor shown the large motife. These are principally used for the decoration of the bodice, particularly when it is filled with white and has a white lace guimpo.

HAT OF WHITE STRAW.



White straw wreathed with mauve and purple roses and a bluish plume.

OLD CANNON CAN'T BE BROKEN.

Armament of Old Craft Was Made to Last.

A good story is being told at the Mare Island navy yard concerning a San Francisco contractor who bought all the old obsolete cannon which were sold at the local yard some time ago. The cannon were all of the smooth bore kind, and in order that they might be easily handled for shipmeat to the city all sorts of schemes were tried to eadeavor to break them with dynamite and blasting powder, but they were unsuccessful.

An electric drill machine was even set up at the yards and the cannon were drilled full of holes in order to weaken them for breaking open with wedges, but this was also unsuccessful. The cannon were then taken away and the last heard of them they were corralled in the little inner Point Richmond, where on effort was being made to break them opea with dyaamite again.

The cannon which proved to be so strong were among the armameat of the war craft which sailed the seas in 1812.

The Court Warned.

"Bill, old boy," said the prisoner to the justice, "I want you to pay particleular attention while I'm a-making of this here statemeat."

"Don't address the court as 'Bill,' sir," said the justice, "or I'll fias you for contempt."

"Well, all right, William," replied the prisoner, "we was growed up together aa' I reckon you feel as dignified as a alligator on a log in a mill pond up thar, but ef you decido this case egin me, Lord help you when I ketch you in the middle o' the road. Go on with your proceedings."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hissed Japanese Flag.

At the Star Theoter, Seattle, the other evening the flags of several nations were exhibited in succession during an act on the stage. All except the flags of Russia and Japan were applauded. The former was received in silence, the lotter was loudly hissed.

Hides, Furs, Pelts.

Our bidds are made to pay to tip per lb. horse hides $2 to $4 each, sheep pelts 60c to $1.50 ea. Furs, wool, tallow, etc. Ship to us. Write for Price List & Shipping Tags. We are largest dealers in the old reliable N. Y. HIDE & FUR CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

New York's Salt Water Maine.

New York city is to have 78 miles of salt water maina from eight to 24 laches in diameter, with 2,021 hydrants for fire protection.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy N. Y.

We need to learn, not only how to make our living, but how to make our coatribution to the living world.—Rev. T. Ferrier Hulme, M. A.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 Trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, L.L., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

People acldom improve, when they have ao other model but themselves to copy after.—Goldsmith.

CURED OF GRAVEL.

Not a Single Stone Has Formed Since Using Doan's Kidney Pills.



J. D. Daughtroy, music publishar, of Suffolk, Va., says: "During two or three years thot I had kidney trouble I passed a great many stones using Doan's Kidaey Pills, however, and that is not one-quarter of the whole aumber. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a fan kidney tonic."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GHOSTS PLAY MANY PRANKS.

Grab Rope from Belringer and Cut Down Trees.

Ghostly bappenings have disturbed tha town of Kirkwoll, the capital of the county of Orkney. On Wednesday night, says the London Daily Moil, the wife of the belringer went to St. Magnus cathedrol to sound the curfew at eight o'clock. This is an aacient custom still observed in the burgh. The bell had been tolled for less than a minute, when, it is alleged, a figure suddenly appeared at the woman's side, snatched her beads from the rope and as mysteriously disappeared.

Another morning 20 trees which o few years ago were planted in front of the cathedral were found to have been cut down. The night was a calm one, with brilliant neonlight, and the trees were standing at one o'clock in the morning.

Hundreds of windows have an outlook on the spot, and many people must were still astir at three o'clock in tha morning did not hear the slightest sound outside. Yet on hour later every tree bod been destroyed. The police are baffled.

It ovalls littlo to the unfortunate to be hrove.—From the Spanish.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A Positive CURE

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. A thorough treatment will do more for HAY FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH HAY FEVER

than pills, lotions or inhalants. It is easy to use. Sold by druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Alabastine

THE PACKAGE

THE TRADE MARK

ALABASTINE

It would be too bad to decorate your home in the ordinary way, simply because of not knowing you could do it better for less money with Alabastine. Better find out all about Alabastine first, anyway.

We'll cheerfully send you full information if you will send us your address on a post card.

The Alabastine Co., 321 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water Street, New York City.

Fertile Farming LANDS

Cheap Easy Terms

In the Best Section of the South

Unexcelled for General Farming, Stock Raising, Dairies, Fruit and Vegetables.

Cantaloupes, Strawberries, Peaches, Apples, Grapes, etc., give handsome returns.

Cattle need hot little winter feed.

HEALTHY CLIMATE. GOOD WATER. LONG GROWING SEASON.

Address G. A. PARK, Gen. Im. & Ind'l Agt.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

WORKING ON THE ROAD.

How One Farmer Keeps the Highway Along His Farm in Good Shape.

Acting on an article that I read about the King road drag last summer I went to the creek bottom and cut a cottonwood log eight feet long and ten inches through, split it, made all edges straight, mortised three cross pieces in to hold the split log on edge, just as shown in the illustration in all the papers and laid a board on it to stand on, and the drag was finished, writes a farmer in Field and Farm. It took me half a day to make it without



Plank Road Drag Ready for Use.

any expense whatever. I attached a chain and put the clevis in a link that made the drag pull at an angle. I do not always want it at the same angle, as when moving now, soft dirt it must be at a greater angle than when just smoothing the roads. I can change the angle some by my weight on the drag while driving.

I plowed on each side of the road, making a back furrow, beginning almost at the traveled track. I put on three horses and found it pulled them hard enough, because the drag was green and dirt soft. Anyone who has not seen the drag work would be surprised to know how much dirt one man can move. I have seen three men and eight horses and a grader costing $300 not moving any more dirt than I can with one team and a drag that cost one-half day's work. I worked half a day on a half mile of road and laid it in pretty good condition. I then used the drag whenever it was rough and rutty. I can go over it once in 30 minutes and once is usually enough.

When the road is once shaped up it can be smoothed over after a rain before any work can be done in the field and not a minute's time is lost so far as farming is concerned, as the water all runs off and the road dries quickly. I find that the drag should be used immediately after a rain. My experience is that it is best used soon after a rain while the road is sloppy, or wait until the top is dried, because stiff mud will not slip from the drag and makes it pull harder. It does not make very much of a load for two horses after a road is once in shape. A fall of snow can be dragged out of the road just as easily as the dirt can be thrown to the middle so that the road does not become very muddy at any time.

I have not actually spent as much time keeping the road smooth as it would take to work out my poll tax and have done it all when I could not work in the field. I also find the drag useful on the farm. It is a good thing with which to drag down gopher hills in the alfalfa fields and it is just as cute in leveling a field for irrigation—much better than a harrow in either case. I believe if I should make another drag I would use a two by 12 oak plank 16 feet long, cut in two. It would be easier made and have a straight edge. It is not necessary to shoe it when first made, but after it has been used a while it needs a strip of iron on the front log to make it take hold.

EXTERMINATING WILD OATS.

Wild oats is the worst weed we have to contend with, writes a Missouri correspondent in the Farmer, so I thought I would write my experience in ridding myself of it. Three years ago I rented a farm which had a large amount of wild oats. I sowed corn about the fifteenth of May, but as it was a cold spring the corn did not grow very fast, but the wild oats did, and by the time the corn was ready for cultivation the oats formed a thicket. I plowed some of it under and cultivated the best of the corn as well as I could. The next year I disked the corn ground as soon as the frost was out and let it lie until about the middle of May, when I plowed it good and put it to corn again. That was the last I saw of wild oats on that piece of ground. I think millet is just as good or better than corn, as you can sow that as late as July.

The Ideal Way.

An ideal way to produce milk is in a ventilated stable where the air changes at least once an hour, and where, in winter, the cows can stay 22 out of the 24 hours.

HELPING ALONG HIS MEMORY.

Husband Willing to Do His Best to Follow Instructions.

Mr. Morse is an undemonstrative man and an absent-minded one as well. In these two respects he in a trial to his wife, who is exactly his opposite. "James," she said as she bade him good-by when he was about to start for Chicago, "you remember to hunt up Cousin William and find out all about Aunt Sarah? It is so many years since I've heard from any of that family."

"Yes, my dear."

"And do you suppose you will remember to put on your overcoat if the wind changes, so as not to catch one of your dreadful colds?"

"Yene, my dear."

"And you will try to remember that you have plenty of clean collars, so you needn't go about looking as if you had no wife to see to you?"

"Yes, my dear," said Mr. Morse, as he turned to take up his bag.

"And, James," said Mrs. Morse, tearfully, "do you suppose you will think of me every day while you are gone and I am here at home?"

"My dear," responded Mr. Morse, with his mind on catching the train, "I will certainly make a memorandum to do so."

BLOOD GETS SOUR.

Every Family Should Make Up This Home Mixture and Take Now.

At this time of year, says a well-known authority, the Kidneys become weak, clogged and inactive, failing to filter out the poisons and acids, which sour the blood, causing not only foetid and bodily eruptions, but the worst forms of Rheumatism, Nervous and Stomach troubles, Backache and painful, annoying Urinary afflictions.

It is worth anyone's time now to get from some good prescription pharmacy the following ingredients: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after your meals and at bedtime.

This simple home-made mixture will force the Kidneys to normal, healthy action, so they will filter and strain all uric acid and poisonous waste matter from the blood, and expel this in the urine, at the same time restoring the "full blood count"—that is, 95 per cent. red blood corpuscles—which is absolutely indispensable to perfect health.

NIGHTCAPS IN VOGUE AGAIN.

Women Returning to the Fashion of Their Grandmothers.

Fashionable women have revived the use of the nightcap. It was discarded at least half a century ago, except by grandmothers and elderly spinsters, but now, according to the Drapers' Record, it has again become an indispensable part of woman's outfit and is included in all trousseaux. The revival is partly ascribed to the doctors. Their incessant advocacy of well ventilated bedrooms has, in the absence of over door transoms in English houses, resulted in bedroom windows being opened at night, and women who are not robust found the wintry draughts too trying. Another and more distressing cause is alleged by hairdressers. These say that elaborate coiffures are being denied. These are helped by stylish transformations, which are detached at night. To facilitate this arrangement it is said that many ladies have their hair cropped rendering a nightcap necessary. Their grandmothers practiced the same folly. Moreover, the new manner of dressing the hair, which introduces an exceptionally careful process of undulation and is submitted to by women three times a week, calls for the use of the protecting nightcap to preserve the freshness of the coiffure.

FURIOUS HUMOR ON CHILD.

Itching, Bleeding Sores Covered Body —Nothing Helped Her—Cuticura Cures Her In Five Days.

"After my granddaughter of about seven years had been cured of the measles, she was attacked about a fortnight later by a furious itching and painful eruption all over her body, especially the upper part of it, forming watery and bleeding sores, especially under the arms, of considerable size. She suffered a great deal and for three weeks we nursed her every night, using all the remedies we could think of. Nothing would help. We tried the Cuticura Remedies and after twenty-four hours we noted considerable improvement, and after using only one complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, in five consecutive days the little one, much to our joy, had been entirely cured, and has been well for a long time. Mrs. F. Raefenacht, R. F. D. No. 3, Bakersfield, Cal., June 25 and July 23, 1906."

Many Children Take Sacrament.

A notable confirmation took place recently in Dublin, at the pro-cathedral, when Bishop Walsh confirmed the sacrament of confirmation on nearly a thousand children. The actual confirming lasted two hours, and the ceremony was concluded by the administering of the temperance pledge and a strong exhortation to the children to discharge faithfully all their religious duties.

Garfield Tea is for those who desire an ideal laxative; it is simple, pure, mild and potent; it regulates the liver and kidneys, prevents constipation, and brings Good Health. It is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

It is the gold of love that makes the quarts of life worth while.—A. C. Maclay.

FIGURES OF A CROP IN WESTERN CANADA.

How a Swan River Settler Has Succeeded.

Benito, Manitoba, Nov. 26, 1906.

At Swan River Valley, in May, 1900, a settler took up a homestead on Section 30, in Towaship 34, Range 29 West of the First Meridian, at that time 50 miles from a railway, telegraph, school or church. There is now a railway within two miles of my farm, and all these other advantages close at hand. His story is:

"After making my homestead entry, fee of $10 I had $45.00 total (forty-five dollars) capital. Through doing homestead duties in slack times of the year, I managed to get a start. I am a married man of 28 years of age.

"I built my first house, or shack, and broke up 8 acres, putting five acres in crop the first year.

"This year, 1906, I had 80 acres in crop—65 acres in wheat, 20 acres of which yielded 850 bushels, or 42½ bushels per acre; 15 acres of oats, which yielded 325 bushels, and one stack of oats in sheaf for feed.

"Receipts for the year—

Sold 1,725 bu. of wheat for	$1,037.10
In granary, 110 bushels	71.50
In granary, 355 bu. oats	88.75
Garden roots and vegetables	25.00
One stack of oats in sheaf	50.00
Total	$1,272.35

Expenses of year—

Blue stone for seed	$ 1.60
Paid for binder twine	30.00
Paid for hired help	120.00
Paid for threshing	107.00
Total	$ 258.60
Receipts	$1,272.35
Expenditures	258.60
Balance	$1,013.75

Assets.

160 acres of land valued at	$2,500.00
Fermo house 20x26, valued at	600.00
Farm implements	425.00
1 team horses and harness	400.00
8 head young cattle	75.00
2 hogs	15.00
Receipts of this year's crop	1,015.75
Total	$5,030.75

Liabilities.

Loan on farm	500.00
Balance to my good	$4,530.75

Particulars as to how to secure low railway rates to the free homesteaded lands of Western Canada may be secured from any Canadian Government Agent.

Man Expert Milliner.

Charles Manners, the famous opera singer, is credited by a London expert with being one of the best amateur milliners living, his work equaling some of the best French models.

Plan for Good Health! Take Garfield Tea now; it regulates the liver and kidneys, overcomes constipation, purifies the blood and eradicates disease. It is made wholly of Herbs.

A woman either loves or hates; there is no third part.—Publius Syrus.

Carpet rugs dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES will remain bright and beautiful. No trouble to use.

The worst of slaves is he whom passion rules.—Brooke.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

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TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the approval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs, and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

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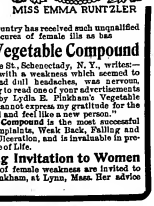
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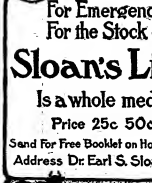
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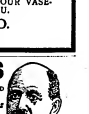
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W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.
SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES:
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ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY

(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

MISS DODGE, U. S. SECRET SERVICE

Cheney returned to the United States from his round the world trip for the government in December, 1897. He landed in San Francisco and lost no time making his way across the continent to Washington, where he made his report to the government. The president, secretaries of state, war and navy were all interested in this report and a conference was held at the White House the evening Cheney arrived. Briefly, but concisely, Cheney recited the results of his year's trip. Just as he was about to sail from Hongkong for home he had received a message directing him to make a trip to Manila and report on fleet and fortifications there. He knew that meant war with Spain. In making his report, he emphasized the weakness of the Spaniards in the far east. The morale of their army was low, their navy was little better than scrap iron. Cheney was mildly taken to task by the secretaries of war and navy for his conclusions, but subsequent events proved he was right. To Cheney destruction of Montojo's fleet by Dewey was not such a great event, because Cheney had been aboard every one of the Spanish ships; he had seen rust and decay, lack of discipline and inattention. One real good American battleship could blow the whole Spanish fleet out of the water. But the torpedoes! Sure, plenty of them, most of which had been down for years and were worthless. And the forts were in exactly the same condition as the fleet. As has been remarked, the secretaries were a little inclined to be skeptical, but the calm, deep-thinking, brown-eyed president knew Col. Cheney was telling the truth. The president did not say much at the conference; he smoked and listened, but the next day, by special appointment, Col. Cheney lunched at the White House and again went over the most salient points of his report. The president knew and said there would be war, and when it did come Col. Cheney was to be in charge of the army secret service.

"I am at your command, Mr. President," quietly said Cheney.

"I know it, Colonel, and I thank you," replied the president, shaking his hand at parting.

Cheney returned to his office in Chicago and Guthrie and Lonergan were overjoyed to see him. A quiet dinner was discussed at the colonel's apartments, after which Cheney listened to their report. Everything was in ship shape, as he knew it would be. The business was being transacted as he would have it done, and he said:

"Now that you fellows have your hands in so well, you can just keep them there. I'm not going to resume active charge of the work. I'll have my office here and will be glad to consult with you. But my active days in this concern are over."

Guthrie looked solemn, but Lonergan just grinned and said:

"You make me smile, Cheney. You'll give up this work when you're dead, and not before; it's in your blood." Lonergan had a pretty good faculty of intuition and knew whereof he spoke. Guthrie said nothing, but was doing a heap of thinking.

"All right, boys, think as you like, but wait and see."

Public events moved apace; Spain was getting more and more arrogant in Cuba, people were clamoring for the government to act; but the great man in the White House was not ready. He was getting ready, however, as rapidly as he could. He knew more than the people, and the people must wait. Then came that memorable day in February, when some Spanish dastard sent 260-odd American sailors to their doom. That was the deciding straw; before that there was a faint hope that diplomacy might avert the crisis; but with the blowing up of the Maine all hope of peace fled. The country was afire from one end to the other.

Cheney heard of the blowing up of the Maine in his apartments. He knew what that meant and packed his suit case.

"Whar yo' goin' now, kunnel?" said Jeff, noting the preparations.

"Washington, Jeff, and then some place else. I'll get a telegram in the morning." And he did.

A day later he again stood in the presence of the president, and that afternoon he started for Havana. The regular court of inquiry would meet and render a decision, but the president wanted quicker information than would be allowed by red tape.

Cheney reached Havana four days after the Maine was blown up and quietly went to work. Only two men, Gen. Lee, consul general, and Capt. Sigsbee, of the Maine, knew his identity and for what purpose he was there. One fact was firmly fixed in Cheney's mind after he had his talk with Sigsbee, and that was that the Maine was blown up by an explosion under her hull. She had been anchored over a torpedo and some Spaniard or Cuban had touched off the mine. But he wanted proof.

Theoretically, he knew something of ship construction as applied to modern warships. There were two hulls, an inner and an outer shell, and the space between them was filled with some substance. In the Maine this substance was cement. If the explosion came from within the ship this cement filling would all be on the bottom of the bay. If the explosion came from without the ship much of this cement would be blown in the air, and as there were plenty of vessels in the harbor, some of it must have alighted on their decks. Sailors of these ships had probably swept it overboard, but there was a chance that Cheney would find out. The Ward line steamer City of Washington was there the night of the explosion, and was still in the harbor. Cheney boarded this ship and found not one piece of this cement but a dozen, some of them as large as a man's head.

One piece he took with him. In his own mind he was satisfied; but he wanted proof beyond peradventure.

If the Maine had been torpedoed her keel would be bent up; if, however, the explosion of one of her own magazines caused the harvest of death and destruction the keel would be bent downwards. Cheney secured a crew and, putting on a diving suit, went down to see. It was a new experience to him, but he was equal to it. Sigsbee had carefully explained to him the location of magazines, etc., of the vessel, and went with him to the ship. The waters of Havana harbor are black as night and the bottom is soft mud. All one afternoon Cheney worked around this sepulcher of the American sailors. He came up only when he had to, and on his last ascent he brought up a piece of electric cable. That night he sat down and drew a diagram of what he had discovered. The keel was bent up—the explosion had come from the outside. Spain was responsible. The true story of the blowing up of the Maine has never been told, but it is known, and some day in the future the country will know how it happened—and who touched off the torpedo.

Cheney returned to Washington, made his report and from then on was actively in the government service. In April, when the volunteer army was authorized, he was commissioned a colonel and given charge of the secret service. Here his splendid mentality and energy came into play. His sedentary, abstemious life rendered him physically fit for anything. His headquarters were with the army in the field, but he operated solely under the direct orders of the president. His command over his department was absolute, and he ran things with an iron hand. Among his other duties he was required to take charge of and entertain all the foreign military attaches who joined the army to witness its maneuvers. They came from every quarter of the globe, and were given the best of everything. Padget, of the Royal British navy, and Lee, of the British artillery; Von Goetzen, of Germany; Enver Pasha, of Turkey; Shiba, of Japan, all were there, and one morning Cheney heard a familiar voice say:

"I am looking for Col. Cheney."

Glancing up he beheld his Russian friend, Count Yarmoleff.

"I am Col. Cheney, Count. How do you do?"

"You—are—Colonel—Cheney?" said the count, slowly. "Why—the last time I saw you was at Yarvahar, Russia—and your name was 'Bradley.'"

"Yes, count, that's all true. But I was then busily engaged trying to keep out of the way of your 'Third Section.'"

"You succeeded, I see," replied the count.

"Yes, but it was a close shave." Cheney and Yarmoleff thus resumed their very pleasant friendship.

Information was wanted by Spain as to just what the American army was going to do, and numbers of spies were turned loose in Tampa and other points of concentration. It was Cheney's duty to prevent this, and he and his men were kept busy. His organization was perfect, and not a man or woman arrived in Tampa that Cheney did not know about. Many arrests were made and the prisoners sent to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, for safe keeping. Tomas Estrada Palma, afterwards president of Cuba, reported to Cheney and assisted him in his work. Many other Cubans reported, but they were generally all title and no work.

One night Cheney heard of the existence of a Spanish club at Ybor City and, taking one man with him, went over and broke it up. There were about 40 Spaniards in the club when Cheney and his man broke in the door. Quick as a flash Cheney covered them with his six-shooter. His man did likewise and they drove the Spaniards into a corner and held them there. With one hand holding a revolver pointed at the crowd, Cheney 'phoned to Gen. Eppinger for troops. In 15 minutes a company of regular infantry arrived and marched the prisoners off to jail. Some of Tampa's most prominent citizens were caught in that raid.

The war board in Washington was playing battledore and shuttlecock with the army. One day it was going to Havana, the next to Porto Rico, Santiago or Cienfuegos, or where-not. Cervera was at large on the high seas, and until he was corralled the army couldn't go any place. And this war board wanted information about all these places, and Cheney was told to get it. With these multitudinous details piling on his shoulders his time was occupied far about 20 hours out of each 24.

In his own mind he was convinced that the army movement would be either against Havana or Santiago. Of the latter place the government had a good deal of information, but of Havana they were a bit shy. In a general way they knew, of course, of the Morro and Cabanas forts, but of the movement of troops, etc., since the war broke out they were ignorant. Havana could be attacked by the navy from the sea, and an army could come up in rear of the city from Batabano, 40 miles away. Would the Spanish army be ready for such a movement? This was the information Cheney wanted to get. He had numerous civilian employes and officers of the army under his command, but just the right person did not appear. He was not hampered for funds and could pay any price for this information. He offered a thousand dollars or more to several men. Three of them tried it, but the Spaniards were very alert around Havana and naught came of the attempts.

The first man got to Batabano all right, and then his feet became cold and he came back. The second tried to get in from the sea side, but failed. The third man, a bright Irishman named Murphy, landed at Matanzas and approached Havana from the east. He got in the city, but nothing more was ever heard of him. Presumably he was captured, tried as a spy and shot. Spain treated spies differently than America—she shot them. We kept them prisoners, fed them on the fat of the land and after three months let them go.

One morning, about the 10th of May, Cheney sat in his office in the Tampa Bay hotel, when a card was brought to him.

"Miss Frances Dodge," he read. "Wonder what a woman wants with me? Show her in."

"You are Col. Cheney?" The colonel looked up and found himself gazing into a pair of very pretty black eyes. The face and figure that went with them, too, were beautiful. The woman looked like a Spaniard.

"Yes, I am Col. Cheney. What can I do for you, Miss Dodge?"

The young lady (she wasn't over 25) quietly handed him a letter.

"Sit down, won't you, please?" he said, as he broke the seal. Miss Dodge seated herself demurely and waited for the colonel to finish the letter. He read it through once, and then again. The letter was from the secretary of war, introducing Miss Frances Dodge, who was desirous of entering the secret service, and who the secretary thought could be of great use to Col. Cheney. Cheney had used women in his detective service and company many times, and they had done good work, but in war he failed to see where they could be used. And this one, this pretty little dark-haired and black-eyed bit of femininity—what could she do in this conflict of men?

"So you want to enter the secret service, Miss Dodge?" said Cheney, with an almost patronizing smile.

"Yes, Colonel, I do." The answer was tense and earnest and the voice soft and low.

"And what do you want to do, pray?"

"I want to go to Havana." Her red lips parted, showing even white teeth, and she leaned forward slightly.

"You want to go where?" almost gasped Cheney.

"Havana, senor."

"And what do you want to do there?" said the colonel, noting the Spanish used.

"Senor el Colonel," answered Miss Dodge, rising and leaning over his desk, "you want information about Havana; you have sent men and they have failed; now send a woman, she won't fail. Wait, please, colonel," seeing Cheney was about to interrupt. "My mother was a full-blooded Spaniard, and I speak the language like a Castilian. From my looks I could be taken for a native; that is in my favor. Now, Col. Cheney, give me the chance. I can't do less than fail, and that costs you nothing. If I succeed, pay me as my services deserve. You see, colonel, I need the money."

"But, my dear Miss Dodge," expostulated the colonel, "think of the danger attendant upon such an undertaking! Men have failed as you say—"

"A woman hasn't," interrupted the lady. "And, besides, colonel, I am alone in the world. I'm a newspaper woman and am used to taking care of myself."

"Have you talked this over with the secretary of war, Miss Dodge?"

"Yes, I have, and that letter to you is the result. He wouldn't have written the letter if he hadn't believed in me, would he?"

"That's logic. How do you propose getting into Havana in case you go?"

"All I ask is to be put ashore ten miles west of Havana, and I'll do the rest. By May 30 I'll be back here, Col. Cheney, with the information you want."

"Miss Dodge," he said, after thinking hard over the proposition, "I'll give you the chance. You may leave to-night for Key West. A vessel will be there to land you where you desire. You know the risk, you are willing to take it. If you get the information we want I'll pay you $2,500."

"Then you may have the warrant drawn, Col. Cheney, because I'll be back here to claim it 20 days from now."

"I hope you will." He then gave her specific instructions and offered her money for expenses.

"Thank you, Colonel, I don't need that. I have sufficient funds with me."

Cheney arranged for the vessel by telegraph, and that evening Miss Dodge was gone. Three days later he received a telegram from the vessel's commander saying Miss Dodge had been put ashore at night about 12 miles west of Havana. Cheney thought of the young lady a great many times during the ensuing days. He hoped all was well with her, though he was dubious. The Spaniards would not kill a woman, even if she was captured. Miss Dodge was too beautiful for that.

About six o'clock on the afternoon of May 30 Miss Dodge walked into Col. Cheney's office as blithe and fresh as a lark.

"Good evening, Col. Cheney. Where's my draft for $2,500?"

"Well, I am glad to see you back. And the draft is yours as soon as the information I asked for is in my possession. But whether you have the information or not, I am glad you are alive, and well."

"I told you, Colonel, the woman would not fail. And say, Colonel, I've had the time of my life. The Spanish officers are the easiest things I have ever seen. Why, look at this!" She handed him a picture of a distinguished looking Spanish officer. Turning it over, he read: "To my guerida amigo Senorita Teresa Ramirez. Ramon Blanco, Capitan Generale."

"Well, by all that's great! How did you do it?"

Then she told the story. She landed, as was told by the naval officer, west of Havana. Cautiously she made her way to the city. Arriving there about daylight she had her breakfast in a small cafe and then went boldly out to a store and bought sufficient clothing to make a good appearance. Then she went to the Inglaterra hotel, and was soon at home. Her black eyes and naive manner did the rest. Before night she had a dozen Spanish officers dancing attendance upon her. A day or so later there was a ball at the palace. Senorita Ramirez went and was introduced to Captain General Blanco, and he was as easy as the rest. From now on her task was a sinecure. She drove all over the city, walked through the forts and with a camera neatly concealed in her skirts she took views of all the new works.

The road from Batabano was not being fortified, because the Americans were not expected that way. However, towards Matanzas there were earthworks being erected and resistance would be met there. From the west and south, however, the American advance could be made. "It would be policy," said Miss Dodge, "to make a feint from Matanzas, to occupy the Spaniards who expected them that way, and have good-sized forces approach from the west and south."

Cheney was astonished at the military knowledge of this young lady. She was even planning the campaign.

"Yes, but, Miss Dodge, how did you get away after securing all this information?"

"That was where the fun came in, Colonel. The day after I reached Havana I began to look for Cuban sympathizers. There were plenty of them there, but they were keeping mighty dark. Every day or so a number of them were apprehended and shot down by Spanish troops. It was awful, Colonel." Miss Dodge shuddered and paused for a minute.

"One of the waiters in the hotel was a sympathizer. I found it out and cautiously let him know who I was. He was game to the core, and was good assistance to me. After I had all the information I thought necessary I began to plan my 'get away,' as I believe it is called. There was one young Spanish officer named Eduardo Beltran who fairly haunted my footsteps. He was very insistent and made the most violent love I ever saw. The American fleet was outside the harbor mouth blockading the city, and I knew I must reach the ships in order to get away. One day at luncheon I arranged with Jose, my waiter friend, to be on the wharf about nine o'clock that night. He was to have another man with him. I would walk down there with Beltran and when the time was ripe they were to bind and gag Beltran and then row me out to the fleet. It worked beautifully. Beltran came, as usual, and was as sweet as could be. I proposed the walk and he accepted. The town was very gay, and, laughing and chatting, we passed through the crowds to the dock. At just the right moment Jose and his friend appeared. In an instant El Teniente Beltran was bound and gagged and a helpless prisoner. The boat was there and we climbed in. Jose brought Beltran along, too, because he saw if he didn't, and they returned to Havana, their lives would pay the forfeit. It was a good idea to capture a prisoner of war."

Cheney was absorbed in the narrative, and Miss Dodge's bright eyes were dancing with excitement as she resumed her story.

"The harbor was pretty well lighted up by the constant play of the searchlights on the Morro and Cabanas. Several ships in the harbor also threw their lights around the shore line. About three miles out was the United States fleet, and that was our objective. Carefully we rowed along the shore with muffled oars, and almost under the lee of Cabanas we put out to sea. All was well so far. When we were out about three-quarters of a mile the light from Cabanas picked us up. They turned loose two big guns on us and for a moment my heart stood still. I was afraid, Colonel, awfully afraid. But those two men rowed all the harder, and as Spanish marksmanship is proverbially bad we escaped. Mr. Beltran was in the bottom of the boat, bound but not gagged, and how he did swear! The Eagle was on the blockading line nearest to us, and she was working her searchlight. She had heard the firing and knew something was coming out. Finally she picked us up. I was sitting in the prow of the boat waving a small American flag, and presently I heard, 'Ahoy, there!' Jose answered the hail and soon we were alongside. The first thing the officer of the deck said, when he saw me, was, 'My God, it's a woman!' Strange, Colonel, how men say that when a woman suddenly appears in unexpected places."

"Well," continued Miss Dodge, smiling, "there's not much more to tell. The Eagle signaled the flagship and she was directed to take us to Key West. Beltran was as sour as a lemon when he was kept on board a prisoner. Jose and his friend returned to Havana. The next day we were in Key West, Beltran was transferred to the barracks and, after purchasing these more becoming clothes, I came here. That's all, Colonel; have I earned the $2,500?"

"You surely have, Miss Dodge, and to-morrow morning you shall have your draft. You are wonderful—wonderful!"

"No, Colonel, I'm not wonderful. I'm—just a woman."

That night Col. Cheney reported all these facts to the president, over the telegraph wire which ran from his office direct to the White House. The president was delighted and directed Miss Dodge's reward to be doubled.

At nine o'clock the next morning Col. Cheney gave Miss Dodge a subtreasury warrant for $5,000.

Her eyes sparkled as she took the warrant and she said: "Col. Cheney, before I left for Havana I told you the truth in every particular but one. I said my mother and father were dead. My father is, but mother is alive and lives with me in a little place up on the Hudson. I bought the place myself and still owe $1,200 on it. It was such slow work on the newspaper that I determined to try for something big. My managing editor wrote me a letter to the secretary of war and then I came here. Now, just see what this $5,000 means to me."

"But if you had failed, Miss Dodge?"

"The great Richelieu said, 'In the bright lexicon of youth, there is no such word as fail,' and I'm still a youth, Col. Cheney."

The long, dark lashes were wet with tears of joy; the woman was now apparent.

"I'm glad you did not fail, Miss Dodge, more than glad."

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POKES FUN AT CEREMONY.

Ludwig Fulda Sees Humor in Americanisms of Lecture Room.

In his "Impressions of America," Ludwig Fulda says this about the Americanisms of the lecture room: "The speaker never ascends the rostrum alone. He is always accompanied by a guard of honor. He is not allowed to mount the tribune at once, but is compelled to sit in a big chair, a sort of coronation throne. While he sits there, like a silent imperator, some well known person, a member of the committee, president of the society or head of a university, steps forward and tells all he knows about the guest of the evening by way of introduction. He tells the life story and enumerates the books which may have been written by the poor enthroned man, who tries in vain to assume a learned expression. The speaker ends by pronouncing the name of the guest in a loud voice. That is the cue for the guest to rise and ascend to the reading desk. In the meantime the man who made the introduction sits down in the vacant chair and remains there until the lecture is over. I must confess that it is not a comfortable feeling to know that while one is speaking the man in the chair, despite all the words of praise which he may have uttered, may be yawning or sleeping."

Accommodated Customers.

Quincy Tufts, an old-time dealer in men's furnishings, whose place of business was in the old Herald building, on Washington street, Boston, was celebrated for his extreme courtesy in dealing with trying customers. On one occasion a man whom we will call Mr. A. remarked on this trait to another man whom we will call Mr. B. Whereupon the latter laid a wager that he could ruffle the temper of Mr. Tufts. The wager was accepted, and the two repaired to Mr. Tufts' place of business.

Mr. B. asked to see samples of men's suitings. Mr. Tufts produced piece after piece of cloth, until the supply was exhausted, and Mr. B., selecting one, said, "I will take just 1 cent's worth of this."

Mr. Tufts took a penny from his pocket, and, placing it upon the cloth, with a piece of chalk drew an outline upon the cloth and cut out a piece of it, and with the utmost politeness handed it to Mr. B.

The wager was paid.

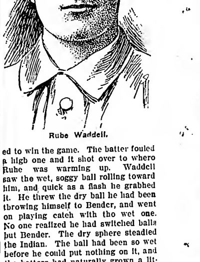
"Bile or No Bile."

The following plaintive note was picked up on the bridge in the east end of town: "Dear L.—The reason I didn't laff when you laft at me yesterday in the postoffice was because I have a bile on my face and kan't laff. If I laff it will hurt, but I love you old sweet thing bile or no bile, laff or no laff, you know that. p. m. Burn this up."—Country Newspaper.

Sporting Gossip.

A diminutive chap appeared at Duquesne gardens, Pittsburg, recently and asked for Manager McSwigan. As the latter was busy he could not be seen, so Business Manager Danahey asked the visitor what he could do for him. The little fellow stated that he would like to go upon the ice and do some skating. "The doors are not open until 1:30 o'clock," replied Frank. "Do you want a position as skate boy or instructor?" The midget stated that he wanted neither, but desired a chance to try out the ice as he was going to skate in the races Friday and Saturday. "Oh, you want to enter the races do you? Well, go see Billie Bratton and he will tell you if he can receive any more entries. You know that the entries closed Saturday." Fred Logan, for it was no other than the great speed skater, made no answer, but followed Danahey until they found Bratton. Billy, like Frank, had never met the little St. Johns wonder, so he was at a loss as to what to say. Logan saw the predicament that the two were in and told them who he was. Both almost fainted. "Why, you don't mean to tell me you are the skater that defeated Wood at Saranac lake recently in three out of four races, do you?" gasped Bratton. "I am the Logan that did it," was the reply. "Well, I don't see where you get your speed," stated Bratton, "for you do not look big enough to even carry a pair of skates, let alone skate with them on your feet." But Logan only smiled at the remark. The skater is not over five feet tall and does not appear to weigh more than 100 pounds, but from his actions on the ice one can see how easily a person may be fooled. Logan took an hour's spin on the ice, and the way he sailed around the rink made them all sit up and take notice. He is certainly what is claimed for him, a marvel at speed skating.

Speaking of ninth inning rallies, they are telling a story now on the wit of Rube Waddell that saved the Athletics from a beating in New York one day last season. Bender was in the box. It had been raining part of the day and the ball was slippery. The Indian had been weakening and when that ninth came along they began clouting him. Connie Mack had sent Waddell out to warm up. There were men on third and second, with two strikes and three balls on the batter and two men down. A tally was need-



Rube Waddell.

ed to win the game. The batter fouled a high one and it shot over to where Rube was warming up. Waddell saw the wet, soggy ball rolling toward him, and quick as a flash he grabbed it. He threw the dry ball he had been throwing himself to Bender, and went on playing catch with the wet one. No one realized he had switched balls but Bender. The dry sphere steadied the Indian. The ball had been so wet before he could put nothing on it, and the batters had naturally grown a little too confident. He showed a sudden revival of speed, and the next ball was missed by a foot. Rube's head work had won the game.

Irish athletes have been for some time discussing the question of the handle which is such an important element in what is known as "throwing the hammer." It is proposed to bar certain American innovations in the build and construction of the iron. In the future the handle must be a straight, steel rod with a wooden grip. This, in effect, means a return to the old-time conditions and an abolition of the wire rope handles. Among professionals and aspirants to professionalism this new order received a mixed reception. Edward Barrett, who belongs to a family of Irish athletes and holds records for hammer throwing both in England and Ireland, agrees with the idea of returning to the old style. "Our fathers," he said, "were nature's athletes. We are only mechanical—an artificial lot looking out for some artificial aid to supply what nature refused to give us. I am glad to support the new regulation in the construction of the hammer. Let it be a hammer and not a flying machine. No man admires the inventive genius of America more than I do, but from the commencement I condemned the wire rope handle. It does not give an honest athlete a fair chance."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907. NO. 2.

Washington Day by Day

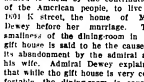
News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

DEWEY TO LEAVE HOME PRESENTED BY PEOPLE

WASHINTON.—Admiral Dewey and wife are to rent out the home in Rhode Island avenue, presented to them by the contributions of the American people, to live at 1601 K street, the home of Mrs. Dewey before her marriage. The smallness of the dining-room in the gift house is said to be the cause of its abandonment by the admiral and his wife. Admiral Dewey explained that while the gift house is very comfortable, the dining-room is capable of seating only 14 persons, and this fact has prevented Mrs. Dewey from entertaining to any great extent. She is fond of society, accepts many dinner invitations and naturally wishes to return the hospitalities of her friends. She has given a number of dinner parties, but has had to restrict the number of her guests more than she likes to do.



Mrs. Dewey's home in K street is magnificently furnished and it is said that the Rhode Island avenue place will be leased furnished. The K street house was the home of Mrs. Dewey during the lifetime of her first husband, Gen. Hazen of the signal service. Her K street house is much nearer the residence of her mother, and she likes that location better than the house presented by the American people to her husband. The title to the Rhode Island avenue house now stands in Mrs. Dewey's name.



MISS NORA LANGHORNE MAY BECOME PRINCESS

SOCIETY here and in Virginia is deeply interested in a rumor from London to the effect that Miss Nora Langhorne, youngest of the five handsome daughters of C. D. Langhorne of Albemarle county, Va., has captured the heart and received an offer of the hand of Prince Francis of Teck, the good-looking brother of the princess of Wales.

That Prince Francis' family were willing that he should marry a wealthy American has been known for some time, but Miss Langhorne has not a great fortune. Her brother-in-law, Waldorf Astor, and the latter's father, William Waldorf Astor, however, have more money than they know what to do with and are said to be heartily in favor of an alliance that would place them in the innermost circle of English society, which, as is well known, has not taken very kindly to the elder Astor. The latter is already reaping the benefit of the popularity of his daughter-in-law, who was Miss Nannie Langhorne and who at the time of her marriage to young Waldorf Astor was Mrs. Shaw, having married and divorced Robert Gould Shaw of Boston in a surprisingly short time after leaving the schoolroom. It was under her chaperonage that Miss Nora Langhorne made her London debut last season and at once attracted the admiration of the smart world.

Miss Langhorne's sisters are all handsome and popular matrons, just as they were great southern belles. They are Mrs. R. Moncure Perkins of Richmond, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson of New York, Mrs. Reginald Brooks of Boston, and Mrs. Waldorf Astor. Their father's estate, Mirado, in the mountains of Albemarle county, has been in the possession of the family for many generations, and although somewhat run down since the war, is still a beautiful property.



TEACHING SCHOOL BOYS TO SHOOT WITH RIFLES

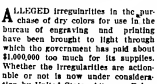
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ardent wish to make America a nation of sharpshooters is in a fair way of realization. Shooting clubs are being formed in the various states and are procuring arms from the war department; agents are being sent to the Swiss cities for the purpose of instructing the students in the public schools how to load and sight rifles so that the school boys may acquire proficiency in the art of killing.

Not the least startling of the varied progressive ideas incorporated in President Roosevelt's last message to congress was a suggestion that rifles be put in the hands of public school boys and a course in firing at targets be included in the education of American youths. This recommendation was the final chapter in the president's message.

In the Washington schools a brisk competition has been started to determine the best marksman. The boys are tested by firing the guns from standing, kneeling and lying positions. The most expert pupils in the different grades are to meet in competition among all the city students.

In all schools and colleges where military science is taught under federal appropriation a strict course in target work is compulsory.

While the president's idea is generally approved, there are some persons and some organizations very much opposed to it. The Interparliament Art Union, which is working to bring about the peace of the world is antagonizing the president's programme on this particular question, although it regards him as one of its staunchest supporters in the world movement for universal peace. The union takes the ground that if universal peace is to be established by means of international arbitration, it becomes a false step for a nation to be cultivating a warlike spirit among its youths and young men by teaching them to shoot with the idea that they may some time be called on to shoot to kill in battle.



GOVERNMENT MAKES BIG SAVING IN COST OF INK

ALLEGED irregularities in the purchase of dry colors for use in the bureau of engraving and printing have been brought to light through which the government has paid about $1,000,000 too much for its supplies. Whether the irregularities are actionable or not is now under consideration by United States Attorney Baker of the District of Columbia.

The matter has been under investigation by the treasury department for about a year, and has been kept very quiet. It finally transpired through the publication of the hearings on the sundry civil bill before the house committee on appropriations.

For several years the government paid from 45 to 60 cents a pound for these colors. Concerns which had lost in the bidding finally made charges that something was wrong. It developed that the ink used was made by a process invented by a man in the bureau. The government paid 45 cents a pound for "soft black" and as high as 65 cents a pound for a "soft black." When the charges were made last year, Director Sullivan of the bureau made a personal investigation of the manner in which the color contracts were made, and found that a satisfactory black could be produced for 12 cents a pound.

Thereupon the price was reduced, and the saving for the year was more than $[illegible]. The color contracts heretofore had been in charge of the ink expert of the bureau, and the price had been about what is charged by several different ink concerns in the open market.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

UNEARTHED FRISCO GRAFT



"Ellsor" to capture the "Boss" and keep him from the police.

William J. Burns "got the goods on 'Abe' Ruef" and other San Francisco boodlers where all others failed. When gang rule became so rotten in the Golden Gate city that the protests of decent citizens went unheeded; when graft, corruption and boodling was in vain exposed daily in the newspapers, the United States government was asked to send an officer and call an extraordinary grand jury. President Roosevelt sent Francis J. Heney with extraordinary powers. Heney wired: "I must have Burns in 'Frisco."

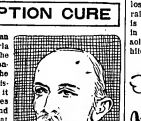
Burns reached Heney's side. Courts of San Francisco blocked their every move for months. Ruef's hold may be imagined when it is remembered that when his arrest was finally ordered no officer of the police or sheriff's forces would take him. The court had to appoint a special

Burns has handed every important case in his field for the government in the past 18 years and has yet to record a failure. In 1899 he ran down the Philadelphia-Lancaster counterfeiters. These men, Taylor, Bredell, Jacobs and Kendig, bought a paper mill which made exactly like paper exactly like the government's. They put out thousands of $100 bills that were accepted at the United States subtreasuries. They robbed the government of $250,000 in counterfeited cigar stamps, which they used in their big cigar factory in Lancaster. It took Burns a year to get his evidence in this case, but he sent each of the counterfeiters to prison for 12 years.

HAS NEW CONSUMPTION CURE

Emil von Behring, the celebrated German bacteriologist, who discovered the anti-diphtheria serum, has created a sensation in Europe by the announcement that he has a remedy for consumption. In an article just published in the Independent, Dr. von Behring describes his discovery. Holding that consumption, whether it appears early or late in life, is in most cases "the result of germs acquired in infancy," and namely by ingestion, it is his conviction that freedom from infection can be assured only by careful feeding and healthy surroundings in early childhood. Von Behring, however, has something to offer besides means of avoiding infection.

This is his "tuberculactin." Inoculating with this remedy, it is claimed, gives immunity from the disease. Whether those suffering from phthisis can be cured or improved has not yet been determined, but, judging by many experiments on animals, Prof. von Behring is persuaded that in tuberculactin he has discovered a means of increasing the resistance of those who show a hypersensitiveness under the tuberculin test.



As a scientist and medical discoverer von Behring ranks with Pasteur and Koch. He lives on a large medical farm near Marburg; he is a professor in the University of Berlin and a personal friend of the kaiser, who has increased his salary in order to enable him to devote his time to tuberculosis researches on a large scale. On his farm of 400 acres, Prof. Behring has no less than 400 cows, as well as several hundred horses and other animals. The enterprise costs in the neighborhood of $30,000 a year.

SEES CALAMITY FOR RAILROADS



William Wilcox Finley, who recently became president of the Southern railroad, is discouraged about the outlook for the big lines. The two-cent fare agitation in many states and regulation of rates by the federal authorities means ruin, he thinks.

"Legislation," he said in an interview, "intended to regulate railroads will prove to be an obstacle to their development, and will tend to hinder rather than to foster, instead of better, the conditions sought to be remedied."

He foresees a ruinous contest in which every state will enter into a war of rate and envy to see which can impose the heaviest penalties on the unfortunate corporations in an endeavor to secure the largest supply of cars and the best service.

William Wilson Finley has had the valuable experience of a training on roads operating under widely differing conditions. He has been railroad service in the middle south, the southwest and the northwest, and has had the past ten years to apply the knowledge gained in other parts of the country to conditions on the Southern railway. Mr. Finley was born in Mississippi in 1855, and began railroad work when he was 20 years old as a stenographer on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, now part of the Illinois Central. During the several years he worked his way up on different southern roads until he was appointed assistant general freight agent of the Texas & Pacific. In 1885 he was appointed general freight agent of the Port Worth & Denver City and other roads comprising the "Panhandle Route," which has since been taken over by the Colorado & Southern. The next year he was made chairman of the Trans-Missouri Traffic association, and in 1890 was appointed chairman of the Western Passenger association. He spent the next three years as general traffic manager of the Great Northern, and then went to the Southern as third vice president, from which position he has risen to the post of president.

INVENTS NEW EXPLOSIVE

Hudson Maxim, the inventor of explosives, recently announced that he had perfected a new weapon which makes armor plate valueless. It is a safety detonating fuse that can pass through a steel armor of any thickness and explode as far inside as the gunner wishes.

In addition he said he is now perfecting ballistite, a new smokeless powder, which is not dangerous to handle. Mr. Maxim, discussing the undefended seaboards of the United States, said:



"The tremendous expense of modern warfare makes the unprepared nation the only inviting bait. Poor old China is a case in point. Of what may happen to a nation unprepared to maintain its own peace by being prepared for war. We are relatively as defenseless as China. Suppose some other nation should attempt to force our hands and call our bluff? Thanks to England, she does not call the bluff.

"When the Venezuelan trouble came we put our backs up and showed our teeth. And do you know what the real truth was? Our capacity, our national capacity, for the manufacture of smokeless powder at that time was one charge for one ten-inch gun each day.

"Now as a matter of fact, on our Pacific coast we are absolutely defenseless. The Japanese have 750,000 trained veterans and we have 50,000 veterans—who spend their time in shoveling sand in sailing on officers.

"It's true that we have got behind us the great American genius, but while that is getting to work the Japanese might capture the Pacific slope, land a quarter of a million troops, and occupy California.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

SOCIETY WOMEN HEAVY LOSERS IN STOCK CRASH



NEW YORK.—That members of the "400" were caught heavily in the recent slump in stock values is stated in the Wall street district on good authority. The aggregate losses of one group of young society men and women have been conservatively placed at $20,000,000.

The head of a family whose ancestor was founder of one of the greatest railroad systems in the country is said to have been 100,000 shares long on Union Pacific. His loss in this stock alone is over $3,000,000. A woman member of the Vanderbilt family also is said to be a heavy loser. A close friend of the young railroad man, also a society leader, is said to have been almost "broke" in the recent crash. He has since sold his new 70-mile-an-hour automobile to get ready cash.

The rush into the market of Thomas F. Ryan is said to have been principally to save from absolute ruin the first named society speculator. That he was successful is said to have been due only to rapid manipulation of large blocks of Interborough and Consolidated Gas.

Stories of the heavy losses reached the street from the clubs most frequented by young men of wealth and old family connections. Many more of such men, it appears, have been sorely hit in the market than had previously been believed.

It is probable not half has been told, for the stories of losses are notoriously modest in showing themselves. The losses of the smart set is said much talk in the financial district. It is freely admitted that the gayety of Newport will be curtailed through the lack of money.



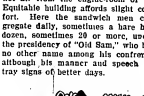
EXTREMES IN CLUB LIFE IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT

WHEN the gigantic terminal building of the McAdoo tunnels under the Hudson river is completed the extremes of metropolitan life will touch elbows in two unique clubs recently formed in the financial district.

One of these is the Railroad club, which will be one of the greatest aggregations of millionaires in the world. Its luxurious quarters will be on the twenty-first and twenty-second floors, whence it will overlook, with a watchful eye the converging tides of commerce flowing into the city through river and harbor and the thousands of miles of railroad which stretch away in every direction from the Jersey shore.

There are no luxurious appointments—and not even a meeting-room, for the "Hot-Air Club" of "sandwich" men, and the only dues are the penalties exacted from the members present to provide beer when the club assembles in a nameless alley on Cedar street, almost within the shadow of its wealthy neighbor.

A "sandwich" man is an individual whom hard luck and an unwillingness to beg compels to parade the streets literally sandwiched between two billboards or carrying an advertising sign high above his head for the modest stipend of one dollar a day. A community of misery has led these luckless individuals to select as their meeting place a sidewalk grating protected from wintry blasts by tall buildings, through which a current of hot air from the engine-room of the Equitable building affords slight comfort. Here the sandwich men congregate daily, sometimes a bare half dozen, sometimes 20 or more, under the presidency of "Old Sam," who has no other name among his confreres, although his manner and speech betray signs of better days.



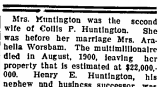
FEUDAL CASTLE TO BE BUILT ON THE HUDSON

ON the heights of the Hudson, opposite West Point, in Putnam county, one of the most elaborate county houses in America is to be built this summer by Evans R. Dick, banker and broker. The place, when completed, will cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Feudal castles of the Tyrolese and old monasteries are the models on which the Evans home is planned.

While the main part of the castle comprises fifteen rooms there are two additional ones abutting, one for bachelor guests and one for the servants. In its greatest reach the house will be nearly 200 feet long. Each member of the family will have an entire suite, including bedroom, dressing room and bath. To the Evans children one whole wing is devoted. The library will be partly underground in a part of the building planned to give a baston effect.

Throughout the interior the feudal character will be maintained in the fittings and furniture. About the low lying building the Evans estate spreads to 200 acres. The grounds in front of the house, running down to the river, are to be inclosed by high battlemented walls guarded by turrets. The entrance driveway will be from the rear, circling a huge fountain behind the building. At the gate will be a lodge keeper's house in a style in keeping with the feudal estate.



HUNTINGTON WIDOW MAY SOON WED HER NEPHEW

C. P. HUNTINGTON'S widow, it is understood, is going to make another Huntington alliance. Her engagement to her late husband's nephew, Henry Huntington, which has so often been reported only to be denied by the wealthy widow, seems now about to be consummated.

The announcement of a coming marriage will not be delayed long according to news from Paris where she is at present. She has purchased a home there and has commissioned one of the largest furniture and decorating houses on Fifth avenue to fit it up to her fancy. This appears a bit unusual, but the firm in question has an international reputation and is so familiar with her tastes that sending representatives over to Paris is not really a case of carrying coals to Newcastle.

Mrs. Huntington was the second wife of Collis P. Huntington. She was before her marriage Mrs. Arabella Worsham. The multimillionaire died in August, 1900, leaving her property that is estimated at $22,000,000. Henry E. Huntington, his nephew and business successor, was given an $8,000,000 share of the enormous estate, while the magnate's adopted daughter, Clara, now Princess Hatzfeldt, received considerably more than $1,000,000.

Henry Edmund Huntington, the nephew of whom Collis P. Huntington was most fond, has lived for many years in California, where he, of recent years, has been identified with real estate and street railway interests in Los Angeles. He was divorced from his wife, Mary A. Huntington, in April, 1906.

THAW TRIAL WILL PROCEED ON MONDAY

JEROME DECIDES NOT TO ASK WRIT OF PROHIBITION TO DELAY IT.

Acts on Legal Advice—Delmas May Require Two Days for His Argument—State's Summing Up Will Be Brief.

New York, April 6.—The trial of Harry K. Thaw will proceed on Monday morning, when Delphin M. Delmas, the leading counsel for the defense, will begin his summing up address to the jury. District Attorney Jerome decided late Friday not to apply to the appellate division of the supreme court for a writ of prohibition or mandamus to halt the trial. He reached this decision, it was said, after a consultation with eminent counsel.

Mr. Jerome may argue briefly on Monday morning against the confirmation of the report of the lunacy commission which declared Thaw to be sane, but he is aware that Justice Fitzgerald's disposition is to confirm the report, which was unanimous. The district attorney has many witnesses still under subpoena, but it is said he has decided not to call them and will press the trial forward to an early verdict, or what is regarded more likely, a disagreement of the jury.

Advised Not to Appeal.

When Justice Fitzgerald Thursday adjournment Mr. Jerome set about seeking precedents upon which to base his appeal to the higher court. He was at his office early Friday morning and then went to the appellate division building. Instead of applying for a stay of the trial, however, Mr. Jerome sought counsel among his judicial friends, and it is said to his upon their advice that he reconsidered his determination to press the matter.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was on the stand as a witness for the defense when the trial proper was halted more than two weeks ago. In order that the record may be kept straight, he probably will be recalled Monday morning, although he may not be permitted to testify.

Delmas May Speak Two Days.

There was a stipulation in court some weeks ago that each side was to have one day for summing up. It was learned Friday night, however, that Mr. Delmas may speak for two entire days. It is wishes this time it undoubtedly will be granted to him. District Attorney Jerome has stated that his summing up would not require more than three or four hours. He has expressed the desire to make his argument without any sort of interruption for a luncheon recess or adjournment. In will ask that a verdict to convict Thaw of murder in the first degree.

No reference will be made or allowed on either side as to the appointment of the lunacy commission or the nature of its findings. Mr. Jerome will claim that Thaw was sane enough to know the nature and quality of his act when he killed Stanford White, and to know that the act was wrong. This is the definition in this state of legal sanity. Regardless of his expressed personal conviction in the matter, Mr. Jerome told the court Thursday it would be his duty to press the prosecution of the defendant to the utmost.

The trial on Monday will enter its twelfth week if it is confidently expected at least to be its final week. The long delays which have characterized the proceedings of the trial have imposed the extra task upon the attorneys who are to sum up to the jury of making a complete resume of the testimony, so as to freshen the memory of the jurors, who for two weeks will have been entirely out of the atmosphere of the trial. It is thought that a verdict may be reached on Thursday.

DENIES KILLING MRS. GENTRY.

Constantine Says She Committed Suicide with His Razor.

New York, April 5.—The man arrested in Brooklyn on suspicion that he murdered Mrs. Gentry of Chicago, made a statement to the police Thursday, in which he said that he is Constantine, the man for whom the Chicago police have been searching. He said he did not kill Mrs. Gentry, but that she committed suicide in his presence. He said he was willing to return to Chicago and explain to the police there.

Constantine said that Mrs. Gentry killed herself with his razor. He was a white-handed razor, and how she got possession of it, he did not know. After he left the house, Constantine said, he pawned a diamond ring, receiving, he thinks, $80, and pawned a watch and chain and fob for $45. He took the 1:45 p. m. train for New York. He has been in Italy and South America since then.

RAIL STRIKE IS AVERTED

MANAGERS AND TRAINMEN AT CHICAGO REACH AGREEMENT.

Commissioners Knapp and Neill, Sent by Roosevelt, Bring About the Settlement.

Chicago, April 5.—It was announced at 2:25 Thursday afternoon that the general managers of 43 western railways and the committee of the union conductors and trainmen had reached a settlement at 1:30 p. m., and all danger of a strike, which for several weeks has threatened to tie up traffic in the west, had been averted.

The proposition on which the settlement was arranged was put forward by Commissioners Knapp and Neill, President Roosevelt's representatives in Chicago. The managers made a slight additional concession in the passenger service over their recent offer to the men and gained a ten-hour working day in the work-train service. The announcement had been made that the same conditions will apply on a settlement of the controversy between the managers and the locomotive firemen.

The managers acted on the settlement proposal at the Auditorium Annex hotel. Grand Chiefs Morrissey and Garretsen approved it at the Sherman house.

Washington, April 5.—The following correspondence regarding the settlement of the strike on the western railroads centering Chicago was made public Thursday night:

"Chicago, April 4, 1907.—President Roosevelt, Washington: Complete settlement effected, result highly satisfactory. A distinct triumph for government mediation.

"MARTIN A. KNAPP,

"Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission.

"CHARLES P. NEILL,

"Commissioner of Labor."

The president's reply:

"Washington, April 4, 1907.—Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission, Hon. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Chicago: Am greatly pleased and heartily congratulate you both.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

HERRMANN MEANT NO HARM.

Declares Destruction of His Books Was Done Innocently.

Washington, April 5.—Binger Herrmann occupied the witness stand in his own behalf during the afternoon session of his trial Thursday, the morning session having interrupted by the illness of a juror.

Mr. Herrmann detailed the circumstances of the destruction of his letter books, for which he is being tried. The destruction, he said, took place a few days before he retired as commissioner of the general land office, and was conducted during office hours, publicly, in Mr. Herrmann's office in the general land office.

"I think I indicated how to destroy them," continued Mr. Herrmann, "by simply tearing the leaves in half, after which they were taken from the books and placed in the bottom of a waste paper basket. I did not use for the purpose any knife, and it is only an unnecessary expense to send them across the continent. They simply contain my personal correspondence.

"The last one done in the best of faith and not to destroy anything I regarded as official matter was simply that I had no further use for them. I had had no occasion to refer to them during the six years they had been accumulating. They had answered their purpose, and I considered them as belonging to me as much my property as the coat on my back. I did it in the open day with the clerks all about me."

Kansas City Boycott Ends.

Kansas City, Mo., April 5.—The boycott started Wednesday at the stockyards because the traction commission merchants refused to sell to local packers because they purchased stock from an independent concern, came to an end Thursday when C. W. Armour, president of the Armour Packing company, and Wellington Leavitt of Chicago, representing Swift & Co., appeared at the yards and announced that they would send their buyers into the country if the boycott were not lifted.

Big Woolen Firms Fail.

Worcester, Mass., April 5.—Akers & Taylor, woolen manufacturers in Chagton City, one of the principal manufacturing concerns in Worcester county, have failed. The failure carried with it the Taylor Manufacturing company in Hops Valley, R. I., whose principal owner is Fred S. Taylor, of the firm of Akers & Taylor. The joint failures have liabilities estimated at $200,000.

Dead-Letter Record Broken.

Washington, April 5.—The division of the dead letters broke all records by returning to senders during the month of March 374,279 undelivered letters and packages. In March, 1906, the number returned was 226,438. The record for a single day in the returning branch of the division was also broken during last month, when 14,488 letters were returned on the 28th.

Cut Corn Causes Death.

Chicago, April 5.—Charles Carlson, 50 years old, 816 Central avenue, Austin, died Thursday morning at St. Ann's sanitarium of blood poisoning from a cut inflicted upon himself while trimming corns.

BEGINNING TO WORK AT LAST.



Uncle Charmer Sam—Allah Be Praised! This Music Is Beginning to Charm That Soulless Creature.

PLOT STORY UNTRUE, DECLARES PENROSE

SENATOR SAYS HE NEVER HEARD OF THE ALLEGED RICH MAN'S CABAL.

Did Not Tell President—Secretary Loeb Says Roosevelt Learned of the Scheme Before the Dinner of the Conspirators.

Philadelphia, April 6. — United States Senator Penrose had this to say Friday about a published report that he told at a dinner in Washington the story of a "rich men's conspiracy" to prevent the selection of President Roosevelt's choice of a successor to himself: "It is absolutely an untruth. I have never said any such thing. It is untrue. I have always been a supporter of and believer in President Roosevelt's administration and all its policies."

The senator was asked: "Have you ever heard of a $5,000,000 fund to prevent President Roosevelt's naming his successor?"

"No, absolutely not," was his reply.

Never Heard of the Cabal.

"Have you ever heard of the combination termed the 'rich men's conspiracy' to thwart the president in the development of his policies?"

"No, I have never heard of any such combination and have no knowledge of it."

"Did you ever attend a dinner of such a character as was mentioned today in the Washington dispatches?"

"No, I never attended a dinner where such a subject was discussed. I could not have done so, anyhow, for I have just returned from the Indian cruise with Secretary Metcalf and Senator Flint of California. I arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday night after a month's trip. During that time I did not look at newspapers or keep in touch with affairs in the United States."

President Told Before.

Washington, April 6.—It was stated at the White House Friday that knowledge of the "cabal" alleged to have been formed to defeat the policies of Mr. Roosevelt came to the notice of the president some time before the dinner at which the whole scheme was laid bare.

Persistent efforts were made at the White House to obtain the name of the person who is said to be responsible for giving out the information of the combination, but Secretary Loeb declined to make this public.

BLAMED FOR FATAL ACCIDENT.

Gateman and Trolley Conductor Are Held at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., April 5.—Gateman Leonard Zapf, at the Fourteenth avenue railroad crossing, and Conductor John Kissane of the Fourteenth avenue street car line, which was struck by a Michigan Central train at the crossing ten days ago, were found criminally negligent Thursday by the coroner's jury. Zapf for not closing his gates upon the approach of the train, and Kissane in not taking proper precautions before signaling his motorman to cross the tracks. One man was killed and a dozen women injured in the collision.

Colton, Cal., April 5.—Coroner Van Wie Thursday swore out warrants for the arrest of the employes of the Southern Pacific who were held responsible for the wreck on March 28 in which 25 persons were killed and 75 injured. The charge is manslaughter without malice.

Thirty Years for Burglary.

New York, April 5.—Thirty years in prison was the sentence imposed Thursday upon Folke Engel Brandt, who had pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree.

TROOPS AWE THE STRIKERS

RIOTING AT THE SHIPYARDS OF LORAIN, O., HAS CEASED.

More Strikebreakers and Supplies Are Received and the Workmen Offer no Violence.

Lorain, O., April 6.—With the members of Company B of this city, Ohio National Guard, under orders and sleeping in the armory close to the seat of trouble, and three companies of Cleveland troops under orders and ready to respond to a call here at any moment, quiet prevailed in the fight at the yards of the American Shipbuilding company, the scene of rioting for two days past.

The troops are under orders to respond at the call of the mayor, who has also sworn in a large force of special deputies who are cooperating with the police and company detectives.

Another train load of strikebreakers, numbering from 150 to 200, arrived Friday evening and the men were escorted to the yards under cover of the guns of detectives and special deputies. The strikers were congregated about in squads and witnessed the march of the latest recruits into the shipyards without any offer of violence.

Hundreds of cots and mattresses and other articles of bedding paraphernalia were successfully removed from the freight depots into the shipyards Friday afternoon. Le Marcha declared that over 400 strikebreakers are now inside the shipgrounds and that fully 1,000 more are available and will be brought in within the next few days.

RICH MEN ARE INDICTED.

Wyoming Mine Magnates Are Accused of Conspiracy.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 5.—The special federal grand jury here has returned five indictments against E. M. Holbrook, president of the Wyoming Coal Mining company, which owns the Monarch and other mines in the Sheridan county, Wyoming; E. T. McCarthy, a former business associate of Holbrook; R. E. Lombardi, a Sheridan attorney, and Robert McPhilamey, a real estate dealer of Sheridan. The indictments charge conspiracy with intent to defraud the government.

Holbrook and McCarthy are reputed to be millionieres. McCarthy is engaged in zinc and lead mining enterprises in Missouri. Lombardi and McPhilamey are charged with taking up coal lands and selling them to the company. They are in this city and have been held in $5,000 bonds. The other two men have not been apprehended.

MAY BE NORFOLK FUGITIVE.

Vancouver Prisoner Answers Description of Alleged Murderer.

Vancouver, B. C., April 5.—F. C. Gould, who Wednesday pleaded guilty in the Vancouver police court to six charges of forging stocks, is believed to be wanted in Norfolk, Va., for murder, marks and descriptions tallying exactly with the description sent out by the authorities. He is accused of killing his roommate in February, 1906. A reward of $400 was offered for his arrest. His favorite haunts lived in Virginia, but denies the charge of the crime.

Wichita Jobbers Win Point.

Washington, April 5.—The freight rate on cotton piece goods from producing points in Texas to Wichita, Kan., was ordered reduced from 96 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, by a decision rendered Friday by Commissioner Prouty for the interstate commerce commission. The effect of the decision is to put Wichita jobbers on a competitive footing with those of Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago.

TORNADO SWEEPS OVER THE SOUTH

FIFTEEN LIVES ARE LOST AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY DONE.

Louisiana Towns Suffer—Alexandria Has Fearful Experience, Many Dwellings Being Wrecked—Insane Asylum at Jackson Is Destroyed.

New Orleans, April 6.—Probably 15 lives were instantly blotted out Friday by a tornado which swept across portions of three Gulf states, which was distinctly traceable for a distance of 300 miles and which took about 11 lives in crossing this zone.

The tornado moved from west to east, crossing the southern extremities of Louisiana and Mississippi and striking into Alabama for a short distance. Portions of four towns were devastated and damage probably exceeding half a million dollars was done, for in addition to the places in which the tornado manifested fatal violence, the disturbance did general damage to property, crops and telegraph wires throughout its 300 mile course.

The tornado began at Alexandria, La., soon after one o'clock in the morning, instantly killing four persons there, probably fatally injuring seven and seriously injuring 13 others. Soon after daylight it neared the Mississippi river, instantly killing five persons at Jackson, La., while at Bayou Sara, La., at least a dozen others are reported killed. There was one fatal injury at Jackson. The tornado next appeared at Carson, Miss., where great property damage was done, and the last heard of it was about noon near Selma, Ala., where the inhabitants saw whirling clouds rise into the air as they crossed the river. One death, a negro, was reported near Selma, but not confirmed.

Alexandria Devastated.

Alexandria, a town of about 18,000 inhabitants, had a fearful experience. When the tornado struck the electric lights went out, the crackling of falling buildings could be heard above the noise of the wind, and vivid lightning flashes showed such sights as an empty Iron Mountain passenger train rolling over and over. Immediately after the wind spent its violence a heavy hail storm came on.

Luckily, the main portion of Alexandria escaped the worst of the tornado, which cut a path through the northern part of the town, a residence section. About a score of homes were completely wiped out, 60 were damaged and altogether about 100 buildings were seriously wrecked, including several business houses. The Iron Mountain road lost its roundhouse. A freak of the wind drove a small section of a house into one of the empty passenger couches, wedging these two bodies almost inextricably together.

In the woods about the town the tornado cut down trees and smelt out its path for miles about five miles long. Several houses were blown down at Pineville, and injuries were reported. The hail did much damage to crops.

At daylight Alexandrie began the work of clearing the debris, Mayor Turner organizing a relief movement at noon. The damage was estimated at $250,000.

Insane Asylum Wrecked.

Details are meager from Jackson, La., where the asylum there was almost wholly wrecked with a loss of about $200,000. In addition to three of the inmates, many others were injured. Mrs. Zach Lea's residence was blown down and her husband and daughter Mary was killed while others say she was fatally injured. Two negroes were killed on a nearby plantation, while reports from the surrounding country indicated that there was probably more loss of life among negroes whose flimsy cabins tumbled on the heads of their occupants.

The tornado then struck several passengers on the steamer Betsy Ann, running to Natches, had a thrilling escapade. The boat was reduced to almost a total wreck. While the breaking timbers both from the steamer and from the shore flew through the air, the crew got all the passengers safely ashore. First Mate Abo Crothers had an arm broken, and was also a church, schoolhouse and two business buildings and several cabins. Every building in the path was but 200 yards wide and the wind blew from the southeast.

From Jackson, the storm crossed the state line into Alebome, where it began to lose much of its destructive force.

Peculiar weather conditions prevailed all day throughout south Louisiana and Mississippi. Sudden rains were followed by clear skies and gusts of wind were incessant.

JAIL DELIVERY FOILED.

Los Angeles Prisoners Try to Kill Jailer and Escape.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 5.—Three prisoners in the county jail here, one a murderer, made a desperate attempt to murder the night jailer and escape early Thursday. Two of them were shot and wounded and all three captured.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fifteen hundred brewery workers in Pittsburg went on a strike.

The Mississippi river is flooding the lowlands about La Crosse, Wis.

The whipping post was revived at Baltimore, a negro wife-beater receiving nine lashes.

Andrew Carnegie made an endowment of $5,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg.

A general strike of tailers and cutters began in Germany. Ten thousand men are involved.

Col. A. S. Hudson, assistant adjutant general of West Virginia, was indicted for embezzling state funds.

Several persons were injured in the wreck of a St. Louis & San Francisco fast mail train at Catoosa, I. T.

A 15-year-old boy was arrested for writing "Black Hand" letters to prominent families in Havana, Cuba.

Numa Pompilio Llona, Ecuador's poet laureate, died in Guayaquil. He was 75 years old and a noted educator.

The Columbus (O.) Railway and Light company voluntarily raised the pay of its conductors and motormen.

The McDonald engineering building of McGill university, Montreal, was burned, the loss being nearly $1,000,000.

Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Hongkong. His home was in St. Louis.

Robbers blew open the safe of the Redfield State bank at Redfield, near Fort Scott, Kan., but got little money.

M. A. Lang, an uncle of Charles Schwab, was fatally crushed between cars in the Duquesne steel mills at Pittsburg.

The steamer City of Troy was burned to the water's edge at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. All the passengers, some 65 in number, were landed safely.

William H. Hoffman, a veteran of the civil war, ran amuck at the Soldiers' home, Dayton, O., and stabbed five veterans while they were asleep.

Nercos Flores, supposed to be insane, was arrested in New York for writing letters to the United States pension department threatening the president.

The federal grand jury at Chicago returned another indictment against John R. Walsh, former bank president, with 175 counts charging misapplication of funds.

Richard H. Lyon, associate editor of the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, with which paper he was connected for 23 years, died after a long illness. He was 60 years of age.

The Chicago-Cairo express on the Illinois Central was in collision with a coal train near Duquoin, Ill. The fireman of the passenger train was killed and the engineer slightly hurt.

Howard Gould, the New York courts say, will have to pay $20,000 more than two years ago he called Abner J. Haydni a "d——d architect" and expelled him from a room in the Waldorf.

The president has decided to appoint George Otis Smith of Maine to be director of the geological survey to succeed Charles C. Walcott, who has been appointed at the head of the Smithsonian institution.

Thirty firemen, among them Chief Croker and Deputy Chief Guerin, were injured in a fire which caused damage estimated at $50,000 was caused by a fire in the five-story building at 155 Fulton street, New York.

As a result of the examination of the books and accounts of Ferdinand Thiedemann, state treasurer, by State Auditor Paul Candelerio of Louisiana, it was announced that there was a shortage of $100,000.

Emilio Grigsby, whom the late Charles T. Yerkes took from the stage to discharge his debts, has filed claims against his estate. It is reported that she will sail for Europe worth more than a million dollars.

France and England are disturbed over the Cuban situation, according to dispatches received at Havana, and may bring pressure to bear on the United States to insure the protection of property when the American troops are withdrawn.

THE MARKETS.

New York, April 6.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$ 90	$ 6 75
Cows, Heifers	3 25	5 50
Bulls	3 50	4 75
FLOUR—Winter	4 15	4 30
WHEAT—May	74½	74⅞
July	81⅛	81⅝
CORN—May	67⅛	67⅝
RYE—No. 2 Western	90	90
BUTTER	19½	20
EGGS	17½	18
CHEESE	12½	12½

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$ 75	$ 6 50
Common to Good Steers	4 25	5 60
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 25	6 00
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	4 60
Cows	2 25	4 75
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 85	6 95
Heavy Packing	6 80	6 90
Mixed Packers	6 85	6 95
BUTTER—Creamery	23	28
Dairy	21	25
LIVE POULTRY	13	15
EGGS	17½	18½
WHEAT—May	72½	72⅝
July	78⅝	79
CORN—May	64⅜	64½
Oats, May	47⅜	47½
Rye, May	87	87

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 North	$ 81	$
May	76⅝	76⅞
Corn, May	64⅜	64½
Oats, Standard	46	46
Rye, No. 1	87	87

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat	$ 72½	72⅝
July	78⅝	79
Corn, May	64⅜	64½
Oats, No. 2 White	46	46

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$ 50	$ 6 50
Texas Steers	3 00	4 50
HOGS—Packers	6 80	6 90
Butchers	6 80	6 90
SHEEP—Natives	3 50	5 10

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 75	$ 6 90
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	4 50
Cows and Heifers	3 00	4 50
HOGS—Heavy	6 75	6 85
SHEEP—Wethers	4 75	5 25

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

J. J. Hill Retires.

St. Paul—James J. Hill retired as the head of the Great Northern Railway Company at a special meeting of the directors in St. Paul, retaining the chairmanship of the board of directors.

Louis W. Hill becomes president of the company and Frank H. McGuigan vice president, the other officers remaining the same.

The changes went into effect immediately.

"I don't retire," said Mr. Hill. "Indeed I see no such work. I shall now do the company's business but as I did in the last five or six years, when I was necessary the increase in the operating staff."

Mr. Hill is president of the company, chairman of the board of directors, and the organization is considered the work of that single man.

Louis W. Hill, first vice-president, actually been in charge of the company's road for almost a year, but with his election to the presidency he becomes vested with the power, taking off part of the work which has been resting on his shoulders.

Mr. Hill, formerly fourth vice-president of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters at Montreal, Can., is in charge of operating matters.

Mr. Hill has been first vice-president of the Great Northern for the last few years. His supervision of various departments during that time has undoubtedly qualified him eminently qualified him to assume the responsibilities of the presidency. His active connection with the road covers a period of almost forty years. The only two years Mr. Hill was not actively connected with the road were a period of two years, during which he looked after railroad matters for his father.

Suicide.

Rather than face trial for [illegible] in his office in Minneapolis, Mr. Kennedy, a member of Noodle county, shot himself through the head. He is still alive, but quite low.

Kennedy, shortly before the shooting, published an editorial in which he admitted the charges which were made against him. He also announced that he would resign his office. He was to have been arraigned before the court for [illegible] of the county auditor's office. He was charged with having received $1,000 from a certain contractor for a contract which he had given to the contractor. Kennedy was also charged with having received $1,000 from a certain contractor for a contract which he had given to the contractor. Kennedy was also charged with having received $1,000 from a certain contractor for a contract which he had given to the contractor.

Kennedy returned this money to the county, but the grand jury at the June term of court returned four indictments against him.

He was arrested at Billings, Montana, after being brought back to St. Peter was admitted to bail.

The cases against him would have come up at the term of court next month.

Bloomberg went into a bedroom at his home, pulled the muzzle of a revolver into his right ear and fired a bullet into his brain.

A few minutes later he was found by his wife and when a doctor was called Bloomberg made a statement to him and the doctor sent a message to Coroner Merrill.

Prize Steer.

St. Paul—Jack Jack, the famous prize-winning Polled Angus steer, which created considerable comment in the state experiment station during the past year, is turned into meat, and is now on exhibition at the Andrew Bosch Co., Seventh and Broadway.

Jack Jack was sold to Swift & Co. March 21, exhibited at their yards for a few days and was admired by a party of legislators.

Jack Jack was bred on the Woodcock farm at Preston, Ill., in November, 1911, and was purchased by the state agricultural college in December, 1913, and shortly afterwards became a winner of prize winning, which needed no better with his taking the Michael honors at the International show.

He was slaughtered this week and his dressed carcass weighed 1222 lbs., a yield of prime meat of 64.42 per cent, and cost Mr. Schoch over $100.

Taxing Bachelors.

Warren—Mayor August Lundgren, who has just been elected for the fourth consecutive time, has undertaken to settle the bachelor question so far as it concerns Warren, at any rate. At a recent council meeting a proposition was made to impose a tax upon all bachelors over twenty-five years of age. Mayor Lundgren, however, persuaded the members of the council, who were unanimously in favor of neither of some kind, to allow him to try persuasive methods before using compulsion.

He has now issued a proclamation in which he offers to make presents of fine residence lots to the first five bachelors or spinsters who announce the selfish state of celibacy for that matrimony, to the profit and advantage, point of the city.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis—At the close of business on March 20 the state treasury showed a cash balance on hand of $7,449,062.34, which is the largest amount of $1,456,702.85.

Mankato—Joseph N. Bolger, a farmer of Shibley township, Brown county, was obliged to pay a fine of $10 for sending first-class matter through the mails at fourth-class rates. Postoffice Inspector Morris ran the case down.

Margie—Fire completely destroyed the store of Daly & Hayden of this place, entailing a loss of $2,000; insurance, $901. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Delavan—The Cargill elevator at this place collapsed a day or so ago and 10,000 bushels of grain were scattered around. No one was injured. This elevator was erected in 1870.

South St. Paul—C. L. Keyes is elected mayor by a margin of ten votes.

St. Paul—The supreme court holds the constitutional exercise for Judge Young and Judge Atwater.

Brainerd—The next meeting of the Minnesota Educational association will be held in St. Paul.

St. Paul—The corporation attorney rules that the city must be protected by bonds for canopies over sidewalks.

Minneapolis—The money orders paid at the postoffice one day reached the record-breaking total of $5,523. These figures shatter all previous records, as the nearest approach is less by more than 1,000 money orders.

Duluth—A. Brostedt, district passenger agent of the Great Northern, has been appointed district freight and passenger agent of the road at Wisnipeg. He succeeds E. J. Smith, who goes into other business.

Gray Eagle—The First State Bank of Gray Eagle, formerly a private bank was granted a license by Public Examiner Schafer. R. H. Silter is the president and L. A. Mossman the cashier. The bank is capitalized at $5,000.

Le Sueur—Fred Berndt, a farmer of Sharon township, Le Sueur county, brought into town and sold to a horse dealer for $45 a horse fifteen years old that for the last thirteen years had been kept continuously in a barn on Mr. Berndt's farm, and had never been harnessed, nor ridden. He says that he has been no cause for this except the eccentricity of Mr. Berndt.

Otisville—Mrs. Peter Danielson, the last of the nonogenarians, died here, aged 92 years. The only two were Mrs. Erland Pederson, who died in January, at the age of 92, and Mrs. Maxine Holcombe, who died a few weeks ago, aged 94. The three came here in the early fifties from Sweden. They were members of the same church and were great friends.

St. Paul—Governor John A. Johnson has given out the edict that there will be no bonuses until May 1 in the general list of state capitol employees, now that the capitol commission has turned the new state house over to him. This gives the army of janitors, workmen, engineers and others thirty days more in which to hold office than many of them expected.

St. Paul—George Thompson is under arrest charged with passing Confederate bills and two-dollar bills on the Boston restaurant, 677 Wabasha street; F. M. Barrett, 97 West Central avenue, and the saloon of Geo. M. Schultz, 421 Mackubin street. It is said that he made a practice of entering stores where a small boy or girl was in charge and securing the bills in payment for small purchases.

St. Paul—The records of the building inspector's office show the number of building permits issued during March, 1907, was 198, while those issued in March, 1908, were reduced 125. Although there is only a gain of three this year there is an increase of $186,729 in the amount to be expended, that of 1908 being $241,644 while the total for last month was $111,384.

Minneapolis—Desire to get under the Sunday statute seems to be rife now with newly made friends made Michael Marston penniless last Sunday, when he was robbed of $35 by a gang of roughs who, he says, enticed him into the room of a saloon on First street north and made him unconscious by the use of drugs. The robbery was reported to the police Sunday afternoon and the matter was suppressed by the police.

Minneapolis—Hams, bacons and choice meats were stolen from the Royal Provision company, 106 Western avenue in such quantities that the police believe the thieves were used to haul away the plunder. Entrance was gained by breaking in the back door. Meanest Patrolman Harry Jones detected a pair of thieves trying to enter the grocery store of Kolling & Ginsberg, 403 Lake street east, the same night. When he tried to catch them they jumped several wire fences and as his horse could not follow they escaped.

Minneapolis—Nails again failed to agree perfectly with E. Wallace, who has done equally as humane ostrich in a circus sideshow, and he was operated on for a fourth time at the Minneapolis city hospital. Twenty-eight ten-penny nails were taken from the stomach. He is said to be recovering. His taste for articles of hardware is peculiar, and despite the operations he is forced to undergo he does not seem to be able to rid himself of the habit. Nails, pieces of glass and hairpins have been taken from his stomach in the different operations.

Breyer—Pietro Vallasa, an Italian laborer who works at the Canisteo mines near here, was notified yesterday that he is heir to a fortune of 172,800 left by a distant relative in Italy. The relative died intestate some years ago, Vallasa was the sole heir, but it took a long search before he was located. It is not likely that Vallasa had $20 to his name when the news of the fortune reached him. He quietly finished his day's work at the mines, went home and began his preparations for departure. He is not married and says that he will return to Italy, choose himself a wife and purchase an olive farm.

St. Paul—Fern Howard, the girl who stabbed her father with a butcher knife to save her mother's life, has appendicitis and has been taken from the county jail to the city hospital. An operation will be performed. Her father, who was thought to be fatally wounded, is improving daily and his chances for recovery seem excellent.

Faribault—A number of farmers around Faribault are making contracts with the Carver County Sugar Company for tracts of land for beet raising. This company will bring ten or more Russian families here to do the work. It will take from fifteen to thirty acres for each family.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, April 2—The legislature did but two things today, but those two are numbered among the most important actions of the session. The first was the acceptance of the report of the conference committee appointed to transmit the offer of settlement to the railroads of all differences between theso corporations and the state, and the passage of the two-cent fare bill as agreed upon. Action of rio recommendation that the offer of the roads be rejected. The second important action was striking death to the tonnage tax bill in the house, as a result of tho announcement that the United States Steel corporation has decided to establish an immense steel plant in the city of Duluth.

The two-cent fare bill as passed, provides a flat rate of 2 cents per mile for all distances as the maximum rate, permitting the roads at their discretion to make lower excursion rates. For children under 12 years, the rate is 1 cent per mile. Each passenger is allowed 150 pounds of baggage, except children under 12 who are allowed 75 pounds of baggage each. The penalty for violating the act is made a fine not to exceed $5,000, or imprisonment not to exceed five years. Tho vote on the bill in the senate, was 48 to 4. In the house the bill carried 105 to 4.

St. Paul, April 3—Reciprocal demurrage is now up to the Governor for his signature. The house of representatives this afternoon concurred in the few amendments the senate had made to the bill by a vote of 85 ayes, 2 nays. John G. Lennon of Minneapolis explained that he voted against the measure because he believed that without it the business he panied by a stringent anti-rebate law, it would be an aid instead of detriment to retaining. J. J. Dugall of Bemidji stated that since the amendment giving the school fund half the penalties collected had been dropped out of the measure, he was no longer in favor of it, and was for other members who voted against it.

The senate this afternoon had a spirited debate on the permanent tax commission bills substituted by the tax committee for one which had been introduced by George P. Wilson of Minneapolis. The measure was finally passed by a vote of 42 to 17 against. Strong arguments were made in its favor by Senators Wilson, Sullivan, and others. Senator George H. Lauerman offered an amendment to cut down salaries of the three commissioners to $3,600 each, from $6,000 as in the bill. It was defeated, an amendment fixing the salaries at $5,000, presented by Senator Wilson, was adopted. One other amendment of importance which prevailed, gives the commission all the powers formerly held by the state board of equalization.

The senate spent over an hour today debating the Sundstrom anti-pool ette bill. The bill was strongly opposed by Senator Farrington. It received attention that it was almost at aiding the youth of the state, but that it prohibited men, one and all, from being able to secure more than ninety-six cigarettes in Minnesota. He did not believe in cigarettes, he opposed them for boys particularly; but he could think the bill was too much of an infringement on individual rights. Senator Witherstine took the opposite view.

"Two years ago," he said, "I sent communications to the superintendents of the city schools, asking two questions. How many boys in those schools have failed to pass, and how many of such boys are cigarette fiends. The replies came that 2,000 failed, and that all of them used cigarettes."

The senate finally turned down a motion by Farrington to indefinitely postpone, and advanced the bill from general orders to the calendar on a motion of its author, Senator Sundberg.

The house railroad committee met in executive session this evening. The Roekne bill, regulating stock and bond issues of railroads and aimed at controverting the recent affirmation of the supreme court against the state of Great Northern $30,000,000 bond stock issue case, came very near getting a severe blow. The committee was unanimously voted to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement, but reconsidered this action and decided to have the bill referred to the judiciary committee to look in to its constitutional state of health.

St. Paul, April 4—The house today passed the bill to raise the salary of the governor from $5,000 to $7,000 a year. The bill got a bare necessary majority of one vote—60 in its favor, and 59 opposed. There were some interesting explanations of votes. "There is a constitutional provision that none of our illustrious members can be a candidate for this office if they vote for this bill," said Elias Rasche of Madison who voted no.

"I believe in commencing at the other end, and letting the faithful work in hospital nurse who is getting but $36 a month, have an increase," said R. J. Wells of Breckenridge.

Ten thousand dollars a year would not be too much for the governor of the great state of Minnesota," was the way Frank T. White of Elk River explained his affirmative vote.

An effort was also made by the house to pass the bill raising the salaries of district judges from $3,500 to $5,000, but the effort failed. Those who would have liked to raise them voted down by the close vote of 66 to 53. Elmer E. Adams of Fergus Falls put the attack on the bill with an eloquent address, stating at the outset that he believed he was "bucking a stone wall," but, in the end he won the day, the bill being returned to general orders where it is likely it will be amended to cut down the $5,000 figure.

The senate today devoted most of the time to two measures one a bill to regulate the fees of notaries public and the other a measure to provide for the roads to maintain a minimum speed of 15 miles an hour in cities where there are many stations and a great amount of business. The senate committee of the whole, however, recommended the bill to pass in its original form.

The senate spent considerable time debating the McGowan-Fosseen measure, which is an exact copy of the Mueller law of Illinois. It permits cities to condemn property of public service corporations and to issue bonds for the purchase of the same by these cities. The bill was finally recommended to pass, following eloquent appeals in its favor by Senators J. P. McGowan and Manly L. Fosseen of Minneapolis. Several amendments were attached, the most important being a requirement that any municipal ownership proposition must be submitted to the people and carried by a vote of three fifth of all voters before the terms of the bill may be further followed by the city councils.

St. Paul, April 5—The house committee of the whole this afternoon recommended for passage the bill to increase the salaries of members of the legislature, also offset the session following the terms of the present. The attorney general has rendered an opinion that this form of bill is constitutional and also that in voting for it, no member will prohibit himself from re-election. The bill grants an appropriation to each legislator of $500 per year of his term, instead of $5 for each day of the session now allowed, further provides that the speaker of the house and lieutenant governor shall receive $1,000 per year and the have $5 per day additional during session.

The bill repealing the corrupt practice act was passed by the senate today in amended form. Instead of repealing the entire law as was provided upon the amount any candidate may spend, after an election, though a strict accounting of such expenditures is required. Senator Gunderson made a somewhat lengthy speech in which he ascribed this placing of no limit on the amount a candidate may spend, almost entirely to the pernicious man against the unscrupulous.

The senate also passed the Sundgren state hail insurance bill after considerable debate. The bill provides for an optional tax on farm acreage for such farm owners as desire state hail insurance. Senator Mooman of Winsen led the opposition to the bill, claiming that it would result in all kinds of insurance. Senators Farrington, Alderman, Stephens, Henderson, and Fitzpatrick advocated the bill. The senate also passed the Thorpe double-liability bill today. This bill repeals the present law and re-enacts the old double liability law for holders of bank stock which was inadvertently wiped out by the code of 1905. The bill was enacted by the senate today because of amendments which were attached when it passed through the house. The amendments permit all banks organized since 1905 to come under the provisions of the double liability section, and provide further that such banks as do not do so in six months must publish on letter heads and all stationery, "Stockholders of this bank are under single liability."

The house today passed both the drainage bills of the session, one for drainage, providing for a comprehensive drainage plan for northern Minnesota. The original appropriations carried were striken from the bills and will be included in the general appropriation bill which will be put through the legislature a few days before the close of the session. The other drainage bill permits other the state drainage commission to do work on its own initiative or on petitions and bids for the work specified must pay assessment for their shro of cost of the ditches.

A twentieth century scientist claims that the world is to be saved by coal and by many green thoughts.—Chicago Daily News.

Awake to Needs of the Day.

Hungary spends $17,500,000 yearly on its technical and agricultural schools.

Failures Before Success.

The child creeps before it walks; the babe lisps and stutters before it talks. It is as impossible for a man to reach the heights of success at a single bound as it is for the young bird to leap into midair at the first attempt without passing successfully through several necessary stages of failure.—Exchange.

Sanban Receptacles.

These may be easily made from large goose eggs by puncturing the shells at the small end. Blow the top off about half an inch and turn out the yolks and whites. Glue the shell to green cardboard four inches square, on which print in yellow and silver an appropriate couplet. Paint the outside shell silver and decorate it with sprays of forget-me-nots. The inside may be tinted delicately with a coating of pale blue paint. Just before arranging the shells on the table fill them with assorted candies.

BROUGHT TO TERMS.

Husband (growling)—Supper ought to have been ready half an hour ago. When on earth are you reading?

Wife (sweetly)—Old love letters. Would you like to look over them?

"No—o, I don't care to be reminded of what a fool I was about you."

"Oh, these are not your letters. They are letters from former lovers."

"Er—by the way, my dear, you spoke about wanting to go to the opera tonight. I—I forgot about it, but I'll go right out and telephone for seats."—N. Y. Weekly.

Overdrawn.

"Henry, you look worried; what is the trouble?"

"I was stung to the quick by an order this afternoon."

"Heavens! How did it happen?"

"Why, I went to the bank this afternoon, and the bank clerk, after adding up his ledger, told me my account was overdrawn."

Too Free.

"Miss Prim was very angry about her admirer's taking out a marriage license without consulting her, wasn't she."

"Perfectly furious. She said as far as marrying her was concerned, it was a liberty, not license."—Baltimore American.

TO AVERT SUSPICION.



Lady—I've given you a shilling. What do you want more?

Nomadic Pete—Well, mum, that slop's got his eye on me. Won't yer just take me arm and talk fondly to me, and he'll think I'm yer old man and ask no questions.

It Mustn't Be Mentioned.

"They say old Grubbicson got rich by employing child labor, and grinding the little slaves down as hard as the law would let him."

"Yes. But shush! We mustn't say anything against him now. He has given $20,000 to be added to our orphan asylum fund, and is respectfully referred to as one of our most eminent philanthropists." — Chicago Record-Herald.

Hard on the Milk.

"The milk you use in bringing us of late is awfully watery," said the customer.

"Yes'm," replied the milkman, "but I can't help it. The country where we live is terribly flooded at present."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Doing Her Best.

Mr. Wickwire—What is that woman across the way trying to sing?

Mrs. Wickwire—My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon."

Mr. Wickwire—Well, if he doesn't hear her it isn't her fault. — Royal Magazine.

His Sale Inheritance.

Prospective Employer—Your parents left you something when they died, did they not?

Boy—Oh, yes, sir.

Employer—And what did they leave you my boy?

Boy—An orphans, sir.

Not Trusted.

"What kind of a tea is Mrs. Debit going to give?"

"Unless she comes to time with her tradesmen, I think she will have to give a guarantee."—Baltimore American.

The Only Reliable Sign.

"Do you take any stock in these open-winter prophets?"

"No. I don't believe the cold weather is over until my wife quits telling me we are out of coal."—Judge.

Knew Tea Much.

Purchaser—You told me that parrot I bought of you was the most intelligent bird in your collection, while the fact is he doesn't talk at all.

Dealer—That's what I meant when I spoke of his intelligence.

Insinuating.

"Would that I were up in the moon," Said the maiden sweet and fair;
And when the doddest asked her why,
She sighed and pointed to the sky—
And said: "There's a man up there!"
—Chicago Daily News.

On the Dot.

"Is your wife punctual?"

"To a fraction. We are never more than exactly three-quarters of an hour behind time anywhere. — Baltimore American.

Very Formal.

"Were they formally introduced?"

"Sure. They bumped right into each other on the ballroom floor."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A SOG OF SPRIG.

Sprig is coldig I dow;
Balmy breezes tell me so:
Sood the buds will gladly swell,
All the birds have come to sell tell
Where the bradches gently sway—
Berry soon be sad the way.

Dowd the furrows od the hills
Bird the sparkling little rills
That bake sbong of the creeks,
Ad I hear the happy chickles
Of sweet bobolink sbringsters
Ad the world is full of hope.

Blow, bay barbles dow for keeps,
There is sudbies piled id sbood;
Id the lides the rugs are bug,
Slugs of apple are help ead;
Ah, by dose, 'tis refiood-hied!—
Yes, I add sure of the sood.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Couldn't Have Stood It.

Jack—Was yours a long courtship, old fellow?

Will—Gracious, no! My wife had nine little brothers and sisters.

Jack—Suffering cat! But what difference did that make?

Will—What difference? Well, if you had to hitch a crowd like that to keep out of the drawing-room every time you went to see your girl, you would soon want to cut down the expense.—Royal Magazine.

Friendly Tip.

Hoax—Know that man on the corner?

Marks—No.

Hoax—Well, if you should ever form his acquaintance beware of him for he is one of those men who treat a fellow and then make him pay for it.

Marks—You don't say!

Hoax—Sure. He's a physician.—Chicago Daily News.

Made from Skimmed Milk.

"Why," said the village sage, looking at handkerchiefs, ink wells, cumbs, etc., are now made from skimmed milk," said the dealer in the latest fad.

"And one other thing you forget to mention is made out of skimmed milk," said the lady as he handed out the tickets.

"What's that, ma'am?"

"Money"—Yonkers statesman.

Her Helpful Suggestion.

"I have written an operatic poem," said Bardsley, "but I can't think of a title for it. You see it is one of those deep impressionistic things that are so beautiful and yet so elusive that it is hard to define them."

"Oh, well," replied his wife, "why don't you label it 'Aftermath?' That seems to fit almost any old kind of a poem."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Back-Yard Repartee.

The Dog—I'm going to play baseball in the spring.

The Cat—So? With what nine?

The Dog—With the nine I'm in.

The Cat—I'm going to study law or medicine, but haven't decided which.

The Dog—Maybe you have any choices?

The Cat—No. Both are in the feeline.—Chicago Daily News.

Careless Man.

"Tompkins is the most careless man I ever saw."

"What now?"

"He deliberately laid his bare hand on a stove in a hotel yesterday."

"Terribly burned, I suppose?"

"No. Frostbitten."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

HOUSEHOLD ART.



Mr. Hubby—My dear, can you patch these trousers into respectability?

Mrs. Hubby—I don't think I can, love; but if you let me have them I can put a pink bow on each side and a touch of paint. They will look ever so, nice!—Scraps.

Literal.

"Dear," she pleaded, "don't be cross with me. Our whole happiness may be at stake."

"If it's this steak," he retorted bitterly, as he sawed on with demoniac fury, "it has already come to a tough end."—Baltimore American.

The French Are Too Slow.

"We have never heard of French duels any more."

"Yes, but the French want to get their names in our papers they'll have to do something requiring the services of expert witnesses."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Of Course.

Stubb—So the doctor cured your children of the mumps? Did you pay him in installments?

Penn—No; in a lump sum.—Chicago Daily News.

Singularistically Stated.

The Bookkeeper—That new assistant of mine is a paragon of incompetence.

The Stenographer—You mean that he is a lemon aid.—Judge.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The hen that lays the golden egg, is located in northern Minnesota all you have to do is to find her and start her to laying.

The present legislature has some back bone, and we were glad to see them show a little of it in the passage of the 2 cent milliage law.

There is always a class of people in every locality that get sore and want to drive out any business enterprise that locates in their part of the country. Take a new creamery for instance, there is always a certian class that are backing it and want to hurt its business for fear farmer Jones will make a few dollars out of the deal

With the price of stock on the increase and the new method that are being adopted to make cows profitable, this part of Red Lake county will soon be settled by a thrifty class of people from other states. All new countrys have to change a certian portion of their population before they advance much in wealth and improvements, and this part of Red Lake county is no exception to the rest, There is always a class of people that are natural pioneers, that have only one idea of getting a start in life and that is to go and get a homestead, prove it up as soon as possable, mortgage it for all they can get, and have some money, As soon as that class of people get run throw the wire to and get out of the country the prosperity begins to advance in the way of substancial improvements

There has been a few pompous liars that have been idustriously circulating the story that the mail service to Sunbeam was not regular and could not be depended on to do business over. The main on this root has not missed a single trip since the rout was established one year ago last November, as we have charge of this and of it to look after and don't contract with people to sit down and whine about bad roads but to carry that mail and they carry it, and if any one tells you that the mail does not come and go regular from Sunbeam just tell him for us that he is talking through his hat,

"WITHOUT CRIMINAL INTENT"

People are looking anxiously to our legislature for some measure of relief in the drainage matter, and some more rational way of taxation. This thing of taxing a farmers cream separator sewing machine, cooking chair and dishes and letting the banks, trusts and railroad companies escape with millions of dollars worth of untaxed securities, is a little too much like letting a big thief escape because he stole "without criminal intent." If we are going to have a square deal let us have it where the laws shall fit the high and low, the rich and poor alike. Mr. Perkins took $54,000 of other people's money "withoutcriminal intent."

Now about the 4th class postmaster at Ashington, a few years ago, who issued a money order to a person who had a deposit in the postmaster's bank and the money not being handed over just all that time, the postmaster was sent to the penitentiary! There was no "criminal intent" here, But there is a great deal of difference between a 4th class postmaster and a first class frenchied financier, —Middle River Pioneer.

Now that the brutal murders of the Bible have been found and convicted of murder in the first degree the extreme penalty of the Minnesota law should be meated out to them, without fear or favor, as a warning to other people who might be inclined to butcher a helpless old man and a defenseless female for a few paltry dollars. Let there be no ples made to prevent those men from a walk to the execution room between the hours of midnight and Sunrise. They showed no mercy and are not entitled to receive any.

An Art Apostle.

Hyman Rosewater, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee, had a shocking fury of art. He hated pictures that imitated stamped work, so called impressionistic pictures that were merely rough and hurried sketches and so called portraits that bore no likeness to their originals. A young painter showed Mr. Rosewater one day a portrait of a mutual friend.

"That a portrait of Smith?" the editor exclaimed. "I'd never have known it."

"Oh," the artist exclaimed, "I didn't try for a likeness, you know. I tried for an effect—an effect in grays."

"I know a man in New York," said Mr. Rosewater, "who had his portrait painted last year. It cost him $4,000, and he was very proud of it. When it came home he showed it to his cook.

"'Well, Mary,' he said, 'how do you like this portrait?'

"'Sure, sir,' said the cook, 'it's lovely. It's beautiful. It's divine.'

"'And of course,' said my friend, 'you know who it is?'

"'Oh, of course I do, sir,' said the cook. 'Of course, of course.' As she spoke she kept drawing nearer to the picture, studying it more and more closely. 'Of course, sir,' she said, 'it's you or the mistress.'—Buffalo Enquirer.

The Sultan's Rubaiyat.

An ambassador of a well known Burmese monarch was riding to the streets of Constantinople when one of the sultan's carriages rolled by. Seeing it was guarded, his curiosity got the better of him, and when the carriage reached him he was daring enough to peep in at the passenger. He was gunpowdered and pained to receive a blow in the face from an attendant in charge. Mad with rage, he demanded audience of the sultan. The sultan listened attentively and for a moment appeared lost in thought. At last he spoke: "My dear ——, it have grieving into the case and see exactly how it stands. You see, of course, a gentleman. Therefore you would never have committed such a breach of good manners as you allege to have taken place. Therefore my attendant could possibly have struck you. The whole affair seems to be a product of your fancy. Let us discuss it."

"Namlez" a Number.

It is an ancient belief that a man's name has some mysterious sympathy with his nature, whence arises such stories as that of Rumpelstiltskin, whose power over a human being was at the moment that his name was pronounced aloud. It has been suggested with some show of reason that the modern practice of "naming" a refractory member of the British house of commons is merely a survival of this belief, which the Norsemen brought into England.

A Miss That Brought Death.

Courtship in Spain is regulated by the strictest etiquette. As is well known, a young man is never left alone with his fiancee. Near Malaga a beautiful young girl of twenty committed suicide by drinking a cup of coffee in which phosphorus had been dissolved. It appears that the girl had been driven to the deed by the adverse comments of neighbors who became aware that she had given her sweetheart a kiss.—London Mail.

The Family Game.

Mother (coming into the children's room)—Rosie, what are you making all that terrible noise over? Look at Hugo. See how quiet he sits there, Rosie—Yes, it's easy for him to sit quiet, the game we are playing. He is a pape, who has come home late, and I am—you.—Wiener Salonwitzblatt.

Explicit.

The Kodiak postoffice authorities have issued a general blanket way of putting things. Copies of a Penang paper posted to a subscriber were the other day returned marked, "Addressee hanged for murder."—Bangkok Times.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Dobson—What became of that man who had twenty-seven medals for saving people from drowning? Dock Worker—He fell in one day when he had them all on, and the weight of 'em sunk him.

Only An Episode.

Mary—Uncle Ned, what's a honeymoon? Bachelor Uncle—The time between the marriage and the divorce.—Meerendorfer Blatter.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Augusta Ensehnel Kuehnel " "
George Krouschnabel Gully, " "
Roland & Melby, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen Greibrok, " "
Winsor Mere Co. Winsor, " "
Olaf Hereland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Wichterman Lindsay, " "
Andrew Ellingson, Richland-ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Kenstret, Minn.
L. K Moen, Garnes " Minn.
Ed. Hajik, Gris Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 12th, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Apr 8th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on May 7th 1907, viz:

John L. Radnieski.

H.E. 10,822 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 10 Tp. 152 N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Mike Kolski, Martin E. Hyland, Ole Vartendahl, of Hadley Minn. Lorenz Wojtowyczki, of Rudell, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

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Mike Kolski.

H.E. 9,868 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 9 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lorenz Wojtowyczki, John L. Radnieski, Martin E. Hyland, of Radney Minn. Adolph Grundjesse, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 22, 1907
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. March 15th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ALBERT J. HALL of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:
Homestead Entry No. 9661 made July 7, 1906 for S. ½ W. ¼ Sec. 16 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on May 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anon Knudson, Oscar E. Lillo, Jerjel Olson, T. Adolph Grundjesse, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 15th, 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. March 15th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ANTON KNUDSON, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:
Homestead Entry, No. 9660, made December 4th 1906, for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 21, Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on May 3, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

August J. Lillo, [illegible] Knudson, Oscar Nelson, [illegible] of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

All the News.

A wise editor says: "A man told me the other day that we did not publish all the things that happened. We should say not. In the first place, there is scarcely any dependence to be put in a society item. If we printed all that happens we would soon be with the angels. In order to please the people we must print only the nice things said of them and leave the rest to gossip. Yet it's a fact we don't publish all the news. If we did wouldn't it make spicy reading? But it would be for one week only; the next week you would read our obituary. All the news is all right when it's about the other fellow."

Japanese "street" Music.

A curious ceremony is performed in Japan by the court musicians at certain Shinto festivals. Both stringed and wind instruments are used, but it is held that no sound should be allowed to fall upon unworthy ears, and, as some of the ears present might be unworthy, all the motions of playing are gone through by the musicians, but not a single sound is heard. This strange custom dates back many generations, but since the advent of civilization has rapidly lost favor.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Brewing with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof, etc., within the precincts U. S. land District.

Office in Nave building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREES OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, all Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 100 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 24, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 18th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, IVER NYHARD of High Landing, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 9698, made December 31st, 1906, for the S. ½ Section 9, Tp. 152 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the U.S. Register, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on May 6th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anston Myran, Nels Svanson, Christian Nerrson, of Brooksberry, Minn. Henry Svanson, of High Landing Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

MONEY,
We have plenty.
To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest
STEPHEN SINGER
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.
Licensed Auctioneer,
Will attend all sales as Auctioneer, at reasonable rates.
Erie, Minn.

What Puzzled Her,

A women whose religious education had been received in the plain edifice erected by an unassuming New England congregation was persuaded, much against her will, to attend divine service in one of New York's most showy churches. She showed from the start that, notwithstanding her puritanical training, she was interested in the proceedings. She studied the elaborate ceremony, the architecture, the lofty tinted windows and the altar decorations closely. By and by her eyes became fixed on the ceiling. For half a quarter of an hour particular feature of those lofty heights held her attention for so long a time. During a lull in the chanting of the choir she tried to find out.

"Oh," said the New England woman in tones of infinite concern, "I was just wondering how on earth they get away up there to dust the rafters!" —New York Post.

What Is "All Wool?"

I have met a county magnate, a wealthy man who would not be put off with anything but the best, if he knew it, clad in a handsome "homespun" suit; the delicate blue gray mixture of which happened to know was produced by the judicious blending of old blue stockings, such as navvies wear with old white stockings. I have seen a "society" lady in a stylish "blanket tweed" motor coat, the composition of which I knew to be of such a nature that it might very easily owe its existence in part to the contents of hosiery manufactured by an auxiliary mill, collected from the ash bin. Even the judge trying a case of "misrepresentation of goods" may, as likely as not, be unconsciously sitting in somebody else's thrown away rags that he has bought as "all wool."—A Woolen Manufacturer in Grand Magazine.

Child Love.

Welcome to the parents the pure youngster, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion when Chadband and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected blessedness when he lifts up his voice consciously sitting in somebody else's and his candor, his beauty and its unlawful end dangered collapsed.—Blackwood.

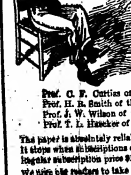
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It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Man wanted, for a month or six weeks for farm work. Inquire at this office.

Miss Auguste Kuehnel will put in a spring stock of general merchandise.

Walt McAndreas had his cattle dehorned on Tuesday, Steffen Jordahl did the clipping work for him.

Elmer and Leon Eye captured four fine minks this week. The fur is prime now owing to the cold weather.

Our April shower yesterday turned out to be a snow storm, which we hope will be the last of the season.

C. L. Clark and James Colman are chopping cord wood, so as to be ready to supply the farmers steam boat.

Tore Lunde was over here Wednesday looking over the prospects for getting his ingine on dry land before the flood comes.

There was a boat meeting at the High Landing school house on Monday afternoon, and the usual amount of business transacted.

Edward Singer and Henry Peterson, were the first fisher men to arrive from Deer Park Monday but the ice was not out enough for fishing yet.

The ice does not show any inclination to move out of the river yet, and this year promises to be a record breaker, for the river holding up to its winter cost.

Frank A Zavoiel of this Township is making preperation to go into stock raising and farming on quite an extensive scale this season, and will break quite a lot of land this year.

There is a large amount of snow in the woods yet, and if it should go off with rain, ther will be a big flood up this way, as the river is up to hight water mark now.

Thief Riverite's law it out on Red Lake Falls stealing the county seat petition, and Red Lake Falls says Thief River Falls stole it, because it was no good; but anyhow the petition is gone.

If all the takers of shares in the farmers boat company had paid, "I will pay the amount I subscribed when I see the boat running on the river." Where would the hard cash come from to build the boat?

There now what do you High Landing fellows think of this? Born to Mr. Mrs. Will Rodman, of Deer Park Township, on Saturday evening last, two sons, weight 7 lbs each. Mother and babies are doing well, and William happy as usual. No race suicide in Deer Park township

Elmer Eve landed the first 10 pound pickeral of the season in Sunbeam creek on Wednesday. The poor fish stuck his nose out from under the ice to get a fresh breath of air, after his long winter of darkness, and he was fried for breakfast the next morning.

There are tons of fish taken out of the mouth of Sunbeam creek every spring, and we have always welcomed any one that wanted to fish there, but we draw the line on fish nets. No fish nets will be allowed to be placed in the creek. Fish all you want to in wolcodin but you must use spears, pitchforks, guns, hook and line, or garden rakes, and leave your fish nets at home. 3 9 14

Cheap Good Fellowship.

There was some parties who generously signed their names for a few dollars to the framers boat company, just to make a good fellow of themselves until they got their land proved up and got out of the country. They have no intentions of paying the amount they subscribed, but just signed to be a good fellow. Now if this coat fits you nicely, don't be offended but just put it on and wear it, and remember we are not charging you 8 cents a line for this.

From Deer Park.

M. E. Hyland is building a large chicken coop. He says it "hens" don't lay eggs next winter it isn't his fault.

T. A. Gundersen was out with his kodak last Sunday and took a few snap shots.

Theadore Hyland and Alfred Qnam left for the drive last Monday.

Mrs. Clara Snoback and Miss Gunda Christianson have both been on the sick list this week.

T. A. Grundersen left for Crookston last Tuesday with his two witnesses Mr. O. M. Mandt and Gorge Singor to make final proof on his homestead here.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lillo a baby girl on March 2nd.

Charls W. Johnson, found about two gallon of fine honey in a large oak tree that he cut down the other day. The honey was fine and good but the bees were either froze to death, or distroyed, in some other way. How they came there is a mystery, as there is no trees for fifteen miles or more from here.

Sam B Swanson left for Thief River Falls, last Tuesday, for work at the saw mill as licamster and will be gone about two months.

Charles W. Johnson, has been the busiest man in Rhoda, this week, He has kept three men and two teams going getting home ste supply of fence posts. Charles intends to fence his farm, and also seed it into clover, this comeing Summer.

From Clearwater Creamery.

M. George Singer was the first to register as one of our creamery patrons on April 2nd, and will deliver about 300 pounds of cream weekly

Edward B. Hayek the Grit merchant is delivering cream to the creamery from his customers, and says he believes this creamery will pull through and prove to be a good investment.

Patrons of the creamery should be careful about milking, to do it in a cleanly way and not get "cow flavor" in your cream Strain immediatly into cans after milking each cow, as a little care in this respect will keep any bad flavor from your milk.

The board of directors of the Clearwater Creamery association will meet at the Creamery on April 19th at 1 o'clock P. M.

First class cream makes first class butter.

P. E. Hansen

George Eliot's Savonarola.

Savonarola is one of the most striking characters in George Eliot's great historical novel "Romola," the scene of which is in Florence and the period that of Savonarola's career. The idea of writing the book occurred to the novelist while on a visit to Florence. Based on a second visit to the city in 1861, she began to carry out her project. The subject and design were foreign to the author's genius, but she spared no pains in making a thorough study of the locality, the people and the literature of the Italian renaissance for the purposes of her story. In her own words, the work "plowed into her more than any of her books. She began it, she says, as a young woman and finished it as an old woman. Her picture of Florence and Savonarola is undeniably impressive, and some critics declare "Romola" to be George Eliot's greatest novel and the character of Savonarola one of the most distinctive.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Nobody can help being born stupid, but anybody can help becoming stupider than he was born.—Lady Helen Forbes.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Bohner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's & Arrives on the same day's at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

AGENTS WANTED,

The Greenline Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, write us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery ect. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community who has some spare time to take orders to write them for priceulers immediately. Mention this paper, when writing

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 5th, 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 3 1907

Notice is hereby given that EUGENE HUMPHREY, of Hills Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 10th made March 1st 1905. for the Lots 3, 4 & S ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8 township 159 N. Range 52 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on May. 21. 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Theodore Torgerson, John Olson, Olof B. Larson, Hans A. Myran, all of Erin, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

His Modest Claim.

A claim for damages against a railroad company is so often a license for exorbitant charges that a supple bill, such as was received by an American railroad company many years ago, even apart from its humorous aspect, is refreshing. It ran as follows:

The — and — Railroad company ... Dr.
to John Smith

July 18, 1887.—To running your Locomotive into my wife, as per Doctor's bill for curing her $10.00
To smashing her box and spilling her hay 2.87
To upsetting my deer born (wagon) and breaking it 25.00
To hurting me 5.00

$42.87

There is authority for stating that the claim was paid immediately.—Scrap Book.

Her Chilly Retort.

The late Dr. — of Malden, after pouring forth the story of his undying love in the most touching manner, over an hour to a young woman who he hoped would become his fourth wife, was refused the second time. He started for the door; but, looking around, he said in a most thunderous tone, "By heavens, you are the coldest woman I ever saw!"

The young woman looked up and answered sweetly:

"Oh, no, doctor; you have seen three colder than I!"—Boston Herald.

A Curious Notice.

This curious official notice was once published in Germany: "At the request of Herr Wilhelm Leigson of Innsbruck the seaman, Johan Leigson, who was married in May, 1883, on a journey from Stockholm to Hamburg in the Kaiser Friedrich, is hereby called upon by the courts to appear and report himself on or before April 1, 1891, under pain of being declared dead."

Financial Note.

Jarrold—Could you pay me that 10 shillings you owe me? I have a chance some money and want to pay him. Hobart—Well, I'll tell you what. You pay Johnson what you owe him, and then I'll borrow 10 shillings off Johnson and pay you.

Unjust.

Fluffy Young Thing (at the play)—I believe the man in front of me is trying to hear what we're saying. Man in Front (turning around)—You do me an injustice, my dear young lady, I am trying not to hear it.—Chicago Tribune.

Familiar.

Visitor—Will you tell your master that I called? Servant—Yes, sir, if you will please tell me your name. Visitor—That is unnecessary. He knows me quite well.—Wanderer.

If people resolutely do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

W. G. Hunt,

Notary Public,

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Taxes Paid, Marriage Licenses procured. Always at home. At

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Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS
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of all kinds at as cash prices.

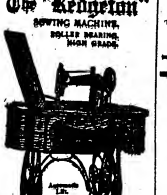
IRON and STEEL SAFES,
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From $10.00 up.

We are the largest concern in the world doing business exclusively on credit and sell direct from the factory to the user at CASH PRICES. MONTHLY PAYMENTS to suit your convenience. In all cases of sickness, death or loss of employment, we will accept the payments as they fall due. Let us know your wants and write for information and free catalogue.

THE ENGLEWOOD CO.
Dept. Established 1892
35-37 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

To Scrape an Acquaintance.

"To scrape an acquaintance" was originated by the Emperor Hadrian. Once when visiting the public bath he found an old veteran scraping himself with a piece of broken crockery in lieu of an iron or copper scraper. Hadrian gave him a sum of money to provide the necessary materials for a bath and on his next visit to the institution found it full of veterans scraping themselves with potsherds. "Scrape away, gentlemen, but you shall not scrape an acquaintance with me," was Hadrian's comment as he went out.

The Poet's Inconsistency.

"You speak of the brooks," said the critic as he looked over his friend's poem, "as the most joyous things in nature."

"So they are," said the poet.

"But you are inconsistent."

"Why?"

"Because later on you say they are ever murmuring."

Dodging Him.

Mr. Borem—I didn't see you last Sunday— Miss Cutting— Oh, you must have if you saw me at all! Mr. Borem—I—beg pardon. I don't understand. Miss Cutting—I say if you saw me Sunday you must have seen me just, for I was careful to see you first.—Philadelphia Press.

Severe Case.

"How did your sea voyage work, Bigley?"

"I was in such a state of collapse when I reached Liverpool that I called back to learn whether I had thrown up my job."

Rivals.

Lulu—You should get him to sign the pledge before you marry him. Sabe—Why, he doesn't drink. Lulu—No, but he may be tempted to later.

If thou wouldst have a brother frank to thee be frank to him.—Child.

The Clever Young.

Grandmother—Why, nurse, whatever are you thinking of to bring so young an infant into the open air so icy cold and windy a day as that, Nurse—But you surely do not think that so small a child understands differences in temperature?—Il Mondo Umoristico.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, we will give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE,

At Anton Minnesota.

Dry Goods, Goceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR IN THESE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Any Kind of Short Haul in Exchange for Deals,

give me a call.

Located at Anton post office, on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Christ Larson, Proprietor.

Watch This Space,

And See What,

SINGER BROS.

The Rhoda Dealers will Say,

About Where To Buy Your Spring & Summer Goods.

WE WANT TO SELL YOU YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AND WILL SELL THEM RIGHT.

Luck and Reputations.

"Nobody gifted with a sense of humor can fail to be diverted by the Puck-like manner in which luck mixes and mismixes reputations for business ability," says Will Payne in Everybody's. "Years ago a gentleman named Jennings was an extensive owner of downtown real estate in Chicago. He was the first, I believe, to develop on a large scale the modern system of the ninety-nine year lease, whereby the owner insures to himself and his heirs for a century an absolutely fixed rental, free and clear of all charges. After Mr. Jennings had leased a lot of his lands for ninety-nine years a depression came on. Other people's incomes were curtailed, but his was stable. 'What foresight!' said the town. 'What sagacity!' 'What superb business judgment!' Mr. Jennings' views on the business situation and outlook were eagerly sought. The depression passed. Realty prices advanced immensely. The Jennings lots could have been released at twice the rental named in the old indenture. The town shook its head sympathetically over poor Mr. Jennings' deplorable shortsightedness."

Two of a Kind.



Convict—Heidi! What fall did you tumble from?

Inaccuracy is the twin brother of dishonesty.—Simmons.

If at first you don't succeed, do it over, but don't overdo it.—Philadelphia Record.

How She Died.

A minor poet who talked of his lady's person being "curiously mix'd" would not be enthusiastically received nowadays. But so startlingly beautiful was the lady in question, one Susanna Perwich, who died of rheumatic fever at Hackney on July 3, 1601, "in the flower of her age," that these lines in praise of her have not only been preserved, but they have even escaped classification with nonsense verse. This explanation is, perhaps, necessary before quoting the inspired account of her death:

Behold, deep rivets
Cling close about her in the bed,
At which she's waiting said, "I'm dead!"
Sin! I the careless maid go blame
And let her who's a harrid shame
It is—at by her neglect.
So choice a one is lost from hence!

—London Chronicle.

Dancing.

It is quite usual after a ball to find that the action of the heart shows traces of fatigue, particularly in delicate young women, who complain of a vague sensation of uneasiness, sadness and even of pain and are, in a word, in a peculiar condition that is not yet disease, nor is it health—much nearer the former than the latter. Diseases caused by dancing are commoner in women than in men. The most frequent are laryngitis, particularly in women who talk a great deal while dancing; colds, bronchitis and sometimes pneumonia and pleurisy. Dancing should be absolutely forbidden in all cases of consumption, which may examine a very rapid form from this cause. It is perhaps hardest on us in all cases of heart trouble.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A Fruitless Infatuation

By T. W. Hanshew

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Miss Sadie Pettifer, whose papa had made his pile in oil before he departed for a place where he could no longer corner any, first appeared upon the horizon of Lord Clarrickston's existence at a dance in London.

Miss Sadie smiled one of her beautiful $10,000,000 smiles upon him, and Miss Pettifer's limp of a brother—aged 14—in return for favors received in the way of box seats, secretly imparted the intelligence that Ma and Sade were hunting the bargain counters for a title and had come over to see what was in the market worth hookin' up to.

Clarrickston was "in the market" for one. Very much in the market, with an eyebrow 500 years old, a mortgage of £80,000 on his ancestral acres, a racing stud, a yacht and one of unpaid bills to paper a room large enough to hold both.

But the sudden death of a relative had called the Pettifers home before the winning post was even in sight, and, by a singular coincidence—as Clarrickston put it in his letter written day afterward his doctor ordered him to take a sea voyage and over he came in their wake.

As Miss Pettifer's season almost had not been what might be called a howling success and the bidders for her long purse and short upper lip were neither so many nor so eager as she could have wished, Clarrickston was received with open arms and a big dinner party.

But in an evil hour Master Tommy, plotting to return some of the favors shown him abroad as well as to exhibit one of the institutions of his country, had suggested a visit to the new-arrived Hippodrome where "the Papillon, the World's Greatest and Most Beautiful Aerial Artiste" was nightly performing her breath-stifling feats. Now the whole race of Clarrickston had been heavily worshipers of the first and most reckless order.

He haunted the stage door of the Hippodrome as the Thomas Cat haunts the side hiding place of the freshly-purchased sardish, but if she ever came forth he saw her not; for the women who loosed at the close of each performances were young enough to face the world unveiled and not one of them bore even the remotest resemblance to the object of his worship.

He sat down and wrote a letter and sent it to her with a great bunch of scarlet carnations and asparagus fern, asking her, out of pity for him to wear his flowers if she were not a married woman and to discard them if she was. And lo! within the hour she came on for her "turn" that night arrayed from head to foot in white and silver, a little clearer of his colorations was pinned upon her shoulder.

He flew next morning to Tiffany's and exchanged 10% of the 500 pounds he had brought over with him to lay siege to the ultman's heiress, for a crescent of diamonds, clear as a sliver of ice, and sent it to his inamorata



Haunted the Stagedoor.

asking her, if there was any hope for him, to wear it on her person that night. And behold! when he looked at her next—standing on the stage and waiting to be hauled up by her teeth to the nickeled bar above—the diamond crescent blazed in a broad half-loop of rainbow splendor on the wide band of velvet she always wore about her throat.

Once, and once only, she had gone to the length of answering his frequent appeals with a note, and that, although it lifted him up to the seventh heaven of human happiness at the time, began at last to weigh upon his spirit after the fashion of "a hope deferred."

"Dear Sir," that note ran. "I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your kindness. The beau boy on me, and the happy circumstance which has brought you into my life. I do not know why I write you, for I have never answered a man's notes before, and I may say without boasting that I have received hundreds of them. I do not care for men; they have no interest for me, or, at least, they never did until you came into my life. If you would have that interest grow, I beg of you do not seek to make me better for a time at least. Let me study you and study myself, and some day—when I am quite, quite sure it is best for us both—I will yield to your wishes and consent to meet you. When that day comes, however, I will write and tell you.

For two weeks Clarrickston wore that letter next his undershirt and faithfully read it each night before going to bed.

It was at this period he happened to fall foul of a newspaper which gave a glowing account of an abnormally large Sunday gathering at Coney Island whereat—according to the reporter—"pretty nearly every body of note in the 'show business' was, as usual, present," and this put an idea into his head.

He dressed himself in his Bond street best and flew to Coney by specially chartered trolley. If she was there he caught no glimpse of her, however; but that did not deter him from going again the next day, and the next, and the next after that, until another week had gone and Despatch out once more upon the heartsore of his Hopes.

By this time he and become convinced that search for her in this particular section of the universe was as unlikely to produce the desired result as watching the stage door of the Hippodrome had been, and he had just made up his mind to abandon the field when something happened which sent a sort of electrical shock zigzagging up and down his spinal column.

It was merely the passing of a young woman—a very gaudily-dressed student-voiced young woman who, in endeavoring to get by him in the crowd and join some other gaudily dressed young women who had come on in advance, had managed to catch the lace flounce of her parasol in the prongs of his jeweled scarf pin.

And it was here that Clarrickston received his first shock. For, in the fraction of time her hands had been busy tangling at the lace, he had seen sparkling on her wrist the identical jeweled bracelet he had sent to La Papillon in the early days of his infatuation.

Clarrickston waited until she was near the door and then walked forward and met her

"Well, I've run you down you see," said Clarrickston, severely. "I hope you know, young woman, that it's a criminal offense to be found in possession of stolen property."

"I didn't steal anything."

"I'll know more about that when I have come to you with the person to whom I gave the bracelet you are wearing and heard from her whether you have got it or not."

"She hasn't lost it, I tell yer. She lent it to me—she always lends it to me."

"I'll believe that when I hear her say so."

"I tell yer she won't see yer. Now let it go at that."

"Look here!" she said, laying a slender hand in Clarrickston's sleeve. "She's in there now a gettin' ready for her 'turn,' I know, for I'd ought to been here half an hour ago to help with her clothes. Now, if I go agin orders and take you behind and let you speak to her will you take your solemn oath not to say I stole the things and not to prosecute nor nothin'? Will yer?"

Clarrickston thought of nothing, cared for nothing, but the chance to speak with Her—the one "Her" in all the world for him—and let his hand slide from the woman's shoulder.

"Yes," he said, eagerly. "Yes, I will."

Her hand closed tighter on his sleeve; she half led, half raced him along the pavement and in through the stage entrance, and up through dusty stairs and winding ways lit by dimly-burning, wire-hooded gas jets to a room beneath the stage. The door was closed. She pushed it open and drew Clarrickston in.

The lights were burning brightly enough here. All round the room hung the costumes Clarrickston now knew by heart and, at the far end where a wig of long light hair hung on a peg, a young fellow of two or three and twenty was shaving himself before a little mirror propped up on the dressing-room shelf.

The mirror reflected the face of the woman as she entered, and the man, catching a glimpse of it, drew the razor almost his jaw and also cut cheerily, "Hello, Mag! What the dickens kept yer?"

Clarrickston forward. "He was goin' to have me pinched for wearin' that bracelet, Jimmy—as though a woman ain't got a right to wear what's gave to her husband, if he lets her!"

The shaver turned neross the narrow room.

"This kep' me!" said "Mag," pushing off the English mug" he said. "And we'd a been off to Clapham ages afterward his doctor ordered him to take a sea voyage and over he came in their wake.

As Miss Pettifer's season almost had not been what might be called a howling success and the bidders for her long purse and short upper lip were neither so many nor so eager as she could have wished, Clarrickston was received with open arms and a big dinner party.

But in an evil hour Master Tommy, plotting to return some of the favors shown him abroad as well as to exhibit one of the institutions of his country, had suggested a visit to the new-arrived Hippodrome where "the Papillon, the World's Greatest and Most Beautiful Aerial Artiste" was nightly performing her breath-stifling feats. Now the whole race of Clarrickston had been heavily worshipers of the first and most reckless order.

He haunted the stage door of the Hippodrome as the Thomas Cat haunts the side hiding place of the freshly-purchased sardish, but if she ever came forth he saw her not; for the women who loosed at the close of each performances were young enough to face the world unveiled and not one of them bore even the remotest resemblance to the object of his worship.

He sat down and wrote a letter and sent it to her with a great bunch of scarlet carnations and asparagus fern, asking her, out of pity for him to wear his flowers if she were not a married woman and to discard them if she was. And lo! within the hour she came on for her "turn" that night arrayed from head to foot in white and silver, a little clearer of his colorations was pinned upon her shoulder.

He flew next morning to Tiffany's and exchanged 10% of the 500 pounds he had brought over with him to lay siege to the ultman's heiress, for a crescent of diamonds, clear as a sliver of ice, and sent it to his inamorata

Haunted the Stagedoor.

asking her, if there was any hope for him, to wear it on her person that night. And behold! when he looked at her next—standing on the stage and waiting to be hauled up by her teeth to the nickeled bar above—the diamond crescent blazed in a broad half-loop of rainbow splendor on the wide band of velvet she always wore about her throat.

Once, and once only, she had gone to the length of answering his frequent appeals with a note, and that, although it lifted him up to the seventh heaven of human happiness at the time, began at last to weigh upon his spirit after the fashion of "a hope deferred."

"Dear Sir," that note ran. "I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your kindness. The beau boy on me, and the happy circumstance which has brought you into my life. I do not know why I write you, for I have never answered a man's notes before, and I may say without boasting that I have received hundreds of them. I do not care for men; they have no interest for me, or, at least, they never did until you came into my life. If you would have that interest grow, I beg of you do not seek to make me better for a time at least. Let me study you and study myself, and some

Hand Should Never Be Pressed Against the Face



Stop using your elbows as props. Teach your chin to hold itself up, and don't lean your cheek upon your hand. Per this there is not one reason, but a dozen. The wrinkled cheek is caused by the pressure of a hot hand upon the skin. The hand is warm and often grimy. It heats the skin and marks it. It presses its tiny wrinkles deeply, and, what is worse, it draws down the cheek until it bags at the neck.

Pressing the hand under the chin is worse. It doubles the chin and makes it yellow and baggy. Taking it all in all there is not one reason why the hand should be pressed against the face, and there are many reasons against it. Yet there are women who habitually press the hand upon the cheek, using the elbow as a prop.

An elbow that has served to hold up the head is hard and often positively lumpy. You can see so few pretty elbows these days. In place of the coaxed-in oval dimple there is a big hard lump, sometimes even a protruding bone scarcely covered by skin. And sometimes the skin is rough and coarse grained, looking like the flesh of a goose. And it is mostly all due to the fact that the suffering elbow has been used as a prop.

If your elbows have fallen into bad habits and if their skin has grown hard as a bone and tough as tripe it is time to take them in hand and treat them. Buy a little box of finely powdered pumice and mix it with some shaved soap. Take a soft little scrubbing brush and go over your elbows with the sandy mixture and don't stop until you have scrubbed the roughness off. Then lather your elbows with cold cream and draw something over them to protect them.

There is another bad thing about propping up your head with your elbows. You make your shoulders high and in most cases you make them uneven. This is saying nothing at all about the fact that you spoil the set of your gown. Women who sit with their elbows upon the table are usually of the impression that they make themselves more charming by doing so. Actually there isn't one in a thousand who is beautiful enough to stand the test.

SURPLICE IS HERE TO STAY.

Ons of the Prettiest of the Advance Sesson Crestions.

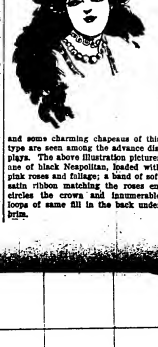
A dainty toilet is fashioned of cream-colored chiffon cloth and empire green radium velvet. The skirt is simply plaited and finished with a border of the velvet, above which are handsome incrustations of lace applique in cream and pale green. The applique continues up the skirt to the waist line, where it is met by a girdle of white satin.

The fitted bodice is cut with a round neck, and shows a vest of embroidered chiffon cloth at the neck with a little ruching of net and real valenciennes lace. Draped over the body is a fichu bolero of empire green velvet, with the right side crossing over to the left and fastening under a large flat silver buckle. The bolero is bordered with beautiful green and cream-colored silk print. Puffed sleeves of embroidered chiffon cought with silver buckles and gauged into cuffs of velvet and lace complete the detail of what has been voted one of the prettiest of advance season crenlions.

STYLE HAS CAUGHT FANCY.

Mushroom Modal of Millinery Will Be Much Worn.

The mushroom model of winter millinery promises to retain its hold on fashion's fancy during the summer,

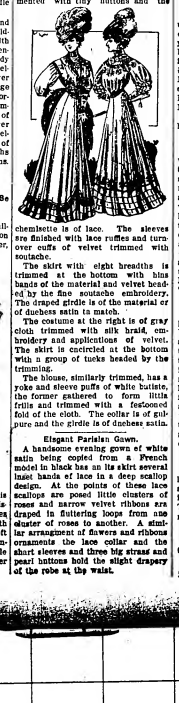


and some charming chapeaus of this type are seen among the advance displays. The above illustration pictures one of black Neapolitan, loaded with pink roses and foliage; a band of soft satin ribbon matching the roses encircles the crown and innumerable loops of same fill in the back under brim.

TWO OF THE LATEST MODES.

Ornamental Gowns Designed for the Warm Weather.

The gown at the left is of light-weight gray-green cloth. The blouse is made with lapped seams and is embroidered with a fine soutache. It is finished at the outside with edges of velvet, and the collar is also of velvet embroidered with soutache. The little waistcoat is of the material ornamented with tiny buttons and the



chemisette is of lace. The sleeves are finished with lace ruffles and turnover cuffs of velvet trimmed with soutache.

The skirt with eight breadths is trimmed at the bottom with bias bands of the material and velvet headed by the fine soutache embroidery. The draped girdle is of the material or of duchess satin to match.

The costume at the right is of gray cloth trimmed with silk braid, embroidery and applications of velvet. The skirt is encircled at the bottom with a group of tucks headed by the trimming.

The blouse, similarly trimmed, has a yoke and sleeve puffs of white batiste, the former gathered to form little frills and trimmed with a festooned fold of the cloth. The collar is of guipure and the girdle is of duchess satin.

Elegant Parisian Gown.

A handsome evening gown of white satin being copied from a French model in black has an its skirt several inset bands of lace in a deep scallop design. At the points of these lace scallops are posed little clusters of roses and narrow velvet ribbons are draped in fluttering loops from one cluster of roses to another. A similar arrangement of flowers and ribbons ornaments the lace collar and the short sleeves and three big straas and pearl buttons hold the slight drapery of the robe at the waist.

CARE OF THE SICK ROOM.

Above All Things the Walls Should Be Kept Dry.

When the bedroom becomes a sick room there is an added reason why extreme precautions should be used to keep the room in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Above all things, the bedroom should never be damp. It should be nice and dry, always warm and comfortable in winter, cool and airy in summer, and bright and sunny some parts of the day.

If there is any suspicion of dampness in a bedroom it is probably due, if there is wallpaper on the wall, to the absorption of water by the paper which frequently acts as a blotting paper and holds quantities of water in it.

The use of wallpaper on walls is to be deplored; it means disease, ill health and unhappiness. It is frequently the cause of lung trouble, not only because of its dampness but also because of its power to retain infection of many kinds.

The favored method of treating a bedroom wall is to tint it for the absorbtined wall is a perfect wall. It never flakes off, chips or peels. It absorbs moisture and expels it, it opens the pores of the plaster and makes a room livable and breathable.

The floor in the bedroom should have light, cleanable, dainty rugs that can be easily shaken and a floor that is thoroughly oiled or varnished, that will not absorb moisture. The cracks in the floor should be thoroughly filled and covered. Woodwork in the bedroom should be attended to carefully, window sills should be thoroughly varnished or waxed, and the window ensings kept in perfect order. The doors should be wiped off frequently as also should he all the standing woodwork in the bedroom, as the presence of dust on woodwork is a menace to health as well as an evidence of poor housekeeping.

WOMEN IN NEW FIELDS.

British Smart Society Takes to "Hopping"—Woman Veterinary.

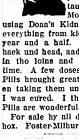
Work in the hop fields is the latest "rest cure" fad for London's smart set, and the luxurious society "hoppers" claim that a week's hopping is far better and more pleasant than a rest at any well-known health resort.

The tents of these well-to-do pickers are expensively furnished, and easy chairs, soft beds and up-to-date sanitary outfits are among their hopping appliances.

In Berlin there is a woman veterinary surgeon who is an official inspector of animals. She rides through the streets on the lookout for animals suffering from any disablement, and before reporting a horse as unfit for work, she examines its injuries and whenever possible applies remedies to alleviate its pain. She carries a leather case filled with bandages and other surgical appliances.

TIRED BACKS.

The kidneys have a great work to do in keeping the blood pure. When they get out of order it causes backache, headaches, dizziness, languor and distressing urinary troubles. Keep the kidneys well and all these sufferings will be saved you. Mrs. S. A. Moore, proprietor of a restaurant at Waterville, Me., says: "Before using Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered everything from kidney troubles for a year and a half. I had pain in the back and head, and almost continual fin the loins and felt weary all the time. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills brought great relief, and I kept on taking them until in a short time I was cured. I think Doan's Kidney Pills are wonderful."



For sale by nil dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Disliked the Word "Death."

"Decease" is now a regular form of word for death. But it began as a gentle euphemism, "decesus" (departure) seeming much less harsh to the Romans than "mors." All languages abound in euphemisms of the kind, which go back to a superstitious reluctance to mention death plainly, that gradually passed into a kindly desire to soften the idea. "Passed away," "departed," "gone," "expire" (breathe out), "no more," "demise," and even "the late" are expressions of this nature. Most striking of all is the Roman euphemism for "he is dead"—"vixit," he has lived.

Could Not Afford Title.

Many times did the German emperor press the title of prince upon Herr Ballin, the Baltow before the latter would accept. The statesman wanted the title, but could not afford to live up to it. Of this the banker knew nothing, of course. At length, about 18 months ago, a relative of Von Ballow died, leaving him $1,250,000. A few days later he showed the kaiser a legal notification of his good fortune. The monarch smiled. "So that was the reason—my prince," he said, laying stress on the title. "Why did you not say so before?"

Wander Fever.

Have you never felt the longing that it were possible to step quietly off your accustomed path in life and strike out into fresh fields and pastures new? There are few of us so contented as never to be troubled with such a wish.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Study of theatrical stars has nothing to do with astronomy.

HONEST MEDICINE

TRY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR STOMACH TROUBLE.

Convincing Evidence Supported by a Guarantee That Must Convince The Most Skeptical.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a doctor's prescription, used by an eminent practitioner, and for nearly a generation known as a reliable household remedy throughout the United States. Needless to say, no advertised medicine could retain popular favor for so long a period without having real merit and it is the invaluable curative properties of the pills that have made them a standard remedy in every civilized country in the world. Added to this is the absolute guarantee that the pills contain no harmful drug, opiate, narcotic or stimulant. A recent oviduce of their efficacy is found in the statement of Mrs. N. B. Whitley, of Boxley, Ark., who says:

"I had suffered for a good many years from stomach trouble. For a long time I was subject to bad spells of faintness and lack of breath accompanied by an indescribable feeling that seemed to start in my stomach. Whenever I was a little run-down or over-tired, these spells would come on. They occurred frequently but did not last very long.

"I was confined to my bed for ten weeks one time and the doctor pronounced my trouble chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Since that time I have been subject to the fainting spells and at other times to fluttering of the heart and a feeling as though I was smothering. My general health was very bad and I was weak and trembling.

"I had seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mentioned in the newspapers and decided to try them. When I began taking the pills I was so run-down in strength that I could hardly do any housework. Now I could work when mind necessary. Both my husband and myself think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine made and we always recommend the pills to our friends."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and give strength and tone to every part of the body. They have cured serious disorders of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, sciatica, anaemia, nervousness, headaches, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance and many forms of weakness in either sex. They are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Sheep Raising In Australia.

The greatest industry of Australia is sheep raising, mainly for the sake of the wool, but also in part, of course, for the meat. Australia now ranks second among the great sheep-raising countries of the world, but is at with 92,000,000 sheep, Australia accond with 72,000,000, and Russia third with 70,000,000. Only a few years ago Australia was first, possessing no less than 106,350,000 head of sheep. That was in 1891. Prolonged drought was the cause of the destruction of many millions of Australian sheep, but since 1902 there has been an annual gain. Yet these sheep were not indigenous to Australia. They were first introduced in 1797, being of the Spanish merino species.

Garfield Tea, the Mild Laxative, is a pure, practical household remedy good for young and old. To be taken for constipation, indigestion, sick-headache, colds and diseases arising from impure blood. It clears the complexion.

There are numerous toll gates on the road to success.



Painting for Profit

No one will question the superior appearance of well-painted property. The question that the property-owner asks is: "Is the appearance worth the cost?"

Poor paint is for temporary appearance.

Paint made from Pure Linseed Oil and Pure White Lead is for lasting appearance and for protection. It saves repairs and replacements costing many times the investment.

The Dutch Boy trade mark is found only on kegs containing Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint," giving valuable information, will be sent postpaid. Send for it. All lead packed in 100-lb. kegs.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

In addition of the Trade.
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, John Lang & Sons, Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co.

That Cough

makes your life a burden.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

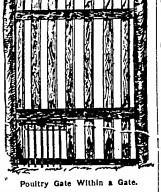
dropped on sugar will cure it, and cure at will colds, croups and all throat troubles. For Internal as much as for External use. So., three times as much 50c. All dealers. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

POULTRY AND BEES

A GATE WITHIN A GATE.

Convenient Arrangement for the Poultry Yard Door.

The accompanying cut almost explains itself. It is an ordinary gate in the poultry fence. The little gate is put in where three slats have been cut off at the bottom. To make a gate take two narrow, thin pieces of board of length to nearly fill the space. Get several stiff pieces of large wire, heavy enough to stop hens. Crease the board for each wire or one of them, place the end of a wire in each crease, and nail the boards together and the little gate is made. Staples may be used if desired. To hang it, drive a large nail into each end, length wise between the boards, and



Poultry Gate Within a Gate.

fasten to the bottom of the large board in the large gate by means of long staples.

When you open the large gate the small one is carried with it. When mischievous Biddy has somehow found her way into the garden and don't know the way back as she went in, she will always come to the gate. This device affords a way out which she will naturally use, because there is more clear space than anywhere else in the fence. As she pushes against it, it swings out, and up out of her way, but should she attempt to go the other way the stationary bottom board holds the lower end of the wire.

By the way, says Prairie Farmer, this board should be at the bottom of every gate of this kind anyway. Instead of nailing it to the post directly nail a block on each post and the board should be nailed to the blocks, thus allowing the gate to fit into place better and prevent crawling under.

Or another way to make a gate is this: Take one board and fasten wires on with nails or staples, and if you do not wish to use hinges, use a piece of wire long enough to run by each end of rails and fasten loosely by staples to slat at each end. This will do anywhere in the fence.

WHY THEY FAIL.

The Danger of Capital in the Poultry Business.

When it comes to capital in the poultry business, my observation is that hundreds who undertake it on a big scale have too much money. If they had less money they would need to grow the business up, and in the end would come out of the big end of the horn instead of the little end, says a writer in Farmers' Review. Rightly so, the first year of the poultry business should be a sort of students' course; that is I mean if he has in view making the business his entire business. Of course, he would need some money, but not to the extent of selling it capital. An able-bodied man should be able to earn some money on the side for the first year. To me he would appear as on the right track if he did so. Sincerely so, I am sick and tired of the idea prevalent in some quarters that most any one can, with a log of money, some machinery, a simple twist of the wrist and a wise look, revolutionize the whole poultry business in just a few weeks. I verily believe that the money wasted in the poultry business would comfortably house every hen on the face of the earth. If I can do no other good than to encourage those who have no capital and discourage those who want to spend a lot of money, I have, after all, accomplished considerable. There is nothing that lives and walks that can beat a hen for paying her own way and ours as we go along, and great capital to start with would be an intimation that they are expensive to keep instead of money earners.

Need of Grass Food.

As the hatching season approaches, the necessity for furnishing plenty of green food is increased. Cabbage, mangel wurzel, turnips and refuse vegetables and fruits of all kinds are suitable and satisfactory for the purpose. They should be fed separately, either chopped fine and placed in troughs at regular intervals, perhaps three times a week, or should be hung up in the pens where the fowls can reach them by jumping a little.

Care of Little Chicks.

We saved 30 or 40 chicks in each of our last two hatches, by putting in a flannel wrung from hot water as soon as chicks showed signs of being too dry. This was removed at intervals, as the case required.

PROPER MANNER OF READING.

Writer Sees Much Harm in Multiplicity of Books.

It seems to me that with the multiplication of books we are losing all sense of literature. Leisure and three books, a Bible, a Shakespeare, a Walt Whitman, might make a man truly wise if the seeds of wisdom were in him. I do not know even a wise man whose instinct for wisdom would not be deadened by the frequentation of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Books should be taken in doses no bigger than music or pictures; they are even harder to digest. There is more drunkenness in a book than in all the vineyards of France. A book may remake a man's soul. Books should be treated with reverence or cast out as dirt. They are in danger of passing out of the service of the temple into the "parcel delivery" of the grocer.

Nothing is gained by reading a book unless you give to that book more than it brings to you. All these people who read with their eyes only are fatally wasting their time. A book read superficially makes the reader more superficial, and to read for "information" is to gnaw at the bones of meat.—Arthur Symons in London Saturday Review.

SARSAPARILLA TIME.

Make Your Own Sarsaparilla or Spring Blood Medicine.

Mix one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake well in a bottle and take one teaspoonful after meals and again at bedtime. Any good druggist can supply these ingredients.

This is said to be a splendid Spring Blood Tonic and system renovator because of its gentle action in restoring the Kidneys to normal activity, forcing them to filter from the blood all impure matter and acids, destroying microorganisms which produce ill health and sour blood.

Everyone should take something to cleanse the blood at this time of year, and the above simple prescription is the most highly indorsed of the best dandelion home remedies generally used.

Mix this yourself, then you will know what you are taking.

GRIT SAVED HIS LEG.

Ranchman Rods Far After Most Serious Injury.

Jack Farland, a ranchman living at the base of Pike's Peak, and whose post office is Midland, in this county, yesterday received a broken leg by being caught between a horse which he was riding and a timber wagon which he was attempting to pass while en route to this city, says the Cripple Creek Times. Farland displayed the greatest of pluck by riding on to Victor after suffering the injury, although he said upon arriving here he had felt several times that he must give up. Knowing, however, what difficulty would attend any attempt to dismount, and how well nigh impossible it would be for him to remount in the event that he succeeded in getting safely off his horse, the ranchman gritted his teeth and kept on. After having his leg set by a surgeon of this city, Farland collapsed and it was late in the afternoon before he was able to proceed homeward in a carriage, the accident having happened early in the morning.

Great German Socialist.

Herr Liebel, the leader of the German socialists, who has been so much in evidence of late, is a wheelwright by trade. Although entirely self-educated, he is one of the finest orators and debaters in the fatherland and, distasteful as his views may be to the relebstag, whenever he addresses the assembly he is certain of having a large and attentive audience. In appearance he is said by the socialists that millions will obey his will without thinking whether they are doing right or wrong. Herr Bebel neither drinks nor smokes, and besides he is a celebrity in the political world has gained some fame as a writer.

Peers' Queer Privilege.

Two British peers, Lord Forester and Lord Kinsale, enjoy the curious privilege of being allowed to wear their hats in the presence of their sovereign. This quaint right, granted centuries ago, is only exercised on rare and entirely formal occasions.

FIND OUT

The Kind of Food That Will Keep You Well.

The true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Mass. woman writes: "I have used Grape-Nuts 5 years for the young and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested.

"But its most special, personal benefit has been a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to give up the coffee habit."

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot water and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steadier, and a gradual decrease in my comfort." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

WOMAN HAS FINE RECORD.

Keeper of Lighthouse, She Has Saved Eighteen Lives.

Ida Lewis recently celebrated her fiftieth year as keeper of the Lime Island lighthouse in the harbor of Newport, R. I. As a girl and woman Ida Lewis has lived a remarkable life. Her bravery and skill in handling a boat are well known and her fame is secure as the great woman life saver in the world, for she has the credit of having saved no less than 18 lives, most of her rescues having been effected in the face of extreme danger and in winter. As keeper of the Lime Island lighthouse, to which post she was appointed in recognition of her bravery and record as a life saver on the death of her father, Miss Lewis has shown herself as careful and efficient as a man could be. She is one of the few women in such a position.

SLEEP BROKEN BY ITCHING.

Eczema Covered Whole Body for a Year—No Relief Until Cuticura Remedies Prove a Success.

"For a year I have had what they call eczema. I had an itching all over my body, and when I would retire for the night it would keep me awake half the night, and the more I would scratch, the more it would itch. I tried all kinds of remedies, but could get no relief.

"I used one cake of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura, and two vials of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, which cost me a dollar and twenty-five cents in all, and am very glad I tried them, for I was completely cured. Walter W. Paglusch, 207 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 16, 1906."

Curious Maps.

Maps for military and general field use are produced by Dr. O. H. F. Vollhehr, of Halensee, Berlin, as microscopic transparencies, each about one and one-half inch by two inches in size. These form slides for the micro photoscope, a special instrument having a hand-mirror-shaped frame, to which is attached a slide-holder, with a movable lens for focusing it. The slides in two directions, about 70 square miles being shown in each position.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Read Slowly.

The New York Medical Journal wisely remarks: "The colon bacillus is usually ranked in the saprophytic group of bacteria rather than placed among the organisms distinctly pathogenic for man; but we know that it is far from being of a very harmless nature, and that it is capable under certain conditions of gaining increased powers of invading the human body and of manifesting very definite pathogenic effects."

Hides, Furs, Pelts.

Cow hides are worth 10c to 11c per lb, horse hides $2 to $4 each, sheep pelts 50c to $1.50, as to size. Furs are very high, especially Mink and Muskrat. To get all they are worth ship to the old reliable N. W. HIDE & FUR CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Potato-Growing County.

During the month of February, 1,126,173 bushels of potatoes were shipped from Aroostook county, Maine, making a total crop of 1906 and up to February 28, 1907, of 7,678,873 bushels.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for lot, swollen, callous aching, sweating feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Increase in Savings Deposits.

In 1906 the resources of the savings banks of the state of New York reached $1,465,000,000, an increase of $29,000,000 in only one year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

An ass in life is the only fortune worth pursuing.—Adnah.



A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial size 10 cts. by mail.

Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

MICA Axle Grease

takes miles off the road, and weight from the load. Helps the team and pleases the teamster. Practically destroys friction. Saves half the wear that comes from jolting over rough roads. Lengthens the life of a heavy vehicle more than any other thing. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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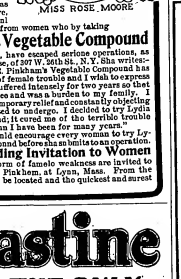
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ON SECRET SERVICE

True Stories of Experiences in the State, War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

By COL. JASPER EWING BRADY

(Late Censor of Telegraphs and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Santiago de Cuba.)

THE ROBBERY OF COUNT ROSSI

On June 6, 1898, the American army received orders to sail. On the morning of the seventh, just as the flagship Seguranca was about to leave her dock at Port Tampa to lead the fleet of transports on their way to Cuba, a wild telegram was received in Washington saying the report that Cervera was bottled up in Santiago harbor was not true; only a few old ships had gone in there as a ruse to deceive the American fleet, while the four first-class Spanish cruisers were hidden in some bay (of which there are any number on the coast of Cuba) and was now en route westward to intercept the transport fleet and blow it out of the water. The heaviest ships of Sampson's fleet were in front of Santiago and only a few of the lighter vessels were doing blockade duty off Havana. The naval convoy to the army transport fleet was small, pitifully so, and when the reported movement of the Spanish fleet reached Washington, the civilian branch of the war and navy departments were in a great state of turmoil and tribulation. The report specifically stated two large Spanish cruisers (presumably the Viscayo and Almirente Oquendo) were seen the night before running without lights westward through the Nicholas channel. The United States cruiser Eagle, I believe it was, came into Key West post haste with this news; it was quickly telegraphed to Washington and then came the order to stop the transport fleet and prepare to resist the attack of the Spaniards.

All the army men knew this Spanish fleet was a myth and probably the result of an imaginative brain of some overworked blue jacket. Col. Cheney had received information on the morning of June 5 from one of his men who was operating in the eastern end of Cuba that Cervera was in Santiago harbor. This man (an army officer) had gone into Santiago in disguise, had counted the four big cruisers at anchor, had sailed around them, read their names—Viscaya, Oquendo, Colon, and Maria Teresa: he had seen Admiral Cervera land, had seen Gen. Toral receive the admiral and drive up to the palace. Sampson, alert and vigilant, with a fleet of mighty ships was outside the narrow harbor mouth, and Cervera never could have run that blockade without a disastrous fight. Before Sampson assumed active command at Santiago Cervera could have escaped any night he chose; but the fact remains he did not; he was there when Sampson came and from that minute his doom was sealed.

These facts were fully reported to Washington, but civilian Washington looked with supreme contempt on military and naval Tampa, and the army fleet came back and for eight days more they backed and filled like a lot of sheep. Gradually it dawned on the civilian war department that the threatening fleet was only a phantom, and on June 14 they gave the word and the army sailed away.

It is not the purpose or intention of this article to deal with the operations around Santiago, although volumes could be written telling of the great courage and daring of the American regular line officer and soldier, of the hopeless inefficiency of army headquarters at Santiago until the arrival of Gen. Miles. It might be noted that the physically weak commander of the Santiago army contemplated retreating from San Juan Hill on July 4, and being physically incapacitated from further active command sent for the next ranking general and outlined the proposed retreat, telling the general to assume command. That general quietly but forcibly informed the commander that "an American army under his command would never retreat on the Fourth of July. That was the wrong day to begin such a movement." Then the great president in Washington took hold of affairs. Reinforcements were hurried forward; the thin line spreading over 14 miles hung on and Spain was beaten. It is safe to say, had a retreat been ordered the army would have disregarded the order. American men and blood were spent in taking that hill; American men and blood would hold it. Without an order from anyone the army stormed San Juan Hill and, as one civil war veteran remarked, "They'd hold it until hell freezes." And they would.

Col. Cheney's part in this campaign was conspicuous. He was under no one's command but was after information of all kinds. Over at Caney he saw Chaffee and Lawton lock horns with Vara del Rey, and right there was the hardest fighting of the campaign. In the afternoon he was back at San Juan and saw the rush up the hill. He was in it as much as any soldier.

After Miles came and brought order out of chaos, Cheney went with him to Porto Rico, and at the close of that campaign of flowers Col. Cheney returned to the United States. The president was appreciative of the work this quiet man had done and offered him an appointment as a captain and quarter-master in the then re-organized United States army; but Cheney declined it and, after settling his accounts with the government, bade good-bye to red taped officialdom and two days afterward he walked in his old office in Chicago and quietly said: "Hello, Jeff!" to his astonished colored servant.

"Good Gawd, kunnel, whoh yo' kum frum? I'se shore glad to see yuh."

Cheney took the proffered black hand; he too was glad to see Jeff, faithful old Jeff.

Lonergan and Guthrie were overjoyed to see their chief again. Seated in Cheney's old office the three men had a long visit.

"Now, boys, I told you when I went to Washington my active work in this company was at an end. You fellows can run it and I'll just hang around."

"I've got a mental photograph of you 'hanging around,'" smiled Lonergan. "You never were much of a 'hanger,' Jack."

"That's true, Ed, but I'm going to play a while now. I think I'll go abroad."

"Abroad? Lord, Jack, it hasn't been a year since you returned from around the world," said Guthrie. "What do you want to go again for?"

"Well, it's different now. That trip I was on government business and expecting to be picked up as a spy every minute. I did not see much of Europe. This time I'm going for pleasure."

"Expect to go to Russia?" asked Lonergan with a laugh.

"No, that's not on my list, although my friend Yarmeleff was insistent in his invitation for me to come again."

"Sure thing," ejaculated Guthrie. "And old Trepoff would insist on your staying."

"That's true, but I won't go for a week or so. See you fellows at dinner to-night."

"Sid," said Lonergan, when they were outside the office, "the old man will be on another case in a week. I can see it in his eye now. If he goes abroad I'll bet it will be on some case."

After dinner that evening Cheney and his two lieutenants went to the theater and all through the performance he kept up a running fire of questions about the work in various points.

"For a man who is giving up all active work in the business you show a pretty lively interest," said Lonergan on their way home.

"My interest now is just general, Ed, not specific."

"It'll be specific enough all right, all right, before you leave for that European trip. Good night," said Guthrie as they parted.

The next morning about ten Cheney strolled into his office. Usually his desk was loaded with papers, telegrams, letters, etc., but this morning it was as clean as a new coin. Cheney read the paper, smoked a cigar or two, looked at his watch and glanced uneasily around the room. He was restless, no doubt of it. He walked into the outer office; the furniture was all in place but it was as quiet as a tomb.

"Jeff!" called Cheney. His tone was sharp and incisive, but there was no answer. He opened the door into the general work room and a hum of typewriters greeted his ears.

"Butler," he said to one of his clerks," where's Jeff?"

"Over in Mr. Guthrie's office, sir."

Guthrie and Lonergan had their offices at the opposite end of the suite and thither Cheney went. Jeff was sitting in their ante room.

"What are you doing over here, Jeff?" demanded the colonel, with a show of asperity in his tone.

"Well, yo' see kunnel, Mistah Lonergan he say dis mawnin' as how yo' wasn't a-goin' to do eny mo' wuk roun' heah, so I wuz to cum ovah an' tend theyah doah, suh. Dat's why, suh."

"Oh! it is, is it?" said Cheney. "And you're going to tend the door are you? Well you get back to my room and you stay their until I tell you to leave."

"Yas, suh," said Jeff, laughing heartily to himself as he went out. Cheney went into the inner office and there sat Guthrie and Lonergan going over the mail.

"Morning, Jack," said both of them rising. "Glad to see you down. What's new?"

"That's what I'm asking you two. I come into my office and find everything quiet as a grave. Jeff's gone, not a paper, nothing."

"Well," said Lonergan, smiling. "Didn't you say you had given up active work? You were just going to have a general interest. Am I right, Sid?"

"You sure are, Ed, and we moved all the specific cases over here. We left your room so you could entertain your friends—and——"

Cheney saw through it all and in his soul he knew he couldn't give up. He surrendered as they knew he would.

"There's nothing special just now, Cheney," said Lonergan after they had gone over matters. Just then the phone rang. Guthrie answered.

"Yes, Col. Cheney is in town. A minute please—Weeks of the Parlor Car company wants to speak to you," he said, handing Cheney the receiver.

"Hello, Weeks. Been back two days. Yes, I'm ready for business. Always that, you know. Who—Count Guiseppe Rossi of Florence, Italy? Robbed? Bring him over. I'll see what can be done." Every sense was now alert, and his companions smiled as he went out.

"I told you so, Sid," said Lonergan. Guthrie only smiled.

Mr. Weeks was general manager of the Parlor Car company, and about half an hour later introduced Cheney to Count Rossi of Italy.

"Glad to see you, count; sit down."

The count was a very distinguished looking man and dressed like a Parisian fashion plate.

"Cheney," said Weeks, "Count Rossi was a passenger on the overland limited coming east a few days since. In fact, he and a party of friends occupied the greater part of one of our cars. A short distance west of Ogden the count discovered he had been robbed of a large sum of money, $15,000, in all, and a large number of jewels. I'll let the count tell the story, though."

Count Rossi spoke perfect English and said, "You see, Signor, I was coming east from San Francisco and had a party of friends with me. At what you call Promintory Point the scenery is very grand and my party were all in the observation car. We stayed there until dinner was announced and then went back to the cafe car. After dinner we went back in our own car and I then discovered my loss. I reported to the conductor. He wired to Ogden and when we got there no one was allowed to leave the car and officers searched everything and everybody. But not a trace of the money could be found."

"You say $15,000 in money, count. How much in jewels?"

"Sacre, Signor! about $50,000."

"And where was this money and these jewels?"

"The money was in my overcoat inside pocket, hanging in my state room; the jewels in a chamois bag between the seats."

"You are sure this property was all there when you went into the observation car at Promintory Point, count?"

"Sure, signor, yes. I counted the money just before I went. I had $15,000 in $1,000 bills and $1,000 in other denominations. The $1,000 I put in my trousers pocket, the $15,000 in my overcoat."

"Where did you get all this money, count?"

"I cashed a letter of credit at the Crocker Woolworth National Bank the day I left."

"Now, count, these—er—friends you had with you—you had known them long? They were a party from Italy?"

The count never turned color as he replied.

"Ah, no, signor, they were ladies of the opera. They were unfortunate in San Francisco; I was taking them east."

"Oh," said Cheney, with a knowing look at Weeks, who smiled in return. "You were playing 'angel,' then?"

"I know not what you call angel. I was paying expenses and we were having a jolly time."

"Yes, I reckon you were," thought Cheney. Then aloud, "Now, Count Rossi, did any of these—er—ladies know you had this money and jewels?"

"Money, no. Jewels, yes. I show the jewels to one or two but they not take them, because the jewels were in the chamois bag in my satchel when we went to the observation car. Not one of the party went back before I did."

"Your party had nearly all the car; were there any other passengers, count?"

"Only two, an elderly gentleman and his wife."

"That was Col. Dawes and his wife, Cheney," interrupted Mr. Weeks. "He's a wealthy California rancher and miner. I've looked them up."

"You say everyone was searched at Ogden, count?"

"Yes, everyone and every piece of baggage. The train was delayed two hours, and not a trace could be found."

"Where can you be found, count, in case I want you?" asked Cheney.

"Found, signor? Found! Dios, I have been delayed too long already. I must leave at once for Italy. I will be in New York two days and then I sail."

"Yes, but suppose we should apprehend the thief and secure your money and jewels, we should want you here to prosecute them."

"Prosecute! bah, signor, I care not to prosecute anyone. Find me my jewels and keep the money. Send them to me at this address," he replied, giving his card. A few words more and the peppery little count was gone. Weeks went out with him but almost immediately returned.

"That count of youre must be as rich as Croesus, Weeks, from the way he flings money around."

"He is, Cheney. He was just having a good time and I suspect some one of his party took this money."

"Whoever did it was mighty clever about it. And this party of his has scattered to the four corners of the earth. These names on this list are doubtless assumed ones. By the way, Weeks, who was the Pullman conductor in charge of the train, and who was the porter on the car?"

"Campbell was the conductor; 25 years in the service. Simpson was the porter; been with us five years. I've had both of them questioned; they appear all right."

"Perhaps. When they come in again I want to see them."

"Campbell will be in to-night and Simpson has been transferred to the Denver office. I can have him put back on a run coming in here, however, if you want him."

"Do so, please, Weeks, and let me know when he is to arrive. Don't let him know I want him; just keep him around for awhile."

"All right, colonel, I'll use him in my office at an increased salary."

The next morning Conductor Campbell came in and told a straightforward story. Cheney turned the list of Count Rossi's friends over to Guthrie and Lonergan and had them run down every clue possible. There was nothing doing in any direction and Cheney was beginning to believe it was going to be a failure, and he hated failure like his satanic majesty hates holy water. Of course failures had to come sometime, but in his first active case after the war he did not want defeat.

"Must be getting in my dotage," he muttered to himself as he sat in his office one afternoon reviewing the case. So far as was known not one of the 15 thousand-dollar bills had appeared in any of the banks, and a search through pawnbrokers of the big cities did not bring to light any of the diamonds. He had Paris and Amsterdam notified by cable although he knew if the diamonds and other precious stones ever landed there, the chance of securing their return was not one in a million.

Simpson, the porter, had been in to Chicago, and, through the carelessness of Mr. Weeks, had gone out again without Cheney's seeing him. He had gone out on the overland to Frisco, and on the way east again had been doubled back to Frisco from Ogden because one of the porters on the westbound train was notified that his mother was dying in Chicago. The superintendent at Ogden had done all this not knowing how much Simpson was wanted at headquarters. To make matters worse Simpson got left at Ogden by going up town on an errand for a passenger. The superintendent had given him fits and recommended a ten-day lay off when he returned to Chicago. But he had sent him west from Ogden that night because they were short handed from Frisco. All this Cheney learned by wire. His talk to Mr. Weeks was rather more forceful than elegant, and the Parlor Car official was mad clear through.

A day later Weeks phoned Cheney that Simpson would be in that night.

"Jeff," said the colonel, "you be at the Northwestern depot when the Frisco train comes in to-night. James Simpson is porter on car number 3. I want to know what he does to-night. You understand."

"Ah sho' does, kunnel," replied Jeff.

Using Jeff was not a new thing. Cheney had used him many times before when negroes were to be shadowed, and Jeff's work was of a high order. Weeks was posted and said he would hold Simpson in Chicago as long as was necessary.

Jeff was waiting when Cheney came down the next morning. Without any ado he made his report.

"Simpson is a yaller coon, kunnel, an hes a bad eye. After he wuz through wiv his wuk at de train he lef, and I follered him down to Lige Ferguson's place on Dearbho'n street, suh. He stayed there mos' the evenin'. I went in an kep' close as I cud to him. I played I wuz full. Simpson an Ferguson had long talk an wuz mighty thick. I kep' gittin' closer to um bofe, and once I heerd Lige say 'time wuzn't ripe yet, 'ter do somethin' and den dey went away from me, and I heerd no moh."

"Did Simpson appear flush with money, Jeff?"

"No, suh, not a 'strodinary amount. No moh'n a niggeh porter on a long run ink the overlan' limited would have. Yo know dat's a putty good run, kunnel. Tips is gen'ly big."

"Yes, I know that, Jeff. Then you noticed nothing unusual in the man?"

"Well, he an' Lige had a good joke erbout sumpin ovah a sodah watah bottle. I heard Simpson say wen he was drinkin' a brandy on' soda dat he know one soda bottle wuth mo'n ten cents, an' Lige he laff and say 'dat's right.' Dat's jess de time dey notes me an' move off."

"I want both those coons here, Jeff, only bring them separately and don't let either know the other is here. You've got a man out there to help you?"

"I sho' has, kunnel. Ah'll bring em in. Doan' yo' nevah feah."

The colonel didn't fear. He knew Jeff and he now felt morally certain he was on the track of Count Rossi's diamonds. The joke about the soda water bottle he would use as a bait and see what it would bring. About 11 o'clock Jeff brought in Simpson.

As Jeff had remarked, "Simpson was a yaller coon and had a bad eye." Ferguson was brought in a few moments later but kept in the other room. Guthrie and Lonergan had him in hand. He was suspected of several shady transactions and of being "a fence."

"Simpson," said Cheney, "you were in charge of the car Idalah when Count Rossi was robbed?"

"Yas, sah," replied the porter sullenly.

"Knew anything about that robbery, Simpson?"

"Na, sah, nuthin' at all."

"Tell me, Simpson, that time you got left in Ogden, what did you do all that afternoon and evening until you went west on No. 101?"

Simpson's eyes were rolling nervously from side to side; he shifted from one foot to another; truly he was uncomfortably in the grasp of Cheney.

"Ah jes' loafed aroun' Ogden till come time to go west at midnight."

"How about a side trip you took west that afternoon?"

Cheney was groping in the dark. He knew he had the thief right there; the man's whole manner showed it. He was watching him narrowly and sooner or later Simpson would break.

"Gawd, boss, I didn't go west that aftahnoon." But his manner betrayed him; the trail was getting warm. Cheney determined upon a grandstand play. Jeff had spoken of a "soda water bottle" joke between Simpson and Ferguson. Cheney found out Belfast ginger ale was sold on Pullman buffets and he had an empty bottle of that kind in his drawer.

Watching Simpson like a hawk he pulled it out and suddenly shoved it in front of the negro.

"Ever see that?" he said sharply.

Simpson turned lighter than ever; his knees almost shook from under him; his eyes started from his head and he constantly moistened his parched lips with his tongue. He was cornered, trapped; white men's intuition and ingenuity had overawed negro criminal instinct and cunning.

"Wh—wha—whar yo'—git—dat—bottle, boss?" he asked.

"Where you left it."

"When I left it? Why, I dun give dat bottle to Lige Ferguson."

"Yes, Ferguson is under arrest in the next room. Now come tell me all about it."

And he did. It appeared when Count Rossi and his party went in the observation car Simpson put the money and jewels in an empty soda water bottle; he packed them tight and sealed the bottle securely. About thirty miles west of Ogden he dropped the bottle in the sandy beach of Salt Lake. He marked the spot well. After the search he began to plan to get back there. Getting left at Ogden was all a ruse, done intentionally.

Simpson did go west on a freight and returned in time to catch 101 west. At Omaha on his return east Lige Ferguson met him, having come west on the Burlington. Simpson gave him the bottle and later they would divide the spoils. That was all, "S'help him, Gawd!" That was enough. Ferguson confessed his part, and the jewels and money were recovered. Both men got 15 years in Salt Lake penitentiary.

The jewels and money were sent to Count Rossi, and true to his word he sent the money back to Col. Cheney. Jeff's reward was commensurate with the service he had rendered.

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PATENT OFFICE IS FLOODED.

Press of Inventions Leads to Demand for Larger Quarters.

The inventive breed is not dying out in America. The commissioner of patents at Washington calls loudly for larger quarters, more clerks and bigger pay for overworked examiners. There is such a flood of new devices pouring into the patent office as were never seen before. The examiners are fairly swamped and are a full year behind in their work.

Naturally enough, motors and submarine and aerial navigating devices lead the list. Modern man insists upon flying, and the inventor who adds speed to his passing to and fro upon the earth, in the air, or in or under the water is certain of his reward.

The inventors are no believers in the early coming of peace among the nations, for improvements upon weapons and new explosives are well nigh as numerous as new motors. Yet with all this gunning for gain and racing for fame on the part of the inventors the chances are that some unconsidered trifle like the wooden ball with a rubber string, or the globe catch for women's purses will win the largest rewards in the future as in the past.

VENICE HAS NO CEMETERY.

City Buries Its Dead on the Little Island of San Michele.

The Queen of the Adriatic, as Venetians love to term the famous old city, is privileged in many respects and in one particular at least she is unique among the cities of the world. She has no cemetery. The only burying ground is the little island of San Michele, lying solitary among the lagoons at some distance from the city.

This is one of the boons which Venice owes to Bonaparte, who recognized the danger to a population from burial grounds in such a situation and had all intramural graveyards closed and ordered the dead to be taken for burial to this island resting place. The place is deserted all the year except on All Souls' day, and then there is a tremendous outflow of about 140,000 persons.

As such multitudes could never be landed from boats a boat bridge has to be built specially for the occasion, with strict regulations as to control of the living stream in its outward and backward flow.

Reclaiming Land in India.

A scheme is proposed at Lahore, India, by the government to reclaim a large area of land on the Dutch plan. The Rann of Cutch is a seashore waste, with narrow inlets which would be closed, allowing the shallow water to evaporate. The saline deposits would be washed out by a great canal from the Indus. The application of scientific agriculture to the reclaimed land and the construction of a railway linking Karachi and Bombay would complete the enterprise.

Sporting Gossip.

Thomas Hueston of St. Louis retains the world's continuous pool championship as the result of his match with Jerome Keogh of Buffalo. Hueston made 600 points while Keogh had 497 at the end of the three nights' play. Hueston declares that he favors a change in the rules of championship pool matches. His contention is that the present rule, which makes it necessary for the limit of 600 balls to be played in blocks of 200 for three consecutive nights, is too long, at least the nightly string required. As Hueston pointed out, it required practically five-hour sessions at the table each night to count the prescribed block of 200 balls, which was too great a physical tax upon the players. "It is my belief that four nights' play of say 125 balls each night would afford a better and more interesting contest," Hueston said. "True, it would shorten the total to 50 balls, but the contest would be better sustained. Even four nights, of 150 balls, would be far better than the present arrangement. It is my plan to have the rule amended at the earliest possible moment. In this Keogh joins me. It will be necessary for all holders of the championships to concur in this, but I believe they are with me and that a new rule will be made." Keogh said that he not only favored shortening the nightly block of points but also that the present method of inserting stiff leather pockets in the table be done away with. He pointed to the fact that a number of promising



Thomas Hueston.

sessions at the table were terminated for him because of the ball rebounding from the leather as from rubber and rolling on the table after it had been squarely pocketed.

"I never crow," said Earl Moore, the Cleveland American twirler. "Baseball is too fickle an occupation. One day you pitch an arm off; you have control and speed and everything else that a pitcher should have, and still you lose. Another day you just lob the ball over the plate and give plenty of bases on balls and even then get away with victory. A pitcher doesn't have to run against many experiences like these before he is ready to admit that, come what may, he has no reason to grow chesty. The same thing applies with some variation to ball players in general. Stars come and go and are forgotten. To-day you're at the top of the heap and the crowd cheers and declares you are the only ball player that ever lived. To-morrow some other man may be filling your job and if he makes a good showing you are forgotten as thoroughly as though you were but a passing fancy. Star players have their part in the game, and they are drawing cards, but after all it's the great old game that most people go out to see, and a winning team, no matter what its composition with respect to the individuals, is the thing a crowd most admires."

In the future or for a year at least the two great American sports, baseball and bowling, are apt to be closely allied. Cincinnati had everything her own way at the convention of the American Bowling congress at St. Louis and elected Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, the baseball magnate, president over President Bryson of Indianapolis, former president, and chose Herrmann's home city for the 1908 convention. The secretaryship contest threatened to be a warm affair for a time, but the withdrawal from the race of Charles D. Wilson and Edwin Peifer, the two Chicago candidates, before the balloting began simplified matters and Abe Langtry of Milwaukee won with 78 votes, as compared to 40 and 17 for H. G. Rautenberg and D. J. Sweeney of St. Louis respectively. Frank Pasdeloup of Chicago had no opposition for the treasurership and was chosen for that office for the fifth time. It was decided by the congress that in the future all bowling tournaments shall begin before Feb. 10. A national bowling commission made up of Col. J. H. Haager of Louisville, Robert H. Bryson of Indianapolis, two former presidents of the A. B. C., and J. W. McCormick of Toledo was appointed to meet with delegations from the National and Western Bowling associations to bring about uniformity in the playing rules and prevent conflicts in tournament dates.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

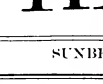
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1907. NO. 3.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

CONGRESSMEN NOT IDLE DURING SUMMER RECESS



WASHINGTON. — Notwithstanding the fact that every member of the senate and house is now drawing pay at the rate of $7,500 a year—50 per cent more than the salary before March 4—not a few of them will be found during the summer earning an honest penny by entertaining the public with their particular accomplishment. The echo of the vice president's gavel had not died away when Senator Tillmon, of South Carolina, was on his way to fill a lecture engagement at Baltimore. With but one or two exceptions he will deliver the famous lecture on the race question every week day evening from now until congress meets in December next. His pay is reported to be $200 a lecture, so it will be seen that whether the sun shines or not Senator Tillman has a lucrative haymaking time ahead of him.

Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, will be much before the public both on the platform and in print, but the speech-making he does will not yield him a cent. But his writings probably will and largely to his book roll, for the debate on national issues likely to figure in the next national campaign, which he is conducting through the columns of a western magazine, is one of the greatest things ever attempted by a publication. The debate already has opened on state's rights lines, Mr. Beveridge taking advanced ground and contending for what he calls "nationalism."



PRESIDENT'S BOYS BEAT FATHER AT HURDLING

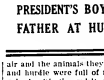
BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG, the German ambassador, showed Colonel Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt how to jump hurdles just beyond the White House park, the other day. He taught them so well they beat their father, the president, who failed to clear a five-foot hurdle. Baron Sternburg was a hussar in the German army in the war with France and what he doesn't know about horses is not to be found in the best literature on the subject. He learned the art of riding from the ground up, for he enlisted as a private and worked his way along to a commission in a crack cavalry regiment.

The lesson that Baron Sternburg gave the Roosevelt boys was not their first under his tutelage. He has been out with them several times "on the quiet" and has managed to bring them to a state of efficiency that already gives them the confidence and ability to follow the hounds. Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, of the Seventh cavalry, is assistant tutor and the president also takes a hand occasionally, but leaves most of the instruction to the German ambassador and the army officer.

The Roosevelt boys had the time of their lives. There was room in the air and the animals they rode at fence and hurdle were full of mettle and inspired with the spirit of the sport. Two of them were the president's own mounts, Bucwell and Audrey, magnificent blooded hunters of a line of hunters.

The horse that was first sent at the jump was Gray Dawn, a gift to Theodore, Jr., by Capt. Seth Bullock, of Deadwood. If he lacks the style and conformation of Roswell and Audrey, he makes up in ginger and endurance. The jumping started at four and one-half feet. The boys cleared this with little difficulty, but the president only topped the hurdle by a supreme effort. Then Baron Sternburg put up the bars to five feet, and the two boys tried it again. There were one or two balks for each, but they finally got over, their father and other spectators applauding.

The president was not to be beaten by his boys if he could help it, so he put Roswell at the rail again. Ros well started well, but the rail was too high and his rider too heavy so he quit at the bar. Again and again the president tried, but in vain, and to the delight of his sons he had to admit that he was beaten.



PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO LECTURE ON THE CANAL

REPRESENTATIVE MARSHALL, of South Dakota, wants President Roosevelt to tour the west, giving "travelogues" describing the Panama canal work.

Arrangements have been made so that the president can have a moving picture machine accompany him if he desires, or just a plain stereopticon if he considers it more suitable.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," he will be expected to say, "the next picture on the canvas is that of the awe-inspiring Culebra pass. Right back of there I shot two alligators, which the next film displays in their last agonies of death. Dearly, we must remember, comes to all in time.

"We should so live that we are ever ready to face it. Let us not live as drones in the hive of modern politics, but join, young and old, to work for our advancement and the advancement of the grand old Republican party, football, science, tenpins, rate legislation, boxing, hunting, literature, yachting, tawn tennis, polo and military and naval supremacy.

Eight congressmen who have just returned from the canal zone, are preparing to make a tour telling their constituents the good news.

The president has not consented to be hooked as yet, but smilingly admitted that the suggestion might be a good one



WHITE HOUSE PET DOG NAUGHTY—IS BANISHED

ROLLO has been banished from the White House. The time was when Rollo, big St. Bernard pup, was the most prized of all the White House pets. But Rollo fell into evil ways.

All of Rollo's troubles are blamed on a ball terrier presented to Mrs. Roosevelt several months ago.

The terrier and Rollo apparently were awfully good friends. They were both about the same age and the ball terrier undertook to teach Rollo "rough house" games. He would grab Rollo by the throat and roll him good and plenty. Rollo, who grew until he was about the size of a calf, tired of this, and the constant attacks of the terrier appeared to ruin his disposition.

He became petulant and retiring, disliking the company of either man or beast. Several times members of the president's tennis cabinet have had to step lively to escape a nip from Rollo.

After chasing ambassadors, cabinet members, and minor officials, Rollo sealed his doom the other night when he treed a couple of the watchmen from the navy department who were going through the White House grounds about midnight.

Rollo wagged his tail, expecting to be commended for what he had done, but after it became known and discussed Rollo was sentenced to be banished to the farm of Surgeon General Rixey, down in Virginia, where he can chase rabbits and butterflies.

The ball terrier, now that Rollo is gone, has turned his attention to Skip, the little black and tan hound which was given the president on his lion hunting trip in Colorado.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO



During the administration of President Roosevelt a great number of wealthy men have accepted positions in the government service, both at Washington and in the foreign diplomatic service. In many cases such positions have not been of great importance, but it shows that since the United States has taken her place as one of the great world powers there is a growing need of well trained in diplomatic service, and owing to the great cost of living in foreign service there is also need of men with great wealth.

An example of the rise of a man of wealth to greater honors from lesser positions in the administration is Mr. Regis Henri Post, recently appointed governor of Porto Rico by President Roosevelt after serving as auditor and secretary of those United States possessions.

Mr. Post's public career began in 1898, when he was elected a member of the state assembly by the Republicans of the Second Suffolk county district. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected by an increased plurality, but on account of the health of his wife he did not again seek a re-election, but devoted some time to travel. He is a wealthy man by inheritance and for a year or two traveled extensively.

In February, 1903, he was appointed by the president to the office of auditor for Porto Rico. He held this office until August, 1904, when President Roosevelt, recognizing the ability with which he had discharged his duties as auditor, promoted him by making him secretary of Porto Rico, to succeed Charles Hartzell.

As secretary Mr. Post frequently to assume the reins of government in the absence of Governor Beekman Winthrop and he did this with signal ability. When Governor Winthrop retired from office on March 4 to become assistant secretary of the treasury, President Roosevelt at once appointed Mr. Post as Governor Winthrop's successor.

SECOND TERM FOR CARTER



George B. Carter, governor of Hawaii since 1903 and slated for a second term by appointment from President Roosevelt, is a great admirer of the Japanese. This race forms a considerable percentage of the population over which Governor Carter rules. In his annual report, just made, the governor shows that the attendance of Japanese children at the public schools is increasing rapidly. He declares that the Japanese have been grievously treated and thinks that they should be given the right to become citizens of the United States.

"I am perfectly willing that my daughter should marry a Japanese if the young lady were willing," he is quoted as saying.

"I do not hold any race prejudice against the Japanese, as is frequently expressed. In fact, I have always favored allowing the Japanese to be naturalized and to become citizens."

Governor Carter is expected to visit the United States soon, when he will probably confer with the president. He has spent the most of his 38 years on the islands and is optimistic for their future.

Governor Carter is a graduate of Yale, where he was a member of both the football eleven and the crew.

NEW WIZARD OF FINANCE



Otto Herman Kahn is Wall street's latest wizard of finance. Born in Germany not quite 40 years ago, Mr. Kahn worked in London and in New York. A few years ago he became a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Kahn, more widely known in Europe than in America, was brought before the public in the recent examination of E. H. Harriman by the interstate commerce commission.

His ready answers to questions involving financial technicalities amazed members of the commission.

Not only did he discuss hundreds of millions of dollars and hundreds of millions of shares of stock with absolute indifference, but he showed that, although declaring himself to be merely a banker and in no sense a railroad man, he has a wonderful knowledge of railroad conditions and values. He described with a wealth of detail, illustrating a remarkable memory, all the intricacies of the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway company in 1895—only two years after he had entered the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and when he was but 29 years old—and talked familiarly of the Northern roads and the big systems that cross the country from east to south. To the lawyers and those who were hearing Mr. Kahn for the first time, this was all very amazing, but to those who have been associated with him it caused no surprise.

Testimony taken at the inquiry showed that it was he to whom Mr. Harriman went when he wanted to buy control of a big railroad system; that it was Mr. Kahn who was sought when the so-called railroad "wizard" wanted to sell a few hundred thousand shares of railroad stocks. Mr. Kahn is a director in a number of the Harriman railroads, land and other corporations.

BOOK CAUSES SENSATION



Brand Whitlock, Toledo's novelist-lawyer-mayor, has aroused a new sensation here by his latest book, "The Turn of the Balance," which is a startling and graphic arraignment of our methods of dealing with criminals. The author flays the police, prosecuting attorneys and courts, but reserves his strongest condemnation for jails, workhouses and penitentiaries.

Mayor Whitlock hopes to start through his book a movement that will spread through the country and end with the reformation of prison keepers. He said a few days ago: "Criminals come out of prisons worse men than when they entered. Occasionally they are transformed, but that is only in a prison where the wardens and the keepers are living better lives than the prisoners and where they help the prisoner to reform himself. In most prisons reformation of prisoners is impossible until the men who keep them in prison lead better lives than the prisoners and try to help those unfortunates by examples and kind words, instead of clubs and bull rings and bumming birds and water cures."

Mayor Whitlock was elected as a reformer. He was the protege of "Golden Rule" Jones. Immediately upon entering office he began to reform things. The workhouse was turned upside down and made into a place fit to house men and women, temporarily detained by the city or to work out the loss and the pain they had caused by their errors and misdirected energy. The dungeon was abolished, the bull rings were destroyed. Striped clothes were taken away and ordinary clothes substituted.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

BOWERY LODGING HOUSES TO UNDERGO RENOVATING



NEW YORK.—There is mourning on the Bowery because of the order of the department of health, issued recently, aimed at the evils of the lodging houses.

To those not familiar with Bowery resorts it may be interesting to know that there are at least 150 of these cheap lodging places in Manhattan and Brooklyn. They rent between six and seven million lodgings a year, at prices varying from five to 25 cents, with an average of ten or 15 cents. Their influence in the propagation of crime, according to the police and other investigators, has been tremendous. Fifty per cent of the charity applicants in New York give lodging houses as their addresses, and 50 per cent of the same class at any given time have been less than six months in New York. The charity workers say that, while it is not a hard task to reclaim a man who has spent a month in a lodging house, at the end of six months it is well nigh impossible.

The slightly business done by the dens is enormous. From 12,000 to 15,000 beds are let every night in the Borough of Manhattan alone. At a first glance the new rules appear somewhat drastic, but the committee says they are vitally necessary and really moderate in scope. The three ends to be attained in the lodging houses, it is pointed out, are ventilation, cleanliness and proper sanitary arrangements. In most lodging houses it has been the custom, to use the words of a keeper, to change sheets and pillowcases "whenever necessary." In other words, once or at most twice a week. Now they are required to have fresh pillowcases and sheets every day. It is estimated that this will entail an extra expenditure of four cents a bed daily for laundry purposes.



COMPOSITE CLUBHOUSE FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

A MOVEMENT is on foot which, its promoters say, will be of far-reaching benefit to many a struggling young graduate in this city. It is proposed to form a college league, whose members will be recruited from the alumni of those institutions who do not possess clubhouses of their own, as the Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell do; and who will all have their home under a common roof. The University of Pennsylvania Alumni association is actively pushing the plan. In a way this composite clubhouse, as proposed, will resemble a great bachelor hotel. Although each college organization will have its own individual clubrooms, its class dining rooms, its lounging, smoking and meeting rooms; and although its own living apartments will be arranged on the same floor or floors, thus giving the members of each association as much privacy as they could obtain in a private dwelling house, there will be certain parts of the buildings which will be used in common by all. There will be a large library, in which all the clubs will have access; a dining-room, where each particular club will have a certain number of tables set apart for its use, and a gymnasium and swimming pool which will be open to the members of all the various societies. Such a development of the college club idea is only in line with what has already been accomplished within recent years for the help of the youthful graduate who has come to the metropolis to win fame and fortune. The collegian of today does not begin his career in this city finds many opportunities which did not exist for the graduate of a generation ago.

MORGAN TO TEAR DOWN THE OLD DODGE MANSION



J. PIERPONT MORGAN has become an expert on fireproofing matters. He has announced his intention to demolish the old Dodge mansion, for which he recently paid $500,000, to make his art museum absolutely safe from fire. The museum, which stands on the same block, bounded by Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, Park and Madison avenues, is a magnificent building, erected at a cost of $2,000,000. The museum itself is a thoroughly fireproof structure, built throughout of terra-cotta hollow tile brick, and is considered practically immune from flames. It is a storehouse of priceless art treasures, which constitute one of the most valuable private collections of paintings, tapestries and ivories in the world. Mr. Morgan evidently realizes the danger to these treasures that might arise from a combustible structure adjoining the museum. His idea is to secure an open space all around it by moving the Dodge mansion, which covers the middle of the block on the Madison avenue side and stands between the museum and the avenue. The area thus secured will be turned into a landscape garden, to beautify the side approach to the museum. This half-million-dollar "garden" will have a frontage of 67 feet, with a depth of 167 feet. Almost the entire block in which the museum stands is owned by Mr. Morgan, who recently bought the Phelps mansion on the Thirty-seventh street corner of Madison avenue for $600,000 and presented it to J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. Mr.



HARRY THAW A MARK FOR CRANKS OF ALL KINDS

CRANKS of every caliber throughout the country now have their minds concentrated upon Harry K. Thaw. Possibly there are few individuals in New York who receive as many letters and postcards as the unfortunate. He peruses a heaping bushel basketful of missives every day, and many of these contain mosaics, medals and prophecies. Thaw is superstitious to a marked degree, and when a crank from Chicago wrote that he would be freed on St. Patrick's day he looked forward to March 17 with much anxiety only to be doomed to disappointment. Another writer advised Thaw to carry his gray ulster every time he entered the court room, because the garment was a talisman and would bring good luck. That the prisoner followed the advice of the writer there is no doubt, because on other days, when the temperature reached 90 in the court room, he left the Tombs carrying the heavy garment on his arm. Even another man advised Thaw by letter to allow his hair to grow until the jury had rendered a verdict. Perhaps that is the reason his long, dark brown hair needs trimming and is so unkempt. Prisoners, after they have been confined in the Tombs, or any other prison, for that matter, for a length of time naturally grow superstitious. Thaw, however, developed that failing years ago and, it is said, often visited phrenologists and clairvoyants and frequently heeded their advice. During his incarceration in the city prison a number of fortune tellers and spiritualists have endeavored to secure an audience with him.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THAW JURY FAILS TO AGREE ON A VERDICT

BEING HOPELESSLY DIVIDED IT IS DISCHARGED BY THE COURT.

New Trial Far in Future—Jurors Stood Seven for Conviction and Five for Acquittal—Defendant Is Bitterly Disappointed.

New York, April 12.—Hopelessly divided—seven for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and five for acquittal on the ground of insanity—the jury which since the twenty-third of last January had been trying Harry K. Thaw, reported at 4:25 o'clock Friday afternoon, after 47 hours and eight minutes of deliberation, that it could not possibly agree upon a verdict. The 12 men were promptly discharged by Justice Fitzgerald, who declared that he, too, believed their task was hopeless.

Thaw was remanded to the Tombs without bail to wait a second trial on the charge of having murdered Stanford White, the noted architect.

When this new trial would take place no one connected with the case would Friday night express an opinion. District Attorney Jerome declared that there were many other persons accused of homicide awaiting trial and Thaw would have to take his turn with the rest. As to a possible change of venue, both the district attorney and counsel for Thaw declared they would make no such move. Thaw's attorneys will have a conference Saturday with the prisoner to decide upon their next step. They may make an early application. Mr. Jerome said he would strenuously oppose it. He added the belief that as seven of the jurors had voted for "guilty," his opposition probably would be successful. In that event there was another long examination before him in the city prison, for his case on the already crowded criminal calendar cannot possibly be reached until some time next fall.

Result Was Expected.

The scenes attending the announcement by the jury of its inability to agree upon any sort of verdict were robbed of any theatricalism by the general belief that after their long deliberation and the reports of a wide division of sentiment, the jurors could make no other report than one of disagreement.

Thaw, surrounded by the members of his family—the devoted, aged mother, the pale young wife, the titled sister, the countess of Yarmouth; Mrs. George Carnegie, and Edward and Josiah Thaw, the brothers—received the news in absolute silence. When it became known that the jury was about to make its report and that the case would be ended, of, Thaw called his wife to a seat by his side and sat with his right arm thrown about her until he was commanded to stand and face the jurors. Smiling and confident as he entered the courtroom, he sank limply into his chair when Foreman Deming H. Smith, in response to a question by Clerk Penny as to whether the jurors had agreed upon a verdict, said:

"We have not."

Evelyn Tries to Cheer Him.

The mother, her features hidden behind a dense veil of black, sat stolid and motionless. In ill health of late, she had felt severely the effects of the stress of the long hours of anxious waiting. The wife, by her husband's side, gripped his hand tightly as the jury foreman spoke, and then, when he sank down by her side, she tried to cheer him as best she could, not knowing that she believed he would now be committed to hell and that a second jury would surely set him free.

The mother, the sisters and the brothers, pale and well-nigh exhausted by their tedious, nerve-racking wait for a verdict, smiled weakly at Thaw as he was led away again to the Tombs. They were permitted to speak with him for a few moments to bid him be of good cheer, before he crossed the "bridge of sighs" to his cell in the prison which, until a few minutes before, he had hoped that he was about to quit forever.

Hartridge Raps Delmas.

Friday night Clifford W. Hartridge, the attorney of record and warm personal friend of Thaw, gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Thaw has already expressed himself desirous of a trial under and in accordance with the laws of the state of New York. I can add nothing to that except to say that I entirely agree with him and hope that we shall have a fair trial speedily, and that the next time it will not be necessary for the presiding judge to have to charge the jury that we are living in a civilized community."

See Mistake in Defense.

Mr. O'Reilly, of Thaw's counsel, said:

"I confess that I am disappointed. I really expected an acquittal. Perhaps now, in view of the verdict, Mr. Delmas made a mistake in using the term 'dementia Americana.' But he made an honest effort and it might have been a mistake of judgment."

Attorney Gleason said: "The disagreement of the jury was disappointing, of course. It was unfortunate, the insistence upon the unwritten law characterized as 'dementia Americana.' If, instead of this, counsel had dwelt upon the statutory insanity of Mr. Thaw, which was plainly proved, Mr. Thaw might have been acquitted."

AWFUL WRECK IN CANADA

FIFTEEN PERSONS PROBABLY ARE BURNED TO DEATH.

Many Other Passengers Injured—Canadian Pacific Train Goes Over Embankment Near Chapleau.

Fort William, Ont., April 12.—The worst wreck in the history of the Canadian Pacific railway occurred Wednesday near Chapleau, 200 miles east of here. Fifteen persons, nine adults and six children, are missing and are believed to have been burned to death in the coaches.

The wreck was caused by a broken rail, which ditched the train, the two tourist cars rolling down an embankment in a small lake below. Passengers fought their way through the flames and a number of people in the coaches were pulled out badly burned but still alive. Most of the passengers received more or less serious injuries.

Montreal, Canada, April 12.—The following official statement was issued by Mr. McNicoll, vice president of the Canadian Pacific railway:

"About 22 miles west of Chapleau, Ont., Wednesday, the westbound transcontinental train which left Montreal on Tuesday morning was partly derailed, caused by a broken rail. Five cars ran down an embankment and caught fire, said to have been from the cooking stove. Nine adults and six children are missing. The following are the names and addresses:

"William Day, London, England; Winnifred and Susan Horton, Charing Heath, Kan.; C. H. Golding, his brother and his brother's wife, and two children, of Pulstow, Essex, England; Mrs. August Dierkhuid and two children, of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. R. B. Hampton and Mrs. R. Davidson and baby."

FIFTEEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Terrible Fire in an Apartment House in Lisbon.

Lisbon, Portugal, April 11.—A fire broke out Wednesday in an apartment house near the Central market occupied by 18 families. Fifteen persons lost their lives. Most of the bodies were terribly charred, and found only after a most difficult search. Many others were badly burned while looking for bodies. Among the bodies brought out from the ruins were those of a mother with her two children clasped in her arms.

The police believe it to be a case of arson and they have arrested three persons on suspicion. It is said that several tenants of the house recently took out insurance policies for sums largely in excess of the value of their goods.

King Carlos and the queen of Portugal visited the scene of the disaster.

CAR PLANT FOR SUPERIOR.

Great Northern Will Erect Factory in Wisconsin Town.

Superior, Wis., April 11.—President Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern who is making an inspection of terminals in this city Wednesday stated that a plant for the manufacture of cars will be built in Superior. He also stated that the Great Northern will put in large yards on the Superior Bay front, and that several private parties are contemplating the construction of docks there for various purposes.

DYNAMITE IN THE MAILS.

Package Explodes in St. Louis Post Office, Maiming Stamping Clerk.

St. Louis, April 12.—A mail package apparently containing dynamite exploded while it was being stamped in the St. Louis post office Thursday. The explosion blew away a portion of a fingers and injured Gus O. Boyer, the clerk who was stamping the package.

The explosion destroyed all trace of the contents and all the address excepting the words "Independence, Mo."

WIFE DEAD, MAN SENSELESS.

Puzzling Tragedy Occurs at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

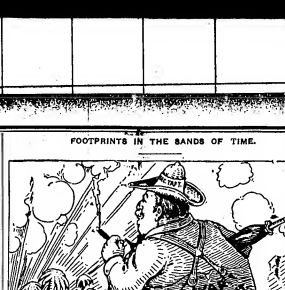
Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 12.—A sensation was created here Thursday by the finding of the dead body of Mrs. A. D. Blomeyer in her home, following an alleged quarrel with her husband, Mr. Blomeyer, and his lapse into unconsciousness. Efforts to revive him have been of no avail. The coroner is investigating, but no verdict has yet been returned.

NEW YORK HERALD FINED $31,000.

New York, April 11.—Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court Wednesday imposed fines aggregating $31,000 against the New York Herald Publishing company. James Gordon Bennett, its proprietor, and Manley W. Gilliam, the advertising manager. Mr. Bennett appeared in person. The fines, which were immediately paid, were imposed as a result of pleas of guilty interposed to indictments charging employment of the United States mails for improper purposes.

Georgia Minister a Suicide.

Atlanta, Ga., April 13.—Rev. Frank Riley, formerly a member of the South Georgia Methodist conference, committed suicide at his home here Friday, locking himself in his room, barricading the door and turning on the gas. Despondency induced by ill-health is believed to have been the cause of the act.



The Heavyweight Secretary of War Is Expected to Make a Deep Impression on the Isthmus.

THROW MONEY AT FEET OF W. T. STEAD

PITTSBURG AUDIENCE ROUSED BY HIS REMARKABLE PEACE ADDRESS.

Ovation for Londoner—His Huge Pilgrimage Plan Stirs Enthusiasm of Guests at Carnegie Institute Rededication Ceremonies.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 13.—At the close of a remarkable address by William T. Stead, editor of Review of Reviews, London, England, at the rededication ceremonies of the Carnegie institute of Pittsburg late Friday, in which the speaker announced a plan to raise $100,000 necessary to conduct the pilgrimage from all countries to The Hague conference advocated in a recent New York address, unbounded enthusiasm took possession of the large audience and money was thrown to the floor of the stage.

Probably never has a public speaker been given such an ovation in this city. The lightning-like rapidity with which Mr. Stead's plan to finance the pilgrimage began almost took the breath from the distinguished foreign and American guests attending the exercises.

Plan to Raise Fund.

Mr. Stead, after explaining the purpose of the pilgrimage to the next Hague conference estimated that it would take at least $100,000 to finance the proposition. To raise this sum he proposed that every boy and girl in colleges and universities throughout the United States donate 50 cents toward the fund needed. He said the lesson furnished to Europe by such a movement would be an influential factor in the quest of international peace.

The suggestion came at the end of his address and he sat down amid loud applause. For fully five minutes the clapping and cheering was prolonged and finally the speaker again arose and said that probably the audience would like to contribute to the fund. Immediately a shower of silver money landed on the stage, coming from all parts of the music hall.

Banquet for Carnegies.

The banquet given by the board of trustees of the Carnegie institute in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie was held Friday night at the Hotel Schenley.

The exercises Friday were slightly handicapped by inclement weather. Three large chests of books were presented to the institute by Emperor William through his personal representative, Count Von Arnim, and Prince Von Loewenfeld. The boke are handsomely bound and treat of the German empire and army.

Prizes Awarded Painters.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 12.—The formal rededication exercises of the enlarged institute of Pittsburg, valued at $6,000,000 and one of the most beautiful and complete institutes of its kind in the world, were brought to a close for the day Thursday with the announcement of the prize-winners in the international art exhibition.

Following are the successful painters, amount of awards and titles of pictures:

First prize—Gold medal and $1,500 —Gaston La Touche, Paris, France, "The Bath."

Second prize—Silver medal and $1,000—Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia, "Prof. Leslie W. Miller."

Third prize—Bronze medal and $500 —Olga De Boznanska, Paris, France, portrait of a woman.

The following received honorable mention: Lawton S. Parker, Chicago, portrait of an English girl; W. Granville Smith, New York, "The Old Mill," and Maurice Greiffenhagen, London, Eng., portrait of his wife.

AMAPALA IS SURRENDERED

BONILLA TAKES REFUGE ON AN AMERICAN CRUISER.

Will Not Be Permitted to Land Again in Central America — Peace Seems Assured.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 13.—The Honduren forces who have been besieged in Amapala by the Nicaraguan navy capitulated unconditionally Friday morning to the enemy. President Bonilla has taken refuge on board the American cruiser Chicago, and he will not be permitted to disembark on Central American soil.

The capitulation was arranged by Commander Robert M. Doyle, captain of the Chicago.

The Salvadorean forces who were at Amapala, are returning to La Union.

Peace is now believed to be assured.

Washington, April 13.—The end of hostilities in Central America is recorded in the following cablegram received at the state department Friday afternoon from American Consul Ogilvie, dated at Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, Friday:

"Amapala has been surrendered by Bonilla and the war is ended."

New Orleans, La., April 13.—According to a cablegram received by the officials of the Fruit Dispatch company here early Friday morning, President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras has surrendered to the Nicaraguan forces. The cablegram came from Managua, Nicaragua, and was signed by President Jose S. Zelaya. No details were given other than that Bonilla surrendered early Thursday.

Other advices received here, however, were to the effect that Bonilla had been hustled up in the port of Amapala ever since he made his sentimental flight from Choluteca.

FAVROT IS SET FREE.

Second Grand Jury Refuses to Indict Dr. Aldrich's Slayer.

Baton Rouge, La., April 12.—Democratic Congressman George K. Favrot was set free Thursday night, after having been in jail continuously for about five months under arrest on a charge of murder and awaiting action of a grand jury. Thursday the second grand jury refused to indict the congressman.

Mr. Favrot had November shot and killed Dr. R. H. Aldrich, of Baton Rouge, who had been his life-long friend. The congressman declared that the physician had made disparaging remarks about Mrs. Favrot.

Paymaster Irwin Punished.

Washington, April 13.—Paymaster John Irwin, of the navy, who was tried at Mare Island on charges of neglect of duty, making false returns and embezzlement, has been acquitted of the charge of embezzlement but found guilty on other charges. The court sentenced him to dismissal. No recommendation for clemency was made, but the president commuted the sentence to a reduction of 15 points.

Gen. W. D. Duggan Is Retired.

Washington, April 13.—Brig. Gen. Walter D. Duggan, recently detached from duty in the Philippines, was placed on the retired list Thursday on account of age. Col. Charles B. Hall, of the Eighteenth infantry, becomes brigadier general by reason of Gen. Duggan's retirement, but will retain his present station and duty at Fort Leavenworth, in charge of the military staff college.

Murderer Denied Reprieve.

Columbus, O., April 13.—The state prison board Friday refused to grant a reprieve to Dr. Oliver Haugh, of Dayton, who murdered his mother, father and brother. The application was made on the ground that Dr. Haugh is demented. He will appeal to the governor. He is condemned to die on April 19.

MEMORY OF ROUGH RIDERS HONORED

MONUMENT AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY IS UNVEILED.

Address by President—Distinguished Persons on the Speakers' Stand—Handsome Monolith is the Design of Capt. Capron's Widow.

Washington, April 13.—President Roosevelt made a speech in which he touched mainly on patriotism and good citizenship, at the dedication Friday of the monument erected to the memory of the first cavalry United States Volunteers—the "Rough Riders"—of the Spanish-American war in the National cemetery at Arlington.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, widow of Capt. Capron of the Rough Riders, who fell at Las Guasimas, pulled the cord holding the American flag that covered the monument, Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford of St. Patrick's church, this city, made the dedication address, and Chaplain H. A. Brown, U. S. A., pronounced the benediction.

Regular troops and part of the national guard of the District of Columbia participated in the exercises incident to the dedication.

Notables on the Stand.

A distinguished company assembled on the stand from which the president delivered his address. They included Ambassador Jusserand of France, Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, the naval and military attaches of the Japanese and German embassies, Assistant Secretary Oliver of the war department, Assistant Secretary Newberry of the navy department, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the army, and Admiral and Mrs. Cowles. A number of former members of the Rough Riders regiment are in the city and were invited to seats on the stand.

The monument is the design of Mrs. Capron and stands in a good location in the reservation. It is a monolith, the largest of its kind in Arlington. It is made of Vermont granite, standing 14 feet high on a base six by six feet. The memorial bears the names of more than 100 former members of the regiment who died either in Cuba or after the return of the regiment to the United States.

Address of the President.

President Roosevelt was the colonel of the Rough Riders during most of its existence and he spoke with a personal feeling. He referred to the peculiar gratification of all the members of the regiment in seeing this memorial erected to the memory of their dead comrades and spoke of the funeral service that Chaplain Brown held over those killed in the Guasimas fight—"the first fight that we saw, the fight in which we served under the utter time lieutenant general Young. You look in your word."

The president spoke of the bitter grief my war entails. "The deepest woe, however," he declared, "the grief hardest to bear, must come not to those who go to war, but the women and children who stay at home. No one had no regard, he stated, for the man who dreads over-much to meet the inevitable death in a war worthy a nation as when he meets it in battle for his country. "The greatest sacrifices that we as a people can make are necessary for those who go to the front, who know the eager excitement of battle and who, if they are worthy of the called men at all, feel the most buoyant exultation in the good fortune which gives them the chance to show their manhood on stricken fields. Our sympathy is not for them, but for those who have hardly to wait to wait at home, uncheered by the stern joy of battle and who have to meet with as brave a front as may be the news, good or ill, that comes from the front."

DR. GUY HELD FOR UXORCIDE.

Servant Tells of Domestic Quarrel Before the Tragedy.

New York, April 12.—Dr. Samuel B. Guy, former coroner of Queens county, was held to await the action of the grand jury following the coroner's inquest Friday into the death of his wife, Mrs. Lillian Mott Guy, who was shot and killed at her home in Far Rockaway on the night of April 8. The jury found that Mrs. Guy died from a bullet wound at the hands of somebody unknown to the jury.

Anne Hanson, the servant in the house, told of the quarrel between the doctor end his wife and how Mrs. Guy fell dead at the servant's feet.

Counsellor Mathot in his cross-examination gave no inkling of what the defense would be, but stated in court that Guy did not do the shooting.

Georgia Minister a Suicide.

Atlanta, Ga., April 12.—Rev. Frank Riley, formerly a member of the South Georgia Methodist conference, committed suicide at his home here Friday, locking himself in his room, barricading the door and turning on the gas. Despondency induced by ill-health is believed to have been the cause of the act.

A SOCIAL LEADER IN OLD KANSAS CITY

Attributes Her Excellent Health to Peruna.



MRS. W. H. SIMMONS.

MRS. W. H. SIMMONS, 1119 E 8th St., Kansas City, Mo., member of the National Annuity Association, writes:

"My health was excellent until about a year ago, when I took a complete collapse from overdoing socially, not getting the proper rest, and too many late suppers. My stomach was in a dreadful condition, and my *nerves all unstrung.*

"I was advised by a friend to try Peruna, and eventually I bought a bottle. I took it and then another, and kept on using it for three months.

"At the end of that time my health was restored, my nerves no longer troubled me, and I felt myself once more and able to assume my social position. I certainly feel that *Peruna is deserving of praise.*"

There are many reasons why society women break down, why their nervous systems fail, why they have systemic or pelvic catarrh. Indeed, there are especially liable to these ailments. No wonder they require the protection of Peruna. It is their shield and safeguard.

Vote Now Free from Debt.

Yale university is free from debt, and has a balance of $62,000, after paying a floating debt of $456,804. The university has recently invested more than $1,000,000 in New York real estate, producing 4½ per cent., and has bond investments worth $3,767,971.75 and stocks worth $500,482.22. At least a quarter million more could be realized on the bonds and stocks. The treasurer, Mr. Lee McClung, announces that the funds of the university reach $8,254,492.45.

ILL FROM OVERWORK

NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK P.I.L.S.

By Toning up the Blind ed Nerves Patient Recovered Weight, Strength and Good Spirits.

When the nervous system is broken down from overwork, or wintery cause, the loss is one to joy. Not only is the nervous victim a sufferer himself, but he is usually a trial to the whole family. Nervous breakdown is often gradual, appearing at first to be merely an unnatural nervousness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills tone up the nerves in this most direct way and not only cure minor troubles but serious disorders as well.

Mr. W. W. Munroe, of 10 Hazel Park, Everett, Mass., says: "About three years ago this September I became all run down from overwork and mild exposure in work during warm weather. In two months I grew steadily worse. I lost in weight and strength and had no appetite. My memory failed me quite rapidly and I became in a very low state, both physically and mentally. I had no interest in life, and my business nor recreation. In my position, as foreman in a large manufacturing concern's establishment, a good memory is absolutely essential to success because of the many elements of detail that must be carried in the head. I grew very despairing, could not bear to have people near me and my friends remarked on my condition. About the middle of December a friend told me one day that he had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and found them reliable. I commenced taking them and at the end of two weeks the change for the better was marked. By February I continued using the pills until I was thoroughly recovered. I regard them as a fine remedy and make this statement voluntarily in gratitude for the benefit I received from them."

These pills actually make new blood and hare effective in all diseases or rheumatism, nervous and general debility, indigestion, nervous headaches, neuralgia and even partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. As a tonic for the blood and nerves they are unequalled.

If you are a sufferer from any disorder of the blood and nerves write for proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished in cases similar to yours. Every testimonial used by this company is carefully investigated before being published and is authentic.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or direct by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50. Write Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Positive CURE for CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH CURE CATARRH CURE ELY BROS. NEW YORK

HAY FEVER

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Dan Patch.

St. Paul—Dan Patch, 1:24, on the Minnesota State Fair race track in '07,' is the latest slogan of the state fair people. For the greatest of all pacers has been engaged again for the coming state fair. He will appear on Monday afternoon, Sept. 2, the opening day of the fair, and is to go against his own world's record of 1:55 flat which he made at the Minnesota fair last September. This was the fastest mile ever made by a harness horse under any conditions, but Mr. Savage and Mr. Hersey, Dan's trainer and driver, are both confident that he can beat the 1906 mark this season. The famous horse was never in better condition than now and looks good for something better than ever when he gets to work on the track.

It is a fact that Dan Patch has never appeared on the Minnesota State Fair track without lowering his Minnesota record. He has gone against time on this track five times with the following results:

1903—Aug. 31.....Time 2:00
1905—September 4.....Time 1:59½
September 9.....Time 1:57½
1907—September 4.....Time 1:56¼
September 8.....Time 1:55

This last achievement gave to the Minnesota State Fair track the honor of the world's record for the fastest mile ever trotted by a harness horse.

Suicide.

Virginia—A woman who registered at a local hotel as "H. Ellis," committed suicide by taking poison at that town, on the Rainy Lake road.

She arrived Virginia on the Great Northern road, registered at the hotel where she stayed over night and next day took a Rainy Lake train to Angora. Here she alighted and walking half a mile down the track drank poison, her dead body being found in the afternoon. Clothes gave no clue, when registering at the hotel and nothing was found in her clothing to indicate her identity. She was well dressed and fairly good looking. At the Virginia hotel she left her pocketbook containing $9.68 in money and a note, which said:

"My husband died last week. Am threatened with insanity and prefer death. Bury me here as I am. Have no relatives."

A baby's silk stocking was also found in the pocketbook. The authorities are endeavoring to find out who the woman was and where she came from, but so far have met with no success.

Gold Mine.

Wisconsin—Investigation into the report of the gold mine on the Gainey farm near Ellis in the county, to prove that there is good foundation for the stories that have been current so long, first indications of gold were found on the farm some years ago when a well was sunk. The well driller said the soil brought out was different than he had found anywhere else, and he believed that gold ore was in it. Mr. Gainey has since been interviewed by some Western copper and gold miners and from his investigations there he was sure he had gold ore on the farm. Recently he did some prospecting sinking a six-foot hole down about twelve feet. Some of the ore removed he had assayed and found it to contain gold that would run about $4 to the ton. Since then the shaft has been sunk more than 20 feet and the books of the one continues to improve. Another assay is now in the mails and upon it depends future operations.

Mad Dogs.

Owatonna—A dog thought to be affected with rabies attacked several cattle owned in Beaufield township and then pursued southward by a number of farmers armed with guns, but it soon ran away.

In view of the further fact that several cattle have been killed in Beaufield during the last few months, and which were thought to have been suffering from rabies, the Mapleton village council has voted that all canines within the village limits must be tied up or muzzled. The village marshal is authorized to shoot all unmuzzled dogs running at large.

Last week four cattle on C. S. Wiebusch's farm in Maple township died of some strange disease, and the state veterinarian, Dr. Hess, was summoned to examine the herd. He stated in his opinion that the cattle had rabies. Mr. Wiebusch will have the rest of the cattle tested to determine the matter finally.

NEWS NOTES.

Lake City—A Decourcey is killed while returning home in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his brother.

Winona—The bankers of the First congressional district will meet in this city on Tuesday, June 11, and plans for the convention are about completed.

St. Cloud—Some of the local capitalists are now on a plan to develop the peat bogs near this city and it is well known fact that there is any quantity of peat in the vicinity of this place. Peat can be found in every case where wire grass bogs exist. In some cases, of course, the peat is only a few inches thick, but in most places there is enough to make it a paying proposition.

Mankato—Game and Fish Warden P. H. Jordon of this city was called to Winthrop to investigate a case of violation of the game laws and the trip resulted in the arrest of Harry F. Timm of that place on the charge of shooting ducks and prairie chickens out of season. Timm pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $10 and costs.

Medelia—Francis Hanlin, a 6-year-old boy, captured a twelve-pound pickerel with a pitchfork in a brook running through his father's farm near here.

Minneapolis—Minnesota is third in the number of immigrants brought West by the railways.

Hamline—Dan Patch will be the leading attraction at the Minnesota state fair.

Hamline—One of the biggest box factories in the country is to be established in Midway district.

St. Paul—The Ramsey county grand jury has recommended that all saloons be closed in St. Paul on Sunday.

Washington—An additional carrier has been authorized for the city division of the Little Falls postoffice.

St. Paul—Oscar Larson, 1035 Burns avenue, is probably fatally hurt in a runaway accident.

St. Paul—Mr. and Mrs. George Esch are overcome by coal gas and a relative to Mr. Joachim hospital in a serious condition.

Minneapolis—John Kolb's attorney announces to the pardon board that the "real" Columbia Heights murderer is in prison.

Washington—Edwin S. Johnson was appointed postmaster at Franklin, Renville county, Minnesota, vice C. M. Johnson, resigned.

Minneapolis—The commissioner's report shows that the insurance companies made a big profit on Minnesota business last year.

Spooner—Spooner inc payers are highly pleased over the financial condition of Spooner, as it does not owe one dollar and has no bonds outstanding.

Minneapolis—Nine divorce decrees have been signed and handed in by Judge Simpson, as a part of the result of the work of the first week in hearing divorce cases.

Minneapolis—Slugged into insensibility, robbed of all my money and left for dead in a boxcar by his own pal, was the fate of Fred Koehler, a lumberjack from Wisconsin.

Minneapolis—The receiving home of the Minnesota Children's Home society on Commonwealth avenue is in quarantine on account of scarlet fever and diphtheria among the children.

Owatonna—The largest mass meeting ever held in this city was called to endorse the project of the so-called "Dan Patch Air Line," the proposed new electric road from Minneapolis.

St. Paul—Art Huthaway, George Schaethlig, R. Jonson and Jack Wieser were arrested by Patrolman Gaevin and Maguire at the Windsor theater on a charge of scattering Japanese snuff in the theater.

Winthrop—Game Warden P. H. Jordon of Mankato has completed an inspection trip in this vicinity, and as a result Harry F. Timm pleaded guilty to the charge of shooting ducks out of season and paid a fine of $10 and costs.

St. Paul—E. L. Washburn, an entomologist, has a supply of oregone cocoons for nature study. These cocoons will be mailed free of charge as long as the supply lasts to teachers of public schools who, when they for natural history or other class work. Address the state entomologist, St. Anthony Park.

Winona—After assaulting several volunteers in the hope that by killing them she could rid her stock of the witches which she believed were possessed of them, Lena Tomczyk, a spinster of the town of Norton, was brought before the probate court, declared insane, and was sent to the asylum at Rochester.

Faribault—A pupil who is deaf dumb and blind has been admitted to the state school for the deaf and dumb in this city. The little girl's name is Vera Gammon, and good progress is being made in her education. She has learned to spell on her fingers a large number of words and can use the corresponding signs of many.

Winona—Andrew Treppman is in a critical condition, probably poisoning being feared, from the bite of an infuriated Arabian stallion by which he was attacked. The animal is owned by W. G. McCutcheon, and Treppman was fetching it to water when the animal had been acting ugly and suddenly lunged at him and seized his arm in its teeth.

Northfield—Dr. Hess was sent for to examine the herd of cattle belonging to Mr. Wilhart with the result that the cattle tested to determine the matter finally.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, April 9—The senate today passed the Clague registry tax on mortgages bill. There were 40 affirmative votes, and 14 against it. The bill was a special order for an hour, and was ably explained and defended by its author, Frank Clague of Lamberton. In view of the fact that all tax measures must originate in the lower house, the house bill which had already been passed, was the one under consideration, but was amended on motion of Senator Clague so as to become a duplicate of his senate file. There were several efforts to modify the bill, one being to cut down the tax from 50 cents per $100 to 25 cents, but this and all other amendments opposed by the senator from Redwood county were defeated. It is said the bill will raise a tax in Hennepin county of $140,000 a year, and in Ramsey county $100,000 a year.

This afternoon the Iowa distance tariff bill of Senator T. E. Cashman of Owatonna, was a special order for the upper house. One of the first things done was to pass an amendment by the author to strike from the bill the "ton per mile" requirement, leaving the bill to simply embody the distance tariff idea. Senator Cashman then advocated the bill at length, being followed by Senators Works, Witherstine, and Sageng. Senator Frenk Clague opposed the bill. He warned the senate against too much railroad legislation on points already in the courts, and also said the "ton per mile" theory still remained in certain provisions of the bill. Senators Durment and Dunn of St. Paul also opposed the bill.

The house which a few weeks ago gave a body blow to the general appropriation of local options by Senators Cashman and Clague, today turned down a report of the temperance committee to indefinite postponement of a bill by Elmer Adams of Fergus Falls for local option in most cities, and advanced the bill to general orders. The bill originally applied to all cities, but an amendment by the committee was adopted making it applicable only to cities less than 10,000 inhabitants.

The house also passed the C. M. Bendixen bill requiring all kinds of corporations to pay fees for the filing of articles. At present private manufacturing corporations pay a nominal fee of $10, and others a fee based on capitalization. The Bendixen bill places them all on the same level.

The house committee on express and telegraph, reported the Peterson bill regulating telegraph tolls for indefinite postponement, but the author succeeded in getting the committee turned down and the bill advanced to general orders. There were but 4 votes in opposition to the bill's advancement.

St. Paul, April 10—The house today adopted resolutions endorsing Frank Nevel, in placing Herriman in the "Ananias Club." The resolutions were offered by C. J. Erickson of St. James. They recite that whereas the public press has teemed with "personal, infamous and libelous stories made by E. H. Herriman and his crowd, casting slurs and insinuations on the veracity of our president," and the house of representatives "heartily commends the firm efforts of the president to regulate the railroad traffic and express lawlessness."

The senate today also passed and refused to concurring election bills in special order.' After considerable debate, Senator W. W. Dunn's bill providing for election by eli political parties of delegates to county conventions when any party shall by its purpose of electing delegates to state conventions, was passed by a vote of 34 in its favor to 29 against. The other primary election bill under consideration, by Senator E. H. Canfield of Laverne, providing for holding of conventions of political parties to recommend candidates for office, and providing for nominations by petition dates for state offices by primary election was defeated. The committee on elections presented a substitute for the form of a minority report. Final action was not taken on the Canfield bill. Senator McColl of St. Paul presented his measure, a copy of the Oregon law and providing for elections of United States senators by popular vote. A final vote on the bill was 28 in favor, 28 against. This was probably be reconsidered at a later date. In explaining the measure Senator McColl said: "This law was referred to as a bill aimed at raising Gov. J. A. Johnson to the senate of the United States. This is a mistaken impression. Long before this bill, if passed, goes into effect, we expect our esteemed executive will be called to serve the people of this state and nation in a higher capacity than that of United States senator."

The house today passed a resolution asking the attorney general to report on all suits pending with railroads and urging speed in consumating such actions.

Both houses spent much time today advancing bills along routine lines. Among bills of some note disposed of today, might be mentioned the anti-cigarette bill of Senator Sundberg, which failed to get enough votes for passage in the upper house.

St. Paul, April 11—The famous Rockne bill for regulation of railroad stock and bond issues, a measure which had been introduced at the request of the attorney general as a very necessary act in view of the recent supreme court decision upholding the $60,000,000 addition issue of stock by the Great Northern, was killed by the house today. It was a special order of business during the afternoon, and discussed at great length, when put on passage, the measure had but 47 votes in its favor, to 57 against. The question of constitutionality out some figure, the railroad committee by a vote of 10 to 4 deciding it was not constitutional. Representative Rockne in his speech of defense declared that the bill if passed would hamper railroad extension in Minnesota by limiting stock outputs, and would be unfair in that the Great Northern and the Soo are the only transcontinental roads which are Minnesota corporations and could be made to comply with the provisions of the bill.

A tilt in the house today between George W. Rodenberg and C. L. Sawyer of Minneapolis, caused little excitement. Both men early in the session had fathered bills regulating the sale and manufacture of paints. The Sawyer bill had finally passed, but had amended so as to conform with the Rodenberg bill. The trouble came when Sawyer today wanted to further amend the bill. Rodenberg secured the floor and desired to have the galleries and floor cleared of nonmembers and go into executive session, insinuating that he had a scandal to tell about. The house refused to take Rodenberg very seriously, especially after a remark by H. G. Hicks of Minneapolis that on petit bill was backed by more interest, the other by another; and that neither would consent to reasonable amendment. The scandal proved tame and the bill in question were finally referred to a special committee of three, on motion of J. G. Lennon of Minneapolis.

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An amusing incident in the house today resulted in the introdnction of a resolution requesting the speaker to pound less vigorously with his gavel. During some of today's heated discussions, Speaker Johnson pounded too vigorously, the head of the gavel flew off, and struck the reading clerk, J. T. Dow, on the back of the head. Jones had a big lump on his head to remember the incident.

The senate also killed the Calhonn bill to appropriate $25,000 for Minnesota's representation at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle in 1909.

St. Paul, April 12—The house in committee of the whole has recommended for passage the Saugstad bill, extending the primary election system to the nomination of all state officers. On an informal ballot on the initial question without considering details on which there are disagreements the project secured 68 favorable votes, to 41 against. The most difference of opinion developed over the time and date for the state primary, the second Tuesday in June. The only delegations objected to this as too early. They were appeased by a promise that the senate would not recommend making the date later in the event large counties or cities of the state.

The senate today refused to concur, disposed to the proposition of the primary election for nomination and indorsement of election of United States senators by the people. Henry McColl of St. Paul endeavored to have his bill on this subject reconsidered, but reconsideration failed to carry, 30 against, 28 for it. The bill had been indefinitely postponed last Wednesday.

The house commodity rate bill, a revamping of the bill under senate bill, passed the senate today with 49 votes in its favor and but 3 against—Senators Calhoun, Smith and Wilson. The bill cuts existing commodity freight rates throughout the state about 10 per cent.

The senate also passed the university appropriation bill of Senator J. T. Jones of Minneapolis, after adopting an amendment by Senator Clague, striking out $90,000 for a medical dormitory, $250,000 for an emergency building, $100,000 for a pharmacy and dental building, and the balance for additional campus.

The Phillips bill, to require that all persons killed while in the state prison, was killed in the house by a vote of 38 to 23. Swan Nelson of Minneapolis made the motion for indefinite postponement which settled the measures fate.

Beards as a Sign of Mourning.

In ancient Rome men only grew beards as a sign of mourning. Egypt all were clean shaven, but in Assyria only the slaves and peasants shaved.

Trees in Suburban Roads.

The planting of rows of trees in suburban roads began in 1676. In France the custom came into vogue during the Revolutionary era—1770 and 1780—and were known as "Trees of Liberty." They were cut down in 1850, when riots ensued.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Two hundred persons were drowned in floods in Turkey.

A blizzard lasting five days crippled traffic at Houghton, Mich.

Joseph Ullmen, a well-known bookmaker, went insane at San Francisco.

The Bank of Conception in Clyde, Mo., was ordered closed by the secretary of state.

Triplets were born to Mrs. Anton Machek of South Omaha, who already had 14 children.

James H. Brayton, a Chicago school principal, committed suicide by shooting, because of ill health.

The Belgian cabinet, being unable to command a majority in the chamber of deputies, resigned.

Ten men were saved from the wrecked and sinking British berkentine Trinidad near the Bahamas.

Brazil's squadron that is to take part in the opening of the Jamestown exposition sailed from Pernambuco.

Lord Cromer, the plenipotentiary of Great Britain in Egypt, resigned and Sir Elidon Gorst succeeded him.

Joseph H. Choate heads the list of delegates to The Hague peace conference named by President Roosevelt.

Fifteen hundred wood-workers went on strike at Dubuque, Iowa. They ask a nine-hour day and increased wages.

L. J. Stevenson, general manager of the Stevenson Credit company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was crushed to death in an elevator.

Immediately after adjourning, the Texas legislature was reconvened in extra session to consider certain legislation demanded by Gov. Campbell.

John A. Kehler, general menager of the coal department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, died suddenly of ptomeine poisoning at Trinidad, Col.

Fred W. Troy, who killed his wife and mortelly wounded Ralph Guin in Joplin, Mo., pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary.

A silk merger in Pennsylvania is announced with a capitel of $32,000,000. The American Silk Manufacturing company of New York takes over five plants.

Peter Rowe who said he was sentenced to death in Georgia for murder and escaped, surrendered himself in Downey, Cal., saying he was tired of being a fugitive.

Emile Benoist, a well-known banker of New York, was shot and killed in the office of a financial newspaper of which he was the editor by a discontented customer.

It is announced that Felix Mott of Bavaria has received a tempting offer from Frederick Cowtan to conduct the orchestra of the Metropolitan opera house, New York.

President Roosevelt issued an order which assures to all civilian employes of the war department Saturday half-holidays in the months of July, August and September.

Men, women and children jumped from third-story windows to escape death in a fire in a tenement housing at 1982 Columbus road, N. W., Cleveland. There were no fatalities.

Miss Charles of Boston, when he visits Brazil next year, will leave Lisbon on the first ship of the new Portuguese line to Rio Janeiro, which in other occasion will make its maiden voyage.

Mrs. M. Adella Craidvsles, said to be a rich Chicago resident, reported to the New York police that she had been robbed of jewels worth $2,300 which she had left in her room at the Hotel Albert.

Major Edmund Mallet, for 40 years employed in the navy department service, during the last 17 of which he occupied the position of chief of the land division of the general staff office, died at Washington, aged 65 years.

The corporation of Glesgow, Scotland, has accepted an invitation of the American council to send a deputation to Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary conditions of the packing houses and stockyards.

THE MARKETS.

	New York,	April 13.
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	$5 00	@ 5 75
Bulls.....	3 00	@ 4 50
Cows and Heifers.....	1 50	@ 4 50
Calves.....	4 00	@ 7 50
FLOUR—Minn. Patents.....	5 00	@ 5 25
July.....	89½	@ 89¾
CORN—July.....	67½	@ 67¾
RYE—No. 2 Western.....	69½	@ 70
BUTTER.....	25	@ 27
EGGS.....	19	@ 20
CHEESE.....	13	@ 14

	Chicago.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers.....	$5 20	@ 6 75
Common to Good Steers	4 75	@ 5 00
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 25	@ 6 00
Bulls, Common to Good	3 25	@ 4 75
Calves.....	3 00	@ 6 75
HOGS—Prime Heavy.....	6 05	@ 6 25
Heavy Packing.....	6 00	@ 6 10
Mixed Packers.....	6 07½	@ 6 20
BUTTER—Creameries.....	19	@ 27
Dairies.....	19	@ 24
LIVE POULTRY.....	13	@ 17
EGGS.....	16	@ 17
POTATOES (Bu.).....	20@35	45
WHEAT—May.....	81	@ 81¼
July.....	81	@ 81¼
CORN—May.....	67½	@ 67¾
Oats, May.....	47@48	63
Rye, May.....	68	@ 68

	Milwaukee.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Northern	$1 01	@ 1 01
July.....	81@82	@82
Corn, May.....	67½	@ 67¾
Oats, Standard.....	49@50	@ 50
Rye.....	68	@ 68

	Kansas City.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	72@0	72¼
July.....	73@0	73½
Corn, May.....	61½	@ 61¾
Oats, No. 2, White.....	47	@ 47½

	St. Louis.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers.....	$4 00	@ 6 60
Texas Steers.....	3 00	@ 4 60
HOGS—Packers.....	5 90	@ 6 10
Butchers.....	5 95	@ 6 15
SHEEP—Native.....	4 00	@ 6 00

	Omaha.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	$4 00	@ 6 25
Stockers and Feeders....	3 00	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50	@ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy.....	5 90	@ 6 07½
SHEEP—Natives.....	5 00	@ 6 25

THE HAPPY END.

The story was ended. The villain was dead. The wedding bells had rung out their joyous peal, and that had been done which cannot be undone. The elderly lovers, and the village artfriends, and most of the remaining characters in the story had been paired off in the usual way, and the author had thrown down his pen, and gone forth to drink. The end had been reached. The last page had been written, the reader had closed the book with a sigh, and the happy pair had started on their honeymoon.

As the train drew on, past field and meadow, hill and dale, suddenly she turned on him.

"Gerald!" she cried.

"My love!" he answered. "What is the matter?"

"Oh, Gerald!" she said. "Only to think! There was an orange blossom."

"By George," said he. "Come to think of it, there wasn't. But you had a splendid pest, sweetheart."

"Yes, she bade was very pretty," she sighed. "I suppose it must have been a slip of the author's."

"Yes," he answered slowly—"slipped on the pest!"

"Gerald!" she looked at him with eyes into which the tears would come. "And this was to have been such a happy ending, too!"

Modesty of Greatness.

John Hancock was about to affix his signature to the immortal declaration of independence.

"It is a conspicuous honor," he said, "to be the first signer. Therefore, in order that I may not seem to be distinguished above my fellow patriots, I shall write my name in a clear, legible and clerkly style. All great men, you know, write miserable hands."

But the world has persisted in considering John Hancock an exception to this rule.—Chicago Tribune.

The New Hair Tonic.

Customer—I wish that I had a good a head of hair as you have. I have tried everything to remedy my baldness, but with no good results.

Barber—Have you ever tried rubbing your head with steel?

Customer—Decidedly not. That seems to me ridiculous.

Barber—Way ridiculous? My brother is a watchmaker, and he rubs his head as a fact that steel makes the hair spring!

Force of Habit.

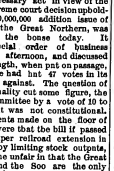
Magistrate—You are charged with begging.

Beggar—I wasn't beggin', yer worship.

Magistrate—But you were seen holding out your hand.

Beggar—It's all a habit, yer worship; you see I was born with me right hand so much at school that now I can't break myself of it.—Royal Magazine.

COULD USE THEM.



He—If you insist upon it, I suppose it is all over between us, but I wish you would let me have them.

She—Why, you are not afraid I shall make use of them to your disadvantage, I know.

He—No, but I've got my eye on another girl, and I could use them writing to her, you know.

A Taking Girl.

She took my heart in her sheltered nooks,
She took my flowers, money, books,
She glanced—and I cared to send—
She took my rival in the end.
—Royal Magazine.

A Hoarse Honk.

Lawyer—And you say the noise made by this defendant with his motor caused you to have a fit of fright and run away. What made the noise?

Farmer—I dunno, but it sounded like a sewmill with the grip.—Baltimore American.

Always Talking.

"What kind of a looking man is that cheap Gadsbury?" I don't believe I have met him."

"Well, if you see two men in a corner, and one of them looks bored to death, the other one is Gabbleton!"

Evidence.

"The evidence shows, Mrs. Mulcahey, that you threw a stone at Police Constable Casey."

"It shows more than that, yer honor —it shows that O'hit him."—Royal Magazine.

A Give-Away.

"Sir. Taffleigh is a smooth-faced young man, isn't he, Matilda?"

"Why, I thought it felt—I mean—?"

"Matilda!"—Judge.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per ear in advance. If not paid in dvance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 903, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. nder the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Defendants Appear.

The Thief River Falls newsapers are tryig their old game gain to injure us and our busi ess, and this time they want to y to take a ride on the back of le respectable people of Thief iver Falls and the Red Lake iver Transportation Company, ded and abetted by men of the amp of Jim O'Brien, T.S. Jacob on and Joe Duchamp.

We wish to state again, that here is no row on between the eople of Thief River Falls and e editor of this paper, and there as been no row, only the ones dreed up by their editors, and ut because they were mad be ause we put this paper in here id took some of their business way from them.

Now after all differaces had een fixed up and the people of hief River Falls and the boat uilders were again on friendly erms, the editors of that City rew up the following resoluti on and employed that allck an Joe Duchamn to impose on e ignorance, and stupidity, of e present Secretary and Presient of the Transportation Company to get them signed.

The following is the report of ial meeting as published in The hief River Falls News, (John stmans paper.)

"BASS HUNT A HOT ONE."

"A meeting of the shareholders f the Red Lake River Transportation company was held a week o Saturday at Highlanding and bout seventy farmers were in ttendence.

It was voted that the freight oat to be built should be 50 x 14 eet instead of 40 x 12 as had been reviously agreed upon. The ontract for the construction of he boat was let to Ole J. Hanson, who gave bonds in the sum of 3,000 to have the boat completed nd in running order by the 10th ay of June. Mr. Hanson was adanced $800 upoil the contract.

A committee consisting of James O'Brien Ole Howard and Joseph Duchamp was halled to come to Thief River Falls and confer with D. N. Witton in regard to using his lumber company's small boat for passenger service. W. G. Hunt was present and presented a bill of $40 for publishing articles of incorporation. As it was alleged Mr. Hunt was to do this work free of charge, is not being required by law that these articles of incorporation be published, considerable discussion followed and the result was that Hunt was allowed $20. Then the following resolutions were unahimously adopted:

Whereas, an alleged newspaper published at Sunbeam by one W. G. Hunt has made many petit attacks upon the city of Thief River Falls, giving their supression that there is enmity existing between the residents of the eleven towns and the city of Thief River Falls.

And, whereas, the said Hunt has further taken it upon himself to make it appear that he was the mouthpiece of the Red Lake River Transportation company, an organization composed of nearly one hundred farmers residing along the Red Lake river in the eleven towns, and was organized for the purpose of promoting commerce between the farmers and the eleven towns and the business men of the city of Thief River Falls, for the mutual advantage of both the farmers and the business men of the two places.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we repudiate all statements which the said Hunt has made in his paper, and wish to have it emphatically understood that the said Hunt is not an officer or in any way connected with the management of the Red Lake River Transportation company and that any statements he has made in the past or may make in the future are his personal ones and in no way reflect the sentiment of the shareholders in the Red Lake River Transportation company.

Be it futher resolved that this resolution be published in the Thief River Falls NEWS.

Red Lake River Transportation Co.,

JAMES O' BRIEN, President.

T. S. JACOBSON, Secretary."

Well now we wonder where Eastman got his information that the law did not require that these articals of incorporation need to be published?

We presume he got it from the attorneys of Thief River Falls in the county seat removel contest, but we don't do business with them kind of lawyers.

Now as to Hunt and the Trasportation company.

At the meeting of the share holders in January we was unanimously chosen for Secretary of the Company, but positively declined to accept it, as we did not have time to attend to it, and we were the man that proposed the name of Jacobson for the position. How is that for our standing in the Company John?

When the company was first started we took an active interest in it to get it started right and legal, We were chosen, with W. A. Swanson, of Deer Park to get the articles of Incorporation and by laws drawn up, and we done it, and done it right, although we had to make two trips to Red Lake Falls to consult with the attorneys to do it, and the Company did not pay a cent of our expenisesé either, but we dug down in our pockets and paid them, and while we was doing it the present ignoramus, who is posing as president of the coming city was rutining arround the country talking about people trying to sell out to D.N.Witton.

Now we come up to the last part of this deal.

The farmers found they was short of money to build their first boat and appointed such men of honor and integrity. as Arkjhal J. Wentzel, A. Eve, Mr. Nelson, Olé Wattlendahl and oth ers to get some help to build the first boat, from Thief River Falls, but they turned them down cold.

Then we published the piece that was copied in the Gazette of Red Lake Falls and headed, "THIEF RIVER FALLS HANDS FARMERS A LEMON."

Then after the rays of THE SUNBEAM had a shine at them, as it "warmed" them up, they took hold of the matter and helped the people up here to raise the money to build the boat, But we will say right here that Mr. O'Brien (who is so fast to sign resolutions a gainst Hunt and his paper, as the tools of Joe Duchamp and the editors of Thief River Falls) that if we had said nothing in our paper about their refusal to take stock in the company, he would not have got money enough in the city to wat his "whistle" with, and would had to stay over night with some of his friends and ware his old hat home

Now as to this terrible $40 bill for publishing the articles of incorporation. We have charged the company a cent for all the work we done and money paid out getting up them and the by laws, nor did W. A. Swalsn our able assistant get one cent, but we did present a bill for the publication of the articles of incorporation. Cut it in two, made the company a present of one half and took stock in the comany for the other half. They did not pay us a cent of cash, nor we did not ask them for any. nor has the company ever paid us a cent of cash for our expenses, or any other work, as the men that did the most of the work to get the company started last year got their pay in talk from the present offic ials, that the leaders was trying to sell out to D.N.Winton, and they were not driveing around Thief River Falls with him either, dressed up in a new Company h.clothing to be the whole board of directors, with power to hire men to run the boats.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, " Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronsehnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, " "
Martle Klien, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 19th. 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Apr 8th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on May 28 1907, viz;

John L. Hadnicki.

H.E. No.572 Red Lake Falls, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 7 Tp. 152 N. R. 46 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Mike Kolski, Martin E. Hyland, Ole Vattendahl, of Radney Minn: Lewis Wojcefoskl, of Rindell, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

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Mike Kolski.

H.E. No. 956 Red Lake Falls, for the E. ½ of Sec. 9 Tp. 152 N. R. 46 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lewis Wojtkowski, John L. Hadnicki, Martin E. Hyland, of Radney Minn. Adolph Grundsden, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 29, 1907

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston, Minn. March 15th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that AUGUST J. LILLO, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 5053 made July 7, 1904 for the S W ¼ Sec 16 Tp. 162 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on May 3, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Aslin Knudson, Chas E. Ellis, Ralph C. Lothian, F. Adolph Grundersen, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. March 15th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN KNUDSON, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 984, made December 4th 1906, for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 21, Tp. 162 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on May 3, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

August J. Lillo, Chas E. Ellis, Ralph Olsen, Oscar Reiland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Our greatest Right Goods Right Prices bid is for your trade. We try

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Brownell with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc., within the Crookston U. S. land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

T. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, alt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Mar. 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, IVER MYGARD of High Landing, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1099, made December 10th, 1904. for the N. E. ¼ Section 5, Tp. 158 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before C. G. Brownell, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on May 6th 1907.,

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anton Myhre, Nels Swanson, Christian Nerbeyk, of Brookeberg, Minn. Henry Ellingsen, of High Landing Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 5th, 1907.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 3 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EUGENE DEMPSEY, of Rhoda Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1092 made March 1st 1905. for the lots 3, 4, & E. ½ of W. ½ Sec. 6 Township 158 N. Range 38 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on May. 18, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Thelore Torgeson, John Dines, Olof B Hanson, Hans A. Myran, all of Erie, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty.

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Will attend all sales as Auctioneer, at reasonable Rates.

Erie, Minn.

Iron in the System.

It is often said that there is iron enough in the system of an ordinary man to make a pinwheel. The statement is exceedingly wide of the truth. The amount of iron, contained in the animal tissues of a man weighing 150 pounds is about 100 grains, or a quarter of an ounce. Yet so important is even this small amount, that the experience of a sufferer of a few grains more or less may produce serious constitutional disturbance.

A DIVORCE.

Mamie, Manitoba, tomorrow I will come with my outfit to see you both.

Dearest Jim, look here, I have a letter with me in your big pocket, and if anything or my wife will at once want a pocket.

Oh, the mischief! And my wife was only coming for the purpose of showing them off!—Ill Write Rose.

A GIFT.

"I bet that your wife has run away from you."

"I bet you a thousand to a farthing that she hasn't."

"Done! Where's your money?"

"Here's my wife and 4 thousand dollars dead."—Judge.

Invention.

"Is your Congress going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Parvenue?"

"No, indeed. Mrs. Palm attends to all that. We don't have to do anything, saving no more."—Baltimore American.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR KEWAS GOODS

LaBree Ave. First Door south Ogemah Hotel.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege pay. ments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rate. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE,

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

Furs. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats;

From $3, to $6. for Mink, See us before you sell.

John Radnezki, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

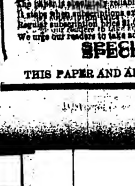
TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.



It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, and its champions their interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, General manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States, and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa, Agricultural College.
Prof. E. A. Burnett, of the University of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. H. Shepperd, of the South Dakota Agricultural College.
Prof. F. C. Kendall, of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is profusely illustrated by able artists, and is handsomely printed on fine paper, and is published in every respect.

A Weekly Newspaper, Magazine and Agricultural Encyclopedia combined.

We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER!

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.00 A YEAR.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, a he Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Walt McAndress has commenced clearin np land for breaking this season.

Singer Bros have some new Disk Harrows left for sale, also two common Harrows.

The continued cold weather is drawing heavy on the last of the hay stacks, as stock can not pick any grass yet.

E. A. Mostue has bought the Grace ship, so he can cross the river in his own boat back and forth from his school

Herman and Oscar Lillo of Deer Park Township were up this way on a fishing trip Wednesday.

Singer Bros. of Rhoda have held the highest price for butter and eggs of any merchants this side of twin cities, Butter 18 cents Eggs 16 cents.

The government garden seeds will soon begin to arrive throu the mails. We hope uncle will open up his heart quite freely to the people up here this year.

C. W. Johnsoh the bachelor farmer is continuing the improvements on his farm, notwithstanding he has made final proof. Them are the kind of men we like to see in the country.

D. N. Winton is to have the Dan Patch boat put in good running order and will allow the Transportation Company the free use of it. This boat will start taking freight up the river as soon as the ice goes out.

Those desiring to take stock in the Red Lake River Transportation company need not be alarmed that it is not under good business management, for the board of Derectors are all right, and we shall increase our facilings in the company as soon as we have the cash to spare.

If anyone wants to get a supply of patent fish lur, they can get it at this office. If you want to get some game in, to make the game get into your traps, just call on Ray Arndt. Of course we won't recommend the stuff, but will give you the book that caught us.

Stephen Singer of the firm of Singer Bros. of Rhoda was a pleasant caller at this office Monday. We were speaking to him about the last rush of the Thief River Falls papers, and he said "Why we have not heard any thing about that, for there is no one takes any of the Thief River Falls papers down our way." He wrote up a new add for this issue of THE SUNBEAM.

Ye editor has been busy this week getting out timber for a new stock barn and pasture, and the printer is running the office. We only drop in occasionly to set her a little, but if the "kang" make an other rush we might have to let the farming go for a week and get into the office, as she might get so mad that she would roast the man in both Norwegin and English, and that would not be a "squa'o deal."

On Wednesday May 1st, residents of Thief River Falls will begin the circulation of a new petition for the removal of the county seat from Red Lake Falls to Thief River Falls. The notice to that effect appears in the Thief River Falls papers last week and is signed by a number of citizens of that place. To be legal this new petition will have to have over 1,800 signatures and they must be secured within sixty days from the date the petition is started.

Short Of Brains.

When John Eaman (the drawer of the resolutions published in an other colum) comes to size up his 70 farmers that he claims was present at the time they were passed he will find they dwindle down to three and pretty dard poor farmers at that, viz: Joe Buchamo, T. S. Jacobson, and James O'Brien. It has become painfully apparent to a large number of the share holders of the company, that T. S. Jacobson and Jim O'Brien, since their election to their present position were men that was not overburdened with brains, but it will be news to them when they see this paper, which will be the first time a large number of them have heard about it, that they Jim O'Brien and T. S. Jacobson would allow themselves to be used as suckers to turn the grindstion to grind the ax of John W Eastman.

The "Nit" Digs In.

The Thief River Falls Press says, "Hunt is tied up with the Red Lake Falls bunch" "Baha" A good excuse for you to make an attack on us, because you are mad because we put this paper in here in opposition to you. "Baha" We hate to mention your name, as it will be the first time about ninty nine per-cent of the people up here ever heard, the a fleing old "nit" was publishing a rag of a paper in Thief River Falls, called The Press. The old nit had better wait until he get hatched out and become a full grown louse before he jumps on us with his ilea.

It Might Have Been.

Many of the farmers up this way are thankful to the people of Thief River Falls for taking an interest in getting a line on boats running on this river, We are confident that a large number of the people of that place, who contributed, for the boat, do no indorse the dirty stink stirred up by their editors, who never gave a cent to the enterprise, but tried to use the people who did as "cats paws," to advance their own interest; because they was mad because Hunt was running a newspaper up here in opposition to their personal interests, but not in opposition to any other business in the city of Thief River Falls.

We presume the men who actually donated to the company would much rather have seen the resolution that we had drawn up to be passed by the company and published in THE SUNBEAM than to have seen their editor make a grand rush to stir up dirty stuff for their own private gain. Our resolutions were dashed into the fire and that was the last of them, for while we would do any reasonable thing to advance the finacial standing of the company even to having a little mud thrown on us, that we were not deserving of, yet we will not stand to have it raked in by that class of people.

Unmuzzle The Brutes.

This is the second time the editors of Thief River Falls have jumped on us since we located in this county. This time we kindly ask that city, or any one else interested, to unmuzzle the bitches and turn them loose. We say this for the reason that a dose of it will sniff around the boats visited by them, are terrible offend the, would eat us up, if they had a muzzle on them. Take it off rub their ears and then think twice before we do here at Sunbeam.

His Responsibility.

"That young fellow is not intelligent, amiable or even decently courteous."

"Oh, but her father is worth a million dollars."

"Then I think she should be required to display a notice to that effect."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



XXXX Coffee Chums at work

Try One Cup of This Coffee

You won't pay any *more* for McLaughlin XXXX Coffee, but you'll get the very best grade of coffee at a reasonable price, because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always clean—always fresh—always good—always the same quality—in fact, the Standard Coffee.

Sold in full 16-oz. packages.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.—RHODA, Minn. OLOFF BANSON—Huot, Minn.—ANDREW ELLINGSON, — High Landing Minn. J. L. RADNECKI,—Radney Minn. E. E. HAVICK,—Erit Minn.—MOE & GJERNES, Barnes Minn. Miss I. M. LILLO,—Lillo Minn.

THE FIRST

STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS. WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

THE NEW STORE.

At Anton Minnesota.

Dry Goods, Goceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPERATOR, IN THREE TOWNS.

Any Kind of Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

give me a call.

Located at Anton post office, on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Krist Larson, Proprietor.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobber Block, over First State Bank.

Thief River Falls Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam at 8.30 a. m. on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 1.30 p.m.

WM. H. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, *write* us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery &c. Experience no necessary. They offer Good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community who has some spare time to take orders to write them for particulars immediately. Mention this paper. when writing

WANTED.

Person to travel and collect in home territory; weekly salary of $1072 per year and expenses. Address,

Joseph Alexander,

Standard Book Company.

Chicago, Ill.

The "Kingston"

SEWING MACHINE.



Save Money

by buying this reliable, high grade machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Why Pay Cash

When You Can Buy On Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS

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SEWING MACHINES

STOVES and RANGES

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

IRON and STEEL RANGES, SUPERINTENDING FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

Be sure to see our goods before buying elsewhere.

Watch This Space,

And See What,

SINGER BROS.

The Rhoda Dealers will Say,

About Where To Buy Your Spring & Summer Goods

WE WANT TO SELL YOU YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AND WILL SELL THEM RIGHT.

An Error.

"What's the matter? You look as if something extraordinary had happened."

"Something extraordinary has happened. Do you see that street sweeper—the fellow who is stirring things up?"

"Yes. What about him?"

"When he saw me coming I thought he would stop and didn't try to keep me with dust and germs."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Of Course He Did.

"If I were published for the presidency of the United States," said Mr. Henpeck, "I would—"

"You complained for president of the United States!" his wife interrupted. "What are you thinking of? You know if we were nominated, don't you?"

Then he wisely changed the subject.—Chicago Record-Herald.



Leader (to foreman of works)—Is there any danger of getting a job here?

Foreman—Not if you're careful.

Starboard and Port.

Why do the sailors call the right hand side of the ship "starboard" and the left hand "port"? For the answer it is necessary to go back to the days when the norsemen sailed Europe. In the viking ships the warriors hung the "pavois," or shields, on the side of the ship above the places for their oars. The viking himself had the steer oar, which was fastened to the right hand side of the stern. Thus the right hand side of the ship became known as the "steer board," or, shortened, starboard. Port eventually became corrupted into port.



Magistrate and M. P.—After mature and careful consideration of your case I have come to the conclusion that you are a lazy, good for nothing regue. May I ask if you ever carried a shilling in your life?

Prisoner—Oh, yes, I have, yer 'onor. I voted for yer 'onor once.—Sketch.

Polite Notice Boards.

At the hospital just opposite the entrance to the East India docks and the Blackwall tunnel—near the tramway—notice boards are set up asking the drivers, for the sake of those who are ill within, to walk their horses past the building. This is a common courtesy request, but what gives it a peculiar interest about that corner, where it is compelled to be said, and hooped to hand, is the knowledge of the other corner of the building—near the Commercial road—there is a public house.—London Opinion.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SCARLET SCARF

BY F. H. MELVILLE

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

At seven o'clock in the evening all Falkland was astir; the streets were full of unfamiliar dazzling figures moving with one accord toward the palace where Douglas, the earl of Angus, would entertain for his royal prisoner, James Stuart.

The yards stood open while troops of gay horsemen and horsewomen cantered through, lords and ladies from the length and breadth of the Kingdom of Fife. Their trains followed them in bright disorder of color and glitter. Each guest destined for the palace wore a small mask and many and various were the costumes donned by the masqueraders.

At the entrance to the park stood the young king, James Stuart. King in name only, for his stern stepfather, Douglas, the earl of Angus, virtually held him prisoner, nor could he even ride within the limits of Falkland park unescorted.

A little way behind him stood Douglas, earl of Angus, an unmistakable figure, though masked and in the dress of an ancient Thane, his eyes ever on his royal prisoner.

Among the gay company of masqueraders there appeared presently a lean man, wallet on side, and a woman with long dark locks, in the short petticoat skirt of the peasant; and a crooked staff in her hand. The king knew her carelessly.

"Can the scarf of a Douglas," whispered the earl of Angus. "'Tis the Sparwife of Creich to the life, and by'r lakin herself. Could we but see her face—"

"Sparwife!" exclaimed James. "Then shall she read us our riddles. Let us pass to the company and afterward to the play."

The king had drawn a little apart from the crowd when a voice broke in gently:

"May it please his majesty to hear what the fates have written?"

"Of a surety, good madam," replied the king at once extending his hand. "Say on." She bent over the palm eagerly, mumbling some indistinct words. James inclined his head to listen intently.

Broken words by the aid of a friend—the voice fell to a whisper so that he alone heard, and she no longer read from the hand. "Horses at midnight outside the West Port. Kirkhouse the means of liberty lie in the royal chamber. The guard at the royal postern will be silent. Follow the Sparwife standing at the gatehouse on the stroke of 12. Lose all, or gain everything!"

Then she stooped again and peered closely into the palm as if seeking there what she had said, and her brow became clouded.

"Tis written, "tis written," she said, as if to reassure herself. "But beware of woman! Woman ever worked ill to the Stuart race." Then suddenly dropping the hand she turned to find the Douglas and his young daughter Margaret who stood behind her. Attracted by the noise, other guests flocking in their wake, came towards the king.

"A soothsayer!" cried one, lightly. "Read me my fate, friend."

The Sparwife turned instead to Angus.

"Would the Douglas know his fate, and what the future holds for him?" she demanded, drawing down her dark brows, and fixing her eyes on Angus' face.

"Nay," he answered, shortly. "Douglar lords not old wives' tales."

If the Douglas will not, then read me the weird of his daughter," broke in the fair Margaret Douglas, stretching out her hand. The soothsayer glanced at it, then at the pretty face framed with its frame of golden hair, and hesitated, her aspect softening somewhat.

"Speak!" cried Margaret, imperiously, flushing as she read the expression. "Can it be that the Sparwife pities Margaret Douglas?"

To betray a half-brother, to wander with never a home, to love and be loved, then to languish in vain within prison walls—"

"Betray a half-brother—that is Jamie! Languish in a dungeon! Where will it be, Jamie? 'Tis not too hard. But I shall love and be loved! Ah, well-a-day!" And she skipped off, dragging the king with her, to see the dancers on the bowling green, while the Sparwife disappeared in the crowd, followed by her kinsman Leslie.

But no music of lutes and viols, nor nimble footing of the dancers—Egyptians from the sons to the daughters—array—seemed to hold the attention of James Stuart. In the quick throbbing of the strings he heard again the Sparwife's words, and freedom rose before him in one great pulse of exhilaration. Less than an hour to liberty, a few short hours till he might pay back in full to Douglas the miserable farce of thraldom in mimic kingship; when morning dawned he would be king indeed—make an end of the stormy past and begin a fairer future.

In another moment James was going towards the door of the palace that led to the royal apartments. There, the woman had said, he should find the means of liberty. Breathless, he passed the guard at the foot of the turret stairs, who saluted stolidly and, mounting two steps at a time, flung aside the curtain over the door of the first apartment, and ran to the inner room. On a couch lay a magnificent cloak. The king undid it with hasty trembling fingers. It was the dress of a gypsy dancing girl. At once he understood the Sparwife's plan.

He tore off his Spanish costume, and picked up the gypsy's. Laboring with the ties and fastenings, it was some minutes before he stood transformed into a tall, comely girl, in short green skirt with tarnished gold trappings and wide, long-sleeved jacket. A quick application of brown nut-stain to cheeks and eyebrows, changed the fresh Stuart skin to a dusky olive; the remainder of the stain he poured over his white hands and on his arms. Then he glanced round the room. The scarf to wind round his head and hide his curls was wanting! James tossed his discarded clothes in all directions in his search for the missing headdress, but he could find none, and time was flying.

A bell clanged the hour of midnight! Clad as he was, James hurried from the room and up the winding stairs into the apartments of the ladies of the court. Not even a servant was to be seen—all had gone on holiday. The king opened the door of a small inner room gently. It was a sleeping chamber, and a pile of feminine finery lay in one corner. In a trice he had snatched from the heap a long red scarf of quaint device, and, turning, fled downstairs again.

Meanwhile Margaret, daughter to the earl, in the garden suddenly found herself confronted by her father. He was flushed and excited, and his voice trembled somewhat, with rage or fear, as he accosted her roughly with the question:

"Where is his majesty?"

The girl stood irresolute, then faltered out:

"His grace left me even now. Someone yonder prayed him to hasten."

Angus strode off, followed by a number of guests, partisans of the Douglas.

Beside the gatehouse, in the shadow of a buttress, the Sparwife had waited long. She now peered further into the crowd, and then at Leslie who stood near, carelessly fastening his cloak at the throat.

A tall, buxom gypsy girl threaded her way through the thronged courtyard towards the gate. The Sparwife drew a deep breath, came out from the



"Tis Jamie Himself! A Comely Lass, Indeed."

shadow into full view in the bright glare that beat on the gateway from a huge lantern, and stood there for an instant. Then she passed between the guards into the night beyond.

The gypsy drew nearer to the archway. A few steps more and she would be beyond the palace walls, when suddenly the order rang out:

"Close the gates!"—and the portcullis crashed down between her and the Sparwife.

With a backward movement the crowd within the courtyard parted to make way for the Douglas, who turned at the gate and faced the throng.

"My lords and gentlemen," he began, fiercely. Then moderating his tone, "My lords! His majesty is not to be found. The gates will be opened when the riddle is solved."

An uneasy silence greeted his words. Then on a sudden, from the heart of the crowd, the shrill childish voice of Lady Margaret Douglas rose in anger: "My scarf! The gypsy wench dares to wear my scarf!"

Then the tone changed in another instant to a laugh of keen enjoyment, and clapping her hands, she ran forward, while the spectators looked where she pointed, at the tall gypsy girl.

"Why, 'tis Jamie himself!" she cried. "Do you not know his majesty? A comely lass indeed!"

Still laughing, she snatched off the scarlet headdress, and the well-known ruddy curls fells in a gleaming cascade on his shoulders, their color strangely out of place against the swarthy complexion.

The Douglas stepped forward and bowed low.

"May the Douglas venture," he asked, "to commend his majesty's skill? 'Tis a fitting feat with which to end the evening's masque."

"A very perfect jest," added the court jester speaking in the Douglas' ear, "for, one step more and it had been—earnest!"

THOUGHT HIM A LUNATIC.

Man's Queer Jumble of Words Warranted the Inference.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale recently told this story at New Haven's chamber of commerce banquet: A hard drinker was cold by his doctor that he could be cured if every time he felt that he must have a drink he would immediately take something to eat instead.

The man followed the advice and was cured, but the habit of asking for food had become so fixed with him that once he was nearly locked up as a lunatic. He was stopping at a hotel and, hearing a great commotion in the room next to his, he peeped over the transom to see what the matter was. He saw, and rushed madly down to the office and shouted to the clerk: "The man in 163 has shot himself! Ham and egg sandwich, please!"—Lippincott's.

SPLENDID APRIL TONIC.

Easily Prepared at Home and Harmless to Use.

This is known as "Blood-Cleansing Time," especially among the older folks, who always take something during this month to clean the blood of impurities and build it up.

The following is the recipe as given by a well-known authority, and anyone can prepare it at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion one-half ounce, Compound Kargon one ounce, Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla three ounces.

Get these simple ingredients from any good pharmacy and mix by shaking well in a bottle. The dose is one teaspoonful after meals and at bed time.

Everybody should take something to help the blood, which becomes impoverished and almost sour after the winter season, especially those who are subject to Rheumatism, Catarrh, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

It is said that one week's use of this mixture will clear the skin of sores, pimples or boils.

This is sound, healthy advice, which will be appreciated by many readers.

HAD NERVE, BUT NO MONEY.

Unlucky Man's Modest Request for Pecuniary Assistance.

Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, while in New Orleans a few months ago, took the opportunity of going to the races. During the afternoon he rashed several tickets, the result of good guesses. He was feeling happy after the last race, and started for the automobile which was to convey him back to his hotel. As he was about to climb into the machine he felt a hand on his arm, and a man shouted in his ear:

"Hello, Hitchcock, how are you? Hear you put a crimp in the bookies to-day."

Hitchcock blushed and shook hands sheepishly, not recognizing the man, and not wishing to show it.

"Say, I want to speak to you confidentially," said the stranger.

"All right; what is it?" asked the comedian.

"Well, I am up against some hard luck to-day. They cleaned me and I want to get home. Now, don't let any one of those people see you, but slip me enough for car fare, will you?"

"Sure," said Hitchcock, placing his hand in his pocket. Then he paused and queried: "Where do you live?"

"Vancouver," was the answer.

Hitchcock took a flying leap for his machine, and unless the visitors at New Orleans are more gullible, the impecunious one is still looking for car fare.—Harper's Weekly.

ROMANTIC DEVONSHIRE.

The Land Made Famous by Philpotts' Novels.

Philpotts has made us familiar with romantic Devonshire, in his fascinating novels, "The River," "Children of the Mist," etc. The characters are very human; the people there drink coffee with the same results as elsewhere. A writer nt Rock House, Orchard Hill, Bideford, North Devon, states:

"For 20 years I drank coffee for breakfast and dinner but some 5 years ago I found that it was producing indigestion and heart-burn, and was making me restless at night. These symptoms were followed by brain fag and a sluggish mental condition.

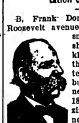
"When I realized this, I made up my mind to quit drinking coffee and having read of Postum, I concluded to try it. I had it carefully made, according to directions, and found to my agreeable surprise at the end of a week, that I no longer suffered from either indigestion, heart-burn or brain fag, and that I build drink it at night and secure restful and refreshing sleep.

"Since that time we have entirely discontinued the use of the old kind of coffee, growing fonder and fonder of Postum as time goes on. My digestive organs certainly do their work much better now than before, a result due to Postum Food Coffee, I am satisfied.

"As a table beverage we find (for all the members of my family use it) that when properly made it is most refreshing and agreeable, of delicious flavor and aroma. Vigilance is, however, necessary to secure this, for unless the servants are watched they are likely to neglect the thorough boiling which it must have in order to extract the goodness from the cereal." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.



B. Frank Doremus, veteran, of Roosevelt avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness, first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless, having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 34 inches around, and the doctor napped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural, and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Seek Perfection in Clocks.

The railway commissioners of New South Wales are adopting a system of electrically synchronized clocks.

Garfield Tea, which is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, is the best remedy for constipation, sick-headache, and indigestion. It purifies the blood and cleanses the system.

Patent Office is Behind.

The United States patent office is months behind in its work.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy.—Goldsmith.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy N. Y.

Nobody does anything well which he cannot help doing: work is only done well when it is done with a will.

Hides, Furs, Pelts.

Cow hides are worth 16c to 18c per lb., horse hides $2 to $4 each, sheep pelts 50c to $1.50, as to size. Furs are very high, especially Mink and Marten. To get all they are worth ship to the old reliable N. W. HIDE & FUR CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world; and no amount, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a man without it.—Goethe.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Genius is superior aptitude to patience.—Buffon.

Carpets can be colored on the floor with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Ask your druggist. 10c per package.

One of the things you can't buy on credit is experience.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

It is curious that actors "who lose their heads" don't advertise for them.

Ship Your Cream to Us.
The largest Creamery in the Northwest. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The good or evil we confer on others often recoils on ourselves.—Fielding.

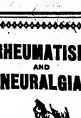
We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Every man is valued in this world as he shows by his conduct that he wishes to be valued.—Bruyere.

U. S. Sheep Dip, and Cattle Wash & Disinfectant. Write for 32-page booklet, Stock Diseases and Cures. It's free. Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., Mpls, Minn.

Other people's happiness gives a pessimist a headache.

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ST. JACOBS OIL

The Proved Remedy For Over 50 Years.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

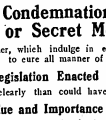
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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34 YEARS SELLING DIRECT



We are The Largest Manufacturers In The World selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 300 styles of vehicles, 65 of Surreys, 30 styles of Harness. Send for large, free catalogue.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana.

The General Condemnation of So-Called Patent or Secret Medicines

of an injurious character, which indulge in extravagant and unfounded pretensions to cure all manner of ills, and the

National Legislation Enacted to Restrict Their Sale

have established more clearly than could have been accomplished in any other way

The Value and Importance of Ethical Remedies.

Remedies which physicians sanction for family use, as they act most beneficially and are gentle yet prompt in effect, and called ethical, because they are of

Known Excellence and Quality and of Known Component Parts.

To gain the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the world and the approval of the most enlightened physicians, it is essential that the component parts be known to and approved by them, and, therefore, the California Fig Syrup Company has published for many years past in its advertisements and upon every package a full statement thereof. The perfect purity and uniformity of product which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character are assured by the California Fig Syrup Company's original method of manufacture, known to the Company only.

There are other ethical remedies approved by physicians, but the product of the California Fig Syrup Company possesses the advantage over all other family laxatives that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts, without disturbing the natural functions or any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the dose from time to time.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs, and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for Syrup of Figs, or by the full name, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, and the same heretofore known by the name, Syrup of Figs, which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. U. S. A. London, England. New York, N. Y.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

DOOR LATCH.

How a Serviceable One Can Be Made from Carriage Brace.

I have a plan of making a latch for corn crib door which I have used and found to be very satisfactory, writes a farmer in Prairie Farmer. I took an old buggy top joint and bolted one end to a door, as shown in the illustration. I allowed the other end to swing loose. Next I spiked a 2x4 to side of crib and bored a hole in the end on level with latch. The carriage top bar is bent as shown by dotted



Door Latch from Carriage Brace.

line, the end is inserted in hole 2x0 and then pulled down into lock.

I have found by experience that this latch cannot be rubbed open as is so often the case with other latches.

CORN MUST BE TESTED.

The Only Method to Be Certain of Germinating Qualities.

A good many people think they can tell when corn will grow, and when it will not, without testing it. Hundreds of young men from all over Iowa come to the college at Ames for the two weeks' short course. One year I let each member of a large class take 40 ears to examine and study for two days and see if he could tell which would grow and which would not. They did not know that I had set a little trap for them by mixing up good corn and bad ears and ears of weak vitality, all of which I had tested in a germinator ten days previously. When their judgment of each ear was compared with my record of its test it was seen that they had all made mistakes. When we were through I asked if there was any one of them who thought he could pick out corn that was safe to plant without testing it, and not a single hand went up over the audience. You may often tell by examination when a kernel is dead, but you cannot tell when it is weak or low in vitality without the germinating test.—Prof. P. G. Holden.

ENGLISH TARRED ROADS.

Hygienic Value Demonstrated at Birmingham, England.

The hygienic value of roads patented with tar, thoroughly appreciated in Birmingham, England. The road is first thoroughly cleaned by dry sweeping, then roughly distilled tar is poured over it and spread evenly after which sand is thrown on and the road is immediately ready for traffic. A fortnight or three weeks after a second coating is applied, and in a short time the road has the appearance of an asphalt street. It appears, also, that a short stretch of road in Beckenham was treated with tar oil, which is poured over again and again until the pores of the road exude the preparation. This, however, dries up quickly, does not make an oily and nasty mess in wet weather, and is said to be much cheaper than the tar process, but it requires more frequent renewals. A comparatively small quantity of the material is available, and this is a difficulty in the way of its general adoption.

FARM WORK.

Thorough cultivation of the corn field before planting pays big.

Have you provided a pasture for the hogs? Don't leave it out of your plans for the year.

Take away the unsightly chip pile and put it on a thin piece of ground. The result will be more bushels of corn or oats next fall.

It's a good plan to set an evergreen windbreak three rows thick around the house, barn and yards. It will save fuel and add greatly to the comfort of everybody and every animal.

Irrigation in France.

In France many of the irrigation enterprises are under private management and are backed by private capital. A report recently made to the Academy of Sciences at Paris says that the ignorance and conservatism of the farmers stand as obstacles in the way of the success of enterprises so backed. The writer of the report advocates government control of the enterprises and of the selling of water by volume instead of by a fixed flow. This would make it possible for each farmer to use just the volume of water needed by his land.

FOR BETTER ROADS.

What It Means to Improve and Maintain Dirt Roads.

The chief thing to do in attacking the road problem is to thoroughly drain and grade the roads and then harrow or drag the surface, so that the water will not stand. This being done, the roads will be more satisfactory during nine or ten months in the year than if they were coated with gravel or broken stone. As is well known, water is a great destroyer of dirt roads and this must be removed. Side ditches are nearly always provided, but experience shows that these are inadequate. The best method of draining a dirt road is difficult to describe, because so much depends upon the surface. Where water falls upon a road it must be carried off the surface to one side or the other for drainage.

The first thing to do in starting to improve a dirt road is to grade it with some of the machines now on the market for that purpose, says Orange Judd Farmer. It should be slightly higher in the middle than at the sides, so that when the water falls upon it it will run to one side or the other. Of course, this grading should be done early enough in the season to permit the surface becoming packed and hardened before freezing weather sets in in the fall.

The water which is carried off runs to the open ditch on the side. It is undoubtedly most satisfactory to have a little along either side to carry off this water and also remove the water from beneath the roadbed. This tile should be three or four feet below the surface and have sufficient fall to drain well. Some supervisors advise putting a tile also in the middle of the road, but if side tiles are properly put in, this will not be necessary. There is, however, no objection to the former plan, but most roadmen find that the side drain is sufficient. However, occasionally a road supervisor insists that the middle drain should never be omitted. If the outlets are of the right kind and the tiles have the proper fall, all the surface and subsurface water should be removed and the road will remain in good condition most of the year.

With the drainage looked after properly, the care of the surface of the road is exceedingly important. This matter has been before the public very prominently during the last few years by those who advocate the use of the split drag log. This is simply an instrument made by fastening together two pieces of a split log and dragging this over the surface to remove inequalities, fill up ruts and holes and keep the surface level, so that all the water which falls upon it will run into the side drain. This method has been practiced for many years and where conscientiously used the drag is a great benefit. The smoothing harrow answers the same purpose and a drag, with a strip of metal along the front, answers even better.

The time of treating the surface of the road is in the early spring, when the frost is coming out of the ground. Whenever the surface is sufficiently dry so that the upper part of the ground is mellow, go over the road with a drag or harrow until the surface is perfectly level. Repeat this every day until the road is packed down solid. Continue the use of this drag or harrow throughout the season and just before the ground freezes up, and see that the top of the road is level, so that the water will run off during the winter.

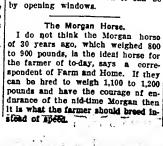
It has been fully demonstrated in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska that this method of road treatment will give good roads and removes the only excuse farmers heavily for hard roads. Farmers in this part of the United States will never submit to the hard road law and there is little danger of it being passed.

CELLAR VENTILATION.

System Will Give Fresh Air Both Summer and Winter.

The accompanying sketch shows a system of cellar ventilation, which is described by a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker as follows:

In building the cellar wall, build in on each side a line of two or three inch drain pipe, emptying into the cellar just above the ground level. Dur-



Method of Cellar Ventilation.

ing the summer these can be left open, and the cool air of early morning will flow in and the cellar will be cool and pleasant all day. During the winter they can be closed except when it is desirable to ventilate or air the cellar, which can be done better and with less danger of frost by opening these ducts than it can be by opening windows.

The Morgan Horse.

I do not think the Morgan horse of 30 years ago, which weighed 800 to 900 pounds, is the ideal horse for the farmer of to-day, says a correspondent of Farm and Home. If they can be bred to weigh 1,100 to 1,200 pounds and have the courage of endurance of the old-time Morgan then it is what the farmer should breed instead of Morgan.

ANOTHER WESTERN CANADA RECORD.

The Way in Which a Swan River Farmer Became Wealthy.

Swan River, Manitoba, Nov. 21, 1906.

Two weeks ago we gave an account of the prosperity of a farmer in Western Canada, and this week we reproduce another.

"I have been asked regarding this year's work on my farm, and I herewith willingly submit the following statement:

"Three years ago I purchased an improved farm of 156 acres on Section 9, Township 36, Range 27 west of the First Meridian—two miles from the town of Swan River.

I plowed and cropped 123½ acres of land during this year (1906), 80 acres in wheat, 30 acres in oats, and 13½ acres in barley.

"The cost of putting in and taking off this crop this season is as follows: Cash paid for blue stone.....$ 1.50
Cash paid for binder twine.... 39.00
Cash paid for hired help..... 125.00
Cash paid for threshing..... 175.00

Total .....$ 340.00

"Receipts for the year as follows:
80 acres of wheat (yielded 30 bushels per acre)—Total...2,400 bu.
30 acres of oats (yielded 46 bushels per acre)—Total...1,200 "
1 stack of oats in sheaf..... 200 "
13½ acres barley (48 bu. per acre) ..... 600 "
Crop potatoes..... 300 "
Hay, tons 15

Sold.

1,168 bu. wheat at 62c.....$ 724.16
1,232 bu. wheat in granary at 62c 763.84
300 bu. barley at 35c..... 105.00
300 bu. barley in granary at 35c 105.00
1,200 bu. oats in granary at 25c 300.00
100 bu. potatoes at 30c..... 30.00
200 bu. potatoes in root house at 30c..... 60.00
1 stack of oats in sheaf for feed 50.00
15 tons of hay at $3.00..... 45.00
Garden roots and vegetables. 30.00

Total $2,213.00
Cost of above, besides my own labor 340.50

Balance $1,872.50

"I have in all, 125 acres ready for crop next year, including 10 acres cleared and broken this season.

Total Assets.

186 acres land, with house, stable and outbuildings, etc. $5,000.00
Implements 600.00
4 head of horses, and harness 800.00
15 head of cattle..... 375.00
20 pigs 200.00
Receipts of this season's crop 1,872.00

Total $8,747.50
Liabilities are 1,000.00

Total assets $7,747.50

I have made the above amount by farming in Manitoba. I think it has paid. This is my standing to-day. I am a single man, a Canadian, and 26 years of age.

For particulars how to secure low railway rates to the free homesteads of Western Canada apply to any Canadian Government agent.

Prize for the Unmarried.

The latest novelty in hazar attractions is that introduced by the Spring side Wesleyan chapel, Rawtenstall, England. A wedding cake was cut up, and in one section was concealed a marriage certificate. It was announced that the bachelor or spinster securing the "chunk" containing the document had the opportunity offered to be married free of cost within the next 12 months by the Rev. J. Bennetts.

For constipation, biliousness, liver disturbances, and sluggishness arising from impure blood, take Nature's remedy, Garfield Tea. It is made wholly of healthgiving herbs.

Queer Names of Jurymen.

Among those drawn for jury service for the April term of court in Franklin county are: Mr. Button, Mr. Hasty, Mr. Curl, Mr. Lord, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Cook and Mr. Pear.—Kansas City Star.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Japan Exports Much Copper.

Japan exported last year over 911,000,000 worth of refined copper.

Town Belle Criticised.

A town belle got off the train at a small town between Atchison and Topeka last night, says Ed Howe. She shook hands with her left hand, wore a larger hat than the girls who met her, wore pretty loud clothes, chawed gum and when she hit the cinder platform of her home town a lot of people grinned at her and said: "Hello, there!" This town hells was not bad looking, but she couldn't keep her mouth closed even when she was not talking.—Kansas City Journal.

BABY WASTED TO SKELETON.

In Torments with Terrible Sores on Face and Body—Tors at Flesh —Cured by Cuticura.

"My little son, when about a year and a half old began to have sores come out on his face. They began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton and was hardly able to walk. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since, and only for the Cuticura Remedies my precious child would have died from these terrible sores. I used only one cake of Soap and about three boxes of Ointment. Mrs. Egbert Shelton, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 22, 1906."

Some people climb to the top for the purpose of looking down on their neighbors.

For Prices on Poultry,

either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

Lots of folks do a thing twice in order to get it done once.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

KIDNEY DISEASE

RHEUMATISM BACKACHE DIABETES DROPSY BRIGHT'S DISEASE

You can identify

A Salesman by the trade mark, but you can't fully appreciate all the reasons why you should identify it unless you

Write today for booklet and full information regarding the Alabastine method of decorating walls in tints or stencil designs by using it.

Alabastine is a sanitary wall coating that secures simply wonderful results in a wonderfully simple way.

The Alabastine Co., 118 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water Street, New York City.

ALABASTINE

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER''S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

BACKACHE AND DESPONDENCY



MISS LENA NAGEL.

Are both symptoms of organic derangement, and nature's warning to women of a trouble which will sooner or later declare itself.

How often do we hear women say, "It seems as though my back would break." Yet they continue to drag along and suffer with aches in the small of the back, pain low down in the side, dragging sensations, nervousness and no ambition.

They do not realize that the back is the main spring of woman's organism and quickly indicates by aching a diseased condition of the feminine organs, and that aches and pains will continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from native roots and herbs has been for many years the most successful remedy in such cases. No other medicine has such a record of cures of feminine ills.

Miss Lena Nagel, of 117 Morgan St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes— "I was completely worn out and on the verge of nervous prostration. My back ached all the time. I had dreadful periods of pain, was subject to fits of crying and extreme nervousness, and was in every way weak and tired. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints, such as Backache, Falling and Displacements, and all Ovarian Diseases. Dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage. It strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache and Indigestion and invigorates the whole feminine system.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

GET RICH BY IRRIGATION

You can file on 40, 80, 160 or 320 acres of public irrigated land in Idaho. Richest land and most productive irrigated tract in the West. Reclamation work completed two years. 150,000 open. Easy payments. First opening April 20. Others to follow. Liberal homestead laws. Information wanted. Act at once or you will be too late. Write (25) Pres. National Trust Bldg., Chicago.

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER.
THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.

CAPSICUM VASELINE

EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN.—PRICE 15c.—NO DISAPPOINTMENTS.—ANY AMOUNT SENT POSTPAID BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. IN POSTAGE STAMPS. DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE AT HAND.

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the name carries our trade mark, or otherwise it is not genuine. SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL MAIL OUR VASELINE PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 AND $3.50 SHOES $4.00 AND $5.00

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES:

Men's Shoes, $2, $2.50, Boys' Shoes, $2 to $2.50. Women's Shoes, $2 to $3.50. Misses' Shoes, $2 to $2.50.

W. L. Douglas shoes are recognized by expert judges of footwear to be the best in style, fit and wear produced in this country. Every pair of the shoe will cover a defect. The making is looked after and watched over by skilled shoemakers, who put forward the time or work required to make you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and allow no piece of leather to be thought of unless it possesses the qualities which will guarantee you the most wear for your money. If you could see the process of making W. L. Douglas shoes in our factories you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other make.

Catalog showing how to order by mail, free. Name this paper. For sale by dealers everywhere. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine, write direct to factory, enclosing advertised price and size and width wanted. Allow postage, 25c per pair extra. Illustrated Catalog free on request. Shoes sent anywhere. Postage Paid. Fast Color Eyelets used; will not wear brassy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Should Hens

be helped to make a large egg yield? Why not, as well as a hungry cow to give extra milk?

SHERIDAN'S CARETOUR **POWDER**

is a scientific medicine invented to make hens get the full benefit from all kinds of food they eat. Use a package and see how fast it will increase your egg yield. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail, 25c. in stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DO YOU BURN KEROSENE?

If so get one-third more light with a "RING" GLASS CONE LAMP BURNER." The illustration does it. They are green—it common lamps. If your dealer cannot supply you, send 25c and 35c for a RING—sized for "Rayo" or "Queen Oil" lamps. RING BURNER CO., Dept. 64, Rheumatic, Minn.

PATENTS Write for Inventor's Guide, or How to get Patents. Terms low. Highest references. Best services.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—G (1907—16) 2174.

THE FASHIONABLE FEATURE
of the season's styles is the

JAPANESE EFFECT

in Waists, Blouses, Jackets, etc., etc.
It's the newest thing, and a complete assortment is found *only* in the up-to-date

Butterick Patterns

10 Cents and 15 Cents Each

A splendidly illustrated sheet of these graceful Japanese Styles will be mailed on receipt of two cents (2c) by

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BUTTERICK BUILDING NEW YORK

THE DELINEATOR

is the greatest authority on up-to-date fashions for Ladies and Juveniles.

15 Cents per Copy $1.00 per Year

Fertile Farming

LANDS

Cheap
Easy Terms

In the Best Section of the South

Unexcelled for General Farming-Stock Raising, Berries, Fruit and Vegetables.

Cantaloupes, Strawberries, Peaches, Apples, Grapes, etc., give handsome returns.

Cattle need but little winter feed.

HEALTHY CLIMATE.
GOOD WATER.
LONG GROWING SEASON.

Address G. A. PARK, Gen. Im. & Ind'l Agt.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FARMS THAT GROW "NO. 1 HARD" WHEAT

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel. Are situated in the Celebrated Red River Valley where thousands of 160 acres can be obtained free by every settler willing and able to comply with the Homestead Regulations. During the present year a large portion of

New Wheat Growing Territory

HAS BEEN MADE ACCESSIBLE TO MARKETS BY NEW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great railway companies.

For literature and particulars address SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or following authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Maclean, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Mention this paper.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

DEFIANCE STARCH cooks to work with and starches clothes nicest.

Could YOU Marry Happily with So Many Millions?



MISS ETHEL ROCKEFELLER

M. HARTLEY-DODGE

New York.—Is there any young couple in all the world as lucky as young Marcellus Hartley Dodge and pretty Miss Ethel Rockefeller?

They have announced their engagement. The wedding takes place within a few weeks—very quietly because of the recent death of Mr. Dodge's father. It will be a marriage of millions to millions.

But the millions are the small part of this newest engagement and coming marriage. Young Mr. Dodge has youth, health, talent and popularity. And Miss Rockefeller is as fortunate. There is nothing now in the world that they may not have, save each other—and that happy day is not far away.

Couple Has Vast Wealth.

When the clergyman says: "I pronounce you man and wife," out of the church will walk the richest young pair in all New York, if not in all the United States. Nobody knows how rich young Mr. Dodge is—he has something between $20,000,000 and $60,000,000, an estate which is increasing in size by leaps and bounds every day. It came from his grandfather, the late Marcellus Hartley. He cannot spend even the interest.

Miss Rockefeller is one of the heiresses to the vast wealth of William Rockefeller, her father. His holdings no man could possibly figure up, save only Mr. Rockefeller himself, who is a younger brother of John D. Rockefeller, head of the great Standard Oil and all its allied interests.

Just imagine how fortunate these young people are.

Suppose the great Rockefeller fortunes were to be wiped out in the twinkling of an eye; young Mrs. Dodge would still share in her husband's income of from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 a year—quite a tidy bit to keep the wolf from the door.

No Danger of Penury.

Should the Dodge estate go to pieces and leave not a penny, then young Mr. Dodge would have for a wife one of the richest heiresses in the United States—a wife who never has to count the cost of anything, be it a jeweled necklace that costs a queen once more or an ocean-going steam yacht. No Rockefeller ever has to count the cost of anything, as even some of our poorer millionaires sometimes must.

But, money having been provided for these two young people from the day of their birth, they have other things to think of. Money doesn't bring happiness to a millionaire. He must have more, because money in always there to be the ready servant of his slightest whim. He doesn't have to think about the butcher or the baker or the landlord. He does not even have to pay them, his secretary does that for him.

Young Mr. Dodge went to Columbia university with the class of 1903. Probably he thought more of his career there than he did of the millions that now are his. He wanted to do something more, and he did. To begin with, he was extremely popular. When in '03 he graduated the young man was voted one of the busiest three and one of the most popular three men in his class. Lucky? Yes! Not only because of his inheritance, but because of himself. And that pleased Dodge, '03, more than anything else in the world.

Really Useful Millionaire.

Besides, he had been elected head of the college Y. M. C. A. and president of his class. He was a member of the track team and coxswain of his class crew—quite a bit for any young man to achieve in his college course.

He decided to return the compliment that his Columbia classmates had paid him by doing something worth while. So with his aunt, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, he presented a $300,000 dormitory to Columbia on his graduation as a memorial to his grandfather.

More luck came thick and fast even before the young men left college. His grandfather was dead and his directorates in the Equitable Life, in which he was one of the largest stockholders, was vacant. The other directors promptly put the college boy in his place. Then, when the will and some outside memoranda were read, it was found that old Mr. Marcellus Hartley, for whom he had been named, had left him the bulk of his fortune—how many millions no one knows to this day.

Settled Down to Work.

The young man took all his responsibilities very seriously. No butterfly society life for him!

He said good-by to his classmates and went down to work in the big Broadway offices of his grandfather's great concern, the Hartley Arms company. There he is working to this day. The big factory is at Bridgeport, Conn., and the young man is a familiar figure up there, going over the business founded by his grandfather many years ago.

"I want to work," he has told his friends. "I want to prove that my grandfather's faith in me was well founded. I want to get down to the serious problems of life. I am not afraid of the responsibilities that have been imposed upon me, because I am sure of the aid and advice of my grandfather's friends."

He took up other tasks then. He interested himself in the Y. M. C. A. and contributed liberally. He likewise kept an eye upon the Hartley Settlement house, founded by his grandfather, and was elected a trustee. He became so busy a man that he had to give up all outdoor sports, although athletics had been his forte.

Avoids All Speculation.

He has been elected to many of the directorates which his grandfather once held. To-day he is a very busy young man. Well known is his pet aversion. He refuses to speculate. When he invests some of his surplus income he buys stocks or bonds of gilt-edged companies outright and holds them for investment.

"If I can," I will make my name the synonym for the highest honor and business integrity," he has said.

Young Mr. Dodge has known Miss Rockefeller for several years, and there have been rumors before of their engagement. It was just the same old story—the love of two young people for one another. Miss Rockefeller didn't have that distressing feeling that perhaps she was being wooed for her money—as many a rich girl has had before, and young Mr. Dodge didn't have to think that he was being angled for because of his great fortune—as some other young millionaires have felt before.

Engagement Announced.

In due season Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller announced the engagement at their home, No. 689 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Hartley, the grandmother of the young man, confirmed it at her home, No. 232 Madison avenue, where Mr. Dodge dwells. His mother died when he was born. His father, the late Norman W. Dodge, died at Nyack about a month ago. He was a grandson of the late William Earl Dodge, Sr., one of New York's foremost citizens. Mr. Dodge's wife was Marcellus Hartley's daughter. Young Mr. Dodge is now 26 years old.

Miss Rockefeller some day will have her share of the Rockefeller millions. Her father, William Rockefeller, and her uncle, John D. Rockefeller, are two of the richest men in the world.

She has been "out" for about six years, her mother giving her a formal debut in 1901. Her first public appearance was at the Waldorf-Astoria at one of the Friday cotillions. But she is seen very little by the fashionables—in fact, she cares little for small talk and late suppers, dancing or the theater.

Horses are her hobby. Many a ribbon has she won, too, at the out-door horse shows, where she rides and drives herself. Four years ago Miss Rockefeller astonished even her intimates by entering 23 horses at the Westchester horse show. It took hours of begging and pleading with her father to gain his consent, but it was finally accomplished. Miss Ethel won because she frankly admitted that she was proud of her horses, and wanted others to see what beautiful animals they really were.

And when her horse fondness took his blue Miss Ethel's heart was filled with more happiness than it would have been had Standard Oil stock mounted another 100 points a share.

An Outdoor Girl.

Miss Rockefeller is distinctly an outdoor girl. She much prefers to canter over the Westchester roads than to frivol at an afternoon tea. She can drive as well as she can ride, too, and many a fine afternoon sees her driving a spirited pair, with some girl friend as companion. And she never lets a groom accompany her.

The bride-to-be is a young woman who doesn't have to be amused. She can amuse herself; she is never bored; she is bright, attractive, her gowns are marvels of taste and simplicity; she cares little for jewelry. She is a graduate of Miss Spence's school, from which so many daughters of millionaires have been sent forth.

Miss Rockefeller is decidedly good-looking. She is rather petite, with dark-brown hair and eyes and a pink-and-white complexion that speaks of early hours and plenty of exercise in the open air. Her face is well rounded and her figure is excellent—in fact, she is a type of the well-groomed American girl.

Fond of Early Rides.

Some of this comes from her early morning rides. She never misses them when she is up at Rockwood hall, her father's stone palace at Irvington. On rainy mornings she may be seen riding along the roads at a brisk gallop, her hair flying in the wind, her cheeks aglow with youth and health.

And this is the sort of a girl who is going to join the Rockefeller fortune with the Dodge fortune.

They will have everything that money can buy—yachts, horses, a house in town, another in the country, with perhaps a villa at the seashore. They will have hosts of friends, of course, because both of them have so many friends already, and these will join forces when the young people are married.

When Miss Rockefeller becomes Mrs. Dodge, there will be no more marriageable Rockefellers. She is the last of her generation to go to the altar. Ambitious mamas will have to wait another 20 years for another Rockefeller part.

All the grown-up Rockefellers will have been married!

A FEW FROZEN FACTS.

Unheard-of Sufferings as Endured by the People Out West.

"Your people here in the east must have read of our sufferings in the west in December and January," said the man from Dakota, as he shivered again, "but I don't suppose the papers published the situation half as bad as he was."

"Shortage of coal, wasn't it?" was asked.

"Exactly. I bought the last ton for sale in my village and paid $40 for it. By the middle of November I was burning my fences. By the first of December most of my barn had gone. Before January was half through I was burning an unsolicited circular furniture for fuel. We were crowded into two rooms, but the weather held right along at over 40 below. My children had their heels frostbitten while they stood in front of the stove."

"It must have been pretty tough."

"Tough? Why, my dear man, on people in America were ever called upon to endure what we in the Dakotas. Every cow, horse, sheep, calf, hog and dog in our country froze to death, and though we used their carcases for fuel we still continued to suffer."

"But the weather finally broke and the coal famine was relieved."

"Yes, but the last five days will ever remain imprinted on my memory. We had burned the last of the furniture and begun tearing off the doors. We had word that a coal train would reach us within the week, but how to get over that week was the question. My wife is a woman weighing 200 pounds, while I am thin and long and without an ounce of grease about me, as you see. For one of those last days we sat and looked at each other for a long time. There were seven freezing children besides ourselves. Those 200 pounds would keep the stove going until the coal came and six of our lives would be saved."

"Heavens, but you didn't mean that your wife offered herself as a sacrifice!" exclaimed the horrified passenger.

"No!" was the quiet reply. "No, she refused to, and that's why I left home and can never, never return, and why my faith in human nature can never be restored should I live to be a thousand years old. She wouldn't be turned into fuel, sir, and she's alive and fat to-day, and if any you want to get up a game of poker I'll take a hand in to try and forget my sorrows."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

HOW TO ADVERTISE

EFFECTIVE METHODS THAT WILL BRING RESULTS.

SHOULD TELL THE PRICES

Generalities Are Meaningless to the Public—Why the Mail-Order Man Wins—Try the Plan.

If you, Mr. Merchant, would compete with the mail-order houses there are three main essentials to success—the goods—the prices—advertising.

The last of these is quite as essential as either of the others.

In the great majority of cases the local merchant has the goods, and he makes the prices, but in very many cases he either fails to do the advertising, or what he does do is not effective in the same way that the mail-order man's advertising is effective.

The writing of effective advertising is not an art, it is not a science, but it requires years of study to learn. A few hours of study and comparison will give you every essential detail that you will need.

It is comparatively safe to say that 75 per cent. of the advertising carried by local merchants in the local papers is worded in generalities only. Such advertisements as the following are found in every paper:

GO TO
BLANK'S
FOR
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware
BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES

The mail-order man's advertising is different. It is specific, and while the glowing descriptions given are often misleading—a thing which Blank's advertising should never be—they attract the attention of the reader and possible purchaser because they tell about some one thing that he may possibly want.

The mail-order man makes a run on a few things which he is willing to sell at a close margin of profit in order to attract trade in his general line on which heavy profits are made. Blank should advertise the hardware in much the same manner the mail-order advertisers hardware, and he has this advantage—he can invite the people of the community to visit his store and see the goods for themselves so they will know just what they are buying.

It, instead of expressing meaningless generalities in a two-inch space, Blank had used a little more space and properly displayed an advertisement something like the following he would have been sure to have attracted attention to his store, and in all probability would have been surprised at the drawing power of his advertising:

WASHDAY BARGAIN SALE
AT
BLANK'S
EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR WASHDAY
AT BARGAIN PRICES
During Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week

$3.79 for a 2 year guaranteed best quality Clothes Wringer, the King of Wringers.

$1.48 for a good American clothes wringer, 11 inch rolls, hardwood frame.

74c for genuine "No Sag" Curtain Stretchers. Corner brace and rust proof nail.

98c for extra heavy copper rim and bottom wash boilers.

14c for a dozen of the first quality Clothes Pins.

18c for 50 foot white Cotton Braided Clothes Line.

89c for hardwood folding Clothes Bar of exceptional size for the money.

22c for full sized very best quality Wash Boards.

75c for American sized galvanized iron Wash Tubs.

24c for small, heavy galvanized iron water or scrub pail.

45c for best quality fiber Water Pail of exceptional merit.

79c for an excellent quality of ironing boards that will not warp.

54c for an extra large heavy willow splasher Clothes Basket.

The prices given here are nl course more fictlon, but the prices Blank should quote in his advertisement should show the public that he is giving bargains; they should be prices that would compare favorably with the prices of the mail-order catalogues, and he should impress it upon the public that he not only shows them what they are buying before they pay for it, but that the purchaser has no freight to pay, and does not have to wait so interminable time for the goods to come to hays, as when ordering of the mell order houses.

It is specific advertising that draws. The advertiser who describes in detail the goods he has to sell, and quotes the price he asks for it will attract the favorable attention of the public lar more often than the one who deals only in generalities. It is this kind of advertising that pays. It is this kind of advertising that is attracting the dollars from the smaller cities and towns and farms to the mail-order houses of the city. It is this kind of advertising that drew $200,000,000 into the cofers of the Chicago mail-order houses olone last year, and it is this kind of advertising on the part of the local merchants that the mail-order houses fear more than any other one thing.

But Mr. Merchant, whether your line he hardware, dry goods, groceries, clothing or other commodities, it is well to go further than your newspaper advertising, though this is the foundation of success. Go to the local printer and have him make you little catalogues of your own. They do not need to be large affairs, but small folders of four, eight or 16 pages. Put into these folders the descriptions and prices of the goods you are carrying, or leaders in the line. Be sure that the prices quoted are right, then put one of these into the hands of every customer; keep them circulating throughout the community, and make a practice of getting out a new one every few weeks.

You, Mr. Merchant, can make advertising pay larger returns than the mail-order man secures; you can make it the mainstay of your business, and you can make it the means of killing the mail-order competition in your community.

And when you do this do not begrudge the publisher the reasonable price he asks you for adequate space in his columns. He will give you better value than any other commodity you can buy.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

NO THORNS IN HER PATH.

Josephine Daskam Writes in Tribute of the Golden Rule.

"I believe myself to be notably fortunate in my relations with my domestic employees. During a period of eight years, in which I have employed a good number in a wide variety of ancient places, I have never once been addressed with intentional disrespect by any member of the company. Josephine Daskam Bacon in the American Magazine.

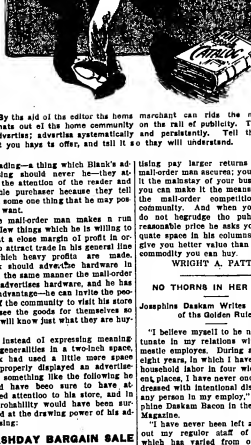
"I have never been left a day with out my regular staff of employes, while I was varied from one to five that is to say, that I have never been left suddenly or without sufficient notice to supply the vacancy.

"I have never had a satisfactory worker leave me except for what I considered a good reason (in the main, because of advantageous marriage).

"I have never lost an unsatisfactory one except by my own dismissal. I have never to my knowledge, or even suspicion, suffered the loss of a penny's worth by theft, and my record for breakage is such that it produces in me incredulity.

"In three cases out of four I have had services willingly and frequently offered me along lines where it was not expected or requested. I have had extra money offered by me to offset extra work occasioned by sickness refused on the ground that at such times all the household expected to share the trouble.

"And as a climax I am able to state that once, at least, on my offering a raise in wages to express my appreciation of competent and devoted service I was met with the astonishing suggestion that as my expenses were heavy at the time and likely to increase I had better not consider it."



By the aid of the editor the hems merchant can ride the mail-order magnats out of the home community on the rail of publicity. The moral is advertise; advertise systematically and persistently, tell the public what you haye to offer, and tell it so they will understand.

Sporting Gossip.

After a record-breaking run of hot weather, which benefited only the participants to an extent not appreciated by anyone not on the ground, the seventh annual tournament of the American Bowling congress closed in St. Louis. Three cities are represented in the list of new champions. At the close of the tournament Marshall T. Levey, of Indianapolis, Ind., and R. F. Matak, of St. Paul, Minn., were tied for first place in the singles and the title of national champion with 624 pins. Levey won the individual



Marshall Levey.

championship in the roll-off totalling 682 in three games, while the best Matak could do was 338. E. G. Richter and E. M. Bigley, of Louisville, Ky., were the winners of the two-men event with 1,164 and the Furniture Citys of Grand Rapids, Mich., in the five-men with 2,776. Low scoring was the predominating feature of the tournament. The winning scores in all three events are the lowest ever recorded in a national tournament, with the exception of the five-men event, where lower totals brought home the money in the first tournament at Chicago in 1901 and the fourth in Cleveland in 1904.

Hackenschmidt is going to retire—into another sphere of activity. The Russian Lion has his own way of taking a rest. What that something else will be Hackenschmidt is not yet able to explain, but he indicated the general lines on which his plans will be made. "I am tired of bowing," he said. "Don't understand for a moment that I'm tired of my ot. What begins to make me weary is the incessant pressure of engagements. People see me and think what a fine life I have. But they don't know what it is to get up every morning and face a round of contracts that take me to all parts of London, with little chance for a rest or a moment's rest till I go home at night. It isn't wrestling that I'm tired of. I shall simply give up the music hall part of my life, and devote myself to a scheme that has been in process of formation for some time. I refer to a side of physical culture that has been much neglected. In fact, I may describe my scheme as the only system. And in explaining my idea to the public I think I shall be doing them better service than I would by going on with show work. I'm not going to question the merits of other systems of culture. I would merely ask at the present moment why it is that the people who make a specialty of systems do not use them personally? I have received a tempting offer from America, but I don't think I shall accept it. It would be such a long journey especially as I have plenty of work on hand. Physically I am in as fine condition as ever. The doctor says that my heart and lungs are simply splendid. Yes I feel that I'm entitled to a rest. In no way can I complain," he replied. "For the last three years I have been making something like £9,000 a year. The first two years of my five to this country were not so good, but I have been well. I've been able to command o large salary. A man who is clever at his work always can. Of course other people have made money by me. I can fill a music hall wherever I go, and I will say that the managers have been most kind to me."

Ever since Thomas Hueston defeated Jerome Keogh in the pool match in New York he has been talking of getting a match with Alfred De Oro, former pool champion of the world, and his remarks on the Cuban's capabilities in the line of pool style have been such that at last he got a rise out of De Oro. The Cuban has been practicing for the opportunity he has now been such that at last he got a rise out of De Oro. The Cuban has been practicing for the opportunity he has now been such that at last he got attention to pool for some time past, but he is confident he will be able to defeat the champion, and claims the title was taken from him by Hueston on the flimsiest excuse in existence. De Oro says he will play Hueston if the stakes should he of good size. No one was more surprised over Keogh's defeat than De Oro, for he says he has always considered the Buffalo a hard opponent, since that player gave him one of the hardest games he ever played. Hueston's victory does not change De Oro's opinion, however, and he announces he stands ready to meet Hueston for $2,000 or better a side, the game to be played in St. Louis.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

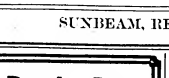
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907. NO. 4.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

FAT AND SLIM FOLKS GET UNCLE SAM'S HELP



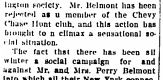
WASHINGTON.—There are too many fat people and too many thin people in the country, and the government, through the agricultural department, is conducting experiments to show them how to strike an average. C. F. Langworthy, chief of the division of nutrition investigation, is conducting investigations which include dietary studies, digestive experiments and various other things in connection with food.

"How to get this and how to get fat" are being experimented within a course of dietary studies at the University of Maine, at Orono, in that state, under the supervision of Prof. C. D. Woods, and at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, by Prof. E. C. White.

To fat ones the government says: "Eat little, sleep little and drink less." To thin men it says: "Drink all you can, eat all you can and sleep as much as you can."

The thin man who wants to get fat must eat and drink everything that he can stomach. He must eat plenty of potatoes, bananas and bread; most important, he must drink before and after his meals.

Above all, a thin person who wants to spread out must sleep ten or eleven hours a day. A nap after each meal is offered as an excellent inducement for fat to come and stay. On the other hand, the man who is trying to lose weight is advised that he keep moving after a meal to thwart the dread adipose.



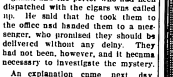
SWELL SOCIETY BARS THE PERRY BELMONTS

IT has developed that the Perry Belmonts have suffered a relapse in their attempt to "break into" Washington society. Mr. Belmont has been rejected as a member of the Chevy Chase Hunt club, and this action has brought to a climax a sensational social situation.

The fact that there has been all winter a social campaign for and against Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont into which all their New York connections—the other Belmonts, Sloanes and Astors—have been drawn, makes this social tempest of wider proportions than those which are ordinarily discovered in teapots.

What is, perhaps, the most curious part of the situation lies in the fact that Mr. Belmont is an active member of many clubs far and away more exclusive than the Chevy Chase. He is not only a member of the Knickerbocker, Manhattan, New York Yacht clubs, Metropolitan, Army and Navy, Jockey club, Turf and Field, Coaching club, and similar organizations in this country, but he is a member of the Reading room at Newport and was one of the two Americans elected to the Paris Jockey club.

The divorce records of the Belmonts is believed to have something to do with their rejection. Mr. Belmont was formerly Mrs. Henry T. Sloane. Sloane secured a divorce from her in 1895, and she was married to Belmont the day the decree was granted. Perry Belmont also has a divorce record. He married a Miss Sarah Whiting when he was a young man, and the two went to Paris on their wedding trip. Mrs. Belmont came back alone and secured a divorce. A baby was born after the divorce was granted.



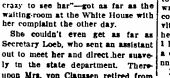
WRONG MAN, BUT HE WAS PLEASED WITH THE SMOKE

AMONG the numerous employes of one of the government departments in this city are two men whose names, though they differ in the way of spelling them, are not altogether unlike in the manner of their pronunciation. Both of them have the good fortune of being close friends of a prominent druggist, and the elder of the two has frequently obtained from the medicine man a supply of medicated cigars, which he finds to be of value in giving him relief from a catarrhal affection.

Recently he called on the druggist and requested him to have prepared for him a box of the cigars. After a few days, not having received them, he wrote a note inquiring as to the cause of the inattention and received word in reply that the medicated cigars had been sent to his office several days before.

The next thing was a call made in the drug store by the man with the catarrh, who was disposed to be indignant, and the porter who had been dispatched with the cigars was called up. He said that he took them to the office and handed them to a messenger, who promised they should be delivered without any delay. They had not been, however, and it became necessary to investigate the mystery.

An explanation came next day, when the other friend with a name sounding like that of the sick man called on the druggist and thanked him for what he thought had been a present to him. He wanted to find where he could procure another box, as he had used all of them. There was a peculiar flavor to the tobacco, he said, that he liked very much. He didn't know they were medicated cigars until the druggist told him, and the matter was set straight by the other gentleman being promptly supplied with his catarrh remedy.



NEW YORK WOMEN OUT AFTER ENVOY'S SCALP

MRS. IDA M. VON CLAUSSEN, who came all the way from Stockholm prepared to upset Uncle Sam's diplomatic corps because Minister Graves would not present her at King Oscar's court, even when Oscar, whom she had "lollied" at Wiesbaden, was "just crazy to see her"—got as far as the waiting-room at the White House with her complaint the other day.

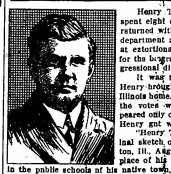
She couldn't even get as far as Secretary Loeb, who sent an assistant out to meet her and direct her suavely to the state department. There upon Mrs. von Claussen retired from the White House, after leaving a communication requesting that the president appoint a commission to inquire into her case before she proceeds further.

"Mr. Graves stated a deliberate untruth when he said I did not offer evidence of an invitation to be presented to King Oscar and that I did not have the proper credentials," declared Mrs. Von Claussen, when shown the dispatch from Stockholm to the effect that Minister Graves had written an open letter explaining the controversy. "He knows I was invited to be presented to the king, and he says what is false when he states I had nothing to indentify me. I had a cablegram from President Sibree of one of the leading trust companies of

Mrs. Von Claussen intimated strongly that perhaps Mrs. Graves was jealous of the gowns Mrs. Von Claussen wore, and that that fact might have operated to prevent her husband presenting an American visitor to the Swedish king.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

CHARGES GRAFT IN CANAL ZONE



Henry T. Rainey, Illinois congressman who spent eight days on the Isthmus of Panama and returned with a story of graft in the commissary department and tainted meat served to the men at extortionate prices, is famous in Washington for the biography he wrote of himself for the congressional directory of the Fifty-eighth congress. It was this most modest sketch that Hon. Henry brought with him to Washington from his Illinois home. "Twas this he had written the night the votes were counted. And this sketch appeared only once. It was in only one issue. Hon. Henry got sore. He rewrote it.

"Henry T. Rainey, Democrat," says the original sketch of Hon. Henry, was born at Carrollton, Ill., August 20, 1860, and has resided in the place of his birth all his life. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Knox academy and at Knox college, and at Amherst college, from which latter institution he was graduated with honors in 1883 with the degree of A. B."

Three years later Amherst college conferred on him the degree of A. M. for post-graduate work. Studied law for two years after his graduation from Amherst college in Union College of Law, Chicago, graduating B. L. in 1885, being the valedictorian in a class of over 50."

"In the earlier part of his career as a lawyer he was master in chancery of Greene county for six years, resigning that position on account of his rapidly increasing law practice.

"He was nominated by the Democratic convention at Jacksonville August 20, 1902, the forty-second anniversary of his birth.

There is more, but what's the use? This most remarkable of all congressional biographies disappeared after one issue. Later directories give no hint of Hon. Rainey's extraordinary wise and wonderful qualifications.

MAY BE PRESIDENT OF CUBA



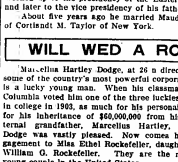
Jose Miguel Gomez, leader in the Liberal party, may be the next president of Cuba, a fact which may complicate matters for the United States. The Liberal party is made up of the masses, the negroes, the illiterates. Reports from the interior of Cuba say that as the cane harvest ends the blacks are growing restless. They are gathering rifles and machetes for the next revolution.

Jose Miguel Gomez comes from the province of Santa Spiritu, is a ranchman and the son of a ranchman. He has been in the cattle business all his life except when he has been busy carrying on revolutions against the government. He has comparatively little education, but character, ability, great force of character and qualities for leadership. He has been in three wars and wears the stars of a major general, conferred upon himself by himself in token of his supreme authority in the Liberal party and his rank as commander-in-chief in the last revolution, although he saw no fighting.

Gomez was in the United States when the revolution was being organized by other Liberal leaders after the reelection of the president, and upon his return was arrested and sent to prison as a conspirator. Secretary Taft ordered his release and since then he has been trying to reorganize his admirers with a view of securing the presidency of the republic. During the war for independence he fought under Garcia, but abandoned him twice because of dissatisfaction or jealousy and returned to his home. He was accused of temporizing with the Spanish, but the charge was never proved.

Gomez was a member of the Moderate party until he had a quarrel with President Palma about two years ago, when he went over to the Liberals, and they made him their candidate for president because he was the political boss of the state of Santa Clara.

TRAINED TO SUCCEED FATHER



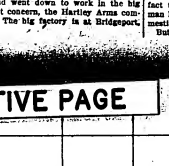
Louis W. Hill, who has been elected president of the Great Northern railroad, has been vice-president of the road. He is the elder son of J. J. Hill, who has trained both his sons for railroad work. Both Louis and James are graduates of Yale, and both have gone through every department of the Great Northern road, from the construction work to the executive offices, spend in six months or a year in familiarizing themselves with each, and obtaining a practical knowledge of the methods which have been used with such enormous success by their father.

The veteran railroad chief has been appointed chairman of the board of directors, a position carrying even greater authority than that of president, without its burden of detail work.

Frank H. McGuigan has been elected first vice president. Mr. McGuigan will have direct charge of the operating department. The other officers of the board remain as at present. The company's business has doubled in the last five or six years. Louis Warren Hill possesses many of the traits of his father. He is a persistent worker, and, chiefly through his own efforts, worked up to the presidency of the Eastern Railroad company of Minnesota and later to the vice presidency of his father's road.

About five years ago he married Maude Van Cortlandt Taylor, daughter of Cortlandt M. Taylor of New York.

WILL WED A ROCKEFELLER



Marcellus Hartley Dodge, at 26 a director in some of the country's most powerful corporations, is a lucky young man. When his classmates at Columbia voted him one of the three luckiest men in college in 1903, as much for his personality as for his inheritance of $60,000,000 from his maternal grandfather, Marcellus Hartley, young Dodge was vastly pleased. Now comes the engagement to Miss Ethel Rockefeller, daughter of William G. Rockefeller. They are the richest young couple in the United States.

While at Columbia, young Dodge was elected head of the college Y. M. C. A. and president of his class. He was a member of the track team and coxswain of his class crew—quite a bit for any young man to achieve in his college course.

He decided to return the compliment that his Columbia classmates had paid him by doing something worth while. So with his aunt, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, he presented a $500,000 dormitory to Columbia on his graduation, as a memorial to his grandfather.

More luck came thick and fast even before the young man left college. His grandfather was dead and his directorate in the Equitable Life, in which he was one of the largest stockholders, was vacant. The other directors promptly put the college boy in his place.

He said goodby to his classmates and went down to work in the big Broadway offices of his grandfather's great concern, the Hartley Arms company. There he is working to this day. The big factory is at Bridgeport, Conn.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

NEW YORK.—When Thomas F. Ryan interests himself in any enterprise he is more than likely to get everything out of it that can be made to yield a profit. When he acquired the 70,000 acres in the Congo district it was generally supposed that he would be satisfied with the gold, copper and rubber in sight there. But Mr. Ryan, as a Virginian, knows the potentiality of rich soil, and as there would be many thousands of idle acres in the Congo principality which he had acquired, and as this idle land would not yield any of the three great crops from which the greater part of his profit was supposed to come, he determined to put it to practical use.

Virginia is a great peanut state. The soil conditions in Mr. Ryan's Congo domain are peculiarly well fitted for peanut culture. The best-paying grade of peanuts that come from the Virginia market are the so-called Jumbo variety, a large, delicate nut, abounding in oil and general all-around nutrition.

Mr. Ryan is going to raise Jumbo peanuts in his mid-African property. These Jumbo peanuts will bring a big price in this market and will be instrumental in breaking many a corner as now engineered by the sheikens in Mr. Ryan's own state. Men with all technical agricultural knowledge of the matter have been sent to the Congo.

Probably the most used peanut is what is called the Spanish, an offshoot of what used to be exclusively grown in Spain. This is the little round peanut so much used for salting. In Virginia a greater part of the crop grows there is called Spanish No. 1.

When the crop is short in Virginia the original Spanish is imported from Spain, but, in fact, it is grown in northern Africa. The conditions of the Virginia soil make it superior for this nut over any other section in the world except the Congo district.

The Jumbo variety brings the highest price, however, and naturally it was that variety that Mr. Ryan selected for his crop. He will later grow the Spanish peanut, which, although cheaper, has a greater sale than the Jumbo. But Mr. Ryan's advisers, knowing that the jumbo would have the greater sale if the price were lower, have advised him to try that grade first. And that is the grade that Mr. Ryan will grow in the Congo district, and from the proceeds thereof he hopes to be able to pay no inconsiderable part of the expenses of the working of his rubber plantations, gold mines and copper enterprises.



SQUAD OF SPIES TRAIL POLICE FORCE OF CITY

GEN. BINGHAM has completed the organization of a corps of secret police, a squad as faithful and watchful as the secret police of the czar of all the Russias. Not a move can be made by any member of the police force of Greater New York but will be reported to the commissioner.

Every member is under the eye of this secret force, and the commissioner now knows more about the inside workings of the department than he ever dreamed of before.

This is the first time in the history of American that the head of a police department has found it necessary to resort to a system of spies. The new force has been recruited from other large cities, and not one of them is known to the regular members of the New York force. Several large private detective agencies were called upon to furnish members of the force, and only the best trained plain clothes men have been accepted.

Just how long this force of secret police has been at work no one knows except the commissioner and the men themselves. The regular members of the force, captains and inspectors, know they are being watched, and they have seut men out on the trail, but they have not yet been able to trace one member of the new force.

It was declared that the recent raid upon the headquarters of the Policemen's Benevolent association, in which $82,000 in cash was uncovered, was the result of information gathered by one of the members of the new force.

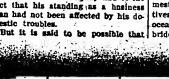
ONE CHURCH IN GOTHAM THAT IS ALWAYS FILLED



IN view of the appeal of a delegation of New York clergymen to President Roosevelt to urge him to use his influence in the people of the metropolis to attend religious services it is interesting to note that there is one church in New York that is not troubled by the problem of filling its pews, perhaps for the reason that it is not together new church, based upon the doctrine of the brotherhood and independence of man, and uniting all creeds while advocating none. The "People's Church," as it is called, flourishes in the midst of the East side population, under the auspices of the People's Institute. Its meetings are held during 35 or 20 weeks of the year in the large hall of Cooper Union, and not infrequently the attendance is 2,000 or more.

In this unique church the personal views of the speaker upon controversial religious questions are never sought to be impressed, not only for the reason that the rules forbid any attempt at proselyting or any attack of creed upon creed, but because the audience enjoys the unique privilege of answering back; and the clergyman who speaks for the first time from the Cooper Union platform finds the novelty of having crude thought or inapt statements challenged, and perhaps refuted, by his hearers.

According to the statement of Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, founder and director of the institute, an occasional roll call of the audience by "isms" discloses "philosophical anarchists, socialists of every phase, single tarters and adherents of every creed under the sun as well as adherents of no creed at all."



COREY RENTS HOUSE AND WILL SOON WED ACTRESS

ROUNDING out a romance that has a side issues a shock for Pittsburg society, thrills for New York and Paris, a bearing on the destiny of the world's biggest industrial concern and general interest for men and women the globe over, William Ellis Corey soon will take to 862 Fifth avenue as his bride Miss Mabelle Gilman, the actress and singer.

Corey was recently president of the United States Steel Corporation, largely through his own ability and the influence of H. C. Frick. His retention in that position at his record salary of $100,000 a year is considered to be sufficient vindication of his usefulness to the company and of the fact that his standing as a business man has not been affected by his domestic troubles.

But it is said to be possible that even that large salary will be increased heavily and that Corey may rank in history as the most highly paid corporation officer in the world.

At any rate, the steel man's plans show he is resolved on asserting himself not only in business but in society. He has leased the Fifth avenue house from Mrs. James E. Martin, who is going abroad for a year.

The present plan is that Miss Gilman shall be married to Corey in Paris. Cable dispatches of recent days have told of extensive purchases made by her in the bazaars and jewelry stores of the French capital's most fashionable district and the domestic wires have quoted her relatives as saying they would cross the ocean to see her become Corey's bride.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DECISION AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC

COMMERCE BODY'S OPINION IN PEAVY ELEVATOR CASE ANNOUNCED.

Allowance Is a Rebate—Declared Illegal Because in Excess of the Actual Cost of Service and Must Be Reduced.

Washington, April 19.—In what is known as the Peavy elevator case, the interstate commerce commission Thursday announced its decision against the Union Pacific Railroad company. The commission holds that the arrangement between the Union Pacific and the Peavy elevators was unlawful, as the allowance was in excess of the actual cost of the elevation of the grain, and, therefore, a rebate.

The decision was prepared by Commissioner Harlan and his opinion was concurred in by a majority of the commission. Commissioners Clements and Lane, however, filed dissenting opinions.

Summary of Opinion.

The opinion of Commissioner Harlan is summarized as follows:

"Elevation is defined as unloading grain from cars or grain-carrying vessels into a grain elevator and loading it out again after a period of not to exceed ten days. It does not include 'treatment' or grading, cleaning and clipping of grain; and retention in an elevator beyond ten days does not affect storage and is not a part of the service of elevation as that word is used in the statute.

"The law clearly recognizes elevation as a faculty which the carrier may provide, and this authorization of carrier to grant grain elevation at destination or while the traffic is in transit, subject only to the restriction imposed by the act that elevation, like any other service offered by the carrier to the shipper, must be open to all on equal and reasonable terms.

What Charge Is Rebate.

"Since a carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce is entitled to provide elevation for grain shipments, such carrier may either construct and operate the elevator itself or furnish elevation by arrangement with the owner of an elevator; and the amount of compensation paid by the carrier to the owner of an elevator rendering the service, is of no concern to shippers or other carriers, unless it operates to affect the rates charged by the carrier upon the grain traffic or by some device a portion of the allowance is returned to shippers and thus becomes a rebate.

"An allowance made to a shipper of grain who of his own elevation service under an arrangement with a carrier is a rebate and an unlawful discrimination when it involves a profit over and above the actual cost to such shipper of the service rendered. It is not a rebate when the allowance does not so exceed the actual cost.

Allowance Is Unlawful.

"The arrangement between the Union Pacific Railroad company and the Peavy elevators at Council Bluffs and Kansas City is not in itself unlawful. But the allowance of one and a quarter cents per 100 pounds paid by the railroad company to these elevators, controlled by the Peavy interests, who are large shippers of grain and own practically all of the grain going into the elevators, is in excess of the actual cost of the service, and is a rebate and therefore unlawful.

"The commission orders that the allowance by the Union Pacific Railroad company to the Peavy elevators shall be reduced and shall not exceed three-quarters of a cent per 100 pounds, such order taking effect on June 1, 1907."

LEAPS FROM WINDOW TO DEATH.

Well Known Christian Scientist Commits Suicide in Boston.

Boston, April 20.—Miss Mary E. Tomlinson of Concord, N. H., committed suicide here Friday by jumping from a window in an upper story of the Parker House. The woman died in the hotel office a few moments after her leap.

It is believed that she was demented. She came to Boston Thursday morning.

Miss Tomlinson was a sister of Irving C. Tomlinson, one of the readers of the Christian Science church of Boston and one of the defendants in the suit pending for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, and was herself prominent in the Christian Science church.

Indicted for Robbing Government.

Muskogee, I. T., April 20.—It was officially stated Friday night that Lyman R. Lane, former financial clerk for the United States Indian agent, has been indicted by the federal grand jury now in session here, charged with embezzling $7,300 of government funds which were given absolutely to his trust. Lane as financial agent handled over a million dollars.

Life Convict Is Released.

Des Moines, Ia., April 20.—Jasper Mason, serving a life sentence for murder in 1876, was released Friday by order of Gov. Cummins, under pardon granted by the legislature, and given $ conditional pardon. He has served 31 years. Mason killed one Woods in a heated argument over the Hayes-Tilden issues.

CENTENARIANS WILL WED

J. B. BUNDREN, AGED 101, IS TO MARRY WOMAN 100 YEARS OLD.

Will Travel to England to Get Bride, Whom He Courted in Their Youth.

St. Louis, April 20.—Announcement was made Friday that on August 26 next John B. Bundren, who on April 1 was 101 years old, will be united in marriage to Miss Rosa McGuire who is almost 100 years of age.

The wedding will take place on Mr. Bundren's estate near Tatesville, Tenn. He has been visiting relatives in St. Louis for several weeks and has just returned to Tennessee.

This announcement reveals a romance. Bundren and Miss McGuire were sweethearts in Tennessee in their youth. Her parents, of English descent, would not give consent for their marriage, and finally returned to England, taking their daughter along. Bundren went to California and acquired considerable wealth. He never married. From California he returned to Tennessee and bought his birthplace, near Tatesville. He decided to hold a reunion of old friends on his estate this year and sent out numerous invitations. Not long ago he received a letter from Miss McGuire, who is still unmarried. Correspondence followed and he renewed his offer of marriage and was accepted. The date for the wedding and the reunion of friends has been set for August 26, on the bride's birthday anniversary, when she will be 100 years old.

Bundren has long white hair and a flowing white beard. He does not smoke or drink. In June he will go to Preston, Lancashire, England, to escort his intended bride to his Tennessee estate for the wedding. John B. Bundren of St. Louis, a namesake, will be best man.

QUAKE DEATH LIST GROWING.

Number of Victims in Mexican Disaster Will Exceed 100.

City of Mexico, April 19.—Direct communication was established Thursday with a number of towns situated in the district most affected by the recent earthquake. From these recent telegrams it is now certain that the death list will exceed 100. There are a number of small towns yet to be heard from, but up to date the average number of fatalities at these places has ranged from nine to 12 and the number of injured from 20 to 40.

One peculiar phenomenon which has been just made known is that after the first shock the air was filled for many miles with a thick, sickening, sulphurous odor. This caused great distress in the survivors. There are many speculations as to the cause of the peculiar freak of nature and some consider it as a proof that the earthquake had its origin in some subterranean explosion. For this reason considerable anxiety will be felt until news is received from the mountains surrounding the active volcanoes of Colima and Jurrelis.

Even the water in the streams was made undrinkable.

MRS. M'LEAN IS REELECTED.

Again Made Head of Daughters of American Revolution.

Washington, April 19.—While the vote of the continental congress for national officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution will probably not be announced until Friday, it is freely admitted by both factions that Mrs. David McLean has been reelected as president general of the society. Mrs. McLean's supporters claim that the entire administration ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The vote received by Mrs. Elizabeth Eleanor Howard, of Alexandria, Va., who was nominated by the "insurgent" faction, her friends declare, will make her the logical candidate to succeed Mrs. McLean at the next session of the congress.

DECORATION FOR CARNEGIE.

France Gives Him the Cross of Legion of Honor.

New York, April 18.—The first convention of the National Arbitration and Peace congress came to an end Wednesday night, after a three days' session, with two large meetings, one at the Hotel Astor and the other at the Waldorf-Astoria. The event of greatest interest was the decoration of Andrew Carnegie with the cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government, represented by Baron D'Estournelles De Constant, in appreciation of his work for peace and his gift of the palace at The Hague.

Money for Starving Roumanians.

New York, April 20.—The Roumanian relief committee of this city Friday cabled $12,500 to the committee at Jassy, Roumania, which has charge of the distribution of relief in the sufferers from the recent riots in that country. Chief Rabbi Niemirower reported to the committee that 50,000 Jews in Roumania are destitute and will die of starvation unless help comes quickly from America.

Well-Known Newspaper Man Dead.

Philadelphia, April 18.—John P. Dunning, well known in newspaper circles throughout the country, died Wednesday in a hospital here of tumor of the brain. He was 44 years of age.



VOLCANO IN CHILI DOES VAST DAMAGE

PUYEHUE BELCHES HOT ASHES AND INHABITANTS ARE PANIC-STRICKEN.

Repeated Earthquake Shocks Accompany the Eruptions—Seismic Disturbances in Philippines and South Carolina.

Lima, April 20.—The volcano Puyehue in the province of Valdivia, Chili, is yet in active eruption, and new centers have opened. The loosen in the neighboring country are enormous, and the inhabitants are panic-stricken.

Showers of hot ashes are falling and there are continued earthquake shocks, accompanied by subterranean explosions.

Absolute darkness would prevail but for the light from several fires over an extent of six miles.

A great number of cattle have been killed near Lake Rupo. Several brooks which furnished drinking water for the people have dried up.

Quake Shake Island of Luzon.

Manila, P. I., April 20.—Earthquake shocks were felt here and elsewhere for three hours early Friday morning. Three of the shocks were severe, but the majority were very light. Reports received here from the southern part of the island of Luzon announce that severe earthquakes were felt at Nueva Caceres, Camarines province, and at Tayabas, 62 miles southeast of Manila. Buildings were destroyed in both places, but no loss of life has been reported. Communication with the two cities mentioned is affected.

A trembler was experienced at Manila with intermittent shocks for three hours Friday morning. Three of the shocks were severe, but the majority of the others were scarcely perceptible.

Tremor at Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, S. C., April 20.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Charleston and Summerville at 3:25 o'clock Friday morning. In the latter place it was said that dishes rattled and ornaments were knocked from the mantels. In Charleston only a very few people knew of the shock until after breakfast. From various points in the city people reported having been awakened by a rumbling followed by three slight wave movements. It lasted about eight seconds and was apparently from southeast to northwest.

Shocks Recorded in London.

London, April 20.—John Milne, the seismologist, says that his instruments recorded a big earthquake at 9:10 Wednesday night. It reached its maximum intensity at 10:05 and lasted a long time afterward. He tentatively estimates that it was 5,400 miles distant, probably in Mexico or the northern part of South America.

Prof. Ernst of the Lachine, Austria, observatory telegraphs that a great earthquake began at 10:15 mid-European time. The center of the disturbance was apparently 6,250 miles away.

Strange Storm on Atlantic.

New York, April 20.—From mid night until five o'clock Wednesday morning the steamer La Provence, which arrived in port Friday night, passed through a storm which, the officers of the ship say, has rarely been exceeded in violence on the Atlantic.

The barometer fell rapidly, the air was so full of electricity that the compass was useless, and then huge seas began to break over the decks, though an rain fell. Capt. Alix thinks the strange storm was the result of the same forces which caused the earthquake shocks in Mexico.

Embezzler Sentenced.

Peoria, Ill., April 18.—Harvey B. Hutchinson, former money order clerk at the Peoria post office, indicted for embezzlement of $10,000, was sentenced by Judge Otis Humphrey, in the federal court, to two years' imprisonment at Leavenworth, Kan.

GIMBEL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT IS FOUND WOUNDED IN HOTEL.

Had Been Arrested in New York for Improper Conduct and Trying to Bribe Police.

New York, April 20.—Benedict Gimbel, the wealthy Philadelphia merchant who was arrested in this city Thursday on the double charge of exerting improper influence over Ivor Clark, a 16-year-old boy, and attempted bribery of the county detective who made the arrest, lies in St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, N. J., unconscious from wounds believed by the police to have been self inflicted. It is thought that his injuries will not prove fatal.

Bleeding from gashes on his throat and severed arteries in both wrists, Gimbel was found at seven o'clock Friday night in a room which he had engaged the night before at the Palace hotel in Hoboken. He was unconscious from loss of blood when he was removed to the hospital, where an examination of his effects made certain his identity.

Late Thursday night Gimbel was released from the Tombs under $6,000 bonds. Where he then went was not known to his friends. He was generally supposed to have been at an uptown hotel, though it was reported that he had returned to his home in Philadelphia.

It now appears that immediately following his release Gimbel crossed on a ferry to Hoboken and went to the Palace hotel, registering there as Wilson Hedge, of Trenton, N. J. He was assigned to a room on the second floor and a half hour later ordered luncheon, which was served in his room. Among the dishes was a glass water pitcher. This was found broken and it is supposed Gimbel's injuries were inflicted by the pieces.

Gimbel was to have been given a hearing in court here Saturday. His attorney, Daniel O'Reilly, had stated that Gimbel's defense will be that blackmail was attempted.

SHORTAGE IN THE U. OF W.T

Rumor of $400,000 Discrepancy in the University's Accounts.

Madison, Wis., April 19.—A startling report that a discrepancy of $400,000 exists in the accounts of the University of Wisconsin was circulated at the capitol Thursday.

Several members of the university regents put a New York expert to work on the books. Recently the expert made a report to the regents. President Van Hise said Thursday that there was absolutely no suspicion of any misappropriation of funds, but admitted that there has been failure properly to charge up certain investments to their proper accounts. When the report was circulated at the capital President Van Hise immediately came to the state house in person. He explained as best he could the details of the alleged $400,000 discrepancy.

The matter probably will be investigated by the legislature. The university affairs were investigated by a special legislative committee last year, but this alleged discrepancy escaped the notice of the legislative body.

Suicide in Kansas City Hotel.

Kansas City, Mo., April 19.—S. P. Horwitz, of Cincinnati, aged 38 years, committed suicide in the Rapper hotel in this city Thursday night by drinking carbolic acid. He left a note explaining that Walter Jacobs, of this city, be notified of his death. Jacobs said that Horwitz had a family in Cincinnati, and that his father-in-law, Mannie Bauer, is a prominent iron merchant there.

Ethel Rockefeller Married.

New York, April 19.—Miss Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, and Marcellus Hartley Dodge were united in marriage Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents on Fifth avenue. The ceremony which was a quiet one was performed by Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., rector of St. Thomas Episcopal church.

EDDY DEFENDANTS ANSWER CHARGES

DENY ALL ALLEGATIONS OF COMPLAINTS IN SUITS FOR ACCOUNTING OF PROPERTY.

Assert Leader of Christian Science Faith Is Perfectly Able to Manage Own Affairs and That She Is Not Ruled by Anyone.

Concord, N. H., April 18.—A general denial of all the allegations of the complaints in the suits for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Harry Glover Baker filed March 1 was the legal answer made Wednesday by the defendants named in the original petition.

The specifications in the original bill are that Mrs. Eddy is and for a long time has been incompetent to do business or to understand transactions conducted in her name; that the defendants whose answer was filed Wednesday with other leaders of the Christian Science church who were named in the original bill, have possessed themselves of the person and property of Mrs. Eddy and have carried on her business that on account of Mrs. Eddy's infirmity these persons are bound to give account of all transactions undertaken in her name and that the defendants have wrongfully converted property to their own use.

Plot is Hinted At.

To these representations the defendants filed specific and detailed denials, declaring also that they have no knowledge of many of the allegations of the complainants and demanding that the complainants furnish proof thereof. They also declare that they have reason to believe that the bill of complaint was not brought by the plaintiffs in good faith, but that "the so-called 'next friends' have been induced to loan their names at the instigation and at the expense of certain evil-minded persons who are furnishing money for the prosecution of the bill of complaint for their own evil purposes and to advance their own selfish interests."

Besides the Boston defendants, Calvin A. Frye, Irving C. Tomlinson, Hermann S. Hering and Lewis S. Strang, of Concord, the New Hampshire residents among the defendants named in the original bill in equity on behalf of Mrs. Eddy, filed their answer in the superior court for Merrimac county.

Mrs. Eddy Absolute Ruler.

Mr. Frye says he has been in the employ of Mrs. Eddy for about 25 years, for a considerable part of the time as private secretary. During all that time, her house at Concord and all other houses in which she has resided, together with all persons employed or connected therewith, have always been under the absolute control and direction of Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Eddy determines for herself whom she will see, and the length of time that will be given for that purpose, according to Mr. Frye's answer, and the defendant denies that he, personally or in conjunction with Strang or others of the defendants refused to allow any person or persons to see Mrs. Eddy, or that he has prescribed or limited the time to be given to persons desiring to confer with her except in accordance with the rules prescribed by Mrs. Mary B. Eddy, for the conduct of her household and business.

The defendant denies also that Mrs. Eddy is and has been for many years not legally responsible for acts done by her, and unfit to manage and control her business and property, but on the contrary, he avers that she always has directed and managed her business affairs fully.

The answer of Strang is practically the same as that of Frye, while the answers of Tomlinson and Hering vary in so far as their relations with Mrs. Eddy differ from those of Frye and Strang.

FIRE WIPES OUT ILOILO.

Philippine City Burns and 20,000 Persons Are Homeless.

Manila, P. I., April 20.—The town of Iloilo, island of Panay, was totally destroyed by fire Friday morning, with the result that 20,000 persons are homeless. As this dispatch was filed the conflagration was still raging and owing to the heavy wind blowing it was beyond control.

The civil and military authorities were doing everything possible to check the flames and assist the sufferers. No estimate has yet been made of the amount of damage done and no details of the fire are obtainable, owing to communication with Iloilo being seriously affected.

Iloilo is the capital of the island of Panay, located on the east coast. The port, which is the second in importance in the Philippines, next to Manila, is the center of the sugar trade.

Eastern Church Calls Dr. Wight.

Middleton, N. Y., April 19.—The Westminster Presbyterian church Thursday night unanimously extended a call to its pastorate to Rev. E. V. D. Wight, president of Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. It is expected Dr. Wight will accept the call.

Roosevelt Gunning for Harriman.

Washington, April 18.—It is said that President Roosevelt will make personal investigation of E. H. Harriman's record in pooling railway properties. The result will determine the question of prosecution.

The Evolution of Household Remedies.

The modern patent medicine business is the evolutionary outgrowth of the old-time household remedies.

In the early history of this country, EVERY FAMILY HAD ITS HOME-MADE MEDICINES. Herb teas, bitters, laxatives and tonics, were to be found in almost every house, compounded by the housewife, sometimes assisted by the apothecary or the family doctor. Such remedies as picra, which was aloes and quassia, dissolved in apple brandy. Sometimes a hop tonic, made of whiskey, hops and bitter barks. A score or more of popular, home-made remedies were thus compounded, the formulae for which were passed along from house to house, sometimes written, sometimes verbally communicated.

The patent medicine business is a natural outgrowth from this wholesome, old-time custom. In the beginning, some enterprising doctor, impressed with the usefulness of one of these home-made remedies, would take it up, improve it in many ways, manufacture it on a large scale, advertise it mainly through almanacs for the home; and thus it would become used over a large area. LATTERLY THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY BUSINESS TOOK A MORE EXACT AND SCIENTIFIC FORM.

Peruna was originally one of these old-time remedies. It was used by the Mennonites, of Pennsylvania, before it was offered to the public for sale. Dr. Hartman, THE ORIGINAL COMPOUNDER OF PERUNA, is of Mennonite origin. First, he prescribed it for his neighbors and his patients. The sale of it increased, and at last he established a manufactory and furnished it to the general drug trade.

Peruna is useful in a great many climatic ailments, such as coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and catarrhal diseases generally. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES HAVE LEARNED THE USE OF PERUNA as a household remedy in the treatment of these ailments. They have learned to trust and believe in Dr. Hartman's judgment, and to rely on his remedy, Peruna.

AGE TOLD BY THE PULSE.

From Birth to Death the Beats Have a Steady Decrease.

How old are you? Ask your pulse. The human pulse has a wide range, even in perfectly healthy persons. The female pulse always beats faster than the male, and from birth to death the pulse beats steadily decrease. It has been said by great authorities that the age and sex of a person could be ascertained by the rate of the pulse alone. Babies at birth have a pulse beat of 150 times a minute, and in case of a girl and in the case of boys. At the age of four or five the pulse beats will have fallen respectively to 110 and 105. Maidens' and youths' pulses average 95 and 90. Mature men and women average 80 and 75. Elderly men and women have an average of 60 and 50. An old woman's pulse rarely, if ever, sinks below 50, but under such a pulse heat below 50 is quite common. There are, however, great variations consistent with health. Napoleon's pulse is said to have beaten only 44 times a minute.

Great Stunt by Geronimo.

An Apache Indian chief when in his prime, ran 40 miles on foot, rode 500 miles on ons stretch, as fast as the horse could gallop, and on the completely wore out the column which finally captured him that three sets of officers' horses were needed in the chase, and not more than one-third of the troopers who started were in the finish, says a writer in Outing.

Wrinkled and crafty and cruel is his swarthy face to-day, but the fire of his inherent energy has died and he is no more than a relic of the Geronimo of whom Gen. Miles said after their first meeting:

"He rode into our camp and dismounted, a prisoner. He was one of the brightest, most resolute, determined men I ever met, with the sharpest, clearest dark eye. Every movement showed power and energy."

Out of His Line.

A man living in the country far from physicians was taken very ill one denly ill. His family, in great alarm, not knowing what to do, sent for a neighbor who had a reputation for doctoring cows.

"Can't you give father something to help him?" asked one of the sons.

"Wa-al, I don't know nothin' about doctorin' people."

"But I want more than we do, for you can doctor cows. Now what do you give them when they are sick?"

"Wa-al," I allers give Epsom salts. You might try it on him."

"How much shall we give him?" inquired the son.

"Wa-al, I give cows just a pound. Your father is a quarter as big as a cow—give him a quarter of a pound."

No Offense.

First Stranger—(on train)—Do you ever quarrel with your wife?

Second Stranger—Never.

First Stranger—Have any trouble with the hired girl?

Second Stranger—Not me.

First Stranger—Don't your children worry you at times?

Second Stranger—No, indeed.

First Stranger—Say, I don't like to call you a liar, but—

Second Stranger—Oh, that's all right. I'm a bachelor.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Attempted Train Wrecking.

Owotonna.—Because he was angry at a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad section foreman, Albert Yase, a resident of this city, took revenge by placing a railroad tie across the main tracks a short distance north of this city. The early morning northbound passenger, a through train from Chicago and heavily loaded, struck the tie, but was not derailed. The pilot of the engine struck the timber and tore a large hole in it, after which it was ejected in such a manner that, instead of lying across the tracks, it passed under the engine, and then, bumping from side to side, the timber was carried for several hundred feet.

The striking of the tie was reported to the section foreman and from him to headquarters. Two detectives were detailed on the case and arrested Yase. He at first denied the act, but when taken before Judge Johnson in the municipal court he pleaded guilty to the charge and was held to the June term of the district court.

To Make Turpentine.

Hastings.—A. L. Hoffman and a number of associated business men will go into the manufacture of turpentine from pine stumps in the near future. Mr. Hoffman has visited Hinkley and has investigated the industry from every phase and he and his associates are satisfied that there will be a good thing not only for themselves but in addition prove of immense advantage to the country in that it will permit the farmers not only to clear their land without expense, but to get good pay for the clearing. It is the intention of the gentlemen to install the central cymery in Hinkley and to put in groups of cutters wherever they can secure for a sufficient number of stumps. It is expected that the enterprise will ultimately represent an investment of $100,000.

Dog Balks Pursuers.

Duluth.—After knocking out one of its pursuers with a blow on the solar plexus, a young doe which made its appearance in the western part of West Duluth, made its escape to the woods unharmed.

The appearance of the animal caused much excitement, and a crowd of men and boys started in pursuit. Near the Kingsley church the animal became entangled in a wire fence. Lee McNulty who was one of the foremost of the pursuers put out his hand to grasp the animal when it butted him in the solar plexus, knocking him temporarily. His effort to put McNulty out enabled the deer to free itself from the meshes of the wire, and it soon out-footed its pursuers.

Many Were Hurt.

St. Paul.—The accident report of the labor commissioner for March shows the number of fatalities to be the heaviest in six months, the number being 102, while the nearest approach to this record was 101 in October, 1906.

While the March list of accidents is a long one, most of the injuries sustained were of a minor character, only two fatal injuries being reported. The rest were small cuts, burns, bruises, and so on, and as usual the large percentage of accidents occurred in the railroad shops.

Woman Found Dead.

St. Paul.—Lying head first in a bog, a woman identified as Mrs. O'Donnell was found by one of the employes of the trunk factory, Kentucky and Fenton streets, on the West Side.

Mrs. O'Donnell had been living in a small shanty in the rear of the trunk factory and it is supposed that while trying to turning home late at night she stumbled and fell into the bog hole, many of which are to be found on the West side. Her head and shoulders had been covered and she died from suffocation.

Will Inspect Cadets.

Minneapolis.—Annual inspection of the university cadets by a regular army officer will occur this year at the university on Friday, May 10. Capt. Sheldon, of the Eleventh United States infantry, now detailed to general staff duty, will conduct the inspection, which will last all day. On the next day the cadets will tender a complimentary review to President Northrop.

NEWS NOTES.

Grand Meadow.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in this village to listen to the remarks of William Peyton Mason, secretary and general manager of the "Dixie Palm Air Line," relative to the route in their vicinity. About 200 farmers were present.

Faribault.—Bert Ellis was seriously injured while assisting in moving a house in this city. Something broke and slipped the rollers and Mr. Ellis crawled under the house to investigate and fix the roller, when the house slipped from the roller and fell to the ground, crushing Ellis between the heavy beam partly protected him from a fatal accident.

Minneapolis.—The forestry commission has purchased nine pounds of white pine seed and two pounds of pitch pine seed which will be planted in the state park at the Pillsbury reservoir. The seed cost $11 and will yield 200,000 trees, about eighty years being required to bring the trees to marketable growth, which is a diameter of from twelve to fifteen inches breast high.

Aldes.—An unknown man was run over and probably fatally injured by a Milwaukee freight train here. The man, who was about forty-five years old, had been about the village for several days. Both legs were cut off below the knees and all that the trigger got in his coat pocket. The shot tore the back off the shoe and the entire heel.

St. Peter.—While in session in this city the board of directors of Gustavus Adolphus college for the twelfth time elected Dr. J. P. Uhler as vice president of the institution. Dr. Uhler is completing his twenty-fifth year as a member of the faculty.

Shooting Scrape.

Hibbing.—A shooting affair which narrowly missed being a murder took place here when Joe Conkovitch, 24 years old, is alleged to have fired a shot which wounded a man whose name could not be learned, and who is now in the hospital seriously wounded.

The shooting is said to have been the result of an altercation which took place between Conkovitch and the stranger, in which the former got the worst of it and took refuge in flight. He secured a revolver, and returning is alleged to have fired point blank at the stranger. The bullet struck him in the forehead, but instead of piercing the skull, glanced off after making a serious wound.

Conkovitch is under arrest. He denies the shooting.

Gets $18,000 for Arm.

St. Paul.—A verdict of $18,000, the largest ever awarded in Minnesota, it is said, for the loss of an arm, was given by a district court jury in George F. Sillie in his suit against the Northern Pacific railway and Walter Henricks. He sued for $25,000.

Sillie, a brakeman employed by the Northern Pacific, was on a freight train last September that "broke in two" at Detroit, Minn. He went between the separated cars to adjust the air brake apparatus. He had signaled Engineer Henricks not to move the main part of the train until the adjustment had been made. But the engineer backed up too quickly and Sillies' right arm was so severely crushed that it had to be amputated.

Earth Swallows Team.

Winona—Clark G. Corey, who lives in Wiscoy Valley, a dozen miles from this city, lost a valuable team of work horses in a peculiar manner this week, the earth literally opening up and swallowing them. Mr. Corey's hired man was at work in the field with a three-horse team, when suddenly the animals broke through into a hidden sink hole, dropping into a deep cavity. The top horn was pulled out alive, but the other two were dead before they could be rescued. In the early days when the land was first being broken sink holes were found frequently, but now it is very seldom that one is discovered, especially in an old field such as this was.

Found Dead.

Rochester.—The infant child of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell was found dead in its bed. The child had not been ill, and apparently had been in the best of health. It had been put to bed in the afternoon for its regular nap. Later, when a caller arrived and inquired for the child, the mother went to the bedroom and to her horror found that her baby was dead. The coroner was notified and Dr. F. E. Mosse made a careful examination, but could find no cause for the sudden demise, but it is thought it was due to a hemorrhage.

NEWS NOTES.

Mankato—Stray dogs drove a valuable flock of sheep into the Sauer river on George Hutsleit's farm, and most of them were drowned.

Mankato.—Mankato barbers met and agreed to raise the price of shaves from 10 to 15 cents on May 1. It was decided to leave the price of instruction alone for the present. The barbers of the shops get used to the higher price of shaves.

Stillwater.—At a meeting of the council of this village it was decided to award a franchise to C. W. Foster of Crookston for a local telephone system. He has made a deposit as an evidence of good faith. He purposes to have the system in working order by August 1.

Minneapolis—Enrollment at the university has passed the coveted 4,000 mark for the first time in the history of the institution. Registrar Pierce announced that the enrollment at present is 4,016. The number a few more may be added when complete returns from some of the departments are secured.

Hinckley—On a wire from a North Dakota sheriff last night, Deputy Marshal Webster arrested Frank Pierce, aged 19, living with his parents here, when recently returned from North Dakota, accompanied by a half-breed boy and when arrested confessed to stealing two horses and selling them. He is in jail awaiting the arrival of the North Dakota sheriff. The half-breed is also in jail.

Minneapolis—Fire destroyed the general store of W. H. Cons at Russia, a small town fifteen miles south of this city. There is no fire protection at Russia and the store and all the contents were destroyed. Mr. Cons occupied the upper story as a residence.

Washington.—The report of the St. Paul postoffice for the last month aggregated 157,246, which was 9.7 per cent more than the corresponding month of 1907.

St. Paul—George Kunaff, 18 years of age, living with his parents at Concord and Page street, shot off his right hand while hunting rabbits near McCarron's lake. He says he was carrying the shotgun with the butt under his arm through the fence and that the trigger got in his coat pocket. The shot tore the back off the shoe and the entire heel.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra were met at Gaeta, Italy by the king of Italy.

Rohhers dynamited the safe of a bank at Bixby, I. T., securing several thousand dollars.

The Hotel Campbell at Athens, Pa., was destroyed by fire and one man was burned to death.

Fire in two garages in St. Louis destroyed about 100 automobiles, the total loss being $225,000.

The constitution framed for the proposed state of Oklahoma was adopted by the convention.

Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, died in a New York hospital.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was ousted from the state of Ohio on the petition of Attorney General Ellis.

Ex-Congressman John V. L. Findley died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Baltimore, Md. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. Aggie Myers was taken to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Mo., to begin her life sentence for murdering her husband.

Safe-blowers wrecked a bank at Weston, Ill., with three charges of dynamite, terrorized the town and escaped with $2,000.

Two hundred and thirty natives of the Unulihi group, Carolina islands, perished in a typhoon and famine threatens the survivors.

A new board of three members has supplanted the indicted officers of the Uncle Sam Oil company in the management of the concern's affairs.

A Nickel Plate passenger train was derailed at Fostoria, O., when the body of a bridge foreman, who fell under the wheels, caught in the rear trucks.

Heavy snow fell over eastern Nebraska and Iowa and while it damaged the small fruits, it was said to benefit the wheat crop by killing the green bugs.

The Illinois supreme court declared invalid the Mueller act authorizing the city of Chicago to issue certificates for $75,000,000 to purchase the street railways.

Regis H. Post was inaugurated governor of Porto Rico in succession to Beckman Winthrop, who retired to become assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington.

The Columbus (O.) grand jury returned secret indictments against the members of the "ice trust" in that city on the ground that they had conspired in restraint of trade.

Ten horses were shot to death by policemen to end their sufferings in a fire in the barn of the A. M. Forbes coal company, Chicago. The policemen and firemen saved 110 horses.

William M. Chase, who was president of the old Society of American Artists, has issued a statement telling of plans to pay a tribute to the memory of Stanford White as an architect.

The Seattle Labor council has adopted resolutions denouncing President Roosevelt for his criticism of Moyer and Haywood. The resolutions accuse the president of prejudging the two men.

L. F. Ford, of Philadelphia, superintendent of construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, committed suicide by jumping overboard from the Clyde line steamer Comanche off Jacksonville, Fla.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science began its fifteenth annual meeting in Philadelphia, the general topic for discussion being American colonial policy and administration.

Thomas M. Huallagtas, Ami B. Todd and Fred Hoyt were convicted in the United States court of Canada on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government of about half a million acres of public lands.

An attempt was made to kill Rev. Matthew Yankole, pastor of the Slavonic church at Hamilton, Pa., by passage was blown up by dynamite but he escaped. Parish troubles are believed to have caused the attempt.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, April 20.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	$ 00	@ 0 00
Hogs—Slate.....	6 80	@ 6 85
Sheep.....	5 00	@ 6 00
FLOUR—Winn. Patents	4 60	@ 4 80
WHEAT—May.....	82½	@ 83
July.....	82½	@ 83
CORN—July.....	62½	@ 62¾
RYE—No. 2 Western..	87	@ 87½
BUTTER.....	25	@ 26
EGGS.....	17	@ 20
CHEESE.....	13½	@ 13¾
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers ...	$ 00	@ 0 00
Common to Good Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 25	@ 5 60
Bulls, Common to Good	3 50	@ 4 50
Calves.....	6 50	@ 7 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy.....	6 75	@ 6 80
Mixed Packers.....	6 75	@ 6 80
Heavy Packers.....	6 75	@ 6 80
Pigs.....	6 50	@ 6 75
Dairy.....	26	@ 27
LIVE POULTRY.....	15	@ 16
EGGS.....	15	@ 16
POTATOES (bu.).....	45	@ 50
WHEAT—May.....	79½	@ 79¾
July.....	79½	@ 79¾
Corn, May.....	61½	@ 61¾
Oats, May.....	46	@ 46¼
Rye, May.....	85	@ 85½
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat No. 1 North'n	$ 82	@ 84
July.....	82	@ 84
Corn, July.....	62½	@ 63
Oats, Standard.....	47	@ 47½
Rye, May.....	87½	@ 88
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	76½	@ 76¾
July.....	77½	@ 77¾
Corn, May.....	61½	@ 61¾
Oats, No. 2 White.....	45	@ 45½
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$ 00	@ 0 00
Texas Steers	4 00	@ 4 60
HOGS—Packers	6 80	@ 6 85
Butchers	6 80	@ 6 85
SHEEP—Natives	5 40	@ 6 00
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers ...	$ 00	@ 0 00
Cows and Heifers...	3 75	@ 4 75
Corn-fed Heifers...	5 00	@ 5 50
HOGS—Packers.....	6 75	@ 6 80
SHEEP—Wethers	5 75	@ 6 00

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, April 17—Gov. John A. Johnson had his salary raised by the senate today from $5,000 a year to $7,000. The senate did the kindly deed by making the house bill provide for this increase. The measure is now up to his excellency for signature. It does not sign it it will become a law any how in three days. The bill secured 47 affirmative votes, and but 2 against it, Senators Anderson and Wright. Senator Wright warned the senate that this was a great session for making salary increases, and that to pass this bill was simply making campaign matter for the democrats two years from now but his fellow members couldn't hear him. Senator Clague offered amendments to the bill to raise the salaries of the state auditor, treasurer and secretary of state to $4,200, but these the senate overwhelmed on objection by Senator J. F. Calhoun of Minneapolis.

This was the event of the day in the senate. In the house it was the killing of the state fair bill. The bill needed the assurance of certified checks of indebtedness to the amount of $250,000 for new fair buildings, the certificates to be eventually paid off through profits of the fair. The bill was introduced some time ago by Messrs. of Stayton, following the defeat of the $1,000,000 exposition bill. The Morso bill secured but 38 affirmative votes, and 68 against it. The state fair management will now not get a cent outside of whatever sum may be allotted to it by the appropriations committees in the general omnibus bill. Such an allowance will simply be for the protection of what will permit of no new buildings or enlargements. The house took a recess before voting on the bill to hear an explanation of the needs of the fair grounds from R. W. Randall, fair secretary. His appeal for aid, however, fell on deaf ears.

Of the important bills passed today include S. F. 316, Durment, to prohibit discrimination and rebating by life insurance companies; the bill gives Rockne, to compel railroads to file plats of all new lines with the railroad commission; S. F. 844, McGowen, to the bill in the house, this clause was cut out before the house passed the measure. Senator Sullivan charged trickery in getting the resolution, on the ground that there was an agreement in the senate the bill should not be again enamended. Senator Wright withdrew the amendment but afterwards made a hot rebuttal to Sullivan's charge. Later if a charge of trickery were directed against him he wished to hurl it back squarely at the senator from Washington county.

The house in taking up the special order of the day today, took the proposed amount of money it carries from $1,000,000 to $700,000. Of the $700,000, $250,000 is to be used a new engineering college building, and the remainder for extension of the university's service. The bill was passed by the senate with the full $1,000,000 appropriation. The house cut out the dental school proposition entirely and a proposed new dental building.

The house in passing the bill creating the capitol grounds commission to have charge of extension of the capitol grounds did so by a vote of 62 for, and 40 against in the measure. The bill cuts out the original big appropriation desired by the people of St. Paul, and leaves only a commission without money. "This is the lemon we are handed in place of the original magnificent scheme proposed," said Attorney Ambrose Tighe of St. Paul put it with much disgust.

Of bills finally passed today by the house, included, S. F. 222, Alderman, establishing state fish hatchery at Waterville, Le Sueur county; S. F. 315, Durment, prohibiting rebating and discriminations by life insurance companies; S. F. 271, Gunn, authorizing the state railroad commission to order safety appliances on roads where they deem them necessary.

In the senate, bills passed included; H. F. 459, Robinson, prohibiting child labor under 16 years of age; H. F. 312, Tighe, prohibiting legislative bribery and fixing severe penalties.

Petrified in Grave.

St. Cloud.—The body of Mrs. J. J. Salfinger, buried in the Melrose cemetery in 1900, was exhumed and buried in another lot. The men making the disinterment, handling the box and examining, expected to find nothing but the skeleton to remove, when, to their surprise, they found the body preserved body. Upon touching it they discovered it had turned to stone. The face was of an ashy gray color, as rigid as rock and nearly as heavy.

Red Wing—According to a census just taken in connection with the new city directory, Red Wing has a population of 9,610. This is actual count, and the figures are not based on the number of names in the directory. The census shows that the city increased 1,465 in about twenty months, or since the state census was taken in June, 1905.

Discovery Endangered World.

In the time of Louis XV. of France, a chemist named Lavoisier made an exhibit on a canal at Versailles of a kind of fire so rapid and devouring that it would not be quenched, water only giving it fresh activity. Louis forbade that the invention should be made public and the inventor died soon after, carrying the secret with him to the grave.

Always Exaggerate.

We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose.—La Rochefoucauld.

AR'TEMUS WARD AND THE RAILWAY BORE.

Mark Twain tells a capital story of Artemus Ward's encounter with a "railway bore"—a species that he particularly detested—who took the seat beside him in a carriage on a journey to Washington. Artemus was engaged in reading and in no mood for conversation. But the bore was not to be balked.

"Say," he remarked to his victim, "do you think Grant'll get the nomination for president?"

Artemus looked up from his book, gazed curiously at the stranger, and said:

"Grant—Grant—who is Groot?"

Perplexed for a moment, the inquisitor exclaimed:

"You don't mean to say ye never heard of Gen. U. S. Grant?"

"Never heard of him," answered Artemus, solemnly.

This confession dazed the bore for a few minutes, but he returned to the charge. "They say old Greeley is agin' him."

Once more the serious eyes were directed at the bore. "Greeley?" Ward asked. "Old Greeley? I have never heard of him, either. It appears to me, sir, you know more strangers than any human bein' I ever met."

It took the interlocutor fully ten minutes to recover his surprise. Meanwhile Artemus was reading his book. Finally the talkative one could endure it no longer. "Say, you fool, did you ever hear of Adam?" he exclaimed.

"Adam? Adam?" replied Artemus, meditatively. "Wh-what was his other name?"

This closed the conversation.

A STIRRING STORY.



"There she was in the highest window of the burning building shouting for help!"

"Did you actually saved her—how did you manage it?"

"Well, we just stood and stared—and she came down on the stairs."

The Arbitrament of Fate.

First Swell Friend—Tilbert, is it true that you love Dick Dashleigh? Tell me, dear, in confidence.

Second Swell Friend—Well, then, in confidence, dear, I do love him devotedly.

First Sweet Thing (aside)—That settles it! I'll accept the proposal he made me last night.—Royal Magazine.

Once is Sufficient.

"Perhaps you never noticed it," remarked the thoughtful thinker, "but it is true, nevertheless."

"What is true?" queried the party at the other end of the conversation.

"That a woman never uses her husband's meerschaum pipe for a hammer more then once," explained the t. t.—Chicago Daily News.

Remarkable Self-Control.

"There's one thing I will say," remarked Mr. Millions, "and that is that my daughter Arabella, has a fine disposition."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir. The way she can listen for hours to her own playing on the violin shows remarkable self-control."

Wonderful Spring.

City Chap—That's a wonderful mineral spring. It has iron in it, I guess.

Former Wayhack—Indeed it has. Why, ole Sol Perkins's mare drank outer there spring, and, by Jove, she hain't been shod since! Her shoes just grow out natcheral from her hoofs.

Self-Respect.

Mistress (from the parlor)—Bridget, this dress doesn't look fitting three times. Why don't you answer it?

Bridget (from the kitchen)—Sure, mum, if it does it's the first ring, papie wed say Oi did nothing but find the dure, an' Oi wudn't have any wan think me that easy.—N. Y. Weekly.

The Reason.

"Why," asked the curious Bittle boy, "do they call some bodies of water a light?"

"Possibly," answered the funny teacher, "because it is there that people find themselves most in the teeth of the gale."—Baltimore American.

Some Years Hence.

Courageous Pedestrian—Officer, I protest against that man's arrest. What was his offense?

The Cop—W, he was drivin', his auto at only 20 miles an hour, an' delayin' the machines behind him.—Puck.

Not to Be Repeated.

"Does your husband tell you everything he knows?" said one woman.

"I should hope not," answered the other. "He has been a lawyer in several sensational trials."—Washington Star.

Little One's Prayer.

Mary always gets a little piece of candy every day to bear her from being naughty. One day she was naughty, and she did not get her candy. That night when she was going to bed she said her prayers as follows: "Our Father, who art in heaven, please give me my daily candy."

The World's Classification.

Don't call a man a fool because he disagrees with you. A wiser one than either of you may intend upon putting you both in the same class.—John A. Howland.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, ta the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar will cure your cough.

Applications to make your fina proof are written out free, at the office.

Fish seems to be very scarce this spring.

Eddie Hyland will do the farm work this spring and M. E. Hyland will drive the mail from Sunbeam to Lillo.

John Zzintik, of Hilda is shipping in a large number of fruit trees to set out on his farm this season.

The grass is begining to put a green robe on the ground again and we are begining to forget about the extreamly cold winter just passed.

The river is very low this spring. It was not high enough to start much water out over the country this spring.

The land promises to be in fine condition for seeding this spring and our farmers are improving their time putting in grain now days.

Quite a large number of Indians are trapping along the river this week and our boy trappers are looking rather ugly at them, but there has been no declaration of war up to date.

James Colman is spoting a new spring hat, but did not catch mink enough to get the tan shoes, so he would like to get a job collecting for the R. L. R. Transportation Co.

It appears the boats will have a good run of freight business on the river this spring, as there has been enough orders left at this landing for one cargo for the Dan Patch.

There was a social party at the residence of Alfred Eve on Wednesday evening and a very enjoyable time was had by all who attended. Mike Kolski of Radney furnished the music for the dancers.

We are going to set out quite a number of fruit trees and shrubbery this season. Oh yes we expect to live here and make this our home. North Minnesota may have its draw back, but we dont want to try any change, for fear of getting into a worse place.

Red Lake Falls are out with a circular letter advising farmers not to sign a petition for the removel of the county seat. Thief River Falls people will soon be arround with a petition advising them to sign it. We have no corner lots in either City. Have you?

Quite a large number of people have been receiveing garden seed the past week sent out by Congressman Steenerson. They come very handy up in this part of the country, as a good garden helps keep down the summer grocerie bill, and cash to buy seeds is not very plentiful up this way.

During the time we could not get across the river to get the latest news, Andrew Ellingson and August Wentzel each report the arrival of a son at their homes, but said after reading about Rodman of Deer Park they hardly knew whether to report it or not.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Company last Saturday, T. S. Jacobson resigned as secretary of the company and Alfred Hamerateeu was appointed in his place. Contract was made with T. S. Jacobson and Tore Lunde to run the Dan Patch boat. Walt McAndress was appointed to fill vacancy on the board of directors caused by the resignation of Jacobson.

Death Of Arthur Roolinson.

We regret that we are obliged to publish the sudden death of Aurthur Roolinson this week, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Roolinson, of Lillo, who died at Bemidji, of brain feavor on April 12th.

He left home a short time ago in good health to go up there and work on the drive, and his sudden death came as a shock to his parents, who supposed he was in his usal health until they recived notice of his death on Saturday. They went up to Bemidji and brought the remains home and funeral services were held at their residence in Deer Park Township on Wednesday afternoon. Young Mr. Roolinson was a young man highly respected by all his aquaus'ences, who will extend their sympathies to his parents in their bereavement.

Clearwater Creamery News

Our officers meeting the 19th made a good showing, as all officers but two were present.

According to latest reports we will have about 400 more cows to take cream from after the 1st of the month.

Louis Sell, representing Sell Bros, K. Sanes K. Sletvedt and A. Brakke were callers at the creamery last Friday and added 45 more cows to our list.

The board of directors of the Clearwater Creamery will meet at the creamery on Thursday May 21st at 11 o' clock A. M. all are requested to be present.

Do not forget that Tuesday and Friday are the days to bring your cream.

Some are holding back their cream waiting to see what the creamery will pay the first month, this is a goodeal like putting off yourspring seeding until you see how your grain turns out in the fall.

Use a little brains and go according to them.—A COW MAN

WANTED:

Person to travel and collect in home territory; weekly salary of 1072 per year and expenses

Adress.

Joseveh Alexandr

Monarch Book Company.

Chicago. Il.

A "Ringers' Jug."

A beer jug in a belfry is happily somewhat of a rarity in these days At the beginning of the last century however, people were not so particular The ringers' jug at Beccles, in Suffolk holds six gallons, a sufficiency to sustain the ten weary ringers, though the weight of the bells did exceed six tons. The vessel is made of red earthenware and has three handles, one of which is concealed by the neck. It bears the following inscription in quaint spelling:

"When I am fill'd with liquor strong,
Each Man drink once and then ding dong.
Drink not too much to Cloud your Knobs
Least you forget to make the Bobbs.

A gift of John Pattman Beccles." On the reverse side is the maker's name, "Samuel Stringfellow, Potter."—London Strand.

The Scallop.

The scallop can anchor itself as well as any ship. It never fails to drop its anchor on the approach of rough weather. The scallop, lying in its bed of shoal water, foresees a storm in true sailor fashion and at once puts out a tough and elastic little cable from a point near its hinge. This cable it fastens firmly to the nearest rock. It is then secure in the vilest weather. He who wades through scallop haunted shoals as a storm approaches may see the tiny shellfish mooring themselves on all sides with silent bustle.

Men-of-war on Paper.

Each man-of-war is built upon paper before a single plate of steel is forged. Not only are the length and breadth of a ship decided upon, but the naval constructor can tell to an ounce how much water she will displace when her armor and guns are mounted upon her, how many times her propellers will revolve in a minute with a given pressure of steam and how many tons of coal an hour must be consumed to attain a certain rate of speed.—London Graphic.

His Gloomy Life.

"What," asked the sweet girl, "was the happiest moment of your life?"

"The happiest moment of my life," answered the old bachelor, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me sleeve links in exchange."

Inquiry as to a Holdup.

She (sternly)—Why were you so late last night? He (apologetically)—I was held up on my way home. She (still sternly)—Were you too [illegible]



Try One Cup of This Coffee

You won't pay any *more* for McLaughlin XXXX Coffee, but you'll get the very best grade of coffee at a reasonable price, because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always clean—always fresh—always good—always the same quality—in fact, the Standard Coffee.

Sold in full 16-oz. packages.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

[illegible], Minn. OLAF B. LANSON [illegible], Minn.—ANDREW ELLINGSON, - High Landin Minn. J. L. RADNESKI,—Radney Minn. E. E. HAVICK, [illegible] Minn.—MOE & GJERNES, Garnes Minn. Miss. I. J. LILLO,—Lillo Minn.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam at 8.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, write us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery ect. Experience no necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community who has some spare time to take orders, write them for prticulares immediately. Mention this paper when writing

NOTICE.



The Percheron Morgan Stallion "DUKE", will make his first visit to Rhoda April 29th 1907.

J.A Walker.

Lillo, Minn.

A Financial Coup.

"You don't mean to say that you loaned Stickles your umbrella?"

"Yes. And it was [illegible] to do it. It saves me the [illegible]"

W. G. Hunt.

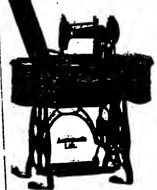
Notary Public.

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you.

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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing [illegible].

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PIANOS [illegible]

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THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

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At Anton Minnesota.

Dry Goods, Goceries, Flour & feed.

Fine & Heavy Shoes, of best quality.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPERATOR, IN [illegible]

Any Kind Of [illegible] In Exchange for Goods.

give me a call.

Located at Anton post office, on the Red Lake River, Eight miles east of Thief River Falls.

Krist Larsen.-Proprietor.

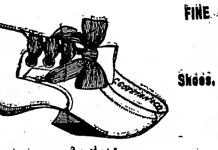
Spring & Summer, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.

FINE



Shoes.

Flour & Feed, Always On Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA---MINN.

Ideas From Nature.

Walking on the outskirts of Bolton one autumn evening, a clever young man became interested in watching the seeds falling from a sycamore tree. He observed that they acquired a rotary motion before reaching the ground, and, inquiring into the cause, he found that the two wings were slightly turned in opposite directions, which caused them to revolve in falling. The idea of making a screw propeller on this principle at once occurred to him.

Galvani, a natural philosopher of Italy, was dissecting a dead frog one day while a pupil was making experiments in electricity by his side. He observed that the muscles of the frog, being exposed, gave signs of motion whenever the nerves came in contact with the scope. Galvani discovered the existence of a new principle in this phenomenon, [illegible] fertile branch of [illegible] the name of galvanism.

Great Writers Not Correct Writers.

There is not a single great author in our literature in whose works numerous errors have not been pointed out or thought to be pointed out. They are charged with violating rules involving the purity if not the permanence of the language. A somewhat depressing inference follows from the situation thus revealed. The ability to write English correctly does not belong to the great masters of our speech. It is limited to the obscure men who have devoted themselves to the task of showing how far these vaunted writers have fallen short of the ideas of linguistic propriety entertained by their [illegible] betters. As a result of these critical crusades there is no escape from the dismal conclusion that the correct use of the language is not to be found in the authors whom every one reads with pleasure, but is an accomplishment reserved [illegible] for those whom nobody can [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

After next Wednesday we can take a ride on the cars for two cents a mile, and not run any more risk of getting our neck broken than we have before that time.

By the time Harry K. Thaw gets through with his next triel and gets a settlement in full with all of his attorneys, he will not have to go to Europe to buy a certain brand of cigerets in order to dispose of his surplus cash.

An exchange says: "We always wondered where all the Johnsons came from until a visit to the beautiful city of St. Peter, when, all become clear. On the corner of Broadway and Wabash streets stands a red brick building with white letters on a black background: "Johnson Manufacturing Company."

We understand that some of our resolution signers are mak[illegible] dire threats of what they would do if the SUNBEAM should [illegible] their reputation. Now the [illegible] to fix that would be to [illegible] have "Resolution [illegible] resolutions to the [illegible] anything published [illegible] his paper in the past. [illegible] be published in the [illegible] not to hurt their [illegible] That would fix things [illegible]

[illegible] nessiary for the [illegible] of the Red Lake River [illegible] station Co to be publish [illegible] opinion to [illegible] not withstanding [illegible] now we want to tell them [illegible] Thief River Falls bow [illegible] good fellows and do some [illegible] to help the company that [illegible] help them. Publish them by [illegible] make out a bill in full for doing the work. Make the company a present of one half of it and take stock for the other half, and we will not attempt to railroad resolutions through the company that you are robbing them.

The members of the Minnesota house must be rather a cheap lot, to say the least. In passing the antipass bill to take effect December 31, 1908, so that they could enjoy their passes from the railroads for nearly two years, is about the worst that any legislature has done for a long time. Their constituents should see that every one who voted for the bill should get a free pass to stay at home for all time.—St. Hilaire Spectator

The Plummer war goes merrily on with the Pioneer still on the gain among sensible people for standing by his principals. Of course the Thief River Falls News can be depended on to throw a little mud to help out a dirty deal, at any time, at so much per throw, and we expect they will give the "alt" a job as soon as he gets hatched out and becomes a dignified louse, as the editors of that city have made themselves famous as men to stir up ill feeling against that place, among the people tributary to it, and we are firmly of the opinion, that they would be better qualified for a position behind the four tined dung fork, of some farmer, than to be the representatives of the newspaper interests of a live, business city like Thief River Falls.

The Eye of the Needle.

When Christ says in his sermon "that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven" he does not mean a sewing needle, but a hole through which a camel had to pass through in getting into a fortress. It was the custom in old times, and in parts of Arabia still, for the people of a village to build a fortress against the robbers of the desert, into which they carried an underground passage in a zigzag form barely large enough for a camel lying down on its side to work itself through into the courtyard of the fort, and the Saviour beautifully compares the struggles of the animal to what the rich man must suffer in order to gain paradise. The hole was called "the eye of the needle."

In the old stone cabins, or walled cities, in Ireland specimens of these eyeholes may be seen. Most of them have been partially destroyed, but there is one almost perfect at Grianan Elleach, in Donegal and so like the eastern eyeholes that one would think they were made by the same workmen. The Irish annals relate that Elleach was erected by a Tuath de Danaan chief 1,300 years before Christ.—Exchange.

The Magic Flat.

"This is our library," said the New York woman, leading her visitor into the front room. "And that cozy little room back of it is the music room. The 'den' is the big bright room on your left. Come over and see it. Yes, we have just five rooms in all. The small back ballroom we use as a packing and storage closet. Isn't it cozy?"

"Y-e-s," agreed her visitor doubtfully, "but where do you sleep and eat, and all that?"

"Oh," said the New Yorker indifferently, "my husband and I sleep in the 'den' on the oriental couch, and mother sleeps in the music room on another couch that pulls out at night. We eat on that funny little table in the library. You've no idea how big it can be made when the leaves are in. And we dress in the bathroom and keep our clothes in the packing room. So, you see, it's all very convenient."

"What do you do in the kitchen?" inquired the other laconically.

"Oh, we keep the doors in there at night, and in the daytime we sometimes use it—to cook in."—New York Press.

An Impressario's Advice.

Some years ago after the regular Italian opera season had ended at the Academy of Music, New York, that building became a sort of trying on arena for would be prima donnas and tenors. One day during the open and shut interim between the seasons Max Maretzek met the tenor Adams and Mme. Pappenheim.

When the tenor said, "Congratulate us, Max; we have just leased the academy for classic operas—no candy rot for us," the impresario replied:

"I wish you great success. But tell me your proposed repertory."

To this Adams responded, "'Antigone,' 'Orfeo,' 'Iphigenia,' 'Sapho,' 'Alceste,' etc."

Maretzek suavely said: "That is magnificent. But do me a favor as an old and experienced friend. Give the 'Trovatore' once each week in order to pay salaries."

This advice was not followed, and very soon the academy was again for rent.—New York Tribune

The First Man Dressmaker.

As far back as 1730 there was in Paris a man dressmaker, probably the first of his kind. His name was Rhomberg, and he was the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich. He owed his success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He drove a beautiful carriage on the boulevard and had an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. He left a large fortune to his heirs.

Doctors and Solemnity.

The days are past when every self respecting doctor was expected to dress in a style tastefully blending the divine with the undertaker. But a "sustained and impenetrable solemnity" is still a priceless possession for those who would achieve success in medicine. If this is a natural gift, so much the better; if not, it should be acquired at any cost.—British Medical Journal.

A Possibility.

"Don't be too anxious to get a husband," said the wise matron. "Don't go around hunting for one."

"Think I should just sit down and wait for one, eh?" replied the maiden.

"Yes, for you'll sit up and wait for one often enough after you've got him."

Quite Natural.

Husband—What did you think when you heard the chandelier fall last night? Wife—Why, I thought you had been detained on business again and were getting upstairs as quietly as you could.

Inaccurate Umbrellas.

We English, of course, get what we call hardened to horrible climatic changes. Nevertheless I am convinced that our solemnity of demeanor is generated by our gray skies, our piercing east winds, our heavy, yellow fogs and our slushy roads and pavements. The waterproof face is the direct result of a firmament of lead. Many of us English people look like inaccurate umbrellas.—London Queen.

Twice Two.

"Do you really believe two heads are better than one?"

"Give it up, but I know we wouldn't amount to much without Nervosoids."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam,

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kron-chnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olaf Bergland, "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espelret, Minn.
L. K Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit, Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 12th 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn, Apr 8th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on May 28 1907, viz:

John L. Radniecki.

H.E. No. 572 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 10 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Mike Kolski, Martin E. Hyland, Ole Vattendahl, of Radney Minn. Lorenz Wojnorowski, of Rudell. Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 12th 1907.
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Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on May 28, 1907.

Mike Kolski,

H.E. No. 568 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 9 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lorenz Wojnorowski, John L. Radniecki, Martin E. Hyland, of Radney Minn. Adolph Grundgsen, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 22, 1907
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. March 15th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that AUGUST J. LILLO, of Rhoda Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 585 made July 7, 1904 for the S W ¼ Sec 16 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on May 3, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz;

Anun Knudson, Oscar E. Lillo, Tarjei O. Lofthus, T. Adolph Grundersen. all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 22, 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn, March 15th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ANON KNUDSON, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz;

Homestead Entry, No. 990, made December, 10th 1904, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 21, Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on May 3, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz;

August J. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, Knut Olson, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OSCAR HANSON, of Erie Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz;
Homestead Entry No. 1121 made June 4th 1905 for the N. W. ¼ Section 25 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz;

Ola Johansrud, Christ Odegard, Peter A. Korstad, Andrew T. Nelson, all of Erie, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

A Hard Road to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "strict?"

Tommy—A burning match.

Teacher—Correct. Now make a sentence containing the word.

After some hesitation Tommy wrote, "They came to a strict in the road."

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Brewning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc. within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. F. Wood,

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 29, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Mar. 18th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that IVER NYGARD of High Landing, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 999, made December 10th, 1904, for the N. E. ¼ Section 9, Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before E. G. Browning, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on May 6th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz;

Anton Myran, Nels Swanson, Christian Berveson, of Brooksberg, Minn. Henry Ellingson, of High Landing Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 5th 1907.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 3 1907.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] DEMPSEY, of High Landing Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz; Homestead Entry No. 1055 made March 1st 1905 for the Lots 3, 4 & S ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. Township 153 N. Range 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on May 21, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz;

Thedore Torgeson, John Olsen, Olof Hanson, Hans A. Myran. all of Erie, Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th, 1907 viz:

Andrew M. Johnson.

H.E. No. 712, Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz;

Ole Vattendahl, Ivar Stolaas, of Radney Minn. John Polsol, of High Landing Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn., Apr. 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on June 5th, 1907, viz:

Peter P. Korstad.

H. E. No. 938, Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ of Sec 36 in Tp. 153 N. of R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz; Peter H. Thoreson Tandrup Saltveit Knut Opsaul, Stolen Opsahl, all of High Landing Minnesota.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.

Licensed Auctioneer,

Will attend all sales as Auctioneer, at reasonable rates.

Erie, Minn.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUATERS FOR EXMAS GOODS

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THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN. WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the

Right Goods

At the

Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR. AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

[illegible] We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.

From [illegible] you sell.

John Radniecki [illegible]

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With [illegible] Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.



It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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SPECIAL OFFER:

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.50 a year.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE JACK OF HEARTS

BY RICHARD BRANSTEIN

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Like a rose shut in a book
Like a dried flower found after many years
Is the bare pages claim control
To reach into the heart within the soul.
—Rickerill.

A Poor Clown dressed as a Jack of Hearts; a Kirally ballet Girl; a Man who had lost the power of loving, and a Woman wearing gloves of scarlet—these belong to my story.

Twenty-odd clowns, 600 ballet girls, and five other tier of loges crowded with humanity—these have no part in my story, having each sad all, like the rest of us, stories of their own.

But they are, on my page, fused into one by the blare and trumpeting of circus music and the damp odor of sawdust, as the great canvas-covered arena of Madison Square garden is filled with the gaudy radiance of a shifting, sonic-obeying ballet.

Suddenly, amid a trembling, a sudden change in music, a fresh detachment of dancers comes fluttering out of a canvas gateway. It is gay in wild rose—yellow and jaunty with buoyant ribbons of pale green. Among them is one noticeable for extreme youth and a certain crude beauty. She takes her primitive steps with the awkward grace of a child. She is a common little thing, her freckled face covered with grease-paint, and her round, wide-open eyes heavily lined.

And with the ballet in green and gold comes a detachment of droll clowns, cleverly gotten up as a pack of cards.

It is lower bar a Woman leans with cold eyes to watch their absurdities. Her hair is massed about her head like the coils of pale gold snakes. She is in white, but her neatness handles, with which she gesticulates as she talks, are covered with gloves of scarlet. Over her shoulder leans a man, whose heavy-lidded eyes watch unobtainently the girl of the ballet.

Five hundred corypbees grouped as a mammoth flower, and under the bar where the Man and Woman sit, a human atom poises as the satrems point of one of the petals. Bounding, swaying, ill at ease, startled into fresh mistakes by the attention she excites, the Girl glances upward, and looks stupidly into their faces.

Between them comes tumbling abruptly a clown dressed as a Jack of Hearts. His eyes gleam, shy and cunning, through the ghastly white of his make-up.

And then the ballet writhes, spreads and palpitates into the semblance of a glittering star, but for some unreasonable reason, the eyes of the Man and of the Woman follow the Girl with careless interest.

Little simpleton!" murmurs the Woman.

"Pretty simpleton!" corrects the Man with emphasis.

"I'll take her home with me to supper," suggests she, rubbing her gloves softly.

"And why?" asks he of the heavy-lidded eyes.

"Caprice! A fancy to see what these animals are like; she is like a kitten. She purred when I caught her eyes."

"Kittens scratch."

"Not if one strokes their fur well."

"Or—grow to be cats."

"Thanks." Her face clouds as she watches him.

"Oh—as you like," he continues, yawning behind his hand discreetly.

Just then two other men entered the box, and the Woman turned to them. But the Man followed the Girl with his glance, so like an unholy curse.

And vaulting, grimacing, tumbling, came and went the clown dressed as a Jack of Hearts.

"Like a rose shut in a book, in which pure women may not look," quoted the Man with the weary face in the box, as he watched the Girl of the innocent face. For he was of the artistic temperament and somewhat of a poet.

But the Clown, who had no poetry in his soul, but only a poorly cooked dinner in his stomach, followed his glance, until he also noticed the Girl.

"Oh, ho!" said the clown, and turned a few handsprings in an absent-minded way.

For he had not a particle of delicacy, being a very vulgar sort of a fellow, given more to drink than to desirable. And emotions with him generally avoived themselves into tumbling of some kind. Besides, he had never heard of Rossetti.

The next figure of the ballet was the last. In it the dancers carried large hoops which were hung as with glowing jewels, with small illuminated globes, while all were entangled in dress of fantastic hues which were burned by men in the upper balconies.

And still that sturdy, womanly little figure, the New Girl in the ballet, with the round, freckled baby face covered with paint, marched and counter-marched quite bravely with the rest.

And the Woman with the scarlet gloves saw that her companion still found her worth watching. She smiled, hesitated, then scribbled with a tiny pencil a few words, an address on a slip of the programme. Tearing one glove from her hand with her teeth, less festive, she crowded the bit of paper into the middle finger.

When the Girl of the ballet passed the box again, the Woman leaned far over, smiled and dropped the glove—

Into the hand of the clown dressed as a Jack of Hearts.

He was an absurd fellow that clown. He fumbled the glove, clasped it to his breast; he even kissed it. Finally, he robbed it. So he was a thief, you see, as well as a clown and a Jack of Hearts. He was really droll, and all laughed, even the Girl to whom he presented it at last.

For there was a scarcely perceptible break in the ranks of figurantes, and for that one of them carried something as red as blood in one plump hand which grasped so firmly the iron hoop hung with waxing fairy lamps.

The Clown grinned beneath his paint and tumbled on his way. He only knew the Girl as he knew the 499 others in the ballet.

About six months later the Clown read in a penny paper of an auction which had been held in a house on a fine street. Enormous sums had been paid for trifles. A ribbon had been sold for enough to pay his salary for a month; an inkwell had brought a little fortune, and A Scarlet Glove, of which the mate was lost, had sold for $100. The women was fond and vain of the clothes admirers had bought her effects, for, in a way, she had been famous. It was repeated of her—recalled with delight in connection with her death —that she had been responsible for the suicide of a man who had been inconsiderate enough to blow out his brains in her drawing-room.

And she had sighed as she had said:

"After all, one may buy a new carpet."

When the Clown read it, he stared, shifted a quid of tobacco from one cheek to the other and took from a small, greasy book an artificial violet, pilfered upon a bit of programme. He then compared it with that given in the paper.

"Five queer things turns out!" he said, in a more laconic than elegant manner.

Having no poetry in his soul that was his way of expressing it.

He, however, the Man of the heavy-lidded eyes had paid his hundred dollars for the odd scarlet glove, he had a glass of vermouth.

As he sipped it, he sighed: "Poor Fellas! Dead! And still beautiful! Verily knowing all things—she even knew when to die."

Then, being, as I have said, much of a poet, he quoted from Swinburne's "Fellas":

"No diver brings up love again
Drogged once, my beautiful Fellas
In such cold seas."

And then he also went his way and forgot.

As for the Girl of the ballet, she never forgot; for, to forgat, it is necessary first to know.

But a spider with wicked, spiteful eyes is busy at night weaving a dusty web in the Girl's humble, stuffy, little room. He lives over behind a bit of metal in the grate, and is spinning silken threads from it to where just above on the plaster is pinned the scarlet glove of a master.

And I have avery reason to believe that the fussy angel, who is generally supposed to carry a pen behind his ear has at some time made an entry within the book which may or may not resemble this:

"Saved by Sam Branigan—tumbler —Jack of Hearts—clown of Barnum's and one common woman's soul.

"P. S.—To be remembered later."

WAS THE HUNTER'S FRIEND.

He Liked to Enjoy Himself and to See Others Do the Same.

There's a man living about two miles from Atlanta to whom every hunter would be glad to take off his hat. His name is Huff, and, being a hunter himself, is full of sympathy for the man who enjoys a day in the woods with a gun. This sympathy he has expressed in his own peculiar emphatic way. The sportsman who chances to wander into the vicinity of Mr. Huff's home is liable to run up against a notice tacked onto a tree or fence reading like this:

"Hunting is prohibited on these premises. Come in when you hear the dinner horn blow."

That's the kind of man Mr. Huff is, and, what's more, he means exactly what he says so that notice, as can be testified to by the writer. Said Mr. Huff:

"You know I can't enco in awhile, myself, and I know just how aggravating those 'no hunting' signs look to a fellow hunting is one after a bird or a rabbit. So, one day, I thought I'd put up some signs of my own and I went up to Atlanta to get them printed. I went to Jake Kenk's printing office —you know Jake, of course—and I asked him how much he charged for that kind of a job. He said to write out what I wanted printed and then he could tell better.

"So I wrote that down, as you saw it over there on the tree, and handed it to him. He read it and then he says: 'Not a dogoned cent. How many do you want of them?' Jake, many do you want of them?' Jake, you know, I am old hunter himself.

"Well, he printed a bunch of them for nothing, and more than that, he added the postage on them, too."

If there be a happy hunting ground, somewhere in the future, we believe that Mr. Huff will be accorded all its privileges and that he won't be bothered with any "No Trespassing" signs, either.—Oil City Blizzard.

One Definition of a Lie.

A boy at Sunday school described a lie as "An abomination in the sight of the Lord and a present help in trouble."

Millinery Modes That Have Parisian Sanction



FOR BIRTHDAY OF POET.

Luncheon Suitable for Anniversary of Shakespeare's Natal Day.

Tuesday is the anniversary of the natal day of the immortal bard of Avon and if any of our readers are planning luncheons or dinners for that day the following quotations will be appropriate:

"There's nothing ill can dwell in such a temple."

"Will! please you taste of what is here?"

"Hay good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."

This one is suitable for a physician or druggist: "If the rascal have not given me medicines to make me love him.—Henry IV.

For a minister or teacher: "Whose words all ears took captive."

For a bridegroom: "He is the half-part of a blessed man, left to be finished by such as she."

"Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman."

"Sweets to the sweet."

"I am glad to see you, much good it do your heart!"

This menu may be served and it seems to me that if memory does not fail that Shakespeare's favorite colors were purple and gold; anyway, it would be a pretty conceit to use purple cardboard and gold lettering for the menu and other decorations could be kept in these very effective colors.

"This treasure of an oyster."—Antony and Cleopatra.

"Expect spoon-meat."—Comedy of Errors.

"This fish was well fished for."—Winter's Tale.

"What is this, mutton? No, sheep, sweet lamb."—Love's Labor Lost.

"Tis I, the early village cock."—Richard III.

"I have a dish of doves."—Merchant of Venice.

"The queen of curds and cream."—Winter's Tale.

"A dish fit for the gods."—Julius Caesar.

"The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet."—King Richard III.

"Monarchy of the vine."—Antony and Cleopatra.

This menu being interpreted conrse by course adds interest to the feast. Here is what to serve: Oysters, soup, spring lamb, creamed chicken patties, broiled squabs, cheese soufflé, ice cream or sherbert, strawberries, bonbons, wine or cordials.

There is a delightful book called "Songs of Shakespeare," with music by Schubert, so if there is anyone to sing I am sure these songs would add great ly to the occasion.

A Dutch Function.

The correspondent who asks for a novel church or club entertainment, I am sure will find the description of this affair just suited to her needs. The invitations were decorated with windmills and the suited note passed in wooden shoes. There were 12 living pictures copied from masterpieces by Holland artists, those taking part were dressed and posed as near like the original as possible. Each member of the club was responsible for only one picture, so the work was equally divided. The tableaux wao shown on a stair landing where the audience could see from drawing-room and hall, and the effect was lovely.

A Holland brand of cocoa was served by young girls dressed in the quolot "Dutch" costume of orange and blue. Tha decorations were also of these colors, with yellow tulips and several pictures of Holland's young queen, Wilhelmina.

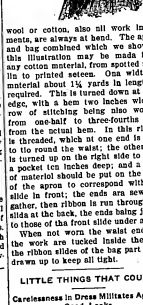
This entertainment was so successful that tha ladies wars asked to repent it.

MADAME MERRI.

APRON AND WORK BAG.

Pretty Garment That Combines Two Useful Purposes.

An apron that forms a bag for work is most useful, as not only can the work be kept clean, but the ball of



wool or cotton, also all work imple ments, are always at hand. The apron and bag combined which we show in this illustration may be made from any cotton material, from spotted muslin to printed sateen. One width of material about 1¼ yards in length is required. This is turned down at each edge, with a hem two inches wide, a row of stitching being also worked one-half to three-fourths inch from the actual hem. In this ribbon is threaded, which at one end is used to tie round the waist; the other end is turned up on the right side to form a pocket ten inches deep; and a slide is made to match the ribbon at the back of the apron to correspond with the slide in front; the ends are sewn to gether, then ribbon is run through the slids at the back, the ends being joined to those of tha front slide under a bow.

When not worn the waist and and the work are tucked inside the bag, the ribbon slides of the bag part being drawn up to keep all tight.

LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

Carelessness in Dress Militates Against Good Looks.

One of the small matters that militates most against a good appearance is the falling of stray hair at the back. This can be obviated by skillful audjustation and the use of fine hairpins, the best are good; hairpins are items where cheapness is dearest in the end. Most of the best pins come from France, and as they exist they remain unbent, with tha japanning well on; "bronzing," as it is called, for bronze pins hava come to stay. With regard to brushing the hair, unbleached bristles, being much softer than ordinary kinds, are more efficatating to the scalp.

But beside hair there are one or two other items that are most conducive and necessary to a good appearance. First and foremost among these is to have the nails well polished. Most people, even if they do not devote themselves to all the adjuncts of beauty culture, nse a little grease on the face. If they are not in their first youth they would be most unwise not to massage the face, however slight, by daily using some emollient and working across the lines that begin, alas, too soon, and a very good cold cream, gullibees of animal fat, is invaluable for the purpose.—Home Magazine.

ZEAL WITHOUT COMMON SENSE.

Striking Example Related by the Late Dr. Field.

A Presbyterian clergyman was praising the late Dr. Henry Martin Field of Stockbridge, who for 44 years edited the Evangelist.

"Dr. Field did so much good," he said, "because he went about his work diplomatically, sanshly reasonably. I once heard him declare that reformers failed often because the moment they etorted a reform they dropped common sense. Common sense was swallowed up in zeal. He said that a nerve cure faddist once entered a shop and landing the proprietor on one side whispered mysteriously: 'Ah, my friend, you can do the race untold good if you will only take the agency for our anti-tea preparation. It is warranted to cure in a week the most confirmed and nerve-racked tea tippler. Never again—'

"But the dealer laughed and drew away. 'You have made a mistake,' he said. 'I can't take such an agency as that. Don't you see that this is a temp?'

"Oh, no mistake,' said the reformer eagerly. 'It is because you run a temp that I have sought you out. You come into constant contact with the very people we are trying to reach.'"

A MISSOURI WOMAN

Tells a Story of Awful Suffering and Wonderful Relief.

Mrs. J. D. Johnson, of 603 West Hickman St., Columbia, Mo., says:

"Following an operation two years ago, dropsy set in, and my left side was swollen to such an extent that I was confined to my bed. The doctors said he would have to tap out the water. There was constant pain and a gurgling sensation around my heart, and I could not raise my arms above my head. The kidney action was disordered and passages of the secretions too frequent. On the advice of my husband I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes my trouble has not reappeared. This is wonderful, after suffering two years.'

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



HOW CLASSIC WAS WRITTEN.

Bret Harte's Great Poem Result of an Inspiration.

The war correspondent, Frederic Villiers, has recorded n talk with Bret Herte epropos of the poem, "Plain Language from Truthful James," one most keenly in the States," said Harte:

"On hearing of his death (I) sat down about three in the afternoon to write an editorial on the great author. I wrote one and then tore it up. Then another, after much pains, was written. This did not please me, so I tore it up. I merely sat together and threw it into tha waste paper basket; it would not do. It was getting late, and I was not keeping the paper waiting for press. I was drumming on my desk, absolutely without another thought in my head; I had run dry. Suddenly I mechanically began to write and the result was the poem you see seem to like so much. Well, Mr. Villiers, you are not far out. I like it, too."

BLOOD GETS SOUR.

Gives Advice and Tells of Simple Home Mixture.

At this time of year, says a well-known authority, the Kidneys become sluggish, clogged and inactive, failing to filter out the poisons and acids, which sour the blood, causing our entire body to feel rundown, but the worst forms of Rheumatism, Nervous and Stomach troubles, Backache and pain, Annoying Urinary effiictions.

It is worth anyone's time now to get from soma good prescription pharmacy the following ingredients: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shnking well in a bottla and take in teaspoonful doses after your meals and at bedtime.

This simple home-made mixture will force the Kidneys to normal, healthy action, so they will filter and strain all uric acid and poisonous waste matter from the blood, and expel this in the urine, at the same time restoring the "full blood count"—that is, 95 per cent. red blood corpuscles—which is absolutely indispensable to perfect health.

Little One's Prayer.

Mary always gets a little piece of candy every day to keep her from being naughty. One day she was naughty, and she did not get her candy. Her mother heard her say in saying to her she said her prayers as follows: "Our Father, who art in heaven, please give me my daily candy."

Dependence Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Illinois Pheasant Hatchery.

Out of 1,500 English pheasant eggs lately imported by the game commissioner of Illinois 2,000 healthy chicks have been hatched.

Take Garfield Tea in the Spring—it will save you many days of headache, lassitude and general ill health. This natural herb tea purifies the blood, cleanses the system and establishes a normal action of liver, kidneys and bowels.

No conquest is so severe as his who labors to subdue himself.—T. a Kempis.

TEXAS GULF COAST LANDS.

No blizzards, no heat prostrations. Growing crops all year. Five Acre Tracts. THEO. F. KOCH, ST. PAUL, MINN.

It's difficult to make light of the shadow of suspicion.

WEIGHT AND HEALTH

THIN, NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED TONIC TREATMENT.

This Woman Took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Gained Thirty Pounds and Has Been Well Ever Since.

How many women—and men too—are suffering from a general decline in health which the ordinary remedies seem unable to check! How many husbands see their wives wasting away, steadily losing health and beauty, and are powerless to help! Consumption and other germ diseases find in these debilitated systems easy prey, for the lowered vitality is unequal to the task of fighting off the infection of these diseases to which most of us are almost daily exposed.

The symptoms indicating the decline which may have results as fatal could scarcely be better described than in the statement of Mrs. William Manley, of 93 Court street, Utica, N. Y. Her case is a typical one. She says:

"For six months after the birth of my baby, I suffered from sick, dizzy headaches, which seemed like a rush of blood to my forehead, just back of my eyes. Sometimes they twitched so I could hardly see and black spots floated before them. The least exertion brought on this sickness. My appetite was poor and I was often sick to my stomach.

"If I tried to work my feet soon became swollen, paining me terribly. I had sinking spells and grew pale and nervous. I was so weak that I weighed only 95 pounds.

"One day when at tha drug store to get headache powdors I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills instead. I soon noticed tint my headache was disappearing and my nerves gradually grew stronger. In this way, as a hearty appetite and I now weigh over 130 pounds. I believe the pills to be the best tonic and builder a woman can take, as they certainly helped me when my health was at its worst."

Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Paint Your House Right

this time by insisting upon having

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS

which are the paints that

LIVE THE LONGEST

They have greater preservative qualities and will maintain their original appearance years after inferior liquids have vanished. They have been the standard house paints for sixty-five years and have never failed to give complete satisfaction.

JOHN W. MASURY & SON

NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Mica Axle Grease

lengthens the life of the wagon—saves 25 per cent. Time and temper. Best lubricant in the world—contains powdered mica which forms a smooth hard coating on axle, and reduces friction.

Use it once, your outfit is *last* and earn money while it lasts—grease the axles with Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY Incorporated

RUSTIC WINDOW BOX.

Ornamental and Useful Article to Beautify Home.

Instead of using an ordinary green painted window box why not make an artistic one in which the color does not clash with the plants contained in it, but rather harmonizes with them and brings out the beauty of the foliage to the most advantage, asks a writer in Popular Mechanics.

Such a window box can be made by anyone having usual mechanical ability and will furnish more opportunities for artistic and original design than many other articles of more complicated construction.

The box proper should be made a little shorter than the length of the window to allow for the extra space taken up in trimming and should be nearly equal in width to the sill, as shown in Fig. 1. If the sill is inclined,



Fig. 1

Plan of the Window Box.

as is usually the case, the box will require a greater height in front, to make it set level, as shown in Fig. 2.

The box should be well nailed and screwed together and should then be painted all over to make it more durable. A number of one-half inch holes should be drilled in the bottom, thus allowing the excess water to run out and prevent rotting the plants and box.

Having completed the haro box, it may be trimmed to suit the fancy of the maker. The design shown in Fig. 3 is very simple and easy to construct but may be replaced with a panel or other design. One form of panel design is shown in Fig. 3.

Trimming having too rough a surface will be found unsuitable for this work, as it is difficult to fasten and cannot be split as well as smooth trimming. It should be cut the proper length before being split and should be fastened on with brads. The half-round hoops of barrels will be found very useful in trimming, especially for filling in purposes, and by using them the operation of splitting is avoided. After the box is trimmed, the rustic work should be varnished, in order to thoroughly preserve it, as well as improve its appearance.

BETTING OUT TREES.

Yearly Practice of Planting Trees a Good One.

On our farm we have made it a practice every spring to set out some trees. We choose this season of the year because we have had better success in getting trees to grow than we have by planting them in the fall. This holds good not only with forest trees, but also with fruit trees and even strawberries.

Of late years we have been putting our trees along the highway side, and we have some beautiful trees growing there. Some of those we set our first are now six or seven inches in diameter, having made this growth in the last 15 years. And these, too, being hard or sugar maples, have grown as slowly as any trees, almost, that one might choose to set out. In our state, New York, writes R. L. Vincent in Farmers' Review, there is a state law providing for certain tax deductions for setting out trees along the highway, but we have never taken advantage of it, being very well satisfied with the added beauty, as well as the prospective usefulness to us of the trees.

Not far from our place there is a farm with so many trees of the variety mentioned, the sugar maples, along the road that the owner can tap quite a sugar orchard right there if he wishes to. The trees have gained a good size now, so that they would not be materially injured by careful tapping. There is this great advantage in a sugar bush of this sort. It is easy of access. One need not travel around over rough roads to do the work. It is always neat and clean and the work of gathering the sap is not hard. Some day we will all pay more attention to the matter of setting out trees than we do now, and it will be a great thing for the country when we do.

The Only Way.

There is no safe method of determining the butter qualities of a herd except by testing or churning the milk of each cow separately. The bulk of the milk is not a sure indication. Very often the cow that gives but a moderate quantity of milk may yield the largest amount of butter. In breeding up a herd a knowledge of the characteristics of each cow will enable the dairyman to breed for the best results, as the superior cows may be used for breeding to thoroughbred bulls. It does not pay to keep the calves unless the merits of their sires and dams are well known.

DON'T GRUMBLE AT TRIFLES,

Twenty-five Bushels Wheat and Forty-five Bushels Oats Per Acre Are in Western Canada.

Saltcoats, Sask.,
8th December, 1906.

To the Editor.
Dear Sir,
I willingly give you the result of my four and a half years' experience in the District of Saltcoats.
Previous to coming here I farmed in Baldwin, St. Croix County, Wisconsin, and as I have heard a great deal about the Canadian North-West, I decided to take a trip there and see the country for myself. I was so impressed with the richness of the soil that I bought half a section of land about five miles from the town of Saltcoats. I moved on to the land the following June and that year broke 90 acres, which I cropped in 1904, and had 39 bushels wheat per acre. In 1905, with an acreage of 160 acres, I had 24 bushels wheat and 35 bushels of oats per acre. In 1906, with 175 acres under crop, I had 25 bushels wheat and 45 bushels of oats per acre.
From the above mentioned yields you can readily understand that I am very well pleased with the Canadian West. Of course, I have had to work hard, but I don't mind that when I get such a good return for my labor.
To anyone thinking about coming to this country I can truthfully say that if they are prepared to work and not grumble at trifles, they are bound to get on. Some things I would like different, but take the country all round, I don't know where to go to get a better.

Yours truly,
(Signed) O. B. OLSON.

Write to any Canadian Government Agent for literature and full particulars.

GONE FOREVER.

Ten years ago a farmer put his initials on a dollar bill. The next day he went to the nearest town and spent it with a merchant. Before the year was out it came to the dollar back. Four times in six years the dollar came back to him for produce and three times he heard of it in the pocket of his neighbors.

The last time he got it back four years ago. He sent it to a mail order house. He never has seen that dollar since, and never will. That dollar bill will never pay any more school or road tax for him, will never build or brighten any of the homes of the community. He sent it entirely out of the circle of usefulness to himself and his neighbors.

Patronize your local merchant who helps you to pay your taxes, support your schools and churches, and lends a helping hand in times of sickness and trouble.

HENS KNEW THEIR BUSINESS.

Never Would They Lay Anything but the Freshest of Eggs.

There is a German dairyman and farmer, whose place is not far from Philadelphia, who greatly plumes himself upon the absolute superiority of his products above all others in the vicinity.

On one occasion he personally applied to a Germantown housekeeper for a transfer of her custom to himself. "I heard dot you haf a lot of trouble with dot dairyman of yours," he said. "Yust you gif me your custom and der will be no trouble."

"Are your eggs then to grow fresh?" asked the woman.

"Fresh!" repeated the German, in an indignant tone. "Let me dell you, madam, dot my hens nefer, nefer lay anything but fresh eggs!"

Good Theory, Poor Practice.

To encourage temperance the British admiralty allows 36 cents a month to sailors who forego their daily ration of rum, but a sailor who does not wish to drink rum can draw his rations and sell them to other sailors at 60 cents or even seven a month, the temperance plan is not so successful as was hoped.

APPENDICITIS.

Not at All Necessary to Operate in Many Cases.

Antomobiles and Appendicitis seare some people before they are hit.

Appendicitis is often caused by too much starch in the bowels. Starch is hard to digest and clogs up the digestive machinery—also tends to form cakes in the cecum. "That's the blind pouch at entrance to the appendix.)

A. N. H. girl had appendicitis, lived on milk for awhile—then Grape-Nuts and got well without an operation.

She says: "Five years ago while at school, I suffered terribly with constipation and indigestion. Pains much starch, white bread, potatoes, etc., which she did not digest.)

"Soon after I left school I had an attack of appendicitis and for thirteen weeks lived on milk and water. When I recovered enough to eat solid food there was nothing that would agree with me, until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts.

"When I began to eat Grape-Nuts I weighed 98 lbs., but I soon grew to 115 lbs. The distress after eating left me entirely and now I am like a new person."

(A little Grape-Nuts dissolved in hot water or milk would have been much better for this case than milk alone, for the starchy part of the wheat and barley is changed into a form of digestable sugar in making Grape-Nuts.)

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

ADVICE TO RHEUMATICS

Noted Physician Tells How to Prevent and Cure Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

(By Geo. Edmund Flood, M. D.)
If you would avoid Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Troubles, be moderate in the consumption of heavy, rich foods, substitute as far as possible soups, broths, fresh milk and drink water—lots of water. Take plenty of time to eat, and don't eat after you have had enough, even if it does taste good. If your work is confining take a moderate amount of exercise each day in the open air.

Of course, neither diet, water, rest nor exercise will cure these afflictions. I advise them as preventives only. For the benefit of the readers of this article who are now afflicted with Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder or Urinary trouble, and desire to be cured quickly, I give below, complete in every detail, the famous prescription which has made me so successful in the treatment of these diseases. It is the most certain cure for these diseases that I have ever used. It is pleasant to take, it is not expensive, it can be filled by any druggist, and I believe it is the greatest prescription for Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Trouble ever written. It is also a valuable spring tonic and blood purifier. If you are a sufferer, save this, take it to your drug-gist and have it filled, or get the ingredients and mix them at home.

Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, ½ ounce.

Concentrated Barkola Compound, 1 ounce.

Fluid Extract Prickly Ash Bark, ½ drachm.

Aromatic Elixir, 4 ounces.

Adult dose, take one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime; children, one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful after meals.

After you are cured follow the advice I have given you in regard to diet, exercise and water, and you will not need the services of a physician again for these diseases.

Other papers are privileged to copy.

French Sailors Use Drugs.

The extent to which the narcotic habit prevails in the French navy was illustrated a few days ago by the proceedings of a court-martial at Brest. The defendants were half a dozen men of ordinary rank, who were charged with a considerable number of robberies. All the men were victims of opium or the other drug habit, or both combined, and were in the habit of bemuddling themselves daily with these drugs and the robberies had been committed to gratify their passion. Severe sentences were passed.

SKIN SORE EIGHT YEARS.

Spent $300 on Doctors and Remedies but Got No Relief—Cuticura Cures in a Week.

"Upon the limbs and between the toes my skin was rough and sore, and also sore under the arms, and I had to stay at home several times because of this affection. Up to a week or so ago I had tried many other remedies and several doctors, and spent about three hundred dollars, without any success, but this is to-day the seventh day that I have been using the Cuticura Remedies (costing a dollar and a half), which have cured me completely, so that I can again attend to my business. I went to work again to-night. I had been suffering for eight years and have now been cured by the Cuticura Remedies within a week. Fritz Hirschfalt, 24 Columbus Ave, New York, N. Y., March 29 and April 6, 1906."

Beet Sugar in the Front.

One hundred years ago the West Indies supplied almost one-half of the world's sugar, but the industry is on the decline. The world's crop of beet sugar is now about 6,800,000 tons.

Hides, Furs, Pelts.

Cow hides weighing 35 lbs to 1le per lb, horse hides $2 to $4 each, sheep pelts 50c to $1.50, as to size. Furs are very high, especially Mink and Muskrat. To get all they are worth ship to the old reliable firm, THE HIDE & FUR CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Australians Will Go Back.

Australia has arranged for the repatriation of 1,000 disheartened Australians now in South Africa.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Discovery of Alcohol.

Alcohol was discovered in the thirteenth century.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

The largest Creamery in the Northwest. Milton Dairy Co. St. Paul, Minn.

Lice often tread on the toes of the unshod truth.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
BACKACHE

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some people are too conscientious preach what they practice.

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, fast, bright, durable colors

It's usually the man who has something to say who doesn't say it.

For Prices on Poultry, either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

It's difficult for a tight-lipped preacher to hold his congregation.

We Want Your Cream.
Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A bird in the bush is worth three in the hand—from the bird's viewpoint.

Coal, Sheep Dip, and Cattle Wash & Disinfectant. Write for 32 page booklet. Stock Growers' Enemies. It's free. Parke, Davis & Co., Hyde Park, Mass.

The Lutheran church has recently issued a call for 1,000 new ministers to fill vacancies in that denomination.

Pure! Pleasant! Potent! Three interpretations of Dr. Bull's Tolu, the Original laxative. It is made of Herbs and is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Law.

Britons Fond of Theatricals.
It is estimated that Great Britain spends $150,000 a day on theatres.

It Cures While You Walk.
Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, swollen, aching, sore, sweating feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Of every 100 gallons of illuminating oil used in the world, 64 gallons are produced in the United States.

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Every reader of this paper can get free of charge one of Dr. Coffee's famous books which tells of a new method by which diseases afflicted with Deafness, Head Noises, Sore Eyes, Failing Sight from any cause, can cure themselves at home at small expense.
Write a letter immediately to Dr. W. O. Coffee, 389 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

The Rev. W. Arthur Noble of Cores has one of the largest districts in Methodism. Recently he walked 200 miles, the church in one section of his district being near enough for him to do this.



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Pure White Lead Paint protects property against wind, repairs, replacement and deterioration. It makes buildings look better, wear better—and sell better. Use only Pure Linseed Oil and Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process, which is sold in kegs with this Dutch Boy trade mark on the side.

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"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on this point. Sent free on request.

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Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail; Trial size 10 cts. by mail.
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Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal, emollient and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great skin purifier and preserver, and the most refreshing of flower odors, in the most popular toilet soap. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Cuticura, So. Africa, Lemon, Hong Kong. Cuticura, Limited, London. Cuticura, Paris. Depots: Lyons, Sydney, Melbourne, Cape Town, Yokohama, Manila. Cuticura Soap is the purest, sweetest and most effective skin, scalp, hair, and bath soap.

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In the Best Section of the South
Unexcelled for General Farming-Stock Raising, Dairies, Fruit and Vegetables.
Cantaloupes, Strawberries, Peaches, Apples, Grapes, etc., give handsome returns.
Cattle need but little winter feed.
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LONG GROWING SEASON.
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Over 200,000 Americas farmers who have settled in Canada during the past few years testify that the climate, soil conditions, etc., is beyond question, the greatest farming land in the world.

OVER NINETY MILLION BUSHELS
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For advice and information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Canadian Government Agent, CHAS. PILLING Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Macklin, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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is so lame, is a common complaint.
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
Rubbed on Briskly
removes all inflammation and soreness of muscles and quickly relieves pain. Prevents Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Pleurisy, Frosted Feet and Ears. Sold by druggists. 25c. and 50c. a bottle.
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W. L. Douglas shoes are recognized by expert judges of footwear to be the best in style, fit and wear produced in this country. Each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by skilled shoemakers, without regard to time or cost. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other makers.
W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 gilt edge shoes cannot be equaled in style, comfort and wearing qualities. They are the leaders wherever introduced.
Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere.
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalog mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Read for booklet. WILD R. STEVENS & CO. Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. Estab. 1865.

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makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having the best, and not be induced to accept substitutes or imitations.

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THE CHANGE OF LIFE

Sensible Advice to Women from Mrs. Henry Lee, Mrs. Fred Certia and Mrs. Pinkham.



MRS HENRY LEE MRS. FRED CERTIA

Owing to modern methods of living not one woman in a thousand approaches the period of natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

This is the most critical period of her whole existence and every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a deranged condition or she is predisposed to nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholia, dread of impending evil, palpitation of the heart, irregularities, constipation and dizziness are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period of change. Nearly all this change may be expected.

Mrs. Fred Certia, 1014 So. Lafayette Street, So. Bend, Ind., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Both I and my daughter have been successful in restoring to health, actually thousands of women, you cannot well say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." It is your duty to yourself and family to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health, actually thousands of women, you cannot well say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." It is your duty to yourself and family to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

are passing through Change of Life. For several months I suffered from hot flashes, nervousness, headache and sleeplessness, and thought nothing could relieve me. I had made up my mind there was no help for me, when I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my bad symptoms ceased, and it brought me safely through the danger period, built up my system and I am in excellent health. I advise all women to use Pinkham's Vegetable Compound unsurpassed for women during this trying period of life."

Mrs. Henry Lee, 60 Winter Street, New Haven, Conn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"After suffering untold misery for three years from Change of Life, I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wrote you my condition, and you told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed your advice, and to-day I am well and happy. I cannot praise your remedy too highly, and as a mother, and for years previous I had tried in vain to get relief, I would not be without it. Consider your medicine a sovereign balm for suffering women."

Women passing through this critical period should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If there is anything about your case you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. It is free and has guided thousands to health.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Publication American Journalist Who Has Traveled Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested Point of View. Will Contribute Sketches Similar to This, Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

ONE OF AMERICA'S LARGEST ENTERPRISES

Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.

Missionaries, and sundry other forms of merchandise. But the church members, as church members, who put up the money, profited not at all by this.

Apparently, the missionaries themselves, of whom America maintains 3,776 in Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines, Burma, Siam, India, Thibet, Persia, Turkey, Egypt and the South American countries, do not get rich out of this vast sum. According to the official figures, which I gathered before leaving the United States, the missionary's salary ranges from $600 to $1,800 a year. The last-named figure is paid to veterans of the Baptist denomination, who are married and have families; the former represents the salary promised to the missionaries of the China Inland Mission, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and a few other undenominational bodies.

What It Pays to Be a Missionary.

The unmarried college-bred man who goes to the foreign field gets about $700 a year; it may be a hundred dollars more, or, more likely, a hundred dollars less, according to his denomination. A married man gets usually from $1,000 to $1,200, with $100 extra for each child, if he belongs to one of four or five denominations. An unmarried woman gets $500, $600 or even $700 a year, with no prospect of increase. The missionary's stipend is based not on the idea of compensation but of simple support. A mere living is all that it is designed to afford the missionary. All who choose this calling, say the boards, must renounce hope of earthly gains.

Every missionary contracts to stay seven years before receiving a furlough; then his expenses home will be paid, and he will receive one-half salary while off duty. He is forbidden to engage in outside money-making pursuits. As a rule, if he writes a book, its royalties must be turned back into the treasury of his board. So it strikes one that, even considering the lower cost of living in the Orient, the financial inducements to a cultivated young person to become a missionary are rather meager. Wherefor this fact shuts out all but second class men and women remains to be found out.

Sending That Penny to the Heathen.

Everybody has heard the charge that for every penny which gets to the mission field, 99 cents is required to send it. Business men, who believe in business methods even in religious affairs are the most frequent critics of the expenses of the conduct of the missionary propaganda. I determined to collect this matter up, with quite surprising results. Here are the official figures, in all their dryness, of the cost of collection and administration of foreign mission funds last year by leading denominations:

	Per cent.
United Presbyterian	4 1-3
Methodist, North	5 2-5
Methodist, South	5 7-10
Baptist, South	6 1-10
Presbyterian, North	6 3-10
Presbyterian, South	7 7-10
Reformed Church	8 7-10
American Board	10 3-4
Protestant Episcopal	11 1-10
Baptist, North	11½

On the way to these interesting figures I learned that last year the average American church member gave 64 cents in foreign missions, the record being held by the United Presbyterians, with $1.77 per member. It seems that there has been a general increase in giving, the Southern Baptists having doubled their foreign mission gifts within a decade, and the Southern Presbyterians nearly so.

Smoothing the Investigator's Path.

I found these missionary board officials a civil lot. I could have wished the Armstrong committee such luck in its investigation of insurance matters. The boards open wide up, and then deluge one with information upon his approach. In fact, the considerations which, more than any other, leads to prodigiose me, as an investigator toward the missionary people, is the heartiness and frankness with which they seem to welcome an investigation. Without hesitation they have afforded me every facility for looking into their work at home and in foreign lands. They say: "Find out the worst and tell the public, including us. We want to see the thing with the eyes of a disinterested observer."

A New Side of College Life.

Picked up in the forest of facts amid which I found myself, is the news that Yale university has established a missionary lectureship, with Prof. Harlan P. Beach, an ex-missionary, as incumbent; that Yale, Harvard, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania all now have foreign mission enterprises of their own, manned by graduates and supported by alumni and students.

On the foreign field—to make a big jump—there are now 400 translations of the Bible. Of native converts the American missionaries claim half a million, while the total native Christian population of so-called "heathen" lands is a million and a half.

Hard Knocks for the Missionaries.

Quite different are the stories I hear in other quarters. One of the highest officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship company assured me that one who knows, that "the missionaries are a lot of grafters. But," he added, with the characteristic commercial spirit of the day, "I do not want to see their graft stopped, for it pays us to carry them."

A Hong-Kong merchant aboard ship declared that "the missionaries are a pack of scoundrels. They are overbearing, lazy, pestiferous fellows, recruited only from the very lowest ranks of society in America and Great Britain." That last was a little more than I could swallow, for it went contrary to my personal knowledge in numerous instances. The missionary may prove to be a bad egg when he reaches foreign shores; but every college man in the land knows the stock from which he springs. I recalled while leaning over the rail conversing with Mr. Hong-Kong merchant, that a few weeks before I had read an enthusiastic autograph letter from President Roosevelt to Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Smith (father of the project of bringing Chinese students to American universities) concerning the latter's books on China. A few days previously Dr. Smith had been the president's guest at luncheon.

As a matter of candor I may say that thus far I am having some difficulty in running down to particulars the countless charges against the missionaries. I hope to have better fortune in foreign lands. As an illustration of my troubles, there is the instance of a fellow passenger on the Trans-Pacific steamer, the wife of a Philippine official. She had learned the nature of my quest. "I am glad you are going to get after the mis-



The American Invasion.

sionaries, and I hope you will rip them up the back," she began, breezily. "We who reside and live out here know that they are a bad lot." Yet she could not, when urged, become more definite, and, although long a resident of Manila, and an Episcopalian, she confessed that she had never heard or met Bishop Brent, the brilliant head of the Philippine missions of her church.

Good Morals But Bad Manners.

Already I have a dim suspicion that one reason for the antipathy which many travelers have to missionaries is to be found in the latter's attitude toward life aboard ship and in port cities. The missionary is, I infer, often narrow and intolerant, and destrous of imposing his standards upon everybody. He is prone to make unnaturally remarks about the amount of drinking that goes on, seven days a week, aboard ship. The incessant gambling, also, of the smoking room and ship saloons gets on his nerves. I believe, in expressing the opinion that my practices should be counted good form aboard ship that are contrary to the law of the land when ashore, that is the way he justifies his tactlessly-aired opinions.

Tourists do not like to have the narrow standards of the missionaries thus flung at their heads censoriously; and they are not likely to form an entirely favorable estimate of their critics. "Too many young missionaries," said a famous veteran missionary to me a few minutes ago, "think that they must start out by trying to convert the whole ship. They do not try to mingle socially and congenially with their fellow passengers, but to acquire an identity as missionaries, rather than as men and women."

NO VALID REASONS

PATRONIZING MAIL ORDER HOUSES IS WITHOUT EXCUSE.

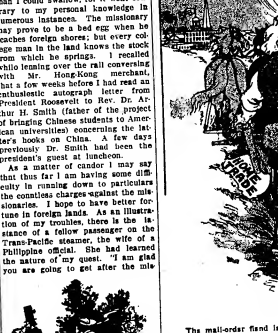
GOODS NOT EVEN CHEAPER

With Freight Charges Added and Quality Considered the Home Merchant Does Best.

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark.)

The reasons why people should trade at home are numerous, but so far as we are able to learn but one reason is advanced for purchasing goods of mail order houses. That one reason—a saving of money—is often true in fact for many instances the express charges or freight and cartage will bring the cost of an article that is quoted in the price list seemed a wonderful bargain, almost or quite up to the price charged by the local dealer. But even were one able to save a few cents on the purchase price by buying away from home, it appears to us that the loss is infinitely more than the gain, for he who sends the money which he earns in the home town out to swell the coffers of wealthy dealers in distant cities cannot fail to forfeit in a considerable degree the respect of those around him, nor can he under these conditions preserve his self-respect intact.

The man who patronizes mail order houses must have a sneaking feeling



The Mail-order fiend is encroaching upon our town like a devastating prairie fire, and we should turn to with a will, and by the aid of the home trade plow run a protective furrow around our institutions from destruction. Such is the duty of every loyal resident.

that everybody in town knows that he is a hindrance rather than a help to the community. He is not wanted in public positions, and when questions of local interest are discussed, his opinion carries far less weight than the man who contributes his share to the prosperity of the community by spending his money where he earns it.

He is addition to losing in a large degree the respect of others and his own self-respect, the man who does not trade with the town in which he lives fails to find the contentment which is necessary to happiness. Having done nothing to make the town better, he is unable to see the many advantages it possesses, and is constantly finding and thinking of its deficiencies. He does not move out, however, but stays on year after year, a chilled and parasitic, getting all he can and giving as little as possible in return. There is an unwritten law of nature that makes it impossible for one to really taken an interest in a place until he has done something for it, and he is only wasting his time and share toward building up the town in which we live that it becomes a real home to us.

Perhaps the local dealers in country towns do not always have in stock just the article you desire, but they are usually willing to order whatever their customers want, and under ordinary circumstances can supply you as quickly as you can procure the goods from a mail order house. When you buy of the home merchant, the goods are before you and you see what you are getting. In buying by mail there is always a chance that when the goods arrive they will not prove to be just what you expected you are in a hurry for some article there is no time to send to New York, Chicago, or elsewhere. Your need is immediate and imperative. You are glad under such circumstances to trade with the home merchant, yet if other people followed your example and patronized mail order houses, there would be no home merchant to trade with. If others bought of him only when they wanted things in a hurry, and sent out of town for the greater part of their supplies, he would have left for more promising fields long ago, or if he had stayed in those circumstances, the sheriff would finally have closed his doors. You wouldn't like to live in a place without stores, and yet it may be that you send your money to some big concern in a distant city, you lessen the amount of money in circulation in your own residence town. If you had spent it at the home store, some of it at least would have been paid out by the proprietor in the form of wages to his employes, they in turn would have expended it for the necessities of life, and it would have passed from one to another of the home dealers, proving an important factor in the prosperity of the community. Having sent it to the mail order house the probabilities are that it will never again benefit anyone in your home town.

You should trade with the home merchant because he is the one from whom you ask and receive favors. Perhaps you have had a run of ill luck; have lost your position, had long-continued illness in the family, or have experienced difficulty in collecting money due you. You are in stratened circumstances. Would a letter to the mail order house, stating all these circumstances, secure for you a supply of the necessaries of life on liberal credit terms? Most assuredly not. An appeal to the proprietors for aid in your extremity would be berren of results. It is the home merchant who stands ready to extend the credit necessary to tide you over an emergency, and for this reason, if for no other, he should have your loyal support in your times of prosperity.

Perhaps you are financially independent, and have never known the necessity of asking for credit. Even then you are indebted to the home merchant for many of the advantages you enjoy. The proprietors of a mail order house would laugh you to scorn were you to ask them to subscribe toward the building of your new church, the improvement of your school building, or the expenses of maintaining your fire department. The home merchant contributes liberally to the support of these institutions so essential to the public comfort and well-being, and you cannot afford to withhold from him your patronage.

You know your local dealers. Perhaps they have grown from childhood to manhood in your home town; you were boys together, they have watched by you in sickness, and comforted you in sorrow, they are a kindly interest in your welfare. Do you not prefer that your trade should increase the small profits rather than add its quota to the millions of dollars annually sent to the mail order houses? If the home merchants prosper the town will be a better place in which to live. Their prosperity will be manifested by improvements in the appearance of their own property, and by their increased liberality in contributing toward public improvements, and by helping them by your patronage, you will also be helping yourself and the entire community.

FRANCES A. HARRIS.

Provocation Enough.

Maud (before the lambling hyena's cage)—How provoking! Here wa've been 20 minutes, and the hyena hasn't laughed once.

Ella—Strange, and he's been eyeing your new spring hat, too.

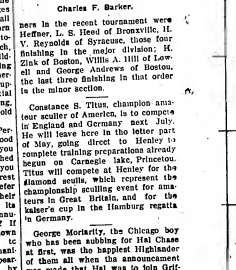
Sporting Gossip.

A little chap waiting for a car at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge recently was picked out by two lemon pool men as a likely victim. They got to talking to him and wound up by suggesting a drink. Then they suggested a game of pool. The little fellow said he didn't know much about pool, but to be obliging he would play a few games. To make the games interesting they bet a dollar on one ball, better known as the lemon ball. One of the lemon men won the lemon ball, but he saw to it that the little fellow got the game. The second, third, and fourth games were won by the little fellow, but either one of the lemon men was sure to get the balls. The fifth game played, the little fellow apparently grew desperate and offered to bet $15. To give their new-found friend a chance to get his money back, the two agreed to plunge. The little fellow got the lemon ball pushed into the pocket he then thought it was an accident, and the sixth game found them offering to bet $20 on the lemon. They were taken up, and to their surprise the little fellow got it again. The seventh, eighth, and ninth games saw the lemon ball pushed into the pocket by the little fellow. The proprietor of the billiard parlor, who is on the square, held the stakes, and when the lemon men cried quits more than $130 was handed over to the intended victim.

Before bidding the lemon man goodby, the little fellow handed him his card. It read: "Frank Hoppe." He is a brother of Willie Hoppe, the billiard champion.

After several years of enforced retirement, "Major" Taylor, the famous negro cycle racer, may again be seen on the big tracks, and it is reported that he will soon be riding in Paris. It will be recalled that Taylor stock dropped when he refused to meet National Champion Frank L. Kramer. The report comes from a Paris sporting paper, which adds a wealth of detail predicting great work for Taylor in a round-the-world tour via Australia. Unfortunately for the French paper, "Major" himself denies the story. Of late years Taylor has been regarded as one of the solid citizens of Worcester, Mass., where he has been living really on his income from well-invested earnings. Some corroborative evidence for the French statement is the appearance of an alleged cablegram from Taylor in the advertising of a French manufacturer of bicycles, in which the American states positively that he is returning to France, and asks to have a mount reserved for him.

Charles F. Barker of Boston successfully defended his title as national checker champion in the recent tournament at Boston. Barker receives the first prize, $150. The other prize-win-



Charles F. Barker.

ners in the recent tournament were Heffner, L. S. Heed of Bronxville, N. Y., England and Charles H. Rose four finishing in the major division; H. Zink of Boston, Willis A. Hill of Lowell and George Andrew of Boston, the last three finishing in that order in the minor section.

Constance S. Titus, champion amateur sculler of America, is to compete for England and Germany next July. He will leave here in the letter part of May, going direct to Henley to complete training preparations already begun on Carnegie lake, Princeton. Titus will compete at Henley for the diamond sculls, which represent the championship sculling event for amateurs in Great Britain, and try to fill Hal Chase's shoes before a crowd of 10,000.

"Oh, no, I will take the utility job for mine. Then they won't expect too much."

Jack Johnson, the negro champion pugilist, has been matched to fight Jim Jeffries, the former champion, on July 4 at Reno, Nev. Jeffries has been in retirement for some time, and has been training on his ranch in California. Johnson has been fighting in Australia, and has been defeating all comers. Jeffries has been the champion pugilist for some years, and has defended his title successfully against all comers. Johnson is a negro, and Jeffries is a white man. Jeffries has been urged to come out of retirement and defend his title against Johnson, and has finally consented to do so.

George Moriarity, the Chicago boy who has been subbing for Hal Chase at first, was the happiest Highlander of them all when the announcement was made that Hal was to join Griffith's team again.

"Yes, it was a great opportunity of making myself famous," said Morry, "but you know a creepy feeling kinder sneaks up a young player's spine when he thinks about getting up on Washington Heights and trying to fill Hal Chase's shoes before a crowd of 10,000.

"Oh, no, I will take the utility job for mine. Then they won't expect too much."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907. NO. 5.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—Judge J. B. Ballinger of Seattle, the new commissioner of the general land office in the interior department, has set the politicians and lobbyists to guessing. When members of the senate and house call to see him on official business he refuses to converse with them in whispers, but makes them talk out loud so that everybody within earshot can hear what is going on. Western senators and representatives are especially displeased with this new disposition of things conversational in the land office. Those of them who go there to confer with him usually have business that they do not want everybody to know about, at least until they have secured what they want, but Judge Ballinger is proceeding upon the hypothesis that public business is everybody's business, and so he insists upon all classes of visitors speaking in tones that plainly convey the meaning of their words to all parts of the room he occupies. To some senators and representatives who have objected to his tactics the new land commissioner has politely suggested that they write him fully on the subjects of their attention, and that he will reply by mail. But, curiously enough, even this method is not satisfactory to many of them.

Recently one of the biggest senators from the west stalked into Judge Ballinger's office while he was surrounded by a crowd of newspaper men.

"Come out to lunch with me," somewhat confidently said the senator.

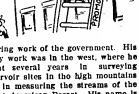
"It's not my lunch time yet, thank you," replied the commissioner.

"Then I'll wait for you," said the senator.

"I'm afraid if you do you'll wait until about six o'clock, because I've got so much work piled up on my desk that I probably shan't be able to get away before that hour."

The senator then took his seat in the reception room and waited, with what patience he could command, his regular turn to talk to the commissioner, but when he did secure a conference he had to talk out loud and this made him go away angry—also empty handed.

WILL SPEND MILLIONS RECLAIMING DESERT SOIL

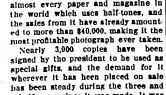


ARTHUR POWELL DAVIS, the new chief engineer of the reclamation service, will spend more than $1,000,000 a month, employing more than 10,000 men, in reclaiming 2,000,000 acres of desert land included in the 25 irrigation projects now under construction by the government. He has just been selected for this responsibility by Secretary Garfield of the interior department, on the recommendation of Director Newell, whose assistant Mr. Davis has been for the last few years in the vast work being done to conserve the waters of the arid west. The appointment is a notable instance of the promotion for merit policy of the administration.

Mr. Davis was born in Illinois on February 9, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Junction City and Emporia, Kan., and later completed an engineering course in Govan Washington university. At the age of 23 he entered the United States Geological Survey as a member of the topographic branch, and since then he has been closely connected with the topographic, hydrographic and engineering work of the government. His early work was in the west, where he spent several years in surveying reservoir sites in the high mountains and in measuring the streams of the Great American Desert. His name is attached to many of the original maps of Arizona, New Mexico and California. The reports of his investigations are valuable contributions to the knowledge of the arid country and its reclamation, and have been of especial value in the preliminary work of the reclamation service.

In 1899-1901 Mr. Davis had charge of the hydrographic work on the Nicaragua and Panama canal routes, and his reports furnished much needed and important information concerning both plans. He joined the reclamation service immediately after the passage of the reclamation act, and since that time has taken part in all the engineering work connected therewith.

Mr. Davis is a man of great industry and is enthusiastic in developing efficient and businesslike methods in the operation of the service.

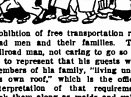


ROOSEVELT PHOTO THAT HAS BROUGHT $40,000

THE most widely published and best known photograph in existence is said to be that of President Roosevelt taking a fence on his favorite hunter. This has been printed in almost every paper and magazine in the world which uses half-tones, and the sales from it have already amounted to more than $40,000, making it the most profitable photograph ever taken.

Nearly 3,000 copies have been signed by the president to be sold as special gifts, and the demand for it wherever it has been placed on sale has been steady during the three and a half years since it was made. It was made with a shutter that opened and closed in one fifteen-hundredth part of a second. The president, accompanied by an orderly, left the cabinet meeting one morning and joined the photographer at Chevy Chase in the suburbs of Washington. It was necessary for the president to mount his horse over the fence a dozen times before a successful picture was taken.

President Roosevelt is probably the most photographed man in the world, with the possible exception of Emperor William, and photographers assert unreservedly that he is most difficult to pose. He is nervous, and is often engaged in what might seem a bit or miss style; but every picture ever taken of him is thoroughly characteristic.



PRIVATE CAR GUESTS FEAR LAW'S IRON HAND

OUT in the city of St. Paul, Minn., there is a company of estimable young persons who are sitting up nights wondering whether they are going to get into the clutches of the interstate commerce commission. They have violated the rate law, and stand to be fined from $100 to $2,000 apiece if they should have the bad luck to be convicted. It is a case of accepting free transportation, and under circumstances which were delightful when the breach of the law was committed, but have lost something of their glamor since it has been discovered that it was a misdemeanor.

As the interstate commerce commissioner has heard it, a prominent official of the St. Paul got up a private car party for some of his friends among the younger set of St. Paul society. The law exempts from the prohibition of free transportation railroad men and their families. This railroad man, not caring to go so far as to represent that his guests were members of his family, "living under his own roof," which is the official interpretation of that requirement, took them along as maids and valets for the members of his family who were of the party. That was a joke which the young folks enjoyed, and added zest to the fun.

It happens, however, that the commerce commission has been receiving information of such violations of the law rather frequently of late, but has never had it in detail sufficient to enable it to undertake a prosecution until this case occurred. Now the commission is considering whether it ought not to reduce this private car party to the example state.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

EGYPT'S MAN OF IRON OUT



Lord Cromer, Great Britain's plenipotentiary on the Nile, the great man in Egypt, who in 29 years raised the land of the Nile from a state of beggary to a condition of prosperity, has resigned his post on account of ill health.

It had been known for some time that the health of Lord Cromer was affected, but there was no idea when he issued his voluminous report on the progress of the government recently that his retirement was impending.

Lord Cromer has been the real ruler of Egypt since 1883, the khedive being mere plaster in his hands. He built the great dams in the Nile, which have added millions of acres of fertile land to the ancient country of the Pharaohs. Egypt was sunk in the deepest debt in the 80s, but now her coffers are overflowing.

He has had almost public service after he entered the royal artillery in 1858. Four years he acted as secretary of Lord Northbrook, while the latter was viceroy of India. In 1877 he was appointed a commissioner of the Egyptian public debt. In 1879, when the Khedive Ismail was deposed, he represented England and France as one of the controllers-general. In 1880 Lord Comer's services in Egypt received public recognition by his appointment to the office of financial minister on the viceroyal council of India. In 1883 he succeeded Sir Edward Malet as British agent, consul general, and minister plenipotentiary. Lord Cromer is a man of quick decision and great determination. In Egypt he ruled with an iron hand and was an uncompromising servant of British supremacy.

The retirement of Lord Cromer will involve no change in the British policy with regard to Egypt.

EX-OFFICIAL ON TRIAL



The government's prosecuting officers are trying hard to head to jail Binger Hermann, former commissioner of public lands, and member of congress from Oregon. Besides the case which has been on trial in Washington there are indictments and prosecutions waiting for him at home.

Hermann is one of half a dozen prominent men charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, and Hermann is the only big fish that has so far escaped the net. The conspiracy of which Hermann is accused is said to have been entered into while Hermann was commissioner of lands. It is alleged that through the influence of Senator Mitchell, who was to be paid $500 for his services, certain lands in northern Oregon were to be set aside as a forest reserve, to be known as the Hyde Mountain Timber reserve.

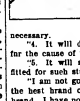
Surveyor General Meldrum with one Robinson Mitchell, and others were to be given advance information as to what lands would be included and they would take advantage of this advance information to get possession of the school land sections.

By paying $1.25 an acre and getting some person to sign a "release of a right in purchase" these lands could be corralled by the conspirators before any one suspected what was to happen.

Then as soon as the reserve was created the government would issue "lieu land scrip" for these lands, giving their holders a right to take in lieu of these lands any other public lands outside the reserve. The profit was to come from locating on valuable timber lands the lieu scrip. It is figured that the men in the deal were to clear $750,000.

Senator Mitchell was convicted, but died before sentence was executed. Hermann has claimed right along that he was persecuted. He is putting up a hard fight.

WOMAN ELECTED JUDGE



Katherine Waugh McCulloch, justice of the peace of Evanston, is the first woman judge ever elected in that part of the country. In giving information about how the election will be conducted under petticoat administration, she said:

"I am glad of my election because:

"1. It is the thin end of the wedge which, by consistent work on the part of the woman, can be driven home.

"2. I feel certain that it will help to a realization that which women lawyers in particular desire—the placing of a woman judge on the bench of the municipal court of Chicago.

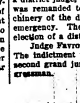
"3. It will bring to a test the declaration of many men that the intent of the law precludes a woman from occupying the position I am elected to fill. I want to fight that out in court if necessary.

"4. It will do more than anything that has happened in a long time for the cause of woman's suffrage.

"5. It will stimulate the study of law by women who are peculiarly fitted for such study and practice.

"I am not going out looking for cases, but if a man feels unable to get the best brand of justice in a man justice shop he may try the petticoat brand. I have not a swelled head. I don't think a justice of the peace is any better than a good cook."

FREED BY "UNWRITTEN LAW"



Set free of the charge of murder by the "unwritten law," Congressman George K. Favrot, of Dalton Rouge, La., has been released from jail by the court of which he himself was Judge when he shot his boyhood chum, Dr. H. H. Aldrich, dead for a remark about Mrs. Favrot.

Aldrich was Favrot's family physician. Mrs. Favrot is a strikingly handsome brunette of the southern type. The tragedy caused a sensation through Louisiana, as the three principals belonged to the oldest and most aristocratic families in the state.

Favrot held the offices of congressman from the Sixth district and judge of East Baton Rouge parish. The congressional election had occurred the day preceding the killing, November 7, 1906, and five hours before Dr. Aldrich was shot down Judge Favrot passed the death sentence on a negro for murder.

By an oversight in the Louisiana constitution, there is no substitute for a district judge, and Congressman Favrot, being unable to grant himself bail, was remanded to prison, and there he remained with the entire court machinery of the district tied up because the law did not provide for such an emergency. The supreme court declared the only solution was a special election of a district judge, and this was done.

Judge Favrot was indicted by a grand jury which he himself had called. The indictment was quashed because one of the jurymen was illiterate. A second grand jury has just refused to return an indictment against the congressman.

Round About New York

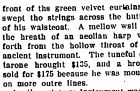
Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

NEW YORK.—The earnings of the Standard Oil company for some time have been establishing new high records. The net earnings for the current year are expected to reach a figure between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, or twice the amount neated to pay dividends at last year's rate of $40 a share. The litigation in which the company is involved is the only thing that prevents the Standard Oil company from increasing its disbursements to shareholders. It is said in the event of a satisfactory conclusion of this litigation there will be a melon cutting of no small proportions.

That the management of the Standard Oil company does not believe the present market price of the securities is too high is evident from the fact that the stock is down on the books at a valuatin f $500 a share. Included in the assets are more than $100,000,000 of government bonds.

Producers of oil are sharing in the prosperity of the Standard Oil company. Eastern as well as western oils have witnessed a sharp advance, which has served to stimulate production materially. There is a pronounced scarcity of high-grade oils in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana districts, due to the enormous increase in the demand for by products of petroleum, and it is believed it will not be many years before the Standard Oil company will be depending more upon western than eastern oils.

The same results can not be obtained from the low-grade as from the high-grade oils and it will be necessary for the company to increase its refining and pipe line capacity as it becomes more dependent upon the products of the Texas, California, Kansas and Oklahoma fields. As soon as the litigation in which the Standard Oil Company is involved is out of the way the question of increasing the capital stock to a figure that will be more in harmony with the market valuation of the securities will be taken up for consideration.



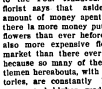
MUSICAL ANTIQUES ONCE OWNED BY WHITE SOLD

AT the recent Stanford White sale there was not more than two minutes of chaffering on each article before it was snapped up by eager purchasers. Harps without strings went for $100 because they were made in France in the reign of Louis XIV., and gilt-framed Italian armchairs sold for $180 because of the abiding faith of the purchasers in their antiquity.

The sale opened with an offering of weird musical instruments such as the novels of the romance days speak about familiarly. A zither which looked like an elongated soup ladle went for $1. Then the crowd of purchasers in the music room at the White residence saw more value in zithars and two others went at $15 and $11 each.

The attendants held up an attenuated lute, whose freehoard stuck out like the hands of a gardener's spade. This was a chittarone, English, middle of the sixteenth century. As the negro in the butter-pecan livery lifted the chittarone up to the jittie stand in front of the green velvet curtains he swept the strings across the buttons of his waistcoat. A mellow wail like the breath of an aeolian harp wool forth from the hollow throat of the ancient instrument. The tuneful chittarone brought $125, and a brother sold for $175 because he was moulded on more outre lines.

Another strange instrument was the dulcimer, a contrivance which looked like a modern zither inclosed in a giant glove box. When the pianist-auctioneer set it on the stand and let down the four sides of the box, each depicting delightful pastoral scenes wherein kirtled shepherdesses toyed with berihboned crooks, the creator of the stage atmosphere came again to the fore and dropped $300 before the lure of those shepherdesses. Then they sold 13 harps, most of them sans strings and partially broken by infirmity, but all antiques. The lowest price paid for a harp was $65 and $250 was the high-water mark.

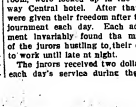


EASTER FLOWER BILL OF GOTHAM $1,000,000

SOME one with a fondness for statistics has discovered that the sum spent for Easter flowers in this city amounts to almost $1,000,000. This estimate is based on a canvass of flower shops and is as near the correct figure as can be arrived at without a great deal of time and labor being spent on the task. That society is becoming more extravagant in floral decoration every year is the statement made by one of the florists to the Four Hundred. This same florist says that aside from the amount of money spent at Easter, there is more money put up daily for flowers than ever before. There are also more expensive flowers in the market than there ever were before, because so many of the country gentlemen horsebreeds, with fine conservatories, are constantly bringing out newer and higher grades of flowers for the market as well as for the pleasure of raising them. For instance, Mr. H. McK. Twombly, who has a fine place at Madison, N. J., has this year brought out some very fine orchids.

These orchids have been retailing for two dollars each. On the surface it would appear that the poor would be able to get little pleasure out of flowers at Easter, but the truth is they get more real pleasure out of them than the rich. In the first place, the poor appreciate them more when they get them, and the fact that they do not get them until the day after Easter does not make them enjoy them any the less. There are many societies here for the special purpose of distributing flowers among the poor, and after any event at which they are used profusely, the members collect them and distribute them among the hospitals, institutions and the poor of the tenement house districts.

THAW JURRORS SUFFERED LOSSES BY LONG TRIAL



NEARLY all of the jurors in the Thaw trial, who recently failed to reach a verdict in the long drawn out case, experienced severe financial loss in sitting on the case. While the jurors presumed at the ontset that they were in for a long siege of it, none of them had any idea that the case would extend the length of time it did. During the trial many of the jurors, prevented from attending to business affairs with their accustomed regularity, suffered losses they can never recoup. Others fell far behind in their work, and it will be months before they can catch up.

Besides this, the houses by which some of the jurors are employed as managers or in other responsible capacities found their affairs sadly lagging, and financial losses that can not easily be estimated have resulted.

The fact that the jurors, from the death of the wife of Juror Joseph B. Bolton, three weeks after the trial began, were allowed to go at the close of each day, helped only in part. Those who availed themselves of the opportunity to go to their offices were so overwhelmed with work that it was a severe strain on them.

Before the death of Juror Bolton's wife the jurors, when not in the court room, were locked up in the Broadway Central hotel. After that they were given their freedom after the adjournment each day. Each adjournment invariably found the majority of the jurors hustling to their offices, to work until late at night.

The jurors received two dollars for each day's service during the trial.

JAMESTOWN FAIR IS OPENED TO WORLD

PRESIDENT IS CHIEF FIGURE IN THE CEREMONIES AT NORFOLK.

Quells Incipient Panic—Reviews the International War Fleets, Makes a Vigorous Address and Presses the Gold Button.

Norfolk, Va., April 27.—President Roosevelt, the diplomatic, naval and military representative of 37 of the nations of the world, and the governors of a score of states participated Friday in the opening exercises of the Jamestown Tercentennial exposition.

From the firing of a salute of 100 guns by the United States army, through the picturesque review of the international fleet of war vessels anchored in Hampton Roads, through the ceremonies of dedication at which the president spoke, and down to a late hour at night, when the chief executive went aboard the naval yacht Sylph to spend the night in the lower bay, the day was crowded with notable incidents.

President Averts a Panic.

Not the least impressive of the day's events was the action of the president in assuming command of the situation in front of the crowded grandstand from which he spoke, when a panic seized the surging throng of spectators. Pressed against the guard ropes by thousands of eager persons in the rear of the gathering, who were forcing their way forward, the safety of life and limb of those who had the more favored positions was endangered.

President Roosevelt had just been introduced by Harry St. George Tucker, the head of the Jamestown Exposition company, when the disorder and unrest in the crowd reached its height and the civil guards in front of the grandstand seemed about to be swept from their posts. With the agility of a schoolboy, the president jumped upon the table which had been placed in the speakers' balcony and, waving his arms, cried out to the men of Virginia to live up to their traditions of gallantry and cease the commotion which was threatening the lives of the women and children in the assemblage.

Soldiers Quiet the Crowd.

The crowd heeded the president's warning at once, but when he had settled down into his speech, and the words were fairly blown from his mouth by the southeasterly gale which was sweeping the great parade, the immense audience became uneasy again, and those on the outskirts began to press forward once more. The president was interrupted and mounted officers and men of the United States cavalry were called in to take charge. They rode up and down along the front of the crowd and gradually opened it up and relieved the pressure.

The military encamped about the exposition grounds began the day's ceremonies with the firing of the three-century salute. Soon afterward, from across the waters of Hampton Roads came the boom of ship cannon, signaling the beginning of the most formidable fleet of international battleships and cruisers the world has witnessed in many years.

Review of the Great Fleet.

On board the tidy cruiser yacht Mayflower, the president, with a few especially invited guests, was greeted first by a roar of 21 guns from each of the vessels, and English and American. Then, as he steamed along the lane of the visiting men of war, he was saluted individually and in turn by every battleship and cruiser at anchor in the roads. The massive pictures viewed from above by thousands and from the decks of excursion and pleasure craft by almost as many more, were at once inspiring and impressive.

When his yacht had anchored in the very midst of the naval fleet, the president received on board the flag and commanding officers of the foreign fleet and the flag officers of the home squadrons.

Booming cannon again greeted the president as he stepped upon the temporary structure which is eventually to be a magnificent water gate known as Discovery Landing. President Tucker, of the exposition, personally welcomed Mr. Roosevelt, saying simply:

"Mr. President, Old Virginia salutes you, sir."

The president returned the salutation and, with Mrs. Roosevelt, was driven to the grandstand on the side between the lines of soldiers from the Twenty-third United States infantry.

Presses the Golden Button.

The ceremonies of dedication were brief, the features being the addresses of President Tucker of the exposition and President Roosevelt. The latter, at the conclusion of his address, pressed the gold button, which formally marked the opening of the commemorative enterprise. Then followed an informal luncheon to the president and 40 other guests in the Auditorium of administration building. The repast ended, the president repaired again to the grandstand, from which he reviewed the parade of United States soldiers and sailors. A reception by the president in the Auditorium brought the day's events at the fair grounds to a close.

At night the warships were beautifully illuminated.

BIG FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS

WISCONSIN CENTRAL FREIGHT DEPOT IS DESTROYED.

High Wind and Many Explosions Balk the Firemen's Efforts—Loss Will Be $400,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 26.—Fire destroyed the Wisconsin Central freight depot in this city Thursday, entailing a loss of $400,000. The flames broke out from an unknown origin and almost in an instant the entire building was a mass of flames.

A strong northwest wind made the firemen's task a hard one, and the firemen fought the flames from every point of vantage, but were time and again forced back by explosions of oil on the tracks and in storage.

At 4:10 a terrific explosion occurred and with a roar the walls on the west side fell in, tearing down a large platform upon which the firemen had been stationed. Soon afterwards the east wall followed, covering up the passenger tracks entering the Union depot.

The employes were working in the building at the time and were forced to take a hurried exit to save their lives. About 18 box cars containing freight of every description, valued at $100,000, were sidetracked under the shed; and these proved fuel to the flames. The train crew worked heroically to save them, but were unsuccessful for a time. Finally they succeeded in pulling a string of cars out. Among the freight was a carload of automobiles which had just arrived. These were destroyed.

SHORTAGE OF $92,000 FOUND.

General Manager of Woonsacket Concern Forced to Resign.

Woonsocket, R. I., April 26.—A shortage of about $92,000 in the accounts of the Woonsocket Electric Machine and Power company was revealed Thursday by the issuance of the stock holders of the company of a circular letter announcing that a heavy shortage had been discovered. The letter, signed by order of the directors, further stated that the resignation of Levi Cook, the general manager and general manager of the company, had been accepted.

John J. Heffernan, counsel for the directors of the company, said:

"I believe the amount of the shortage is about $92,000. Mr. Lincoln has resigned and has turned over to the company property which he claims is worth $40,000."

FREE LOVE BRINGS DISASTER.

Property of Socialist Colony Ordered Sold for Debts.

Bellingham, Wash., April 26.—"Equality," a socialistic Belling colony, started in 1897, and which for years was pointed to as a successful experiment in collective ownership and production, was ordered out of existence by a court order Wednesday. Judge Joyner, of Skagit county, directed that its property be sold to pay the colony's debts. The property consists of 600 acres of land, sawmill, printing plant and 20 dwellings.

The colony was established by a national organization known as the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth, of which many prominent socialists were members. A portion of the colonists adopted the doctrine of free love and disaster followed.

PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED.

Conferees at Ampasala Agree on Terms of the Pact.

Washington, April 26.—Details of the treaty of peace and amity between Russia and Japan since which went into effect at Ampsipa on Tuesday last were received at the state department Thursday through a cable from from Philip Brown, charge of the American legation at Guntemala. The treaty is similar to that entered into a year ago and known as the Marblehead pact, and it includes a provision for a conference of peace to congress to be held in Nicaragua in the near future, and a special commission to treaty between Nicaragua and Salvador.

SLAIN BY FORMER SWEETHEART.

Oil City Man Killed by Woman Who Commits Suicide.

Oil City, Pa., April 25.—Thaddeus Stevens Ross, of this city, was shot three times and instantly killed here Wednesday night by Stella Stroup. The woman then shot herself through the heart.

The tragedy occurred in the office of Dr. George W. Magee while the physician was at lunch. Both victims were members of prominent families. Ross was to have been married Wednesday night at nine o'clock to Miss Drusilla Sampsell, of this city.

Ohio Merger Abandoned.

Sandusky, O., April 26.—That the wine interests in the Lake Erie district, valued at over a million dollars, will not be merged was the announcement made Thursday afternoon by James Flynn, who for more than a year has been bending his efforts in this direction. The reason assigned by Flynn is that the prices fixed by officials of the various individual concerns in every instance is prohibitive.

Discharged.

Dover, Del., April 26.—Frank H. Butler, charged with the murder of the Marvin child, was discharged from custody for the want of sufficient evidence.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE THE NURSE GIRL?



NEITHER PLUTOCRACY NOR MOB RULE HERE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKES ADDRESS AT OPENING OF JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Declares Best Way to Maintain Peace Is to Be Prepared for War—Great Problem Is to Exercise Just Control Over Vast Wealth.

Norfolk, Va., April 27.—"This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob," said President Roosevelt Friday afternoon in his address at the opening of the Jamestown exposition. Mr. Roosevelt paid a compliment to each of the nations taking part in his fair, and added: "To particular let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representative of the mighty island empire of Japan, that empire which, in learning from the west, has shown that it had so much, so very much; to teach the west in return."

Refers to Civil War.

The president touched a tender chord when he said of the great civil war: "High and prosperous though we are as a people, the proudest heritage that each of us has, no matter where he may dwell, north or south, east or west, is the immaterial heritage of feeling, the right to claim as his own, all the valor and all the steadfast devotion to duty shown by the men of both the great armies, of the soldiers whose leader was Grant and the soldiers whose leader was Lee."

The president's reference to his visit to the foreign warships and the American navy was turned in an impromptu manner upon the recent gathering in New York to discuss world politics, and he held up those men as righteousness as virtue and blessings that go hand in hand. He said that if the time ever comes when the world must choose between them "Shame to it if it chooses peace." The thought for this expression was suggested by the Bible, which the president said contained a good deal of sound reading that would not be out of place in a peace conference.

Excerpts from Address.

The most important utterances in the president's address are as follows:

"The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting another down.

"I believe that there is a rising tide in human thought which tends for righteous international peace; a tide which believes us to guide through rational channels to sane conclusions; and all of us here present can well afford to take to heart St. Paul's counsel: 'If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.'

"We cannot afford to forget the maxim upon which washington insisted, that our aim in war is never war is to be prepared to meet it.

"This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, how ever powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative.

"We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property; we combat every tendency toward redneing the people to economic servitude; and we care not whether the tendency le due to a sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose antisocial power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth."

ON BURGLAR TATE'S TRACK

POLICE FOLLOW THE ESCAPED FELON TOWARD MILWAUKEE.

Said to Be with Notorious "Eddie" Fay—Capture of Both Men Expected Soon.

Chicago, April 27.—Edwin R. Tate, "gentlemen burglar," charged with dynamiting the school board safe at Peoria and destroying evidence against Newton C. Dougherty and other rich and influential citizens of that city, is on his way from Chicago to Milwaukee. Detectives from Capt. O'Brien's office Friday picked up the trail of the men, who walked away from the Peoria authorities under suspicious and sensational circumstances and his capture is believed to be a matter of only a few hours.

Tate is with "Eddie" Fay, according to police information. It is now believed by the police that Fay, who is another notorious safeblower and burglar, really executed the job of blowing the Peoria safe under an agreement with Dougherty and his accomplices which was negotiated through Tate.

Capt. O'Brien's men had shadowed the home of Fay in Englewood and discovered that Tate was there. She men were sent from the city hall, led by Detectives Tobin and Duffy, and plans were laid to surround the house and capture both men. The detectives were all heavily armed in anticipation of a desperate resistance.

Before the detectives reached the house, however, they received word that both men had left and boarded a train for Milwaukee.

The authorities in that city were at once notified, and all the intermediate towns were also warned to be on the lookout for the fugitives. Two detectives left at once for Milwaukee and Capt. O'Brien is expecting information of Tate within a few hours.

PURE FOOD LAWS DEFIED.

Preservative for Meats Is Found in Use in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., April 26.—Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the state board of health, announced Thursday that he had discovered in use here a preservative for meats, the manufacturers of which, he asserts, are openly defying the state and federal pure food laws. The preservative is said to contain the usual chemical tests show that it contains charcoal and pure sulphur, which when formed into a sulphur dioxide gas that is absorbed by the meat and has the same effect as borax. The manufacturers in their circulars state that the preservative makes it possible for butchers to evade the law, containing but half the powder itself does not touch the meat.

Secretary Crumbine has notified all pure food inspectors in Kansas to warn butchers against the use of the preservative and he says he will submit the matter to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry at Washington.

JUDGES OF CONTEST HAZED.

Tied to Trees by Displeased Freshmen of Shurtleff College.

Upper Alton, Ill., April 27.—Having decided in favor of the sophomores in an oratorical contest at Shurtleff college Saturday night, which decision was displeasing to the freshmen, Prof. M. Wayne of St. Louis, and Rev. Mr. Hall, general advertising agent for the Missouri Pacific system, two of the three judges, were seized by the freshmen, tied to trees on the campus and left helpless until morning. Attorney Harold Johnston, of St. Louis, the third judge, who rendered decision in favor of the freshmen, was not molested.

Prof. Magan and Mr. Dey struggled for hours to free themselves after being tied to the trees, but to no avail. Before dawn they were released and permitted to return to St. Louis, chilled and chagrined.

Mrs. Chytraus Is Dead.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 26.—Mrs. Alexander Chytraus of Chicago, whose husband arrived from that city Wednesday, died Wednesday night.

LIE IS PASSED IN HERMANN'S TRIAL

ANGRY COUNSEL ARE SHARPLY REBUKED BY JUSTICE STAFFORD.

Cass Given to the Jury—District Attorney Baker's Scathing Arraignment of the Former General Land Office Commissioner.

Washington, April 27.—The question whether Binger Hermann, former member of congress and former commissioner of the general land office, is guilty or not guilty of destroying public records was placed in the hands of the jury Friday afternoon, at the conclusion of the twelfth week of his trial.

The argument in the case, which was begun last week and progressed daily without interruption since that time, culminated in the lie being passed between counsel for the defense of United States District Attorney Baker's summing up for the government Friday. Justice Stafford administered immediately a severe reprimand, saying he should regard any further colloquy between counsel as contempt of court and would act accordingly. When Mr. Baker had concluded, the court called the jury up to go to luncheon, cautioning them against talking of the case among themselves, particularly, because of the "brain storm" which had been raging. He told the jury that "a calm statement of the case" would be submitted to them by the court on their return. This charge was completed at 2:27 o'clock.

"Lie" Says Lawyer Worthington.

The incident which aroused the ire of Attorney Worthington for the defense was the reference made by Mr. Baker to the testimony of Mrs. Hermann, wife of the defendant, some weeks back in the trial. Mr. Baker asked the jury if they had noticed Mr. Worthington's face when Mrs. Hermann was asked if she had discussed with anyone the testimony she was to give on the stand.

"I by no means to insinuate that in any way signalled to the witness during her testimony. If you do, it is absolutely a lie," interjected Mr. Worthington with much heat."

"Oh, no," responded Mr. Baker, "I simply mean that your face turned red—that you blushed."

"That is false," shouted Mr. Worthington, and as he did so the court admonistered his warning.

Mr. Baker concluded with a scathing denuneiation of the defendant, saying that after six years of distinguished accommodation of public land office, he had destroyed his 35 letter press books to conceal the traces of his dishonesty.

Mrs. Hermann in Tears.

During the argument and charge of the judge Mrs. Hermann and several women relatives eat beside the defendant in the courtroom, which was crowded with sensationalists. Mrs. Hermann wept silently during many of the severest passages of the prosecuting attorney, and when she left the courtroom her eyes were red with crying. The defendant also appeared during the ordeal, but plainly showing the strain he was enduring.

Upon receiving the charge the jury at once retired to its room on the upper floor of the court building. Justice Stafford, after waiting for more than an hour and receiving no sign of a conclusion being reached, left the court for his home, with instructions that he be notified should an agreement be reached.

FARMERS SHORT OF HELP.

Serious Condition is Reported from the Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., April 27.—Reports coming to the Great Northern railway headquarters here indicate that the farmers of the northwest are suffering from lack of help during seeding time. A telegram from Devil's Lake, N. D., to W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, says: "Seeding just commenced and 25 per cent of the farmers in this locality have not enough help. Condition serious. Can you help?" Another telegram to E. Campbell, fourth vice president, says: "Two hundred men needed, wages $35 to $40 per month."

FAMOUS SURGEON DROWNED.

Dr. Von Mosetig-Moorhof Falls into the Danube.

Vienna, April 27.—Prof. Albert Ritter von Mosetig-Moorhof, the famous surgeon and introducer of iodoform, while walking on the banks of the Danube Friday fell in the water and was drowned. It was at first thought that he had committed suicide, but inquiries tend to prove that his death was accidental. The professor was subject to sudden fainting fits, due to calcification of the arteries. His body has not been recovered.

For Monument to Bill Nye.

Los Angeles, April 27.—Sentiment among the humorists of the country appears favorable to building a monument to the late Edgar Wilson Nye (Bill Nye). A letter to the general membership of the American Press Humorists, issued Friday by the secretary-treasurer, Frank Thompson Searaight, of this city. Plans also are announced for the fifth annual convention of the press humorists in Los Angeles, September 15 to 22 next.

IN WESTERN CANADA.

Delicate in the...Old Home; Better Health in the New.

Churchbridge, Sask.,
December 1st, 1906.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,

I came to this country from the State of Wisconsin three years ago, and must say that I am greatly pleased with the outlook in this western country. For my own part I am entirely satisfied with the progress I have made since coming here. I have raised excellent crops of grain of all varieties. Last season my wheat averaged 23 bushels af wheet to the acre, oats 60 and barley 40.

We had a splendid garden this year, ripening successfully tomatoes, muskmelons, water melons, sweet corn and kindred sorts.

The country is well adapted to wheat growing and mixed farming, and to my mind it is the best country under the sun for a man with a family and small means, as it is possible for a man to commence farming operations with much less capital than is required in the older settled districts.

The climate is all that could be desired, being very healthy and invigorating.

My wife came out about six months ago, and although inclined to be delicate in the old home, she has enjoyed the best of health since coming here.

In short, I am more than satisfied with the land of my adoption, and I am also satisfied with the laws of the country.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN LANGDON.

Write to any Canadian Government Agent for literature and full particulars.

Coach Horses Join Fox Chase.

They bed some spirited horses in the old coaching days. Just 100 years ago a remarkable proof of this was given, and fortunately recorded for the astonishment of later motoring generations, in the case of the Liverpool mail coach. Horses were changed at Monk's Heath, between Knutsford and Lymm, says the London Tribune.

On this particular occasion a pack of fox hounds was met in full cry just as the horses from Congleton were freed from the coach, and they started off with the harness on their backs and followed the run to the finish. One of them, a blood mare, actually took the whippers-in and took every jump after him through the two hours. And in the evening they took the mare coach to Congleton as merrily as if they had been in the stable all the time.

Has Record of Bad Luck.

J. M. Scanlan, a well known writer on San Francisco topics, says the most unlucky man on the Pacific coast. He has established a record for bad luck in California that have failed. He says that every check he receives from the postoffice is returned. The other is usually the case. But one lucky event of his life occurred while he was a private in the confederate army. While kneeling behind a breastwork a cannon ball struck the top of the embankment, covering him with dirt and gravel. He had been an upright young man f would have been killed," he reported, saluting his superior officer. Friday he regards with much suspicion.

EVEN IF DISCOURAGED

TRY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR YOUR RHEUMATISM.

They Have Cured the Disease in Almost Every Form and Even in Advanced Stages.

Rheumatism is a painful inflammation of the muscles or of the coverings of the joints and is sometimes accompanied by swelling. The pain is sharp and shooting and does not confine itself to any one part of the body, but after settling in one joint or muscle for a time leaves it and passes on to another. The most dangerous tendency of the disease is to attack the heart. External applications may give relief from pain for a time but the disease cannot be cured until the blood is purified. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine for this purpose. Their action is directly on the blood, making it rich, red and healthy. They drive out the impurities that cause the disease.

Mrs. Ellen A. Russell, of South Goff St., Auburn, Me., says: "I had been sick for fifteen years from impure blood, brought on by overwork. My heart was weak and my hands colorless. I was troubled with indigestion and vomiting spells, which came on every few months. I had no appetite and need to have awful spells, falling down when at my work. I frequently felt numb all over. My head ached constantly and I was dizzy.

"About two years ago I began to feel rheumatism in my joints, which became so lame I could hardly walk. My joints would swell and become very tender.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me by a friend. After I had failed to get well from the doctor's treatment, I began using them. In a few days the rheumatism was at its worst. I had taken only a few boxes, when the swelling stopped and not long afterward I felt the pain in my joints becoming less and less, until there was none at all. The stiffness was gone and so was the pain. I have never had any return of the rheumatism.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured all diseases as nervous and general debility, indigestion, nervous headache, neuralgia and even partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. As a tonic for the blood and nerves they are unequalled.

A pamphlet on "Diseases of the Blood" and a copy of our diet book will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

A Fatal Bridge.

St. Paul—With tho head crushed and both arms and both legs shattered to splinters, the body of an unidentified man was found lying on the railroad tracks beneath tho south end of the "high" bridge at St. Paul. From the clothes it is apparent that the dead man was a laborer, and all circumstances surrounding his death indicate suicide.

The high bridge which stretches across the river above the upper flats, seems to possess a peculiar fascination for those unfortunates who grow to think that life is not worth while. During the bridge's existence thirteen people have jumped or fallen from its giddy heights. Three men, two who fell from the railing of the bridge, and one who sought to end his life, lived to tell the story, but the other ten met death either in the rushing waters of the river or on the hard ground along the banks.

At its highest point the high bridge spans the river at a height of 180 feet, and a fall from any section of it is almost certain death. For a person seeking to end his life it is excellently adapted, for it is an easy matter to climb the five-foot iron railing and fall into the river. Twelve victims of the bridge have been men and the thirteenth a woman, who was the second of the list of suicides.

Loses 31 of His Herd.

Mankato—W. W. P. McConnell, former state dairy and food inspector, and during the past winter having charge of a farmers' institute corps, has had his fine dairy herd of Jersey cows on his famous Minneopa stock farm tested for tuberculosis. Tho test was made by Dr. Whitcomb, an expert of the state sanitary and live stock board of which Mr. McConnell is a member, and of approximately 100 animals, mostly pure bred, 31 were condemned and have been shipped to the South St. Paul stock yards, where they will be slaughtered. The test was made as the result of the recent slaughter of five or six head from the herd in the local packing house and the condemning of all but one by Dr. Harry Dell, the government inspector. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. McConnell, but he was determined to purify his herd. For five or six years he has been supplying the milk to a creamery, having discontinued his milk route, but other milk men occasionally bought supplies of him when they were short. When the milk route was in operation it supplied some of the best trade in the city.

St. Paul Man Run Over.

Mankato—William Mattoke, a brakeman on an extra freight train on the Omaha road, while assisting in making a flying switch in the yards in this city, was struck by a stationary car and thrown under a moving car that he had been clinging to. Conductor Peterson, noticing the accident, ran to the prostrate and unconscious man and pulled him part way from under the track before the wheels ran over him. Mattoke's right leg was crushed and had to be amputated at the knee, the bones of his left foot were broken, and he was badly cut and bruised. He is now in a local hospital with chances favorable to recovery. He resides with his parents in St. Paul and is a single man about thirty years old. But for Peterson's prompt assistance he would have been instantly killed.

Starves Cows to Death.

LeSueur—Charles A. Roche, a prosperous farmer of Ottawa, in this county, was brought here before Municipal Judge Felix A. Borer, on complaint made by State Agent John A. Moak of the state humane society, charging Roche with cruelty to animals in that he was neglecting to feed his cows properly and was starving them to death. Roche pleaded guilty to the charge, and, it appearing that two cows were already dead and the others mere skeletons, Judge Borer imposed a fine of $30 and costs, which Roche immediately paid. Max Distel of the local board, lodged the complaint with Agent Moak.

Record for Institutes.

Mankato—W. W. P. McConnell of this city, who has completed his winter and spring work as the head of a corps of state institute conductors, assisted in holding 69 institutes in a territory extending diagonally across the state from the Red River valley to Southeastern Minnesota. The total attendance at the institute was about 40,000, or an average of 572 at each institute, which is larger than ever before.

NEWS NOTES.

Redwood Falls—United States Senator Moses E. Clapp of St. Paul will deliver an address here on Memorial day.

Minneapolis—Raising his glass with a cheery, "Well, good by, boys," Ernest Rennert drank carbolic acid in the saloon of W. P. Randall, 1729 Second street north, and died half an hour later at the city hospital.

Breckinridge—Fire which started in the old wing of the hospital here did damage estimated at $7,000 before it finally was extinguished. Fortunately there were no patients in this part of the building and there was no one injured.

Royalton—The eight year old daughter of Victor Sawdy is dead as the result of burns. The child and a companion had started a fire in an old tin pail. The girl's mother bade her extinguish the fire, but in doing so the child's clothing took fire.

Mankato—The village council of Vernon Center has awarded a contract to install a water works system in the village, including engine, pump, boiler and tank, for about $3,000.

Mankato—Ralph O. Olson of Alden has purchased the Citizens' bank at Kaister and will make it a state bank. Mr. Olson already is engaged in the banking business at Alden.

Royal Arcanum.

St. Paul—Officers of the Royal Arcanum for the Grand Council of Minnesota were elected at the seventeenth annual session. Delegates to the number of sixty were present from Royal Arcanum lodges throughout the state.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Grand regent, Charles T. Boener, of Minneapolis; grand vice-regent, George H. Grant, of Stillwater; grand orator, Frank L. Gregory, of St. Paul; past grand regent, William H. Barbor, of Minneapolis; grand secretary, George T. Hughes, of Duluth; grand treasurer, Robert D. Cone, of Minneapolis; grand chaplain, M. J. Mullin, of Duluth; grand guide, Julius E. Fitch, of Albert Lea; grand warden, Daniel W. Drake, of Dover; grand sentry, J. C. McSteen, of St. James; representatives to the supreme council, Robert A. Walker of St. Paul and Frank L. Palmer of Minneapolis; alternates, James Craig of Merriam Park and Edward J. Davenport of Minneapolis.

B. Frank Pay was re-elected a grand trustee for a term of three years. J. W. Nattrass of St. Paul was elected to fill the one-year term of C. T. Boener, made grand regent, and B. F. Smith of Minneapolis will fill out the two-year term of M. J. Mullin, elected grand chaplain.

Suicide by Drowning.

Minneapolis—Despondency caused J. F. Gartner to make all arrangements for his own funeral and then take his own life in Lake of the Isles, where his dead body was found by workmen.

The body was found shortly before noon by men engaged on boulevard work, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth street, and was at once removed to the county morgue, where it was positively identified as that of Gartner.

Gartner, who was about 70 years old, went to Hume & Davis, undertakers, a week ago and arranged for his funeral. He told where he was to be buried and selected his casket, saying that he would probably die in a few days. Accustomed to queer requests, the undertakers paid little attention to the matter.

Gartner lived with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Lampe, at 4 Grove place, and was superintending the erection of a dwelling for his son-in-law, W. C. Leber, at Lake of the Isles. He did not appear at the house as usual a week ago and the police were asked to search for him.

Injury by Saw Fatal.

Hallock—Arvid Dahlin is dead from blood poisoning, which was caused by an injury which he received while he was running a slab saw at Williams. He attempted to remove some of the sawdust lying inside the saw, his hand coming in contact with the blade and was nearly severed from his arm. He was taken to Beaudette for treatment and later to a hospital at Winnipeg, where he died. His body has been brought here for burial.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul—Central conferences of English Evangelical Lutheran churches meets here.

St. Paul—Railway officials say the ruling of the interstate commerce commission on the 100-trip tickets will not be tested in the courts.

Winona—None of the men hurt in the quarry accident at La Moille were fatally injured. The report that three of the bosses were hurt was incorrect.

Mankato—The Blacksmiths' Horseshoers' and Wagonmakers' Association held another meeting in this city, attended by over 100 representatives of those industries, and took in 44 new members.

Little Falls—A big judicial ditch, designed to straighten the course of the Leaf river in Wadena and Otter Tail counties, has been ordered constructed, and dredges will be put at work at once.

Tower—Arthur Johnson, a young man employed as a brakeman on the Tower Lumber company's logging road, was instantly killed near Lake Vermillion. He was coupling cars when one of the logs on a car became loosened and fell upon him, crushing him to death.

Elmore—The large Mud Creek ditch, which is to start south of this town, soon will be commenced. The contract for the excavation of the ditch proper has been let at $66,428.28, and work will begin as soon as the contractor can get the machinery to the place. The job will be completed by Dec. 1, 1908.

Mankato—In spite of the ruling of the county attorney, sustained by the attorney general, that license cannot be legally granted at Dunnell, Martin county, two applications for saloon licenses have been made and will be heard by the council, which is said to be favorable to license. The vote on license was a tie at the election.

Faribault—While the cadets of Shattuck school were at drill during the evening a sneak thief entered one of the rooms in Phelps' cottage and stole articles to the amount of $100 or more. A valuable diamond set scarf pin, some money and other articles are missing. No arrest has yet been made.

Owatonna—Great preparations are being made for the opening of the new city and fire hall here. The third floor is finished off for an auditorium and dance hall and it is here that the festivities commemorating the occasion will be held.

Rochester—After hunting all night in a cold rain a party of 50 citizens and policemen found the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bay of this city. The little girl wandered into the country in the afternoon and became lost.

Minneapolis—Lawrence A. McIvor dies of heart failure while in St. Paul on business.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Canada has purchased the famous Pablo herd of buffalo.

Three thieves stole $5,000 worth of diamonds from a store in Oakland, Cal.

Commissioner of Patents Frederick I. Allen has resigned to resume the practice of law.

Robert Bradley, a well-known horseman, died at his home, the Greenway stock farm, in Virginia.

The jail at Chipley, Fla., was destroyed by fire and Henry Berry, a prisoner, was burned to death.

Four miners were killed and nine injured by an explosion in the Black Diamond mine 25 miles from Seattle.

Giovanni Morosini, the New York banker, was dangerously injured in his home in Riverside-on-the-Hudson.

Dennis Kearney, who in 1870 headed the "sand lot" agitation against the Chinese in California, died at Bradley, Cal.

E. G. Russell, executive agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia, committed suicide at Prince Rupert.

Edward Harper, of Leadville, Col., cashier of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, died of tuberculosis at Pittsburg, Pa.

Frank H. Butler, a deckhand on the steamer John P. Wilson, was arrested, charged with the murder of little Horace Marvin of Dover, Del.

Patrick Gallagher and John Novack, miners in No. 5 drift of the Delaware & Hudson company at Olyphant, Pa., were crushed to death by falling roofs.

Fire in a den of lions at the Lincoln park animal house in Chicago excited the entire menagerie and threatened a delivery of reptiles, tigers and leopards.

The government of the Philippines has replaced American stamps with a distinct series on which the denominations are expressed in pesos and centavos.

Theodore P. Shonts has decided to give a number of service scholarships to Drake university, which was founded by his father-in-law, former governor of Iowa.

By whipping out his penknife and cutting a patient's windpipe Dr. Julius London saved the life of a man who was choking to death in the Lincoln hospital in New York.

Having reached the age of 64 years, Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, recently in command of the department of the Dakotas at St. Paul, Minn., was placed on the retired list of the army.

Over 100 cottages at Pleasant Lake, in Massachusetts, were destroyed by a fire which swept through the resort. The cottages are owned by the Spiritualists Camp Meeting association.

Fully 15,000 people attended a barbeque given by the American Society of Equity at Lexington, Ky., organized to fight the tobacco trust. Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana contributed the crowds.

Gen. Henry R. Guss, who commanded the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania regiment in the civil war and who was commissioned a major general in 1867, died at Westchester, Pa. He was 72 years of age.

John A. Avery, manager of the Lyceum theater of Cincinnati, died of heart disease. Mr. Avery was born at Avon, Ill., 59 years ago. He was well known in theatrical circles throughout the country.

Charles Ansberry, of Bement, Ill., and J. Thebald, of Hannibal, Mo., were crushed to death at Strasburg, Ill. While they were moving the Wabash railway station the jacks gave way. The men were underneath.

Several attempts of train wreckers to set fire to a bridge on the Southern railroad near Temple, Ind., were uncovered by the town marshal of English, Ind., who was shot twice by two men believed to be the guilty parties.

Engineer John Phillips, of Demar, Del., was killed in a head-on collision between a south-bound local passenger train and a north-bound freight on the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad at Eden, Md. No passengers were injured.

THE MARKETS.

New York, April 27.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$5 00	@ 6 75
Hogs, State	6 80	@ 6 90
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 45
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 10	@ 4 45
WHEAT—May	89¼	@ 89¾
July	89½	@ 89¾
CORN—July	67½	@ 68
RYE—No. 2 Western	69¾	@ 70
BUTTER	17	@ 28
EGGS	16½	@ 18
CHEESE	13	@ 13½
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice Steers	5 90	@ 6 60
Common to Good Steers	4 75	@ 5 90
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 15	@ 6 25
Bulls, Common to Good	2 25	@ 4 00
Calves	3 00	@ 5 75
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 52½	@ 6 65
Heavy Packing	6 50	@ 6 55
Mixed Packers	6 52½	@ 6 57½
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 32
Dairy	23½	@ 27
LIVE POULTRY	12	@ 12½
EGGS	15½	@ 18
POTATOES (bu.)	37	@ 45
WHEAT—May	79¾	@ 80⅜
July	81⅞	@ 83
Corn, May	49¾	@ 50½
Oats, May	44½	@ 44⅝
Rye, May	68	@ 68½
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$ 85	@ 86
July	82½	@ 84¾
Corn, July	49⅝	@ 50
Oats, Standard	43	@ 44
Rye, May	72	@ 73
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$ 73	@ 73½
July	76	@ 76¼
Corn, May	44¾	@ 45
Oats, No. 2 White	42½	@ 43
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00	@ 6 50
Texas Steers	3 65	@ 6 60
HOGS—Packers	6 25	@ 6 62½
Butchers	6 55	@ 6 60
SHEEP—Natives	3 25	@ 6 50
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 25	@ 6 90
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 50	@ 4 60
HOGS—Heavy	6 25	@ 6 30
SHEEP—Wethers	6 40	@ 7 00

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, April 20—A reflection of the recent meeting of the North Star Press association in St. Paul was seen today in the unusual action of the senate in suspending the rules three days before the close of the session to advance a new bill over all pending legislation. The bill was introduced at the request of the governor and by Senator Sullivan of Stillwater, and related to the publication of the annual statement of insurance companies in newspapers for greater publicity. The present law calls for such statements to be published in each of the three most populous counties. The new bill says one publication must be in one of the three most populous counties while the other two required may be in legal papers in any county in the state. The bill passed with but 5 votes against it in spite of vigorous protests from Senator George R. Laybourn of Duluth. It is understood the influence of the Home Print Association, the organization of weekly papers, has endorsed the bill as well as the North Star association.

One of the features of today's session was the introduction of the session road and bridge bill, by Senator Frank Clague of Lamberton. This bill merely "cuts the pie" of $400,000 already appropriated in a general bill for the purpose by Senator Canfield.

The Knutson house committee which for a long time past has been investigating ore lands with a special reference to the J. J. Hill deal, has reported to the house. The report reviews the testimony of James J. Hill and Louis W. Hill and shows that the Lake Superior company, which held the extensive ore lands, was in fact a subsidiary company to the Great Northern and was organized because the Great Northern could not, under its charter, hold and work the mineral lands.

The report is signed by Knute Knutson, Burdette Thayer, W. H. Putman, Adam J. Wood and Clarence B. Miller.

St. Paul, April 22—The big legislative events today were the introduction in the house of the omnibus appropriation bill, and the tax levy bill.

The appropriation bill came from the house committee on appropriations in the morning, and its consideration by the house was not completed until shortly before midnight. The bill as introduced, carried an aggregate appropriation of $11,500,000. The total amounts added to the bill during the day were $74,800, while items aggregating $37,900 were cut out, thus leaving a net increase of $36,900. The only large item cut out was an appropriation of $25,000 for a light and power plant for the state fair at Hamline. The state fair appropriations were made a special feature of attack. Every item was contested, the onslaught being led by A. J. Rockne.

The tax levy bill was advanced to the calendar and will be considered tomorrow. It fixes the tax rate at 1.5 mills, which will raise $1,500,000 a year. It is believed by many that the bill will have to be amended to make the rate at least 1.7 mills. The state levy last year was only 1.2 mills.

The senate today passed the road and bridge appropriation on motion of Senator Frank Clague and with practically no opposition. The bill provides $200,000 a year for the next two years, the division of the funds being according to a bill passed yesterday and previously explained.

Two important bills are still pending in conference committees. One is the anti-pass bill, the other the measure creating a state tax commission. It is probable the committees will report on compromises tomorrow.

St. Paul April 23—The legislature remained in session morning, afternoon and night, this being the last date for the passage of bills, and final adjournment will take place tomorrow before noon. The house adjourned at ten minutes to twelve after breaking loose from all restraint. Bills were passed on roll calls, but it is safe to say few knew what they were voting about. Paper wads, small books, bundles of printed bills, sailed through the air and were thrown from one end of the great chamber to the other. The floor was literally covered with spent ammunition. The senate was more sedate and attended strictly to business, though good humor prevailed. The upper body remained in session until considerably after midnight, pushing the clock back for convenience sake and to prove the old saying of "what's the constitution between friends."

Most important action of the day was the passage of the omnibus appropriation bill. The senate spent most of the day considering the measure as it came from the house, and ended by adding $94,000 to various items. During the evening the house ratified the senate amendments without further change. This leaves the total appropriation carried by the bill, $11,630,000. It was thought wise because of the size of the aggregate appropriation, to increase the tax levy, and accordingly the tax levy bill was changed so as to make the rate 1.7 mills.

A very important measure enacted today by both houses, was the conference committee tax bill. It provides for three commissioners at $4,500 each, and permits the state board of equalization to exist in an advisory capacity until 1909. It is said former senator Samuel Lord of Kasson will be one of the commissioners.

Another measure worthy of special mention which was enacted today on report of a conference committee, was the anti-pass bill. In its revamped form, it prohibits not only passes, but franks and special privileges of all sorts from public service corporations to favored ones.

The house today passed the drainage bills which had been amended by the senate. These bills mean much for northern Minnesota. One is relative to a judicial ditch system, one for a county system, one for a state system, and another relative to assessments of costs, private land abutting to be charged for private benefits, state land to have the assessment added to the selling price of the land. An important bill for the city interests which had its final passage in the house was the so-called Mueller law, a copy of the Mueller law of Illinois to permit municipalities to absorb properties of public service corporations by issuance of bonds.

By a bare majority the Sundberg senate bill for state hail insurance passed the house in the shuffle tonight. It secured the necessary 60 votes, with 42 registered against it. It provides for a constitutional amendment which must be submitted to a vote of the people, to permit of an optional acreage tax to be charged against farmers who want state hail insurance.

The sleeping car tax bill came out from conference committee today and was passed by both houses. It provides for a 6 per cent gross earnings tax, or an advalorem tax, at option of the company taxed.

Gov. J. A. Johnson today sent the legislature his second veto. It was against the Wright bill for a wide-open system of pensions for those who fought in the Indian uprisings of 1862.

An important senate bill which passed the house in tonight's hurry, was the one reorganizing the state militia on terms of the federal law, and increasing the term of the adjutant general, the head of the state militia, from 2 to 6 years.

St. Paul, April 23—The legislative session came to a conclusion today. There were pleasantries in both houses, and presentations of gifts to presiding officers and others. In the senate, Senator Albert Schaller voiced the sentiments of his fellow members in eulogizing the presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. A. O. Eberhart of Mankato, and ending by presenting him with a magnificent chest of silver which occupied a place in the aisle in front of the senate. Senator Schaller said he had attended many sessions as a member, but never had one proved as pleasant as this one. He also spoke in the highest terms of the presiding officers fairness as well as ability. Lieut. Gov. Eberhart responded feelingly, and in his remarks took occasion to thank the newspaper men of the senate and the employes for efficient work.

Senator J. F. Calhoun made a brief speech in which he presented Samuels A. Langum of Preston with a cream and sugar silver service. By a rising vote on motion of Senator Schaller, the senate gave expression to a desire that Mr. Langum continue as secretary of the body two years hence.

Following adjournment the senate employes met in a committee room and presented Lieut. Gov. Eberhart with a handsome traveling bag, Sergeant of Arms Ego of Minneapolis with a gold watch, and Mr. Langum with a riding saddle.

In the house, W. A. Nolan of Grand Meadow acted as gift spokesman, and gave Speaker Lawrence A. Johnson a gold watch. He also presented in the name of the house, a gold ring to each of the desk force, A. E. Johnson, John T. Jones, Archie Vernon, and Oscar Arneson. Mr. Jones in the name of the desk force, handed Speaker Johnson with a Knights Templar charm.

One important action before adjournment, was the passage of a resolution by John G. Lennon of Minneapolis, calling on the the authorities of the state to increase the assessed valuation of the iron mine properties in the state to $225,000,000. The resolution went through by an overwhelming majority.

St. Paul—The Norwegians are planning to hold a big celebration in the Auditorium on May 17, the Norwegian Fourth of July. Addresses will be given by William Jennings Bryan, Senator Knute Nelson and Governor Johnson. In addition to the addresses there will be music.

Discovery Endangered World.

In the time of Louis XV. of France, a chemist named Depre gave an exhibit on a canal at Versailles of a kind of fire so rapid and devouring that it could not be quenched, water only giving it fresh activity. Louis forbade that the invention should be made public, and the inventor died soon after, carrying the secret with him to the grave.

Always Exaggerate.

We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose.—La Rochefoucauld.

Little One's Prayer.

Mary always gets a little piece of candy every day to keep her from being naughty. One day she was naughty, and she did not get her candy. That night when she was going to bed she said her prayers as follows: "Our Father, who art in heaven, please give me my daily candy."

The World's Classification.

Don't call a man a fool because he disagrees with you. A wiser one than either of you may insist upon putting you both in the same class.—John A. Howland.

THE ORIGINAL "MR. DOOLEY."

Character Made Immortal by Finley Peter Dunne.

The original Mr. Dooley, now gone his way, was a character well known to George Ade, John McCutcheon, Vance Thompson and many other Chicago newspaper men long before Peter Dunne made him a national celebrity. It was Vance Thompson, by the way, who swooped down on the old gentleman in a sleepy hour, borrowed two dollars from him before he rightly realized it, and vanished again into the outer darkness while he was still rubbing his eyes. This little episode he subsequently referred to as "th' hurricane touch."

Similar anecdotes of the old man's wit are cherished as particular possessions. George Ade has one that be entitles "human gratitude." Late one night he was surprised to find the proprietor asleep behind his own bar. On being roused, that worthy showed a marked disinclination for business and a strong desire to be let alone. So Ade pulled down the blinds, stacked up the cuspidors, locked the cash register and called a cab. With some difficulty he elicited an address and then for what seemed hours they jounced over out-of-the-way streets until at last the cabbie drew up before a ramshackle little box of a frame house with a stairway running up the outside. All this time the passenger had slept sweetly. Out of the cab and up the rickety stairs, puffing and blowing, Ade bundled his charge. On the top step he lost his footing and the two of them rolled higgledy-piggledy to the street. The old gentleman sat up regarded Ade with the utmost indignation, and spoke the first words of the evening:

"Jorge," said he, "yo thripped me."

Sentry Needlessly Worried

Charles Allen, a negro trusty at No. 3 police station in Armourdale, was a member of the Twenty-third Kansas regiment which went to Cuba during the Spanish-American war, says the Kansas City Star. While he scrubbed the floor of the police station recently he told how Lem Thompson, another negro in the same regiment, killed a supposed Spaniard.

It happened while the regiment was doing garrison duty at San Louis de Cube. Thompson was on guard one night. While he walked past a bamboo brake he heard something moving about in the tall grass. It was in the enemy's country and Lem supposed that he was about to encounter a Spaniard.

"Halt!" cried the guard as he raised his gun.

On came the Spaniard, paying no attention to the command.

"Boom!" Thompson fired, threw down his gun and started toward the garrison. When the soldiers heard the noise and rushed out they met Thompson running toward them.

"I killed a Spaniard down there in the grass," he said.

When the soldiers approached the bamboo they heard a rustling sound in the grass.

"He's still kicking," one of them said.

They went closer and discovered Thompson's Spaniard. It was a small burro with large ears and a shaggy hide. The little animal had a bullet hole in its head.

Volcanic Dust Showers.

A strange occurrence is reported from Lower Silesia, where now the rigors of hard winter prevail, writes a Berlin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.

During a storm in the Liegnitz district there has fallen a great quantity of yellowish-brown volcanic dust, depositing itself in a layer so thick on the frozen country roads and sheets of water that skating and sleighing, which had been in full swing for days, have both been stopped.

As the season of the year is most unusual for occurrences of this kind, and there is neither any record of volcanic eruptions in Europe or of the dustfall taking place anywhere else, the visitation is causing a good deal of perplexity among German scientists.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is one of the busiest monarchs in Europe, and is never happier than when attending to affairs of state. Even as a child she was fond of asserting her authority. One day she sent for a certain minister and announced that she had quarreled with and dismissed her governess. The minister gravely asked: "When does your majesty wish her to be beheaded? You know it is the custom in Holland to behead all those who are officially disgraced. It will be necessary for your majesty to be present at the execution, and—" Here the child queen abruptly left the apartment and the governess was reinstated at once.

Origin of the "Dark Horse."

The term "dark horse" is such a familiar one, even to persons who do not frequent horse races, that few stop to wonder at its origin, and fewer still know anything about the circumstances to which it owes its creation. Its origin is due to Lord Beaconsfield, who used the phrase in "The Young Duke." In this novel he speaks of a dark horse which had never been thought of and which few had so much as observed. The dark horse, however, rushed past the grand stand to victory. This dark horse was actually one of dark color, but to-day the color is no longer taken into account. A dark horse may be anything, so long as he swoops from the ranks of the unnoticed to the glory of the winning post.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The new county division bill till lays in the pigion hole at St Paul, and our Nelson county friends in Polk county may as well ang up their pet fiddle.

We always like to note prosperity of Duluth, and they will soon be the mighty city for the entire North West, and the twin cities will be placed on the side rack.

Some of our Highlanding friends would done better to taken the advice of Joe Duchamp, about ho "foul bird", but we will try nd clean up the nest, that John nd Joe tried to dirty.

We received a copy of the "Industrial edition" of the Duluth Evening Herald last week and certainly shows that Duluth is a live city and have a live newspaper to let people know it.

The people of Red Lake Falls are offered $900 reward for the election of the man that stole he county seat remove petition, t appears that Red Lake Falls ated to lose that petition Guess ey will go down and try to Hunt" it up for them $500.

The road and bridge fund of $10,000 known as the "pork barel" as passed in the form of a ill reported from the Road and Bridges committee gives Red Lake county $2150, and now it is to be nvided the older parts of the county will not try to "hog" all he pork and leave the new part he empty barrel

John To The Rescue.

That we hit the nail squarely on the head when we accused John Eastman of drawing the set of resolutions to stir up a muss, between the people on this way and Thief River Falls, was proven by his answer last week, of "The Trouble with Hunt." Now the main trouble with, "Resolution John," was that there was nothing in it for him, if things had continued to run as smoothly as they were when he sprung his dirty deal. What he wanted was to stir up a good big row, then throw himself into the "breach," (at so much per throw), as the saviour of Thief River Falls. But the people down there are beginning to get "next", to you John, and them slick deals don't go as good as they used to.

He says we did not support the Thief River Falls candidates for office last Fall. Well they took the advice of John Eastman and never asked us for any support, until about a week before election, and the other fellows did ask us for our support, and got it. That it was not a county seat removel scrap was proven after election to the satisfaction of all fair minded people.

We have not, up to the present time taken any part in the county seat removel scrap, but we shall take the time to look the matter up and get into it, as we can see that we are not to be left in peace on the homestead "near the land" so may just as well jump into the troubled waters first as last. We shall look the matter up from the stand point, of the best interest of the farmers and tax payers of the eastern part of the county, then take our stand, and stay by it.

An Eye For An Eye.

On next Wednesday the new petition for the removal of the county seat will be started out among the defenseless people of Red Lake county and the only way the average voter can dodge it is to get out of the county for the next sixty days. It is a question if the necessary number of signatures can be obtained at this time as the people are pretty will tired of the way the last one was handled. About the only thing the average man can see in signing is that it will furnish a bunch of attorneys with a good paying job for a few years to come, and then, if it turns out like it did before the people will be called upon to pay their bills. —Pilgrimer Pioneer.

While the above is quite a one sided view to take of the situation, yet editor Latta may be justified in taking it, in view of the fact that Thief River Falls papers have gone out of their way to try to injure him. The scripture to the effect, that "if a man smite you on one cheek, turn the other also" is not practiced now, days so much as the old law, of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth."

Tried To Stop The Boat.

It is reported that a crazy man tried to stop the Dan Patch, up its way up the river on last Monday. He seemed to be under the delusion that he had been appointed captain of the Dan Patch and was to take possession of it wherever he found it. Captian Hung reasoned with him, and finly got him to go ashore and proceeded on his way up the river. The last he saw of him he was standing on the bank of the river a short distance this side of "short" president O'Brien frantically waving a paper which he called his commission.

How Some Mates Marry.

Statistics compiled by authorities on the condition of the deaf and dumb in this country present one significant fact in regard to the matrimonial affairs of that body of citizens. It is reserved for them alone of the many deprived of the power of speech have been sough in marriage by men whose free senses were unimpaired and a few women whose tongues were in good working order have consented to the theories in men who could not hear what was being said. Cynics find in these revelations matter for many caustic remarks pertaining to the conventional and listening powers of the sexes. Whether or not these sarcastic observations contain a modicum of the comparative willingness and unwillingness of men and women to marry unless a question, but the fact remains

Curious Almshouses.

The most curious almshouse in England is St. Mary's hospice, at Chichester. There eight old ladies live actually in the church, which is a fine old building dating from 1300. It was originally a monastery, but when Queen Elizabeth came to visit there she turned it into an almshouse to endure as long as almshouses exist. The old ladies have two neat little rooms each down the sides of the main church, with windows looking out on the garden. They have each a coal supply, a kitchen range, water and gas. At one end of the church is the chapel, where daily services are held. The choir stalls are beautifully carved old oak, the original seats that the monks used. The church stands in a quiet little square.

Just Help Himself.

He—If I tried to kiss you would you call for help? She—Would you need it? —Smart Set.

Naturally.

Gunner—Yes, he is a champion golf player, and so is the girl he is going to marry. Not only that, the minister who will perform the ceremony is very fond of the game.

Giver—Ah, I suppose he will be pleased to link them together.—Chicago News.

Bound to Crop Out.

"Yes, I believe I did say you were always lying about yourself."

"I'll have you to understand, sir, that I am not used to this kind of talk. I'm a gentleman, sir."

"There you go. Can't keep from it, can you?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Time to Get Busy.

Her Husband — I thought you were going to visit your mother?

His Wife—And so I am.

Her Husband—Well, you had better begin to pack your trunk at once. The train leaves in forty-eight hours.—Detroit Tribune.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKUS LUNG ALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough

FOR SALE BY

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratke, Minn.
Auguste Knehnel Knehnel "
George Kron-chnabel Gully "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lilly, Minn
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Winner Merc. Co. Winner, "
Olaf Berglund, "
Martin Erken, Winner Minn
John B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Elingson, Highland "
ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Engstret, Minn.
L. K Moen, Garnee Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 12th, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Apr 8th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on May 23 1907, viz:

John L. Radniecki.

H.E. no.572 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 32 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Miss Rodski, Maria E. Hyland, Ole Vatendahl, of Radney Minn. Lorenz Wojnorowski, of Rugbell, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

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Milm Rodski.

H. E. no. 568 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 32 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lorenz Wojtorowski, John L. Radniecki, Martin Hyland, of Radney Minn. Adolph Lundgren, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OSCAR HANSON, of Erie Minn., has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 10,040 made June 4th 1906 for the N. W. ¼ Section 25 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Aaserud, Christ Odegard, Peter A. Kurstad, Andrew T. Nelson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

Physical Culture.

A rational system of physical culture should insure to every man and woman who adopts it a perfectly erect, poised figure, a straight spine, a broad, deep and capacious chest, uplifted and flexible, and harmonious development of all the muscles. He or she should be easy and graceful in every movement, possessed of marked muscular power and endurance, splendid health and a voice of notable equality and sweetness.

So much would the rational system of physical development do for those who followed it, and any method which will not accomplish all of these things, is far its least promising students, is in so much incomplete and false. The object of physical culture methods is to endow the body a mare perfect instrument, mare strong, mare enduring, mare obedient, to the commands of the will.—Outing Magazine.

A Story of Sir Robert Ball.

Sir Robert Ball, the noted British astronomer, on one occasion went to a remote town in Ireland to lecture on his favorite topic. Arriving at the station, he looked for the expected conveyance, but found none. After all the other passengers had disappeared a man stepped up and said, "Maybe you're Sir Robert Ball?" On receiving an affirmative reply the man hastily apologized, saying, "Sure, your honor, I'm sorry I kept you waiting, but I was towld to look for an intellectual giant man." Sir Robert thought that under the circumstances it would be better not to inquire what was the man's idea of intellectuality.

Nemesis.

Nemesis is lame, but she is of astonishing stature, and sometimes, while her tread is not yet unsatisfied, she stretches out her huge left arm and grasps her victim. The slightest hand is inviable, but the victim letters under the dire clutch.—George Meredith.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U. S. Commissioner L. G. Brown will office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead, timber and final proof within the 10 counties U. S. Land District.

Office in Rawa building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
Civil ENGINEER
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, IVER NYGARD of High Landing, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 950, made December, 19th, 1905, for the N. E. ¼ Section 9, Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the U.S. Clerk of the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on May 6th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anton Myren, Ogle Evanagh, Christian Norrenson, of Brunkeberg, Minn. Henry Hanson, of High Landing Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 19th 1907.
Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 8 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EUGENE DEWITT, of Hilda Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1085 made March 1st 1905, for the lots 3, 4 & S. ½ N. W. ¼ of Sec. 5 and lots 1 & 2 N. ½ Sec. 8 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on May. 31, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Theodore Torgerson, John Olson, Olof Hanson, Hans A. Myran, all of Erie, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th, 1907 viz:

Peter A. Kurstad.

H.E. No. 712, Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Vatendahl, Ejar Stolsas, of Radney Minn. John Polosi, of High Landing Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Polk County at Thief River Falls, Minn., on June 5th, 1907, viz:

Peter P. Kurstad.

H. E. No. 955, Red Lake series for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 26 in Tp. 152 N. of R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter H. Thorsen Taurup Saltrud, Hans Sigvart, Simon Opsahl, all of Hans Lansing Minnesota.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

MONEY,
We have plenty
To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest
STEPHEN SINGER.
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Hemme.
Licensed Auctioneer.
Will attend all sales, as Auctioneer, at reasonable rates.
Erie, Minn.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wa's her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by
Red Lake Falls Milling Company
For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

"THE MINT"
Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.
FINE WINE'S LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.
HEAD QUARTERS FOR OUTDOOR PICNIC GOODS
LaBree Ave. First Door outh Ostmah Hotel.
THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,
OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH
Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices
RADNEY STORE.
CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE
Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.
FURS. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.
From $1, to $3. for Mink. See us before you sell.
John Radnick [illegible]

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,
With [illegible] Red Lake County,
You Should Advertise,
In A Newspaper,
THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,
TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Nels Lolland of Radnoy was a business caller here Monday.

The Eberhart steam boat passed up the river Sunday evening.

Even J. Sund is having some breaking done on his homestead this week, which he will sow to flax.

Our Deer Park correspondent is busy with his spring work at the present time, so he don't know much about the news.

Mr. and Mrs. John Folonl are rejoiceing over the arrival of a baby girl which come to make its home with them last Friday night.

The Dan Patch went up the river to Hilda Monday night, with a load of freight for John Mostrom. This is the first trip for old Dan this spring.

Stephen Singer the Rhoda merchant was a business caller here Wednesday He has just returned from a business trip to Red Lake Agency.

Pat Sullivan and his driving crew, went up the river Sunday evening and we may expect to see the logs coming down in a few days. Pat and his crew always keep them moving all the time.

The new post office of Malone in Mayfield Township is now open as a U. S. office with Grunde Austad a post master, who has a store at that place THE SUNBEAM has a good healthy list of subscribers at the new office.

The new "High Landing Sunbeam" steam boat being constructed by the Red Lake River Transportation Co, is to be completed and all ready for business by June 10th. This boat will do freighting on the River from Their River Falls to Hilda.

Charles Clark and James Colman were transaction business at Hight Landing Tuesday afternoon. They rowed up the river in WALT MCANDREAS NEW boat.

Ray Arndt has been cutting up a new barn on the homestead the past week. Ray is getting very good appearing buildings on his farm.

P. C. Wold has been up on his Marshall county farm the past week looking after his farming interests up there. He reports the roads are in bad condition.

Walt McAndreas is clearing the brush out of his upland hay meadows, and expects to put up a stack of peavine hay that will make the cowa smile next winter. Walt is one of the class of farmers that puts in his spare time doing that kind of work, instead of at the country store trying to save the country talking socialist politicts.

Yes we had a good long cold winter all right. We expected it to be cold in December and January, but though it would warm up in February but it got a little colder that month. Then we lived in hopes that March would begin to be warmer, but it kept up the record. Then we thought April will surly be a spring month, but our wood piles still continued under the snow. Then we say wait until May for the flowers to bloom, but on the first day of the month we were again disappointed, and a first class blizzard came on May 1st and the snow is still with us, but we hope it will let up in June, but if it don't it might get warm weather in July.

The whistle from the big mill at Thief River Falls can be heard quite plain here some evenings.

Andrew Christianson has located at Oacis Minn., and Will go into the Restaurant business at that place.

Read the advertisement of the Red Lake Falls milling Co in this issue and when you want some good flour call for MASCOT.

Red Lake Falls have teams and men out opposing the signing of the petition for the removal of the county seat, and of course we can't blame them, as they would like to keep the county seat as well as Thief River Falls would like to move it.

While the present weather is discouraging, we are as well off as they are in Iowa, and other localities. There was four inches of snow at Dubuque Iowa on April 30th and their fruit crop wasentirely ruined. So if we go south we strike snow and if we go north we strike a little colder climate than this, so we may as well stay, and take our medicine here and save the expense of moving.

The board of directors of the Clearwater Creamery will meet at the creamery on Thursday May 21st at 11 o' clock A. M. all are requested to be present.

Give The Lawyers A Job,

Thief River Falls are out with a petition for a first class law suit, as the lawyers got out of a job when the old petition was stolen. Please understand things as they are; you are not signing a petition for County seat removel; but a petition for a law suit, and when they have been it a couple of years, the darned thing will come up missing again sure. If you have not got trouble enough of your own sign a petition to make more, as the lawers are in need of a job, and it won't take more than a calf, or a pig, or a few bushels of wheat, or a few pounds of cream, to pay your extra taxes, and your feelings don't need the money. Then just think of what a fine time lawers will have for two years dressed up in their plug hats and white vests arguing the big question, before the supreme court, while you are at home being "hunted" around the barnyard by a calf that you are learning to drink by the fingers. Then after the lawers have made every dollar they can out of the deal, you can have the satisfaction of reading in the Thief River Falls papers, that some son of a gun in Red Lake Falls had stole the petition, and in the Red Lake Falls papers, that some one from Thief River Falls stole it. Then the lawyers on both sides will put on a wise look and say "thats to bad for we just had them skinned to a stand still." Then you can skin the calf you learned to drink when they started the lawsuit to help pay the expenses. Oh yes sign and give the lawyers a job. They need it. But don't think you are signing a petition for county seat removal but to help the lawers out and you pay the expenses.

A Question.

"My wife thinks she will never find a better cook than the one we now have."

"Humph! Uh—er—say, what would you call your wife, a pessimist or an optimist?"—Cleveland Press.

Those Wicked Clubs.

Doctor (to wife whose husband is ill)—Is not your husband a hypochondriac? Wife—Oh, doctor, he doesn't belong to any society at all!—Meggendorfer Blatter.

It is better to lose all in the search for good than to be content with the worst.—Van Dyke.

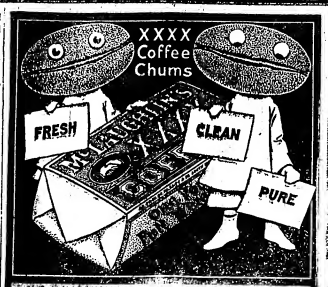
Mind is the partial side of man. The heart is everything.—Rivarol.

His Suggestion.

"That young woman is not intelligent, amiable or even decently courteous."

"Oh, but her father is worth a million dollars."

"Then I think she should be required to display a notice to that effect."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



A Really Good Coffee At a Reasonable Price

McLaughlin's XXXX comes to you in clean, sanitary packages; always fresh and sweet. Each package contains one full pound of coffee, and it's a good, satisfactory drink every time, for it is always the same.

In fact, it can be called the Standard Coffee.

Do not confuse XXXX with inferior coffees put up in packages.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. OLAF B. HANSEN Hilda, Minn.-ANDREW ELLINGSON, - High Landing Minn. J. L. RADNECKI,-Radney Minn. E. E. HAVICK Grit Minn.-MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing,



Flour & Feed, Always On Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros. RHODA-MINN.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank.

Thief River Falls Minn,

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Publ

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Tax paid, Marriage License procured Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunmont 8.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 3, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston Minn. May 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver, of the U. S. Land office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1907 viz:

Nels Lolland.

H. E. No. 7181 Red Lake Series for the Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼, Sec. 2 Twp. 152 N. R. 49 W.

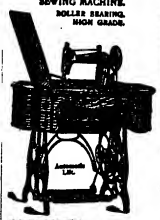
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ben K. Kvestad of Highlanding Minn. Halter Swanson, Ole N. Lolland, Olaf Hanson of Hilda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

AGENTS WANTED.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe Mich., one of be largest nursery conserns in the United States, write us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery ect. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community who has some spare time also orders to write them for priculares immediately. Mention his paper, when writing



The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.

Automatic Lift.

Save Money

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Pennington, in an action therein pending, wherein Ole Hanson was plaintiff and Ole Gabby (through their form of habit—Oh, I'll have that to you, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

The Color of Flames.

You have often noticed the many tinted bars and bands that rise in the shape of "forked tongues of flames" from wood burning in the grate. It is ten to one, however, that you never have thought to form an idea of the variegated hues presented by flames. To bring the matter quickly to the point, we will say that the many colors are the result of combustion among the different elements of the wood. The light blue is from the hydrogen and the white from the carbon; the violet is from the manganese, the red from the magnesia and the yellow from the soda, which are constituent parts of the wood.

Cruel.

Miss Fortysummers—I had a proposal last night and refused it. Miss Crusher—You are always thinking of the welfare of others, aren't you, dear?

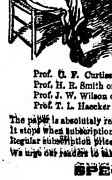
The tomorrow of which we dream never comes, but the real tomorrow upon arrival is merely a commonplace today.—New York Tribune.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.



It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. E. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.50 a year.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Ghost in the Secret Chamber

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Calcutta, Nov. 12.—I have had an adventure today. I was riding back here from Tom Sadler's place, where a few of us have been stopping since last Thursday, when I came upon a young lady in distress. She had been trying to ford a swollen stream, and her mare, a narrow-chested brute, had pretty nearly come to grief. It was a close thing, and no mistake. They'd have been down the stream anyhow in another minute, and I doubt if the great brute wouldn't have dragged her under even if she hadn't been able to swim. Of course I managed to pull her out, and found her not much the worse for her ducking. I took her home, as she really wasn't fit to go along, but I'm thankful to say that I escaped the parental blessing. The old gentleman—he's a tea-planter—was out.

November 20.—I can't get that girl's face out of my mind. I don't know that I ever saw a more lovely one. Strange thing for me to do, but I've actually dreamt of her three nights following. What an absurdity!

I am going up country to seek her at the Durbar.

December 20.—Just returned. I found the house shut up, and learned that the late proprietor and his daughter had gone to Europe.

December 30.—The mail has brought me strange news. My uncle and cousin have died suddenly, and I am Sir Reginald Shagshaft of Shagshaft castle, Northumberland. Good-by to India, and the army! I sail for England in a week.

February 20.—I am at Shagshaft castle, and a grand old place it is, but terribly desolate. It is built on the summit of a cliff. The screech of the sea gulls alone is enough to give one the horrors, and in all this great place there are only three servants, for not a girl in all the country round will come here because of the ghost, which is said to inhabit the western wing and to walk in the lonely nights. Mrs. Cross, the housekeeper, seems a decent sort of a person, but she firmly believes in the ghost, and came to me yesterday with tears in her eyes implori ng me not to introdu uqon tis hawick.

February 21.—I can't understand Mrs. Cross at all. To-day she would persist in telling me the story of a terrible tragedy which took place near here a few months ago—a man murdered by a girl—and insisted upon my giving my opinion about it. I said that if the story she told was true, it served the man right—and so it did. She seemed unaccountably pleased at my answer.

February 22.—I walked in the black copse to-night. Unless my eyes lie, I have seen a ghost. I was in the garden last night and distinctly saw a white figure move along the battlements of the western towers and disappear. It was the figure of a woman, and, strange though it may appear, it seemed somehow familiar to me.

February 26.—This morning I asked Mrs. Cross for an old manuscript copy of the history of Shagshaft castle, and I fancied that I had heard something about a secret room in the western wing.

What a nervous woman she is! I had scarcely got the words out before she fainted. There is something all about this which I cannot understand. When she came to, she declared solemnly that she had never heard of such a book. This must be false, for I have often been told about it; anyhow, I was only the more determined to thoroughly explore the western wing, so I commenced at once. On the topmost story, starting from the center tower and going to the right,



Count——.

I counted 12 rooms, all large, empty, and in a neglected state. When I reached the furthermost I turned round with a start to find Mrs. Cross just behind me.

"You have found the book?" she gasped. "You know about the secret chamber?"

"Precisely," I answered. "And it will go ill with its tenant."

Then she fell on her knees before me.

"For the love of God, don't hurt her Sir Reginald," she moaned. "Don't give her up; so young as she is, and so beautiful, and so innocent like. She'd never a hurt a hair of old Roger Martin's head if he hadn't offered her an insult worse than death; and she ne'er meant to kill him. He tried to take the gun from her, and it went off. What could I do when she came to me for help but hide her?"

"Stand up, woman, and tell me whom you have been hiding," I cried.

"She who killed old Roger Martin, the wickedest man in all the country side. Her father left her to his care. Little he could 'a known what sort of a man he was; and she came from India here last—"

She stopped short. My eyes followed hers, and standing in an aperture of the wall at the other end of the room, her arms stretched out appealingly to me, was the figure of a young girl. I knew her at once. My eyes remained fixed upon her—fascinated.

"Oh, it is you," she cried, joyfully; "you who saved me from drowning in the Ghooly river! You will not give me up? You will let me stay here? Before God, I swear to you that I never meant to hurt him."

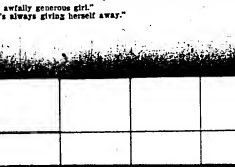
February 27.—Most of the day I have spent with Maud Moray, and I have heard her story. Her father had died suddenly, and had left her to the guardianship of an old Northumbrian squire, a distant relative. She had come over to England, and had found that her new home was a tumble-down farmhouse on a wild moor, and that her guardian was a man of evil reputeé—a drunkard, and worse. She was only two miles away from Shagshaft castle, and she had often visited it, and, by her wondering praise of its grandeur and antiquity, had first won Mrs. Cross' heart. Then had come a terrible night, when, flushed with drink, old Martin Roger had been sent to her room by a desperate girl. I pass over her hasty, reluctant description of that awful scene. In her horror of what she had done her first instinct had been to fly, and she found her way by the pale light of the moon down the bleak moor to Shagshaft castle. What could Mrs. Cross do but promise to try and hide her. There was a part of the castle which neither man nor woman for many miles round dare visit, for, from generation to generation, it had been steadfastly believed to be haunted by the ghost of a former lady of Shagshaft. And so she had installed the secret chamber which none save she knew of, and Maud Moray had taken up her abode there. To increase the awe with which that part of the castle was already looked upon by the rustics, the new and fine tale was added upon the battlements at night clad in a white gown.

March 4.—I confess that I am madly in love with Maud Moray. Death alone shall part us. I have sworn it. She made my plans. There is a steamer starts from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres in a month's time. We will go by it. We will be married on board.

Popular Boston Mayor.

John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston, is editor of the Republic a weekly religious newspaper. He is a Harvard graduate, popular alike with working men and business men, as his successive terms in the Massachusetts senate and in congress have given evidence.

GENEROUS TO A FAULT.



"She's an awfully generous girl."
"Yes, she's always giving herself away."

IN OLDEN DAYS.

Mark Antony was in great haste to join the boys in a little game of bridge back of the sphinx, but Cleopatra held him up.

"One moment, Mark," she said, sweetly.

"Can't you see I am in a great hurry?" exploded Mark. "What do you want now?"

"I want you to button my waist in the back, my dear. I can't reach it."

Then Mark flew off in a fury and kicked up the sands of the desert.

"Thank you, pet," exclaimed Cleopatra, when the last button was in its place, "but you are so angry; from now on we will have to call you 'Mad Antony.'"

And poor Mark was so unnerved he could not win a game and had to walk back to Rome.—Chicago Daily News.

The History of an Intellectual Woman.
Little Sadie.
Sadie.
Sadie Jones.
Miss Sadie Jones.
Miss Jones.
Miss S. Jones, B. A.
Miss Sadie Jones, B. A., M. A., Ph. D.
Miss Sadie Jones, secretary Woman's Auxiliary.
Miss Sadie Jones, chairman.
Miss Sadie Jones, president Federation of Woman's Clubs.
Madam Jones.
Old Lady Jones.
Jones—Yesterday, suddenly, Miss Sadie Jones, childless, alone and unloved. No flowers.—Life.

A Reminder.

Winks—Hello! Been away?
Minks—Only for a day. I ran down to the Jersey shore to see how my cottage was faring in the storm. Did you ever see the sea in a storm?
Winks—By George! That reminds me. I must hurry into that store before it shuts up. I had nearly forgotten an errand which I promised to do for my wife. If I don't 'tend to it, there'll surely be a storm.—N. Y. Weekly.

Dead Giveaway.

Mrs. Jinks—John's old college friend tried to make me believe he was a bachelor. When he held the baby he almost dropped it.

Mrs. Brown—Then how in the world did you find out that he was not a bachelor?

Mrs. Jinks—Because when the baby started to cry he mechanically started to walk the floor.—Chicago Daily News.

The Bane and the Antidote.

Gabe Gosnill (on the southeast corner of the drygoods box)—It must be turr'ble t' be ketched out in a brainstorm.

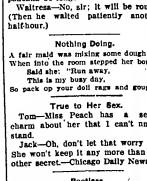
Hi Hemlock (on the southwest corner of the drygoods box)—Wy, all a feller'd hev t' do 'ud be t' h'ist one o' these paranoias, an' he'd never know 'twuz rainin'.—Puck.

Told by the Face.

Mrs. Church—I met that little boy who lives next to you, yesterday. I could tell he was a good little boy, by his face.

Mrs. Flatbush—Oh, I suppose so. Yerday was one of the days he'd washed his face!—Yonkers Statesman.

HIS PANCAKE.



Binks (who ordered a pancake half an-hour ago)—Er—I say! Will that pancake be long?

Waitress—No, sir; it will be round. (Then he waited patiently another half-hour.)

Nothing Doing.

A fair maid was mixing some dough
When into the room stepped her beau;
Said she: "Ron away,
This is my busy day,
So pack up your dull rears and scough!"

True to Her Sex.

Tom—Miss Peach has a secret charm about her that I can't understand.

Jack—Oh, don't let that worry you. She won't keep it any more than any other secret.—Chicago Daily News.

Bootless.

"You can't expect that those Nicaraguan heroes will die with their boots on."

"Why not?"

"Most of them are barefooted."

Defined.

Knicker—What is a scientist?
Bocker—A man who wants to find out how many germs there are in spilled milk.—Judge.

Same Thing.

Patience—"Have you seen this spring's shape in bonnets?
Patrice—Yes; saw it eight years ago.—Yonkers Statesman.

Newest Sunbonnets Are Made to Match Material of Gown



Prettier even than lingerie hats are some of the new sunbonnets which are made to the floral lawn to match the gown. One style has a large stiffened brim, narrow and with shallow crown at the back, while the fronts are sharp and pointed. This is trimmed with a large bow of the lawn laid over the top. The other, with scoop shaped brim which turns back above the ears, is dashed with many bows and ends.

Pale pink batiste is used for the material of one sunbonnet, which is made to go with a pink dotted batiste. The Dorothy waist, borrowed from the little girl outfits, is the design for a comfortable morning gown which is substantial enough for lounging out of doors or tramping, and yet is so loose as to be practically a negligee. Cream colored crash linen is the material, and the bands and pipings all are in smooth linen of natural brown.

A WELCOME FOR MAY

Pretty Custom Once Common That Is Well Worthy of Revival Today—May Day Luncheon.

It is a custom worthy of revival that of sending gifts of flowers and fruit on the first day of May. So let us remember the hospitals and charitable homes for children for nothing is so acceptable to either old or young as a flower, the love of even very young children for fragrant blossoms is proverbial. Let us all bear this in mind and joyfully add another "day" to our calendar of special celebrations. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times to observe how merchants, hostesses and schools are recognizing these delightful festival days. We should have too much of legendary romance and sentiment put into our altogether too practical, hurried lives.

Children eagerly welcome any innovation from the commonplace, so let them share in the preparations for May day. It makes them happier and in consequence better. If it is too cold to have outdoor fetes, the spirit and letter of the law may be carried out indoors. Most charming May baskets can be made by braiding crepe paper strips, then sewing it together, alternating strips of white and green work up effectively. A handle is braided and sewed on and the receptacle filled with flowers. Covers for potted plant and earthen form dishes are made in the same manner and add much to the beauty and attractiveness of these gifts.

A May Day Luncheon.

A fashionable hostess is going to have the most charming affair on Wednesday, she being one of the fortunate mortals who do not celebrate the first of the month by moving. In olden days our ancestors over the water did not change their abode with the change in season, and the May day festival was anticipated with keen delight by old and young alike.

Branches of fruit trees gathered several days beforehand and placed in lukewarm water which should be changed several times in 24 hours will burst into masses of delicious blossoms with which to decorate the rooms, transforming them into veritable bowers of beauty. The expense is little, as if the branches have to be sent by express from the country.

For the table centerpiece have a Maypole made from a broom-handle gilded and from the top place an embroidery hoop wound with ribbon from which fasten delicately tinted ribbons to radiate to each place. These streamers may be made of tiny real or artificial flowers fastened on a stout thread. At each plate have a small basket bearing the name-card and the salted nuts. This is a pretty quotation to write on the card:

Ho! the merrie first of Maie
Brings the daunce and blossoms gaie
To make of lyfe a holiday.

For the first course have strawberries in baskets lined with green leaves, tomato bouillon, broiled fish, sweetbreads, sweet-potato croquettes, peas, tomato and lettuce salad, ice cream in flower shapes and small daintily iced cakes.

MADAME MERRI.

Plaits Lead in New Skirts.

Skirts are decidedly plaited, although there is every possible variation of the plait shown. Good models have laid in plaits in front, back and sides with the braiding on the plain spaces between, but there will be a generous number of the genuine circular sort shown, as their plain sweep allows a better opportunity for the display of trimming on the skirt than any plaited model possibly can do.

BELTS FOR WHITE GOWNS.

Embroidered Linen Now Is the Most Popular.

Embroidered linen is lovely, but take care that it is shaped well, and not bulky when drawn about the waist. If a woman has an antique metal buckle (especially if it be set in cabuchon stones of some sort) nothing could be prettier with a linen girdle. Kid has been done to death in cheap belts and has little style unless very well modeled. White silk belting is as good, both in point of taste and modishness as anything, and many qualities wash well, so it is not extravagant.

French makers of linen gowns and suits almost always provide with the gown a crush belt of linen, boned to fit and ornamented with large, linen-covered buttons. This gives a special finish to a gown, and is wonderfully good with all white frocks. High belts of contrasting taffeta nrc chic with colored linens.

Do not slur over this point in the costume, as it is of the greatest importance.

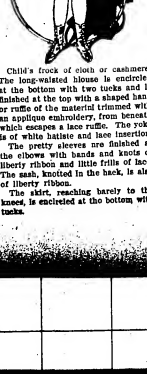
Silver belts have come back into favor, so if you have one and have not been wearing it of late, by all means bring it out and exploit it, for filigree and open-work girdles are decidedly the thing.

The same style girdle is naturally not suitable to every figure, and it is a wise woman who chooses according to her waist line.

A Two-Colored Hat.

Burnt orange and brown are the twain notes of one coquettish toque. The straw is the medium weight and is dented lengthwise and turned up at the side. Here a tan and brown braid buckle holds in place the full sweeping osprey plume. This is of white touched with the rich brown and burnt orange. The ribbon which surrounds the hat is a soft liberty in a golden brown shade.

DAINTY FROCK FOR LITTLE GIRL



Child's frock of cloth or cashmere. The long-waisted blouse is encircled at the bottom with two tucks and is finished at the top with a shaped band or ruffle of the material trimmed with an applique embroidery, from beneath which escapes a lace ruffle. The yoke is of white batiste and lace insertion.

The pretty sleeves are finished at the elbows with bands and knots of liberty ribbon and little frills of lace. The sash, knotted in the back, is also of liberty ribbon.

The skirt, reaching barely to the knees, is encircled at the bottom with tucks.

Pe-ru-na Relieves Spring Catarrh.



MISS DORA HAYDEN.

"Without hesitation I write to thank you for the great relief I have found in your valuable medicine, Peruna, and will call the attention of all my friends suffering with catarrh to that fact. Besides I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with catarrh in any form."—Miss Dora Hayden, 819 6th St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

A Case of Spring Catarrh.

Mrs. N. P. Lawler, 423½ N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kas., writes: "Last spring I caught a severe cold, which developed into a serious case of catarrh. I felt weak and sick, and could neither eat nor sleep well.

"A member of our club who had been cured of catarrh through the use of Peruna advised me to try it, and I did so at once. I expected help, but nothing like the wonderful change for the better I observed almost as soon as I started taking it. In three days I felt much better, and within two weeks I was in fine health. Peruna is a wonderful medicine."

"Agin It."

A female canvasser the other day came with a petition to an old farmer in the country and politely asked him if he would sign it. The old man eyed the document for a while with suspicion and then asked:

"What is it?"

"It is a petition in favor of a woman's movement," she replied insinuatingly.

Then I'm agin it," said the farmer, with the emphasis of a man who had some domestic infelicity. "A woman who's allus a-meddlin' in allus a-gettin' in trouble. If you've got anything to keep her still, I'll sign it."—Cassell's Journal.

The Eternal Feminine.

The sons of men rule the world, but the daughters of men govern it through them. It is woman who founds society in its artificial aspects, it is woman who creates class distinctions and insists on maintaining them. It is woman who imbues man with desire to emulate, who instils into him social ambition that inevitably brings to his traits the restless fever of acquisition, the madness of greed, the ambition for power through financial success. It is woman who is at once the social bulwark, the autocrat and the snob.—Woman's Life.

Drew Copious Floods of Tears.

A physician in Portland, Oro., estimated that 2,048 teaspoonfuls of tears, or two gallons in all, were shed in one night by the audience that heard Savage's "Madam Butterfly" in that city recently.

Prince Fond of Boxing.

Prince Waldemar of Denmark is a capital boxer and is ever ready to put on the gloves.

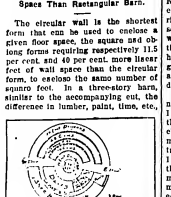
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brentwood
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

THE DIARY

THE ROUND BARN.

It Will Prove More Economical of Space Than Rectangular Barn.

The circular wall is the shortest form that can be used to enclose a given floor space, the square and oblong forms requiring respectively 11.5 per cent. and 40 per cent. more lineal feet of wall space than the circular form, to enclose the same number of square feet. In a three-story barn, similar to the accompanying cut, the difference in lumber, paint, time, etc,



Three Floor Plans of Round Barn.

between the circular and oblong forms would amount to a good deal.

The efficiency and economy of labor in the circular barn is easily seen. Everything is under one roof, and feed room serves for all, there is no wading through drifts from barn to barn in winter, and by use of feed carriers and n wagon to gather manure, labor and time are reduced to a minimum.

The cut is reproduced from n design by the author and requires little explanation. The first floor is the basement floor, and contains stanchions for 59 cows, pens for sheep and swine, four calving pens, milk room provided with separator, testing appliance, churn, etc., feed room, root bin and an 18-foot silo. There is a driveway behind each row of stalls to allow of n cart being driven in to remove manure, and the feed is handled in n hand cart, similar to those used by all up-to-date dairymen.

The second floor is reached by two slightly elevated driveways. It contains stall room for 15 horses, the main granary, carriage and machinery rooms. The floor under the horses is rendered water tight by two layers of matched flooring sealed and coated with a tar compound. The liquid manure from both floors is conveyed by drains to a cement cistern.

The third floor is reached by a short viaduct, and here the silo is filled and all threshing done. Hay and bundles are unloaded by means of two circular hay carriers. Water from the well is pumped by a windmill into a storage tank just above the silo on the third floor, thence being piped all through the barn and house.

The floor of the second story is supported by the partition studs of the first floor, while the third floor and roof are upheld by the silo and four-inch posts. Six ventilating shafts run from the first floor up the side walls to the apex of the roof.

While the round barn may have its faults, in the opinion of Breeder and Feeder, it is becoming to be considered much superior to other forms in many ways and its adherents are increasing rapidly, especially in the dairy sections.

STRIPPINGS.

Any fool can spend money, but it takes brains to earn it.

Do not let the cows get hungry and unensy. Give them their ensilage and grain and plenty of hay.

Upon every farm where animals are kept for profit there should be a place provided for sick animals.

A man may be wise and not know it, and again he may think he is wise and still be awfully mistaken.

It is a very poor cow that will not respond to good care, generous feeding and comfortable surroundings.

Butter partakes quickly of the impurities in the air that surrounds it. For this reason butter should not be kept in any place where undesirable odors exist.

Place salt where the cows can help themselves daily. They are the best judges of the amount they should have. A lump of rock salt placed in a box in the yard is the best way to do this.

Producing Food Quality.

Much poor milk, cream and butter is produced because of dirty utensils. Careful methods in drawing the milk and in properly cooling it are set at naught if the milk is strained into an unclean can and allowed to remain there. It is not necessary that the dirt be present in sufficient quantities to be seen by the naked eye in order to render the can unfit for use. After it has been cleaned and dried the tin should have a clean, dry appearance and should not be greasy to the touch. A greasy coating on the interior of a milk can will spoil milk or cream in a very few hours. It doesn't cost any more to keep the utensils clean and the results obtained are more satisfactory.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

ADVICE TO RHEUMATICS

Noted Physician Tells How to Prevent and Cure Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

(By Geo. Edmund Flood, M. D.)

If you would avoid Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Troubles, be moderate in the consumption of heavy, rich foods, substitute as far as possible soups, broths, fresh milk and drink water—lots of water. Take plenty of time to eat, and don't eat after you have had enough, even if it does taste good. If your work is confining take a moderate amount of exercise each day in the open air.

Of course, neither diet, water, rest nor exercise will cure these affections. I advise them as preventives only. For the benefit of the readers of this article who are now afflicted with Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder or Urinary trouble, and desire to be cured quickly, I give below, complete in every detail, the famous prescription which has made me so successful in the treatment of these diseases. It is the most certain cure for these diseases that I have ever used. It is pleasant to take, it is not expensive, it can be filled by any druggist, and I believe it is the greatest prescription for Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Trouble ever written. It is also a valuable spring tonic and blood purifier. If you are a sufferer, save this, take it to your druggist and have it filled, or get the ingredients and mix them at home.

Fluid Extract Cascarn Aromatic, ½ ounce.

Concentrated Barkola Compound, 1 ounce.

Fluid Extract Prickly Ash Bark, ½ drachm.

Aromatic Elixir, 4 ounces.

Adult dose, take one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime; children, one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful after meals.

After you are cured follow the advice I have given you in regard to diet, exercise and water, and you will not need the services of a physician again for these ailments.

Other papers are privileged to copy.

STUDENT MADE HIS POINT.

No Doubt the Policeman Understood What He Meant.

W. H. Matlock, the well-known English writer and political economist, said at a dinner in New York, apropos of a new definition of socialism: "I find that definition rather confusing. It reminds me of the young Oxford student's badinage with the policeman. 'Officer,' said the youth late one night, 'I'd like to ask you a question.'

"'Very well, sir.'

"'Does the law permit me to call you an ass?'

"'You move on,' the officer growled.

"'But stop a bit,' continued the youth. 'Does the law permit me to call an ass a policeman?'

"'The law don't say nothing about that,' was the gruff reply.

"'Then,' said the youth, 'good-night, Mr. Policeman.'"

BABY IN TERRIBLE STATE.

Awful Humor Eating Away Face—Body a Mass of Sores—Cuticura Cured in Two Weeks.

"My little daughter broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away. Her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents. Mrs. George J. Steese, 701 Cohura St., Akron, O., Aug. 20, 1905."

Chamois Skins from Sheep.

Chamois skins in a majority of cases, according to a United States consular report recently issued, are really an oil tanned sheep or lamb skin lining. The supply of skins from the chamois is very limited. Enough could not be obtained in a year to supply the United States for more than a single day, n fair average crop from Switzerland being only about 5,000 to 6,000 skins. The chamois skin is heavier than the skin of the sheep or lamb, and much coarser. For strength and durability the chamois is preferable, but for ordinary use and appearance the oil-tanned sheepskin lining would, in most instances, be preferred.

English Ribbon Trade Flourishing.

The English ribbon trade is said to be now in a more flourishing condition than it has been in many years, owing to the huge demands the dress makers and milliners are making upon the output of the manufacturers.

TEXAS GULF COAST LANDS.

No blizzards, no heat prostrations. Growing crops all year. Live Agts. wanted. THEO. F. KOCH, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cereal Crop Worth $2,000,000,000.

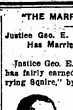
The United States cereal crop of 1906 aggregated 5,000,000,000 bushels, valued at $2,000,000,000.

For more reasons than one, Garfield Tea is the best choice when a laxative is needed: it is Pure, Pleasant to take, Mild and Potent. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Law.

A fast young man is seldom able to keep up with his running expenses.

"THE MARRYING SQUIRE."

Justice Geo. E. Law, of Brazil, Ind., Has Married 1400 Couples.



Justice Geo. E. Law, of Brazil, Ind., has fairly earned the title "The Marrying Squire," by which he is known far and wide, having already married some 1400 couples. Ten years ago he was Deputy County Treasurer. "At that time," said Justice Law, "I was suffering from an annoying kidney trouble. My back ached, my rest was broken at night, and the passages of the kidney secretions were too frequent and contained sediment. Three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in 1897, and for the past nine years I have been free from kidney complaint and backache."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Premier's Ticket Aided Murder.

A Russian journal tells the story of how the murderer of Gen. Lanzita, prefect of St. Petersburg, obtained admission to the semi-official party at which the deed was committed. After the crime all the guests were detained and their tickets were examined. There was one ticket the rightful owner of which was not present. It was no other than that of Premier Stolypin himself. The murder had been committed under cover of the invitation ticket of no less a personage than the prime minister. The premier had not been ab'e to go, and his ticket fell into the hands of a member of the secret police named Nakolaew. He resold it to the revolutionists for $16,000.

Probably He is Not.

W. Bourke Cockran at a St. Patrick's day dinner told a story of an Irishman who was talking about the case of Baring Gould, whose obituary was recently printed by mistake, Mr. Gould still being happily in circulation: "So," said the Irishman, "they've printed the funeral notice av a man that ain't dead yet, how they? Faith, an' it's a nice fix he'd be in now if he was wan o' thim people that believes everything they see in the papers."

Puritans No Longer in Control.

The changed character of Boston's population could not more typically illustrated than in the reading of the names of the committee of the Boston common council. As the Puritan' dny committee, for example, President Barrett, selects Councilmen Hasbrouk, Santosuosso and Purcell.—Boston Traveler.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Mid'd & Holmes, W. Duluth, Minn.

A pretty girl is as fond of drawing attention as a political officeholder is f drawing a salary.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

The largest Creamery in the Northwest. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The reward for a good deed done is in having done it.—Emerson.

For Prices on Poultry,

either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

It isn't the fault of the fair sex if a secret remains a secret.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others, and the colors are brighter and faster.

It is curious how a modest actress will appear in a threadbare play.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

A bad imitation is often better than the real thing.

Krause's Cold Cure.

For cold in head, throat, chest or back. Best remedy for La Grippe. Druggists, 25c.

Work of Cupid in Germany.

The number of marriages in the German empire in 1905 was 485,906.

U. S. Sheep Dip, and Cattle

Wash & Disinfectant. Write for 32-page booklet, Stock Growers' Enemies. It's free. Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., Mpls, Minn.

Nature makes occupation a necessity to us; society makes it a duty; habit may make it a pleasure.—Colpelle.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Queen Alexandra, after n residence of 45 years in England, has visited the tower of London. She is said to have been "much interested in what she saw."

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful,swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Youthful Head of State.

The Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, whose government has emerged successfully from a general election,is the youngest prime minister in King Edward's dominions. He is only 36, and he achieved the premiership four years ago, after having held n subordinate office as minister of mines.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The deepest sympathy man can show to man is to help him do his duty.—Mulock.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



MRS. C. E. FINK

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value.

This medicine made from native roots and herbs contains no narcotics or other harmful drugs and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any medicine the world has ever known, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the laboratory at Lynn, Mass., which testify to its wonderful value.

Mrs. C. E. Fink, of Carnegie, Pa., writes—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish every suffering woman would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to you for advice. It has done me a world of good and what it has accomplished for me I know it will do for others.

When women are troubled with irregularities, Displacements, Ulceration, Inflammation, Backache, Nervous Prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case.

Most Difficult of Artist's Studies.

B. W. Leader, R. A., considers that to an artist clouds are the most difficult of all studies.

It is a pity to be ill! Take Garfield Tea, the laxative easily suited to the needs of men, women and children; it is made wholly of herbs; it purifies the blood, eradicates disease, overcomes constipation, brings Good Health.

Life, misfortune, abandonment, poverty are the fields of battle which have their heroes—obscure heroes, who are sometimes grander than those who win renown.—Victor Hugo.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and price. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The archdiocese of Cologne, Germany, is the largest in the world, with a Catholic population of more than 2,000,000.

Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts, Etc.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Usually a woman of uncertain age remains at n certain age for a long time.

HEALTH OF WOMEN

In this nineteenth century to keep up with the march of progress every power of woman is strained to its utmost, and the tax upon her physical system is far greater than ever.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines. They relied upon roots and herbs to cure weaknesses and diseases, and their knowledge of roots and herbs was far greater than that of women to-day.

It was in this study of roots and herbs that Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once. 50c.
Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS

are indisputably the safest and most economical paints to buy because they have been in use for more than sixty-five years and have never failed. They are

Guaranteed Pure Linseed Oil Paints

cover a greater surface per gallon than inferior paints, and are so much more durable that paints offered in substitution should be promptly rejected.

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN W. MASURY & SON
NEW YORK and CHICAGO

THE CANADIAN WEST IS THE BEST WEST

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The testimony of thirty thousand farmers who have settled in the Canadian West in the last year, and 100 per cent. of whom have increased their crops in value, and all the Canadian newspapers, all tell the same story. Free homesteads for every man, and cheap settlers' rates.

Some of the Advantages

The phenomenal increase in railway mileage—mail, rural and interurban—has put almost every portion of the country within easy reach of a market. Churches, schools, stores and all the modern conveniences.

THIRTY MILLION BUSHEL WHEAT CROP in 1906. Over seven hundred million bushels of Western Canada, apart from the results of other grains and mixed farming.

For information and reduced rates address the SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or any of the following authorized agents:
CHAS. FALLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. MacLACHLAN, 116, Winchester, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

POULTRYMEN!

Do you want strong, healthy chicks?
Then mix with your feed

SHERIDAN'S CHEMICAL POWDER

The original medicine to make eggs. Keeps poultry healthy, and increases egg production in fall and winter when prices are high. Dose, one pint to 100 fowls. Prepaid by express, $1.00. Express paid. At all dealers.
L. E. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy or sell anything advertised in its columns should remember before buying what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

DO YOU BURN KEROSENE?



If so get one-third more light by using Rayo LAMPS and GLASS. "THE LAMP BURNER." The Rayo Lamp burns Pearline, Vaseline or Gasoline. Will not smoke, smell or explode. Sold by dealers everywhere or sent prepaid if you cannot obtain one. No. 1 or 2 sent by mail, postpaid, for 25c. Rayo Lamp Co., Dept. 46, Minneapolis, Minn.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES

Of every description at the lowest prices by
ST. PAUL ELECTROTYPE CO., St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use

Thompson's Eye Water

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of

The Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product of known excellence and with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who have attained of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the most acceptable and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to worldwide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted as the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always buy the full genuine, bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
U.S.A.
LONDON, ENGLAND.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Traveler Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested Standpoint and Non-Sectarian Standpoint Is Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

THE RELIGIOUS ROMANCE OF TRANSFORMED HAWAII

Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.

Honolulu, T. H. — As a paradise of outcast beauty, Hawaii is in the sixth century before had been driven north from the Samoan islands, over thousands of miles of sea, in canoes of their own making. As late as the thirteenth century they maintained relations, mostly warlike, with the people of the southern Polynesian archipelago. They never practiced cannibalism, though human sacrifice was one of their religious rites. They were n race of unusual vigor, longevity and comeliness. Their skill in handicraft was of the simplest. Their mind is attested by the marvelous feather cloaks once worn by Hawaiian royalty, and now the almost priceless possession of a few museums.

Such Was the Stock

from which came the Hawaii-old boy, bearing the euphonious name of Ohookiah, who, in 1809, was found weeping on the doorsteps of Yale college. He had fled from Hawaii, having seen his parents slain before his eyes in a civil war, and had made his way to America in one of the New England



THE OLD KAWAIAHAO CHURCH, WHERE MANY KINGS AND QUEENS WORSHIPED.

coverer, Capt. Cook, were populated by a race of remote Aryan origin, who in the sixth century before had been

products and occupants all belonged to the chiefs and the king. A system of taboo safeguarded the power of these. It was taboo and death for a common man to let his shadow fall upon a chief, or to stand when the king's bathing water was carried by, or his name mentioned in song. It was taboo for a woman to eat with her husband. It was taboo and death for a man to enter his canoe on any day named as sacred by the priest. So on, the endless system of oppressions, despite which the race continued hardy and numerous, and against which the nation arose while the missionary ship Thaddeus was en route to the islands.

Ships for a New Religion,

having spurned the old, the natives gave eager welcome to the missionaries. The king and his chiefs were the first pupils, reversing the common experience, which is that Christianity works from the bottom upward. Within three months the king is said to have been able to read English. The Bible was translated and circulation spurred the missionaries on, so that within two years the native speech had been reduced to writing, and a spelling book printed in it. Within four years the chiefs formally agreed to renounce the Christian Sabbath, and to adopt the Ten Commandments as the basis of government. They also prohibited the practice of native women's swimming out to visit incoming ships for immoral purposes.

Shaping a Nation's Future.

Extraordinary success attended the efforts of the missionaries. Their organization of Hawaiians was practically conquered by them. Great revivals arose all over the group; hundreds and even thousands were baptised in a day; on one occasion Titus Coan baptised 1,200 natives, sprinkling them with a brush. Not all held out, however. Churches and schools were established. The first of the former was a grass building, like the native huts. It was shortly replaced by another of similar material, which seated 4,000 persons. When it burned, the present structure, on plain New England lines, was built by devoted converts, who quarried and carried the volcanic stone and dived into the sea for the coral with which to make lime. In this Kawaiahao church, which is now one of the sights of the city, many Hawaiian kings and queens worshiped.

As to education, it is enough to say that all the schools and academies and the colleges on the islands, had their origin with the churches. Conspicuous among them is the venerable Oahu College, which, in its Bishop museum, perpetuates the memory of the last of the royal line of Kamahamehas the Great. Punahou college enrolls the students of the best families of Honolulu. Of so high a grade were the educational institutions established by the missionaries that Californians used to send their children to Honolulu to be educated. English is now the only language taught to the children of this polyglot people; and the percentage of illiteracy on the islands is said to be lower than in some parts of New England. Nothing is more marked about the present-day religious activity of the islands than the prominence given to education. Industrial schools, kindergartens and night schools are too common to enumerate. Seminaries for young women, theological schools, and what may be styled "academies" as well as the night schools, are, one or all, a department of the work of almost every religious agency in the islands here, including the Buddhists. Naturally, the printing press has been used from the beginning, and the Hawaiian-English periodical west of the Rockies is "The Friend," which is still published by the Hawaiian Evangelical successor to the American board.

Savages Turned Missionaries.

The Kanakas, once missionary objects, are now missionary givers. They support mission work among their own people, and for 47 years have been generous givers to missionary work on the Gilbert islands, and elsewhere in Polynesia. At least 20 native Hawaiians have gone out as missionaries. There are now 75 ordained, native ministers on the islands. The theological seminary for natives, the Mid-Pacific institute, is just now expanding, so as to include in one institution the board's three schools, which begin the new era with an enrollment of more than 300 students.

The benefits to Hawaii from the missionary invasion may be summarized as follows: The native language was clothed. A reign of law and justice was established. People ceased to be mere vassals of the chiefs and lands, instead of belonging entirely to the rulers, were apportioned among the inhabitants. Self-government was instituted. The Hawaiian tongue was reduced to writing, and a system of education was introduced which to-day compares favorably with that of the mainland. The very land itself, the face of vegetation, was made to blossom with the verdant beauty which evokes exclamations of delight from every traveler. A people without a song, for whom it was said so late as 1841, that "their efforts to sing illustrated ploty rather than melody," have become famed musicians, with a band touring the large cities of the continent. The decline of the race has been arrested. Homes have been evolved where there was little worthy of that name. The spirit of chastity has been created within a race to whom it was not instinctive. Seventy thousand natives have been enrolled in the membership of Christian churches. A people who, less than a century ago were heathen, and objects of Christian benevolence, have themselves freely sent and carried the gospel to other islands. In a word, a future state of the American Union has been made out of the Sandwich islands.

TWO BIG QUESTIONS

THE "MORAL OBLIGATION" AND "DOES IT PAY?"

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

An Honest Answer to These Will Keep the Trade with the Home Merchant Every Time.

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark.)

When the thrifty person or his wife sits down for the first time—or any time—with the mail order catalogue and its temptations, there are two, and only two, points to be taken into consideration.

One of these is moral obligation, and the chances are that that will be dismissed as sentimental nonsense.

The other is—Will it pay? and to that the thrifty person will be inclined to interpret an answer from the prices quoted in black-faced figures in the catalogue.

Neither of these questions should be lightly dismissed. Moral obligation is not sentimental nonsense, and black-faced figures sometimes lie.

The duty a man owes to his own community and his obligation to trade at home are no often reiterated in the country press that, possibly like some of the sermons, it has a tendency to harden the hearts of the sinners.

What has your neighboring town given you, Mr. Farmer? A market for your produce. What has made 25 to 50 per cent. of the present value of your farm? The accessibility of a market. You know what your grandfather did on that same farm. Drove his hogs and hauled his grain 20, 50, maybe 75 miles to the nearest market town, and received prices for them that would make you howl about the trusts. And he hauled back the family supplies for which he paid what you would consider monopolistic prices. Do you happen to know what the old farm was worth then? Well, the old farm was worth a deal of being $75 or $100 an acre.

Yes, the home town, with its handy market, has advanced the value of your property and made you worth several thousand dollars more than your grandfather was worth. The home town affords schooling for your children, and pays taxes on the many privileges which your family would not otherwise enjoy. The rural mail routes and telephone system radiating from the home town, as spokes from a hub, bring to your home the greatest convenience of modern times.

Have you ever noticed that the first thing the settlers of a newly-opened country do is to build a school house, a church, a blacksmith shop, a grain elevator, petition the department for a post office, and start a newspaper. They know from former experience that, with these things close by, life will be endurable, while without them existence and a moral obligation between the two. Are you, Mr. Thrifty Farmer, living up to that obligation when you do your trading with the mail order house?

It is the line of argument the farmer may answer that his greatest obligation, his first duty, is to his immediate household, and that among the duties to his family and to the heirs of his estate is that of practicing judicious economy—buying where he can buy the cheapest and to the best advantage. And this brings us to the end point in the argument—the paramount question in this commercial age—"Will it pay?"

Is it possible an affirmative answer to that question is accepted as the call of duty. As a matter of fact, "Will it pay?" is a good test to apply to any project or proposition. There are commercial, as well as political, demagogues, and the man who is appealed to on the score of patriotism or profit, duty or dollars, can scarcely do better than to sit down by himself and submit that question—"Will it pay?"—to his own best judgment. Provided always, that he goes to the very bottom of it.

What are the relative advantages of buying at the local store and ordering from a catalogue house? Advantages, understand, that figure in the question, "Will it pay?" Don't get away from that question. It certainly is very comfortable to sit down by your own fireside and select from a pretty and sulky plow from a printed description and a picture of the article; much more comfortable, in fact, than hitching up and driving to town on a raw day.

A consideration more important, perhaps, is that the printed price in the catalogue seems, in some cases at least, to be lower than the price quoted at the local store. Isn't that conclusive? Let's see. The catalogue describes the goods and quotes a price; maybe it gives a picture of the article also, but you don't see the article. The local merchant shows you the goods; you may examine them critically; he may allow you to take them out in all in an expert to advise you. Is it fair to conclude that the catalogue article is the cheaper just because the price is lower?

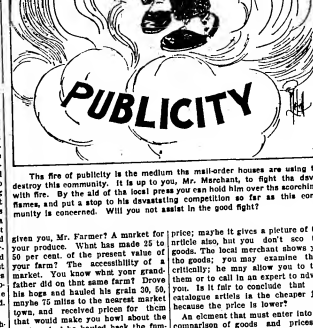
An element that must enter into the comparison of goods and prices is that in my attempt to fool the customer, the local merchant is decidedly at a disadvantage. His must show the goods; you merely describe them. His business depends wholly upon the limited traffic area, and his main stock in trade is his ability to inspire confidence within that circle. He cannot afford to make a practice of misrepresenting his goods.

The mail order house is not so tied down to the main street. Obviously is no fellow citizens, no mutual interests with its patrons. Its trade area is scattered and always shifting. Naturally these conditions do not demand extraordinary vigilance in supplying honest goods. And where Vigilantes is not a needed employe in the business he frequently takes off the payroll, which makes a saving in expense, as well as in the cost of the goods. Is it lower prices are quoted by the catalogue house, may not this account for it?

"Will it pay?" Is it a matter of economy to buy inferior and damaged goods when the same money, or even less, will secure you the best goods of their quality? Which course does a man's first duty to his own household dictate?

But to get at the bottom of that question, we must consider the far-reaching general effect of mail order trading. If single catalogue houses are to be capitalized at $40,000,000, and they must be reckoned with along with Standard Oil, the beef trust and railroad mergers. If they are allowed to suck the blood from our country towns, your grandchildren will find conditions much the same as those of your grandfather's time. Their markets will be 20, 50 or 75 miles away. The towns and villages will be deserted, and the "hubs" will be too distant to send the radiating spokes of rural mail, telephone lines and other modern conveniences far into the country.

CHARLES BRADSHAW.



The fire of publicity is the medium the mail-order houses are using to destroy this community. It is up to you, Mr. Merchant, to fight the devil with fire. By the aid of the local press you can hold him over the scorching flames, and put a stop to his devastating competition as far as this community is concerned. Will you not assist in the good fight?

Sporting Gossip.

Joe Gans, the lightweight champion of the world, will soon have an excuse if he will renounce all claim to the welter-weight title, of which he is the rightful holder, has some pretty good blows on the fighting game in general. While in Milwaukee recently the negro boxer said there should be a change in the system of weighing in by all means; that boxers should not be allowed to dictate terms so as to get an opponent so weak that he could not do himself or the club which puts up the purse full justice.

Gans is not the dense fellow some of the followers of the game imagine; on the contrary, he is a bright lad and has a good amount of common sense, and he can discuss sporting subjects with a knowledge that would surprise a great many. If Gans were a white boy he would be the idol of the boxing fans, but the fact that he is black makes a big difference.

In speaking of the weighing in proposition Joe said:

"That one deal at Goldfield, Nev., in which Billy Nolan compelled me to weigh three times in two days was enough for a start, and to make a weight that was out of all reason, should make Jeffries and the followers of the club promoters and backers of the game all over the country take notice. It was an outrage, even though it might be called a clever trick on Nolan's part, for it placed the club in a position of not knowing whether it could enter the ring fit to fight or not for a month. I believe the rules should be entirely revised, and instead of the old Marquis of Queensberry contests in this country, there should be a new set drafted for Americans and others to follow. I am not a firm believer in finish battles, although I stand ready to engage in them. I think 25 rounds should be sufficient to decide any contest."

Clarence H. Benamont, the brilliant outfielder who has been secured by the Boston National League club, is a native of Rochester, Wis., and turned his thirtieth year last July. He played with the Fox River Valley league during 1895-7 and until Aug 8, 1898, when he was signed by Milwaukee. His fine hitting and batting and superior base running led to his purchase by the Pittsburg club. He was not given a regular position on the Pittsburg club until June 26, 1899, and batted for .350 in 264 games and stole 38 bases. Since that time until last season, when he was hampered by



C. H. Beaumont.

a bad leg, he has been a mainstay of the Pittsburg club. One of his best years in the game was made in 1899 when he went six times to bat and made six hits, and Aug. 6, in Philadelphia, when he batted five times and made five hits including three triples and a double, a total of 12 bases. Twice that season he made four hits in a game.

Jiggs Donahue, now the star first sacker for the White Sox, was once a college star of great magnitude. John L. Zimmerman, prominent Democratic politician of Springfield, tells the story of Jiggs' first appearance as a ball player outside the town lots of Springfield. "A decade ago," said Mr. Zimmerman, "Olivet college paid far less attention to the amateur standing of the members of the teams than they now do. At Wittenberg we found that we had a pretty fair team, with the exception of a catcher, for we had no one to hold the pitcher. I began the figure on what we could do. Some one told me that Jiggs would be a good man, I searched him out and I think that he occasionally attended chapel, he certainly did no more. At any rate, he filled all the requirements, and Wittenberg had the best baseball team in her history as a result, although Jiggs at times found it exceedingly hard to suncoat his identity. From Wittenberg Jiggs went to Marietta and the year following became a full fledged professional. I have followed his career with the greatest interest since then, and I believe that I was more responsible than anyone else for bringing him out." For years Mr. Zimmerman has been a sponsor for Wittenberg athletics, but Donahue is the only real star of the first magnitude which the school has ever turned out.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1907. NO. 6.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

MISS SHONTS WILL NOT WED FRENCH NOBLEMAN

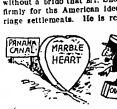


WASHINGTON—The departure of Theodore P. Shonts, former chairman of the Panama canal commission, with his two daughters, for New York, where he is now head of the Metropolitan fraction interests, has again revived talk concerning the engagement of Miss Shonts to the Duc de Chaulnes.

If there ever was an engagement it is now off, as Washington society has the story, and the reason for this failure of another international alliance is said to be the refusal of Mr. Shonts to grant the duesl demand for a settlement.

It is accepted here as the correct version of the departure of the duke without a bride that Mr. Shonts stood firmly for the American idea of marriage settlements. He is reported to have told De Chaulnes that he would give his daughter a stylish wedding, provide her with a trousseau fit for a princess, and a substantial wedding allowance that would keep her in pin money for a long time, but to enter into any agreement to settle an income on her for life before marriage, this he would not do.

Personally the head of the Shonts household wants to see his daughter happily married, and, if he had any objections to the French nobleman, was willing to put them aside if Miss Shonts was satisfied with the duke. So, according to some of the wife oacs, the match will never come off, as the duke is reported to "need the money," for while he is long on lineage and incumbered estates, he is short on cash.



CANAL ZONE MEN HURT PRIDE OF CONGRESSMAN

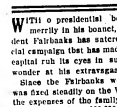
THE real reason for the estrangement between Speaker Cannon, eight other members of the senatorial party and the canal zone officials was not because of the quarantine regulations but because Speaker Cannon and his party did not believe they were properly treated.

When the steamship on which the Speaker and his party were arrived at Colon the men who are digging the canal and caring for the canal zone did not even send a rowboat out to meet them. The party boarded a train at Colon, going to Panama and after it had started and was nearing Culebra cut Speaker Cannon went strolling through the coach ahead. In it he found Chief Engineer Stevens, who recognized him and talked with him a few minutes.

"Well, good-by," the chief engineer said, waving his hand, as the train approached Culebra cut.

The congressional party headed by the speaker believed they had been so badly treated that they had the steward on the steamship prepare their luncheon for them. Each member of the party on the train carried a lunch box.

When the train pulled into Panama Superintendent Beard of the Panama Railroad company had prepared an elaborate luncheon for the members of the speaker's party. They went in the dining room and ate the luncheon, leaving on the table each member of the party left at his plate the customary price for a luncheon. Superintendent Beard found the money on the table, and, as his guests had gone, sent it back to the steamship with a curt note that he was not authorized to collect money for the luncheon.



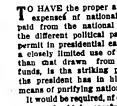
FAIRBANKS' AMBITION OPENS HIS POCKETBOOK

WITH o presidential bco buzzing merrily in his bonnet, Vice President Fairbanks has satcred on a social campaign that has made the whole capital ruh its eyes in surprise and wonder at his extravagance.

Since the Fairbanks weather eye was fixed steadily on the White House the expenses of the family, it is said, have jumped from $30,000 to $100,000. Mrs. Fairbanks now is one of the most popular hostesses in Washington, and from the occasional receptions of two years ago has developed to two formal affairs a week.

Formerly the Fairbankses lived in a modest house at Eighteenth and Massachusetts avenues, the rent of which was $3,000 a year. Then they had only five servants in all, and they were without a carriage, hiring a vehicle whenever needed. Now they pay $12,000 a year for the mansion of Col. Edward Morrell, of Philadelphia, and they have more than a dozen servants, with twice that total several days a week. Over the Fairbanks' kiteben now presides John Rook, the cher who was the joy of Levi Z. Leiter and his friends.

Rook has so much money to spend that he gains precedence in the market over Pinckney, the buyer for the White House. Fairbnks has given his man a free hand to stock the pantry with the choicest luxuries, and just what this means may be gathered from the fact that at two receptions nearly 1,000 guests partook of a buffet suppor at which tarraple, every kind of shell fish and the finest imported wines were served. Lavishness is the keynote of the Fairbanks establishment, and to her credit be it recalled that Mrs. Fairbnoks now has added frequent and large theater parties.



TO HAVE GOVERNMENT PAY CAMPAIGN EXPENSE

TO HAVE the proper and legitimate expenses of national campaigns paid from the national treasury for the different political parties, and to permit in presidential campaigns only a closely limited use of money other than that drawn from the public funds, is the striking project which the president has in his mind as a means of purifying national politics.

It would be required, of course that all money should be publicly accounted for, vouchers should be made and carefully audited, and the purposes for which it could be used would be limited to speaking, literature and organization.

It is understood that the amount made available from the public treasury would be apportioned among the parties on some such basis as the relative votes polled at the last preceding national election. This would let in the small parties for their share.

Politicians regard the scheme as Utopian, but are not at all certain whether it could be defeated if seriously presented to congress by the president.

The president has not developed details of the plan, and may be convinced yet of its practicability, but he has talked of it with much interest, and is thus far disposed to regard it as more than an impractical vision.

Politicians say that if the idea should be followed to its logical conclusions it would eventuate in nothing less than the creation of a great election board possessing unlimited opportunities for corruption.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

GOVERNOR QUITS UNDER FIRE



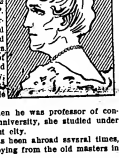
Herbert James Hagerman, the governor of New Mexico, who has resigned his office while under investigation by the legislature concerning his part in alleged extensive land frauds, is only 34 years old and one of the youngest governors in the country.

The charge is that the governor, without the knowledge and consent of the commissioner of public lands, delivered to the Pennsylvania Development company a deed for 7,000 acres of timber land; that he took the seal of the commissioner and unlawfully affixed it to the deed, that the land is worth from $25 to $100 an acre, but was sold at only three dollars an acre, that the federal law at the time forbade the selling of more than 160 acres to any one purchaser, and that therefore the territorial institutions to which these lands belonged were defrauded.

Ex-Gov. Hagerman is a product of the west. Born in Milwaukee, he spent his boyhood in Colorado and his youth in New Mexico.

Hagerman was appointed in 1897 by President McKinley second secretary of the United States embassy in Russia, E. A. Hitchcock, now secretary of the interior, was then ambassador at St. Petersburg. It was largely due to his good work as secretary of the embassy, both under Mr. Hitchcock and later under Charlemagne Tower, that his appointment as governor was secured. Mr. Hitchcock urged the appointment upon President Roosevelt. Following as it did close upon the chief of the Rough Riders, as did the governor of Oklahoma, but this is a mistake.

TO PAINT KAISER'S SON



Mrs. Ruth Jewett Burgess, wife of Prof. John W. Burgess, Roosevelt lecturer at the University of Berlin, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of Prince Augustus Wilhelm, fourth son of Emperor William of Germany.

Mrs. Burgess was born in Montpelier, Vt., 45 years ago, and was the only child of Hon. T. P. Jewett, a leading banker and financier of Vermont a generation ago. Early in life she showed a decided talent for art, and this was fostered by good developed. Thomas W. Wood, for many years president of the National Academy of Design of New York, who was a native of Montpelier and the founder of the Wood art gallery in that city, early took notice of Miss Jewett's talents and under his instructions she developed remarkable skill.

While in New York with her husband, when he was professor of constitutional and international law at Columbia university, she studied under William J. Whittemore and Kenyon Cox of that city.

During the past ten years Mrs. Burgess has been abroad several times, studying under the best art instructors and copying from the old masters in the famous galleries of the old world.

During the past winter while her husband was engaged in his duties at the University of Berlin, Mrs. Burgess has been copying several celebrated pictures in the Kaiser Friedrich and the Kaiser Friedrich Denkmal, the private galleries of the emperor. While engaged in this work her painting attracted the notice of Emperor William and the commission to paint the portrait of his son followed.

Mrs. Burgess inherited a large property from her father, much of which she has devoted to charitable purposes. She was much interested in the foundation of the Wood art gallery in Montpelier, Vt., which was presented to that city by Thomas W. Wood in the hanging there of more than 100 famous products of his brush.

PEACE ADVOCATE HONORED



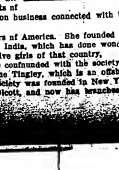
Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, one of the distinguished foreign representatives et the recent dedication of the solingrad Carnegio institute at Petersburg, and who received the degree of LL. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania, is one of the foremost authorities in the world on arbitration. He was a member of the first Hoque conference, sod is now ons of the French members of The Hague court.

He is organizing the representative men of every nation into an intercational federation, whose motto is "My country's good through the peace of the world." The arbitration group in the French parliment, organized by him, has enabled France to conclude many treaties of arbitration.

Baron D'Estournelles some time ago invited a delegation of 100 from the United States congress to visit Paris and make a tour of France as the guests of his group.

Baron De Constant, who married an American woman and is a personal friend of Andrew Carnegie, is also a great admirer of President Roosevelt. He proposed that the United States against Venezuela would have led to the use of military force but for his intervention the president demanded that the question be submitted to The Hague tribunal. Baron De Constant, a member of the tribunal, wrote the president, thanking him for saving it from extinction. He has been French ambassador to Turkey and to England. He has been a senntor of France and is an orator of note.

TO HEAD THEOSOPHISTS



Mrs. Annie Besant of Benares, India, has been nominated as world president of the Theosophical society, to succeed the late Col. Henry Steele Olcott, the president-founder of the organization. Col. Olcott, who was an old New York newspaper man and a veteran of the civil war, died recently following his return to India from Chicago, where he had attended the annual convention of the American section. On his deathbed Col. Olcott formally named Mrs. Besant, who had for years been his co-worker, to succeed him, a prerogative he held. The nominatinn must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the societies of the world and the vote is soon to be taken.

Mrs. Besant is a noted writer and lecturer. She was born in Ireland. Her brother is Sir Henry Wood, secretary of the Society of Arts of London, who came to this country in 1903 on business connected with the world's fair at Chicago.

Mrs. Besant has made three lecture tours of America. She founded the Central Hindu College for Girls at Benares, India, which has done wonderful work in raising the condition of the native girls of that country.

The Theosophical society should not be confounded with this society at Point Loma, Cal., presided over by Catherine Tingley, which is an offshoot from the parent body. The Theosophical society was founded in New York city in 1875 by Miss. Blavatsky and Col. Olcott, and now has branches in all the civilized cities of the civilized world.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

HOTEL LIFE BECOMING A FAD AMONG THE RICH



NEW YORK—The rich people of New York are not only music mad, but they are hotel mad. Hundreds and hundreds of people who have luxurious town houses, as well as country homes, are now living in hotels, and the demend fnr more end costlier hostelries continues unabated.

The building of the Waldorf end its subsequent merger with the Astoria, was responsible largely for the hotel life fad. This hotel, as it stands, cost more than $14,000,000, and it would puzzle one to figure out how such a large investment could be made to pay. The taxes alone are more than $150,000 a year, and this does not include water rates, insurance and repairs.

But it must pay, in spite of the size of the investment, for George Boldth has grown rich in its management. Ever Oscar the chef has made his name a household word in the gastronomy life reigns, which are still coining money for their proprietors. Whco John Jscob Astor built his famous hotel at Bereley street and Broadway he was derided. told him it would be a disastrous venture as the hotel was situated too far up town to catch the trade. Well, the hotel is still doing business and the lessee is said to have made a great fortune out of it.



Thousands of people who come to New York every year would not think of stopping anywhere else, any more than their fathers and grandfathers would in spite of the fact that it is now in almost the heart of the business and financial district.

OLD FASHIONED HOTELS STILL MAKING MONEY

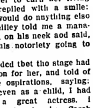
CURIOUSLY enough there are many old fashioned hotels in New York, many of them out of the belt where gay life reigns, which are still coining money for their proprietors. Wheo John Jscob Astor built his famous hotel at Bereley street and Broadway his friends. told. him it would be a disastrous venture as the hotel was situated too far up town to catch the trade. Well, the hotel is still doing business and the lessee is said to have made a great fortune out of it.

Tneo there is the Brondway Central ot Third street, which used to be the Grand Central, the hotel in which Ed Stokes shot Jim Fisk. It is still a flourishing institutioo. When Tilly Haynes, the proprietor, died a year or so ago he left more than $1,000,000.

Smith & McNeil's is another old time hotel which has kept its enormous business in spite of the march up town. It is near the Washington market and close to the ferries that bring the passengers from the various lines entering Jorsey City.

The partners started in with a cofee and bread in the market. Both of them became millionaires. Smith & McNeil's has the reputation of feeding a greater number of people than any other hotel or restaurant in New York.

EVELYN TIRED OF CITY; WANTS TO GO OUT WEST



BRONCHO busting is the sport to which Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has set her mind upon as the thing she would most eojoy. The solitudo of a western ranch, surrounded by snowcapped peaks and rustling in some valley far from the sbode of others of her race, is where she plans to spend the remainder of her life with Harry Thaw, when he is free to leave the grim Tombs cellroom.

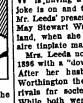
"I am so tired of this; oh, so tired," she said tho other day. "I wont to leave it all—the crowds, the smoke, the big buildings, the lights, everything that reminds mo of the past.

"I want to go west with Horry—just Harry and I—and when he is oequitted we shall go. I have been in the west. I know what it is. I want to get away from this dressing, dressing, eternal dressing, and wear a short skirt and a sweater and ride bronchos astride."

In reply to a question, if she would go back on the stage if it ever became necessary for her to earn her living again, Evelyn replied with a smile: "No, indeed, I would do anything else first. Dan O'Reilly told me a manager almost wept on his neck sod said, 'Think of all this notoriety going to waste.'"

Mrs. Thaw added that the stage had lost its attraction for her, and told of her early stage aspirations, saying: "In Pittsburg, even as a child, I had longed to be a great actress. I thought I was going to be Sarah Bernhardt No. 2. My first rehearsal cured me of that.

Mr. Jerome told the jury I was a great ootrose. I wish he could have seen that rehearsal. I had one line to speak. It was something like 'Here comes the bride.' When I said it, Mr. Lederer looked at me and I flopped a little then end f would say "b-ride." It took him oil morning to teach me that one line."



DIVORCED MRS. LEEDS HAS LAUGH ON SUCCESSOR

WILLIAM B. LEEDS' divorced wife is having a $360,000 laugh. The joke is on and the expense horns by Mr. Leeds' present wife, who was Mrs. May Stewart Worthington, of Cleveland, when she married the millionaire tinplate magnate.

Mrs. Leeds no. 1. was divorced in 1896 with a "dowry" of a cold million. After her husband married Mrs. Worthington the two women became rivals for society's highest honors. While both were abroad Mrs. Leeds No. 2 bought a magnificent necklace of pearls for $225,000.

But when Mrs. May Stewart Worthington Leeds came home to New York she had the pearls mastrung and Bernard Citroen, named as the importer for Mrs. Leeds, swore the baubles were liable to a duty of only ten per cent., not being a necklace, but only so many unstrung pearls. The trifling duty of $22,500 was paid and Mrs. Leeds seemed to be to full possession of her necklace.

The government officials, however, demanded a reappraisement, declaring that it was a necklace and liable to an additional 82 per. cent. duty, with interest. The necklace was seized.

The case has been carried into the United States circuit couri, where it was held that Citroen must pay the amount of the protested duty before he could appeal from the decinloo of the local board of appraisers.

The agent for Mr. Leeds were forced to pay into the treasury department at Washington, under protest, $110,235 to be added to the cost of the necklace.

HAYWOOD JURORS WILL KEEP HOUSE

PLEASANT RESIDENCE RENTED FOR THEM BY SHERIFF AT BOISE.

Ready for Large Crowd—Peculiar Arrangement of the Courtroom—Senator Borah's Sharp Reply to Former Judge Beatty.

Boise, Idaho, May 4.—This jury which will try William Haywood, the first of the accused in the Steunenberg case, will keep house during the trial. The law of Idaho provides that such juries shall be kept together and in seclusion from public contact, and the higher courts have always insisted on a strict compliance with the provision.

Therefore, rather than take any chances with the publicity of a hotel in this case, Sheriff Shad Hodgin, responsible for the custody of the jurors, has hired a house for them. The house, an attractive, well built structure, standing on a nest lawn and garden, is just across the street and flanks the rear of Ada county courthouse, and within about 300 feet of the courtroom.

To make the daily journeys of the jury as direct as possible the sheriff has constructed a temporary railway from the rear of the second story of the courthouse. Its upper landing is the platform of a fire escape, and it is reached through the ante-room of Judge Woods' chambers. The jury can, therefore, be taken directly from the stairway without leaving the railed enclosure of the courtroom.

Will Be Well Fed and Watched.

An official cook has been retained, and arrangements have been made with local stores for a good and varied supply of food. Four bailiffs, two for day duty and two for night service—will guard the jury. The house will be carefully and constantly watched. Entry to the open lawn will be prohibited. One of the day bailiffs will remain at home while the jury is in court and the night bailiffs will do no sleeping during their watch.

The courtroom is being partly reconstructed in order to increase the seating capacity both in and outside the rail. Two unusual features of the courtroom are that the jury box occupies the space directly in front of the bench that is generally filled by the clerk and his desk, and the witness chair is in the middle of the chamber, between the ends of counsel tables and directly in front of the middle gate of the rail. The jury faces the room, but its chairs are so swivels that may be swung around to face the bench. The witness chair is on a platform and is visible from all points in the room.

Room for the Reporters.

Many extra chairs and tables are being placed on either side of the room within the enclosure for the use of the daily press representatives, and a long desk has been built along the outer side of the rail for the artist and writing artists. Special seats are being placed far members at the Boise bar and the seating capacity of the public part of the room increased to about 300.

Judge Wood and Sheriff Hodgin are cooperating in plans calculated to expedite the work and comfort of all engaged in and on the trial, under conditions as reasonable as circumstances and necessity will permit.

Senator Borah, one of the leading counsel for the state in the approaching trial, Friday issued a statement in reply to an interview given at Washington by former Judge James B. Beatty, who recently retired from the federal district bench in Idaho, in which Judge Beatty presided at the time the grand jury was in session recently and returned indictments against a number of persons for alleged timber land frauds. It is alleged that one of these indictments was found against Senator Borah, who has been general counsel for the Barber Lumber company, which is accused of having secured lands by fraud. The alleged indictment against Senator Borah, while admittedly found by the grand jury, has not as yet been reported.

Borah Answers Beatty.

Senator Borah's statement follows:

"I have read Judge Beatty's statement, and have only this to say: Judge Beatty for the last year seems to have utterly forgotten the high position he holds. During the last campaign for the senatorship he used his position in a shameless and utterly dishonorable way for his political advantage. His did not hesitate to demand and receive favors from litigants who had important litigation in his court, and so conducted himself as to compromise to a great extent his dignity and honor.

"I am sure it is to the credit and advantage of the judiciary that he is out of his way to Egypt."

Drops Suit Against Oil Trust.

Findlay, O., May 3.—George H. Phelps, who last Thursday filed a suit in the common pleas court here asking that the court issue an injunction restraining the Standard Oil company and its constituent companies from doing business in the state of Ohio, late Thursday afternoon asked the court to dismiss the petition. This was accordingly done, but without prejudice to the right of so-called independent oil operators or refineries.

GEN. KUROKI AT SEATTLE

FAMOUS JAPANESE SOLDIER GIVEN WARM WELCOME.

His Fellow Countrymen Wild with Enthusiasm—Brilliant Reception at the Rainier Club.

Seattle, Wash., May 3.—Gen. Kuroki and his staff, representatives of Japan to the Jamestown exposition, arrived in this city from the orient at half past three o'clock Thursday afternoon after several hours' delay on Puget Sound owing to fog. They received a royal and picturesque welcome by both local Japanese and Americans, who crowded every dock on the water front and lined the streets as the Japanese party passed through in a string of automobiles.

The general is the guest of the city. He is being feted and dined. Thursday afternoon the party was taken for a trip around the city in automobiles, visiting various points of interest. In the evening a brilliant reception was given at the fashionable Rainier club, at which the governor of the state, Albert E. Mead, and prominent business men were present.

Local Japaneso are wildly enthusiastic over the coming of their general. All the Japanese stores in the city were closed Thursday and there were many hundreds of Japaneso to greet the general when he arrived on the Aki Maru. Daylight fireworks were set off over Elliott bay and as the party landed the native cheers, or "banzais" were almost incessant. A hundred Japanese girls sang the national anthem and the general's carriage was almost covered with flowers presented by school children.

The government here is represented by Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Col. John L. Chamberlain, Col. Frank Winn and Maj. W. W. Hart, who with two enlisted men will act as the escort of the distinguished party from Seattle to Washington.

Gen. Kuroki's party is made up of 14. In addition to the general there are Gen. Y. Mioshi, Maj. Gen. Umesawa, Col. M. Ohta, Maj. Yoshida, Lieut. Col. Nagayoma, Capt. Marquis L. Sango, Capt. Tsunke, Paymaster Kobeyshi, Surgeon Lamura and four enlisted men.

Making the trip with Gen. Kuroki and party are Baron Ozawa, president of the Japanese Red Cross society, and a suite of three. They are on the way to London to attend the annual meeting of the International Red Cross society.

HINDUS SACK INDIAN CITY.

Serious Anti-European Riots at Rawalpindi, in Punjab.

Allahabad, British India, May 4.—Serious anti-European riots have occurred at Rawalpindi, in the Punjab. A Hindu mob burned two bungalows, pillaged the mission church, looted the post office, burned a garage and slit the motor cars in it, destroyed the plant of the powerhouse and smashed the windows in the houses of many Europeans. Armed police eventually abstained the upper hand and dispersed the rioters. The town is now patralled by a squadron of the Tenth Hussars.

The outbreak of Rawalpindi is attributed to the influence of well-known agitators who have been making speeches throughout the Punjab and who, also, are held responsible for the recent outbreak at Lahore.

ST. LOUIS PRESSMEN STRIKE.

Man on Four Daily Papers Quit for Higher Wages.

St. Louis May 3.—Following a failure of the Web Pressmen's union to reach an agreement with the local Newspaper Publishers' association for a new scale, a strike was ordered Thursday, affecting pressmen from all newspaper offices in the city except one.

The strike affects the Globe-Democrat, Republic, Post-Dispatch and Star-Chronicle. No edition at the Post-Dispatch was issued Thursday. Pressmen who have been getting $2.67 a day, demand six dollars and journeymen assistants demand an increase from $2.75 a day to four dollars.

SINGER CUTS OUT HIS TONGUE.

Lost His Voice in Frisco Earthquake and Goes Insane.

Milan, May 3.—Arcangelo Rossi, the tenor, who was with the Conried Opera company in San Francisco during the earthquake and who, as the result of the fright he experienced has not since been well, endeavored to commit suicide, here Thursday. Recently he lost his voice. The calamity weighed so deeply on his mind that he went crazy, and Sunday he cut out his tongue with a pair of scissors. He was taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

Silas Field Dead.

Columbus, O., May 5.—Silas N. Field, died Friday of acute Bright's disease. He had been either sergeant-at-arms or assistant-at-arms of every Republican state convention for the last quarter of a century. William Hunt contest he had been given the position of sergeant-at-arms also of every Ohio delegation to the national Republican convention for a large time.

Taft Will Speak to Millers.

Springfield, O., May 3.—Col. J. W. Barke, president of the National Millers' association, received a message Thursday afternoon from Secretary of War Taft accepting the invitation to be the guest of the association in St. Louis May 30 and to make an address.



POWDER BLAST IN CHINA KILLS MANY

FEARED OVER 100 ARE DEAD BY MAGAZINE EXPLOSION AT CANTON.

Bodies of 21 Victims Terribly Mutilated, Recovered by Rescuers—Famous Pagoda Only Slightly Damaged by Shock.

Hongkong, May 4.—Very great destruction of life and property was caused at Canton Thursday night by the explosion af a gunpowder magazine. Twenty-one bodies already have been recavered from the ruins. It is feared that at least 100 more lie dead. Hundreds of persons were injured.

Fifteen buildings were razed to the ground and aver a hundred were seriously wrecked. A section 200 feet long from the messive city wall was thrown down.

The historicel nine-storied pagoda escaped with slight injuries.

The officials and staffs of the hospitals are doing their best to succor the sufferers.

In the Shamien suburb, where the foreigners live, a terrific shock was caused by the explosion, but the residents were unharmed.

Roofs Blown Off Mile Away.

Some idea of the force of the explosion may be gathered from the fact that the roofs of houses a mile distant from the exploded magazine were blown aff. A number af important Chinese and foreign mercantile establishments were completely damolished.

In the vicinity of the magazine were shackingly mutilated. Many corpses af man and waman were withaut heads.

The afficer in charge of the magazine was among thase killed, and when his body was recovered a pipe was found clutched in his hand, which suggests the possible cause af the explosian. The financial lasses are enormous.

Sixteen Gates into the City.

The city af Canton is about six miles in circumference and is inclosed by walls about 20 feet thick and from 25 to 40 feet high. There are 16 gates into the city besides two water gates. The famous nine-storied pagoda, dating from the beginning of the middle ages, is situated in the western part af what is known as the old city. The foreigners reside in the Shamien suburb founded in 1859 on an artificial island an the Honan side of the river. The population af Canton is estimated at about 900,000.)

DAM BREAKS AND 20 PERISH.

Mexican Workmen Are Buried Under Masonry and Water.

Chihuahua, Mex., May 4.—One af the great walls af the Chorabeo dam gave way Thursday, engulfing nearly 40 men under the enarmous weight of masonry and water. Between 15 and 20 af the workmen are dead, 13 injured and several others unaccounted for. Sons af the injured will die.

Meager details of the affair reached here Friday marning, when the judicial authorities and several surgeons departed immediately for the scene.

Ohio Wheat Badly Damaged.

Columbus, O., May 4.—As a result af the late freezing weather, the wheat crop of Ohio has been considerably damaged, according to the monthly bulletin of the state board of agriculture issued Friday. The condition of wheat on May 1, as compared with an average, is 74 per cent, or 13 points below the condition reported on April 1.

Monroe Salisbury Dead.

New York, May 4.—Monroe Salisbury, a well-known horse owner and breeder of San Francisco, died in New York Thursday night. Mr. Salisbury came here several weeks ago for treatment for cancer, but the doctors were unable to save his life. A friend, Mrs. T. D. Boardman, started for San Francisco Friday with the body.

FULLAM IS QUICK TO ACT

ARRESTS POLICE AND SOLDIERS AT PUERTO CORTEZ.

Brutal Assault an American Negro Arouses the Commander—Says Offenders Must Be Punished.

Puerto Cartes, April 29, via Mobile, Ala., May 4.—About five o'clock an the evening of Saturday, April 27, a negro man formerly from Bayou Station, La., named Gencrel Davis, a fruit inspector for the Thecker Bros.' steamship line, was standing quietly near the railroad station at La Laguna, where the shape of the railroad are situated, talking with three or four other negro mechpenians, also Americans.

A drunken Nicaraguan soldier, armed with a machete, approached the party and, without any pravacatian, demended to know what they were talking about. Davis answered that it was none of his business, whereupan the Nicaraguan soldier drew his machete and raised it over Davis, who clesped his arms around the men and fleelly took every the weapon, threw it upon the ground and went to a house near by.

A companion af the Nicaraguan soldier ran to a nearby and police station and a squad af police and Nicaraguan soldiers surrounded the house, dragged Davis out and beat him brutally over the head and body until he was unconscious.

Within ten minutes the bluejackets of the Marietta, under Ensign Rorasch, were an the spat. Commender Fullam's orders were sharp and decisive:

"Arrest the chief af police and the policemen engaged in the assault, put them in irons and send them aboard ship; arrest the Nicaraguan officers and men engaged in the assault and hald them far arders."

It was thought passible that an attempt would be made to release the afficers and police captured by the bluejackets, so men were landed from the Paducah to occupy La Laguna and additional men were landed from the Marietta. The Paducah maved to a position franting the Nicaraguan barracks, while the Marietta covered the cuntrels in the port.

Commender Fullam, finding that the civil authorities were incapable af maintaining regulations ar order, decided to ignare the authorities and deal with the ane organized and disciplined farce here under Gen. Estrada, commanding the Nicaraguan forces. The Nicaraguan officers and men arrested were delivered to Gen. Estrada, who was advised that they would be held responsible. Notice also was served on the Honduran and Nicaraguan authorities that anather outbreak would be demanded and punishment shauld be inflicted upon all af the perpetrators of the autrage.

Commander Fullam says if Davis dies the perpetrators will be tried for murder, presumably by court-martial, and his family ones hanged at the yard arm in front of the port. The Paducah was ready to sail for Cutia at noon and will now remain here for the present.

GUATEMALA MAKES APOLOGY.

Satisfies Mexico in the Matter of the Attack on Cabrera.

Mexico City, March 4.—Guatemala has apologized to the Mexican government for insinuating that the Mexican legation at Guatemala City was implicated in the plot who are suspected af attempting to assassinate President Cabrera, of Guatemala, last Monday morning.

Minister af Foreign Affairs Mariscal has received this intelligence in the form af a cablegram from Minister Gamboa, now at Guatemala City. The incident is now closed to the satisfaction of the Mexican government.

Coughs Up a $400 Diamond.

Chicago, May 4.—"Scully do Robber," a notorious thief, was captured by the Chicago police Thursday after a lively revolver battle, and locked up. During the night he was seized with a paraysm of coughing and spat out a $400 diamond he had concealed in his mouth.

STATUE OF CIVIL WAR HERO UNVEILED

GEN. G. B. McCLELLAN'S MEMORY HONORED BY ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Address by President—His Pays Tributs to the General and to Women—Advocates Peace of Righteousness and Justice.

Washington, May 3.—With appropriate civic and military ceremonies, and in the presence of a distinguished audience, the heroic equestrian statue of bronze of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, erected under the auspices of the Army of the Potomac, was unveiled here Thursday. President Roosevelt made the principel speech and, with Gen. Frederick D. Grant on his right and Gav. Stokes, of New Jersey, on his left, witnessed an impesing military parade af regulars and militia.

Widow and Son Present.

Mrs. McClellan, the general's widow, Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York, son of the general, and Dr. George McClellas, af New Jersey, a nephew, who pulled the string releasing the flags in which the statue was enveloped, occupied seats on the president's stand.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Dwight, U. S. volunteers, the president of the Society af the Army of the Potomac, presided. As the great sectioned flags which enveloped the statue swung to the breeze, there was an exclamation af admiration from the vast assemblage, accampanied by the firing of a salute and the playing af "Star Spangled Banner."

Speach of the President.

The president delivered a typica speech, in which he touched upan a variety of subjects, including war, peace, national pride, the family, and the influences that make for nationhood and fratarnity. After extending a greeting on behalf of the nation ta Mrs. McClellan and her son and athers, the president said:

"To Gen. McClellan it was given ta command in some of the hardest fought battles and most important campaigns in the great war af his hemisphere, so that his name will be forever linked with the mighty memories that arise when we speak af Antietam and South Mountain, af Oaks and Malvern, so that we never can speak af the great Army af the Potomac without having in mind for us the figure of Gen. McClellan, the man who organized and first led it. There was also given to him the peculiar gift, one that is possessed by very few men, to combine the qualities that wan him the enthusiastic love and admiration of the soldiers who fought with and under him, and the qualities that in civil life endeared him peculiarly to all who came in contact with him.

"We have become accustomed to accepting as a matter af caurse certain things which would bo well nigh impossible in any country save ours, so that it seems but natural that the president af the United States, when he drives dawa to take part in a celebration like this, should have as his personal aids both the sons af the man who ware the blue and the sons af the man who ware the gray. As Americans, when we glary in what was done under Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, McClellan, Farragut, we can an less glory in the valar, and the devotion to duty as it was given to them to see the duty af the man who faught under Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and the Johnsons and Stewarts on the other side.

Peace on Right Terms.

"We have listened recently to a great deal af talk about peace. It is the duty af all af us to strive for peace, provided that it comes on the right terms. I believe that the man who does the best work for the state in peace is the very man who at need will do well in war. If peace is worth having at all it must be based upon righteousness, af faith, far timidity, far the avoidance af duty, have nane af it. Seek the peace that comes to the just man armed, who will dara to defend his rights if the need should arise. Seek the peace granted to a man who will wrong no man and will not submit to wrong in return. Seek the peace that will come to us as the peace af righteousness, the peace af justice. Ask peace because your deeds and your powers warrant you in asking it, and da not put yaurself in the position to crave it as something to be granted ar withheld at the whim af ane athar."

Tributs to the Women.

The president said there was one person in this country he put ahead af his soldier—"the really good woman, the good wife and mother who has done her full duty." She often has a pretty hard time, said the president, and he added:

"Yet the woman who thus with labor and anxiety brings up children is blessed among women, blessed among men. I do nat pity her in the least. I respect and admire her and hold her worthy af admiration and honar. The selfish creature, man or woman, who reaches old age having achieved ease by shirking duty, is to be heartily despised and not envied. Our admiration is reserved for him or for her who has done the real work which makes the generation she in its turn to do its work in the country."

Addresses were also made by Gen. King, Gen. O. O. Howard and Gen. Granville M. Dodge.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

King Carlos of Portugal has accepted an invitation to visit Brazil.

The Dominican congress ratified the new treaty with the United States.

The volcano of Alarcon, province of Neuquen, Argentine, is in full activity.

Gov. Deneen appealed to the people of Illinois for help for the starving peasants of Russia.

The Missouri senate has passed the bill exempting the civil servant law to apply to mine operators.

Mrs. Annie Wheeler, one of the most notable philanthropists in Canada, died in Montreal, aged 76.

Mrs. L. J. Appleby, of Chicago, a 19-year-old bride, was killed by an explosion af gas in her residence.

The Overland limited on the Santa Fe was derailed at Tampee, Cal., but none of the passengers was hurt.

Adjt. Gen. Lauck, of California ousted ten militia companies from the state national guard for inefficiency.

Mrs. Meggie Muchberger, a widow, of Virden, Ill., shot and killed Michael Finnegan because he tried to kiss her.

The steamer Kumeric is on its way to Honolulu with 1,050 Spanlurde who intend to settle in the Hawaiian islands.

Capt. Edgar Macklin was found by a court-martial not guilty af charges brought in connection with the Brownsville affair.

The British tank steamer Silverlip was destroyed by explosions of bursins in her carga, five of her crew being killed.

Charles J. Steedman, of New York, son of the late Rear Admiral Steedman, committed suicide by shooting in a Paris hotel.

The navy department at Washington has been advised of the death at Naval Pay Director James E. Cann, at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Whiting (Ind.) council put the old curfew law into effect to keep boys and girls under 16 years off the streets after nine p. m.

Five masked train robbers were captured on a Santa Fe passenger train at Streator, Ill., after a pistol battle in which one man was killed.

"Baroness" Anisia Louise do Massy, who killed a New York merchant named Stone, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Oxford university (England) conferred the honorary degree of doctor of science on Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, regent af the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

A supposed desperado who was killed at Willawa, Cal., by officers, was identified as Conrad Cain von Waldstein, of Austria. He died thinking he was fighting robbers.

Gov. Chamberlin, of Oregon, president af the National Irrigation congress, has extended an invitation to President Roosevelt to be present at the annual meeting af the congress next September in Sacramento, Cal.

Six secret service operatives are working in the western Washington section a series af land frauds that are declared to be more astoundlog in their far-reaching character than the discoveries made in Oregon or California.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, has been designated to attend the unveiling af the Lawton monument at Indianapolis on May 30, as the representative of the secretary af war. He was Lawton's chief of staff.

WAR ON THE COMIC SECTIONS.

Kindergarten Union Decides to Start Crusade Against Them.

New York, May 4.—A campaign af education directed against comic sections of Sunday newspapers was decided upon at Friday's session of the International Kindergarten unios. It was voted to provide funds for the distribution af pamphlets to parents calling upon them to bar the Sunday supplement from their homes. A subcommittee af the best children's writers and artists is to be selected to devise a prayer substitute for the comic supplement.

THE MARKETS.

New York, May 4.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$5 00	@ 6 25
Bulls	3 00	@ 4 75
Steers, State	3 60	@ 4 45
Dressed Beef, Prime	7 00	@ 8 00
WHEAT—July	77½	@ 77⅝
CORN—May	52⅝	@ 53
July	52⅝	@ 53
RYE—No. 2 Western	65½	@ 71
BUTTER—Creamery	23	@ 25
EGGS	16½	@ 18
CHEESE	12	@ 12½

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 75	@ 6 25
Common to Good Steers	4 00	@ 5 50
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 25	@ 6 00
Fair to Medium	4 50	@ 5 25
Calves	6 00	@ 7 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 60	@ 6 65
Mixed Packers	6 60	@ 6 65
Heavy Packing	6 55	@ 6 60
BUTTER—Creamery	23	@ 25
Dairy	20½	@ 24
LIVE POULTRY	11	@ 12
DRESSED POULTRY	11½	@ 14
POTATOES (bu.)	75	@ 85
WHEAT—May	74½	@ 74⅝
July	74½	@ 74⅝
CORN—May	47½	@ 47⅝
Oats, May	43½	@ 43⅝
July	37	@ 38

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor.	$ 73	@ 76
July	73½	@ 74
CORN—May	47½	@ 47⅝
Oats, Standard	42½	@ 44½
Rye, May	68½	@ 69

ST. LOUIS.

GRAIN—Wheat, May	73½	@ 73⅝
July	73½	@ 73⅝
CORN—May	46½	@ 46⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	41½	@ 41⅝

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00	@ 6 50
Texas Steers	3 65	@ 5 50
HOGS—Packers	6 50	@ 6 60
Butchers	6 40	@ 6 60
SHEEP—Natives	5 00	@ 6 00

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 5	@ 5
Stockers and Feeders	3	@ 4
Cows and Heifers	3	@ 4
HOGS—Heavy	6	@ 6
SHEEP—Wethers	5	@ 7

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Fight With Wild Beast.

Mankato.—James Mullen, overseer of the county poor farm, tells of a thrilling adventure that he had with a strange animal that he and two other men discovered in a cave on the bank of the Le Sueur river.

With his hired man, Tom Jones, and George Folsom, he was walking along the bluff at about dusk, when they discovered the cavern, about the mouth of which were piled skulls and other smelt bones of cattle and sheep and smeller animals. They sent Mullen's dog into the cave, and a fierce fight ensued that was terminated by the animal dashing out, followed by the dog. Mullen struck the beast on the head with a spade as it fled past him, but this did not stop it.

After another brief encounter with the dog, the animal made off. Mullen states that it was as large as a mountain lion or leopard, but he could not say what it was. Mullen expressed the opinion that the animal is the same one that has been seen about Lamberton and in this county during the spring, and that recently tried to pull down a steer on the Columbus Ballard farm near by.

To Test Value of Clay.

Mankato.—Prof. N. H. Winchell, the state geologist, and Julius Hortvet, the state chemist, arrived in the city to examine the deposits of blue clay along the banks of the Blue Earth river. They took samples from several points on the banks of the river and examined the surroundings.

The banks of blue clay are believed to be the ones spoken of in the notes of Le Sueur, the French explorer, who sent several shiploads of it back to France more than two centuries ago in the belief that it was rich in minerals. Recently there has been a good deal of talk about the mineral deposits in the Blue Earth and Le Sueur river valleys, and Geologist Winchell has expressed that Le Sueur may not have been mistaken.

Gold, copper and precious stones have been found at different points in the valley.

Woman Inspector.

St. Paul.—Mrs. Perry Starkweather of Minneapolis was appointed to the position of inspector for the state labor department, the new position created by the legislature. Mrs. Starkweather has been making a study of the labor laws and the condition of women in this and other states. She drew up the bill which was passed and signed by the governor.

The duty of the woman inspector is to visit places where women are employed and to make recommendations for their welfare. It is said that there are 80,000 women in the state working for wages and that their annual earnings are approximately $60,000,000.

Plant Rainbow Trout.

Faribault.—Ten cans of rainbow trout fry have been received by the Rice County Protective association and have been placed in Fall creek, a few miles east of here. The association also expects to secure about twenty cans of black bass fry and about 2,000,000 young pike to be placed in the lakes near Faribault. The association has had a number of the best lakes seined and many rough fish until the lakes food were taken out and destroyed.

Nurses' Board Chosen.

St. Paul.—Governor Johnson has named the five members of the state board of examination and registration of nurses. Under the law one member must be a physician and the others graduate nurses. The members selected are: Dr. Jennette Nelson, St. Paul; Julia Rommell, Minneapolis, president of Hennepin County Nurses' association; Bertha Johnson, St. Paul, surgical nurse city and county hospital; Helen Wadsworth, St. Paul, teacher of dietetics in St. Luke's hospital, and Eleanor Hamilton, Minneapolis. The board will shortly meet to organize.

Memorial Day Order.

St. Paul.—Levi Longfellow, department commander of the Minnesota G. A. R., has issued his order for the annual observance of Memorial day to the G. A. R. posts in the state. Memorial day comes on May 30, the preceding Sunday, May 29, will be Memorial Sunday, when the posts will attend divine services in a body. He urges May 24 as a day for memorial exercises in the schools.

Didn't Feed Horse.

Minneapolis.—Abraham Jacob, a peddler was sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days for abusing his horse by leaving him in the barn for three days without food or water.

Use of Net Costs $100.

Mankato.—William Meyer of Rapidan was arraigned on the charge of illegal fishing with a gill net in the Blue Earth river at Cable Mill and pleaded guilty. His fine was $100 and costs, which he paid. The charge was preferred by P. H. Jordan, state game and fish warden, who captured six nets at Cable Mill fishing with nets. They had three sacks of fish of all kinds, including black bass. These nets, seized in a boat. It was decided to arraign only one, and the others helped pay the fine.

NEWS NOTES.

Prescott.—A number of cases of smallpox are reported in this vicinity.

St. Paul.—Thieves are the brass hinges from several doors in the court house.

Owatonna.—Sunday baseball will be allowed in Owatonna this season for the first time in many years.

Mankato.—Adolph Soldis captured a large pelican on Swan lake. The bird measured nine feet from tip to tip.

Minneapolis.—Enough beer was sold in this city in April to give the government a revenue of nearly $20,000 notwithstanding the cool temperature.

Minneapolis.—Alexander Coffitt, 60 years old, a resident of Pulda, cut his throat with a razor, dieing almost instantly. Domestic troubles are said to have caused him to commit the deed.

Mankato.—Robert Bird fell thirty feet from the top of a tree, striking the ground and breaking three ribs. He was eating off the top of a tree when the limb that he was standing on broke.

Mankato.—Frank Ottenbach, accused of misappropriating $1,000 which was intrusted to him by a bank for the purpose of carrying out a business deal, was arrested in Montana and brought back to this city.

Belgrade.—O. O. Likestooten and his youngest daughter, of Brooten, were struck by the Winnipeg flyer and thrown down a bundred feet. Mr. Likestooten was instantly killed and the girl was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Duluth.—Capt. W. H. Singer has returned from Isle Royale and reports that three trappers who wintered at Chippewa Harbor on that island caught nearly one hundred lynx, besides a fair number of other fur-bearing animals.

Crookston.—Arnold Starby, aged 11, was instantly killed in the town of Gurden by Albert Singored, aged 16. The boys were playing when Arnold's shot gun was accidentally discharged by Singered, blowing the top of Starby's head off.

Madella.—Ole H. Erickson, a farmer living five miles southeast of here, shot himself in the temple with a 32-caliber revolver. He was fifty years of age and leaves a widow. No real cause is known, although he had been despondent of late.

St. Paul.—The Duluth & Iron Range railroad has filed with the state land commissioner 75,000 acres of state land, almost completing its land grant. The land is almost all in St. Louis county, the rest in Lake and Cook, and none of it bears minerals so far as known.

La Crescent.—Ernie, the 3-year-old son of Frank Smith, fell down the cold air draught of the furnace at his father's residence. The only way of rescuing him was by tearing down the chimney, which was instantly done. He was not injured in any way.

St. Paul.—Governor Johnson has announced the membership of the state conservation commission, which will spend $150,000 of state money in the next two years in acquiring new land adjoining the capitol. It consists of J. W. Lusk, R. T. O'Connor and Frank O'Mera, all of St. Paul.

Minneapolis.—For writing the best essay on insurance, Earl W. Huntley of Spring Valley, a member of the senior class, has been awarded the $50 prize offered by Twin City insurance men to university students. His subject was "The Fundamentals of Life Insurance and Its Economic Importance."

Wells.—Someone visited the wood pile of Rev. Recce and helped himself to firewood. He happened to drop a letter from his pocket while picking up the wood and in this way his identity has become known. The preacher offers to return the letter and to suppress his identity if he will return the wood.

St. Paul.—O. M. Hall, of Red Wing, gets the six-year term on the state tax commission, Samuel Lord, of Kasson, gets the four-year term and Franklin McVey, of Minneapolis, gets the two-year term. The three newly appointed commissioners met in Gov. Johnson's office and organized and cut straws to see who he was to get the six and short term.

St. Paul.—Game Warden Stevens of Anoka arrested Dolphin Bibeau of Centerville for shooting a duck. Stevens, while driving, saw Bibeau hunting and he stopped behind some brush. Bibeau walked along until he was only a few feet from Stevens; then a mallard flew low and the hunter bagged it. Bibeau was much surprised to hear the game warden's command, "Come with me," before the smoke had died away. His duck cost him a $10 fine and costs, or $17.80.

Mankato.—William Rademacher of Sumpter narrowly escaped receiving fatal injuries in a blacksmith shop. His broncho rebelled at having a "horning rope" on its nose and became very violent, striking promiscuously with its fore feet. The horse planted its sharp shod hoof squarely on his left cheek. One eye was gouged out and the nose scraped from the face.

Morton.—Adolph Kruppke, living three miles south of here, cut his throat with a razor in a fit of despondency. He was a well-to-do farmer and had a grown up family. He committed suicide.

CHURCH ALL WORLD.

PASTOR WHO REACHES FOLLOWERS THROUGH NEWSPAPERS.

Some Facts Concerning the Life Work of Rev. Charles T. Russell Who Has Been Misrepresented.

Allegheny, Pa.—One of the busiest men in the United States is Charles T. Russell, of Allegheny.

Some people call him Rev. Charles T. Russell, but he himself disclaims all titles, believing that as Jesus and the apostles disclaimed them so should he.

Russell is the leader of a religious movement which has its followers all over the world. He is not the originator of a sect, but simply claims membership in the original church institution of the scriptures, therein described simply as "the church, whose names are written in heaven."

It has no houses of worship of its own, and Pastor Russell's plan for reaching his numerous and widely-scattered followers with his discourses is a unique one.

He travels a great deal, preaching in opera houses in the large cities of the country, and through arrangements with various newspapers gladly printing the discourses because of the increased circulation which accrues to them through the subscriptions of Russell's many followers.

Thus he preaches each Sunday to a congregation of hundreds of thousands.

Russell has been considerably disturbed of late over false and misleading accounts of his teachings and his plans which have appeared in many newspapers.

Among other things, it was recently announced that he was endeavoring to get control of Dowie's Zion City and turn it into a home for his followers.

"Nothing could be more untrue," he declares. "I have no desire for Zion City, and there have been no negotiations whatever in the matter."

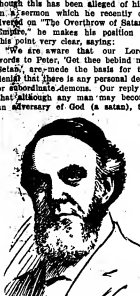
It has also been published that Russell is "the no-hell preacher"—because he teaches there is no place of future fiery torment.

Pastor Russell declares that he does not believe in hell as a place of eternal torment, but holds that the "sheol" of the Old Testament and the "hades" of the New Testament is the state of death—that mankind, because of original sin, is under a death sentence, which affects all mentally, morally and physically, and culminates in the tomb.

He holds that redemption was from the tomb, that Christ died for humanity's sins, and that as a result of this redemption all mankind is ultimately to be released from this state of death and given instruction which will lead to eternal life, if they are obedient to such leading, in the Millennial age.

Now does Pastor Russell doubt in the least the existence of Satan, though this has been alleged of him. In a sermon which he recently delivered on "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire," he makes his position on this point very clear, saying:

"We are aware that the Lord's words to Peter, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' are made the basis for the denial that there is any personal devil or subordinate demons. Our reply is that although any man may become an adversary of God (a satan), the



CHARLES T. RUSSELL.
(Pennsylvania Pastor Who Has World-Wide Church.)

scriptures everywhere speak of the prime mover in evil as 'the devil,' 'the satan.' He is the great murderer. He murdered our first parents by deceiving them, and thus induced them to be disobedient to their Creator."

It was recently stated in several newspapers that in a divorce trial, which resulted in the legal separation of Pastor Russell and his wife, about a year ago, he had said, "his wife was like that of a Sybyline, in that it went out to any spirit which responded."

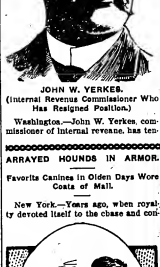
This statement distressed Russell considerably, inasmuch as the truth was that the remark in question was attributed to Russell by a witness during the trial, and was emphatically denied on the stand by him.

It has been said of Russell that "money pours into his office coffers like water," and that his sect is immensely wealthy. This is not the case.

"We have sufficient," he says, "and we never take up collections, but we have an enormous wealth. We care only for enough to enable us to spread the gospel to humanity wherever it is needed."

YERKES QUITS FEDERAL POST.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Takes Up Law Practice.



JOHN W. YERKES.
(Internal Revenue Commissioner Who Has Resigned Position.)

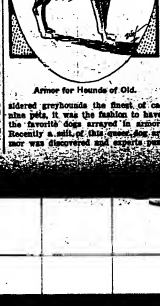
Washington.—John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, has tendered his resignation to the president, who has accepted it with expressions of regret. Mr. Yerkes resigns to enter the practice of law in this city, having associated himself with one of its most prominent legal firms. Secretary Cortelyou was loath to lose Commissioner Yerkes' services in the treasury department, but the strong inducements made led to his resignation.

Mr. Yerkes became commissioner of internal revenue December 20, 1900, and has been in office over six years. His conduct of his office has always been highly satisfactory to the administration. Mr. Yerkes for many years has been prominent in Republican politics of Kentucky, and was at one time the nominee of his party for governor of that state. He has for years been recognized by the president as the head of his party, and his recommendations as to patronage have been followed. Efforts were recently made to have Mr. Yerkes accept the Republican nomination this year, but he declined, knowing of the intentions as to practicing law in this city.

ARRAYED HOUNDS IN ARMOR.

Favorite Canines in Olden Days Wore Coats of Mail.

New York.—Years ago, when royalty devoted itself to the chase and con-



Armor for Hounds of Old.

sidered greyhounds the finest of canines pets, it was the fashion to have the favorite dogs arrayed in armor. Recently a suit of this queer dog armor was discovered and experts pronounced it fully three hundred years old.

Chess Notes.

Redd—I see Edwin Anthony, in an article published in the Chess-Players' Chronicle, computed approximately that the number of ways of playing only the first ten moves on each side is 169,518,829,100,064,000,000,000,000,000.

Greene—That's a surprise to me. I've never tried more than 132,517,894,464,561,000 of them.—Yonkers Statesman.

At the Sausage Counter.

"Concerning your meals, did you like the beef?"

"Yesterday, that is what got the worst."—Baltimore American.

Blue Is Now Modish Color in Designs Sent from Paris



SPRING SUITS MADE FOR PARISIAN FASHIONABLES.

GIRLS WHO SHOULD AVOID THE CITIES

Not All Are Fitted for the Conditions That Confront Them in Business Life.

There are several sorts of girls who should not attempt to come to the city to earn their living.

One is the sweetly dependent girl—the girl for whom the folks at home, particularly an adoring circle of men, have always fetched and carried.

The girl who is sentimental or supersensitive has a difficult fight to make when she comes into the city. Those who have positions to offer want the best possible service for the money they are paying. They do not ask why you are earning your living, nor will they express the idea that it holds of you to support your mother.

They may find that out in time and respect you the more for it, but the great question in their mind is "Can she do the work?" "Will she keep our interests uppermost in her mind during business hours?"

There are hundreds of harassed, nerve-worn employers in every large city who are willing to pay salaries to girls who know how to spell and punctuate, and are willing to take an interest in the business. But they haven't a single moment for the sentimental, supersensitive girl.

The girl who gives as little work as possible for the money she receives had better not attempt to live in a large city or she who feels that a salary of six or eight dollars entitles her to do half-hearted work.

The girl who has not constantly of good clothes and a little sum of money saved to tide her over the period of waiting for a position had better give up the idea of coming to a large city until she has acquired both.

But the girl who has a trade at her finger tips, who has come to realize that in her home town she can rise so higher, if she is an expert stenographer or bookkeeper can keep the affairs of her employer locked in her breast, who has neat clothes and some money; if she has faith in herself as a worker, she will make a much better living and have better opportunities in the large city than would be possible in the small town.

NEW MILLINERY IDEAS

Styles, Shapes and Decorations Favored by Leaders in Realm of Fashion.

Large hats are raised at one side or at the back, and masses of tulle, malise or ribbon and flowers fill in the angle.

Malline is seen in greater quantities than ever, and entire bats of this material trimmed with drooping plumes are among the dressy models.

The fine mesh laces are taking the place of the Irish lace so long popular for hats for evening wear, and are almost invariably trimmed with feathers in some form.

Hats of white lace, tulle or chiffon are frequently relieved by a single red or pink rose, a bunch of violets or a cluster of colored mesaline ribbon or malline.

Flower and foliage hats will be worn to some extent, but only certain shapes, invariably small, are appropriate.

Both coarse and fine straws will be seen, and leghorns are shown in many attractive shapes and colors.

Wings adorn the hats that are designed for wear with tailor-made suits, and quills are much in vogue.

There are many novelties in fancy feathers, and all sorts of shapes and shadings are obtainable.

Hat pins with large, round heads are much in evidence, and are so placed as to add to the trimming effect.

The "Parisian tilt" is an important feature in the new hats, the correct angle being most important in giving smartness to the creation.

There are indications that the shepherdess shape will be popular, and the directoire modes will be worn with some types of gown, but the preference seems to be for medium-sized rather than the exaggerated types of bendgear.

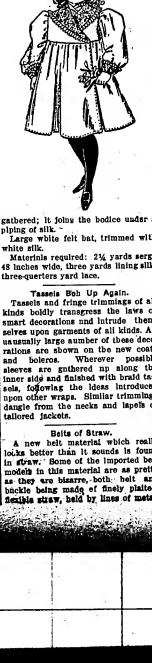
Latest in Trimmings.

The new trimmings in vogue for evening dresses are of dead dull gold, mixed with copper lights, really verging into bronze, while the garishness of silver is toned down by a process of oxidation. The most exclusive French houses show a predominance of dull and bright gun-metal ornaments, and even pewter effects are seen. However, in every way, museums and collections have been rifled in order to get some empire pieces to be corrected by copied. Extremely pretty is the dull silver tissue mixed with dead gold thet forms a great many of the light trimmings on girls' hell-gowns, and even on millinery.

OF SERGE AND SILK

Useful and Smart Empire Coat Suitable for Girl of from 6 to 8 Years.

A useful and smart coat is here shown; it is in fine cream serge, lined with thin silk. The empire bodice is double-breasted, the right front fastening over the left. The collar is of the serge, faced with coarse lace over silk, and the edge trimmed with pleated ribbon; the circuler cuffs to the full sleeves are faced and trimmed to match the collar. The full skirt is



gathered; it joins the bodice under a piping of silk.

Large white felt hat, trimmed with white silk.

Materials required: 2¼ yards serge 46 inches wide, three yards lining silk, three-quarters yard lace.

Tassels Sub Up Again.

Tassels and fringe trimmings of all kinds boldly transgress the laws of smart decorations and intrude themselves upon garments of all kinds. An unusually large number of these decorations are shown on the new coats and bolcros. Wherever possible sleeves are gathered up along the inner side and finished with braid tassels, following the ideas introduced upon other wraps. Similar trimmings dangle from the necks and lapels of tailored jackets.

Belts of Straw.

A new belt material which really looks better than it sounds is found in straw. Some of the imported belt models in this material are as pretty as they are bizarre, both belt and buckle being made of finely plaited, flexible straw, held by lines of metal.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The money appropriated by the state to help fix roads will come very handy in this part of the country and the town supervisors and road overseers had ought to see that they get full value recieved for every dollar of it.

With out accusing either, Thief River Falls or Red Lake Falls parties for being responsiable for the loss of that county seat removal petition, did it not strike you as being strange that the thing could not get lost until after the lawyers gat done with it?

Now that it is getting to be time of year to put in your crop, it is a good idea for each one to look out and get in his own crop in as good a shape as possiable, for there is no prospects that the socialist party will get into power this fall and an equal divide up be had.

It made us aimost weep when we read the account of the last meeting of the lawyers to have the final argument over the corps of the petition for county seat removal, on the 25th of last March. Oh what a look of injured innocents they must have put on when it was reported to them oficialy by the county auditor that the petition could not be found. But of course it was no loss to them, as the tax payers pay the bills, and of course Thief Rvier Falls would get up another one, and they could have an other two years lawsuit.

We are of the opinion, that Jim O'Brien and T S. Jacobson was not aware of the position they were in at the time they signed the resolutions to satisfy John Eastman, as they were afterwards. We got out of the director buisness for the sake of harmony in the company. T. S. Jacobson has resigned. If Jim O'Brien has the true interest of the Company at heart and wants to see peace and harmony in the family he had better follow his example, as we did not do all the hard work that we have done to make that company a success in building a grind stone to grind the ax of John Eastman.

Put A Bell On Them.

In the Chicago slaughter house, when they are going to butcher sheep they always select a good large one from the flock and train him to lead the other sheep up to the slaughtering shute. They put a bell on him and all the other sheep follow him and when he has led a big flock of them up into the shute where they can be easily caught and their throats cut, the leader is let out at one side so he can go and get an other bunch up to be be slaughtered.

We see that Thief River Falls has adopted this method to get the farmers to sign a petition for a law suit. They pick up a farmer to go throu the townships with them to lead the other farmers up to the slaughter pen. Ole Vattendahl is to ware the bell in the territory between the Red Lake and Clearwater rivers, and J. H. Westerfaill will lead the lambs into the lawyers slaughtering shute on the north side of Red Lake River. It would be more like business if some one came out from Thief River Falls and done their own talking.

Flowage Cases Settled.

The five suite instituted by farmers residing along the Clearwater river in the Townships of Winsor and Greenwood Clearwater county and which were to have come up for trial, at a an adjourned tern of court, for Clearwater Co. At Bagley, which convened last Tuesday, were amicably settled, these suits for damages were broght against the Clearwater Loging Co, a corporation for damming up the water in said Clearwater river to facilate and minemize the cost in floating their logs down the said river, that by dramming up the water of said river in large reservoirs, and then when they were ready to float the logs, to open up, these large dams and reservoirs when the river was full of logs caused the water in said river to rise above the high water mark and overflow its banks, and destroyed and damage the crops of said farmers, these cases were finally amicably settled by the Logging Company paying substantial damages after fighting those cases in court for the past two years. Attorney J. A. Hendricks, of Fosston, attorney for the farmers, is entitled to the credit of obtaining the rights of these farmers, it having been generally conceded that the logging company could not be held for these damages. F. D. Larabee, of Minneapolis, was retained by Mr. Hendricks as associate council in these cases

The outcome of these cases has been watched with considerable interest by a number of farmers residing along the Clearwater river and its tributaries, and who have been similarly damaged.—Thirteen Towns.

Cleawater News.

Seve Stolaas has gone to Canada. He will send for his wife and family as soon as he has his house built out there.

Oscar A Linberg is grubbing for A. Rolandson this week

Gilbert Hoveland enjoys a pleasant walk from Short to the creamery every morning.

Andrew O. Letvig is still digging on the well at A. Rolandson place. He has drilled 1.50 feet and there is no sign of water yet.

Nels Fore left for Duluth the other day to spend his Summer vacation.

The Indians have been trapping along the Clearwater river the past week.

Mrs. Joe Siminson, of McIntosh, was visiting Mrs. Andrew Rollandson the past week.

Bella Legvold is staying with Mrs. Sam Gunderson and attending school in Ditrict No. 10 on the south side of the river.

Rev. A. Oppegaard held religious services in the school house in District No. 10 last Sunday, which was largely attended.

Mr. Roy Green left for St. Paul last week on a business trip.

Miss Bella Legvold visited with Miss Anniebell Rolendson over Sunday.

Miss Annie Floreice is working for Mr. Vattsell at presant.

Miss Ida M. Lillo and her mother visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lillo a few days this week.

Miss Bella Vattendahl returned home from Crookston last Thursday where she has been working for the last months.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lillo had the misfortune of loosing their infant child on May 4th Funeral services were held on May 6th.

The ladies sewing society held a meeting at Mrs. Lillos on May 1st and next meeting will take place at Mrs. Bindickson the first Wednesday in June.

First class butter milk at the Clearwater creamery only 1 cent per gallon. Anybody in need of butter milk give the butter maker a call.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, " "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson. Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 12th, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Apr 8th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on May 28 1907, viz:

John L. Radniecki.

H.E. no.572 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 10 Tp. 152, N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Mike Kolski, Martin E. Hylend, Ole Vattendahl, of Radney Minn. Larenz Wojnorowski, of Rudell, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 12th 1907.

Department of The Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 8th. 1907.

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Mike Kolski.

H.E. No. 553 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 9 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Larens Wojnorowski, John L. Radniecki. Martin E. Hylend, of Radney Minn. Adolph Grundesen, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 22. 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OSCAR HANSON, of Erie Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1131 made June 4th, 1905 for the N. W. ¼ Section 25 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Johnsrud, Christ Odegard, Peter A. Kofstad, Andrew T. Nelson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 3, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, of the U. S. Land Office; at Crookston, Minn.; on June 14th 1907 viz:

Nels Loiland.

H.E. No. 1151 Red Lake Series for the Lots 5, 6, 7, 9, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 2 Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ben K. Kvestad of Highlanding Minn: Halvor Swanson, Ole N. Loiland, Oluf Hanson of Hilda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Childless Men and Women.

There are parts of the world where girl babies are drowned like superfluous kittens and others in which it is not uncommon for the daughters in the large families of the poor to be sold by their parents into lives of prostitution. On the other hand, the pages of history are filled with examples of the devoted lives of childless men and women who have worked unselfishly for the good of their kind. Bachelors and virgins have been the saints of the world, and the childless are the philanthropists, the founders of colleges, hospitals, art collections and libraries, the philosophers, the great writers, leaders and thinkers of the race. Plato, Joan of Arc, Bernardin, George Washington, David Hume, Locke, Spinoza, Thomas Carlyle, Florence Nightingale, Ruskin and Herbert Spencer are only a few of the great names in this class. An interesting volume could be written of the indebtedness of the world to childless men and women.—New York Medical Journal.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U. S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc. within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 5th 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 3 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EUGENE DEMPSEY, of Hilda Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1055 made March 1st 1905, for the Lots 3, 4 & S. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8 Township 152 N. Range 39 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on May. 21, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Thedore Torgeson, John Olsen, Olof B. Hanson, Hans A. Mytan, all of Erie, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June. 4th, 1907 viz:

Andrew M. Johnson.

H.E. No. 714, Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 33 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Vattendahl, [illegible], of Radney Minn. John Potent, of High Landing Minn. William J. [illegible] of [illegible] Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls, Minn, on June 6th, 1907; viz:

Peter P. Kofstad.

H.E. No. 938, Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 26 in Tp. 153 N. of R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter H. Thoreson Tendrup Saltvedt, Knut Opsahl, Simon Opsahl, all of High landing Minnesota.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. May 10th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 6th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn: on June 18, 1907 viz:

Raymond Arndt:

H.E. No. 552, Red Lake Series; for the S. W. ¼ Sec 20 Twp. 153 N., R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Patrick Sullivan, Peter C. Wold, of Kuehnel Minn. Alfred Erie, of Sunbeam Minn. Auguste Kuehnel, of Kuehnel Minn.

R. J. Montague Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Will attend all Sales, as Auctioneer, at reasonable rates.

Erie, Minn.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINE'S LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 65 cents a quart.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR [illegible] GOODS.

LaBree Ave. First Door South Ogemah Hotel.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

[illegible] the [illegible] Goods [illegible] the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

Furs. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats. From $4 to $6. for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Radeck, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD FOR RESULTS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS,

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Even J. Sund is helping Walt McAndress grubbing this week.

Seed time is with us again, and you must sow if you expect to reap.

If this cold weather continues it will get as bad as it is down in Iowa.

Martin McAndress of St. Hilaire was visiting his brother Walt up here over Sunday

The Thief River Falls mills had to shut down this week, as they got out of logs.

There has been a steady string of logs runing down the river this week but not very thick.

We thought we were to have a wedding at Sunbeam last Monday, but we guess the parties forgot to come down.

Fred Haug brought up a load of freight on the Dan Patch this week, and the old Dan seems to be in as fine trim as ever.

We hope we shall not get so interested in the county seat fight that we will have to hire John Poloni to dig our few garden potatoes this fall.

Miss Mary Galineau who has been staying with Miss Katie O'Brien the past two months returned to her home at Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Read the news from Clear water river in an other column. Our correspondent down there appears to know what is going on in the the neighborhood.

Our school teacher E. A. Mastue met with an accident yesterday by having a loaded wagon pass over his leg, which compelled him to lay up for to day.

Mrs. A. Eve took the Tuesday boat to Thief River Falls for a weeks visit. James Coleman her brother is keeping house for her during her absence.

We think our Plummer friends had better go down to "Sunny Brook John" and order a quart and stop that row down there as it is no credit to their town. from an outsiders view.

There is large quantics of freight at Thief River Falls waiting for shipment up the river and haste should be made to get the Highlanding Sunbeam ready to start taking it up the river as soon as possible.

We had a slight fire on Tuesday last, which caught from the burning up of the back yard rubbish. It burned up our temporary stable and about a ton of hay, a grub hoe, and a pitch fork. Loss about $10. No insurance.

Jerris and Katie O'Brien and Even J. Sund went down to Thief River Fall in a row boat on Saturday last, where they made final proof on their homesteads Monday. They returned home Tuesday evening.

John Zevitike of Hilda has a large number of Apple trees, Plum treks, and Cherrie trees, which he is selling at 25 & 50 c' each. They are large trees and in fine condition. If you want to buy call on him or leave word at this office.

We thought the Red Lake River Transportation company was organized to build a line of boats to run on the Red Lake River, but it seems that it was also to be used to pass resolutions for "Monkey Face John" we would suggest that Mr. Attie O'Brien and Jacobson get the articles of incorporation amended so as to complete this part of their business.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

T. H. Jacobson has hired Steffen Jordahl to help him out in his fine new field, and with favorable weather they had ought to get the crop in by June 20th.

How do you like it Mr. O'Brien and Jacobson? Tait quite so much fun as it was when you went 80 miles to get into a deal with a man to do your neighbore up, is it? And we challange either of you to point to one instance where we ever tried to do you any injury, up to that time, but you wanted a little fun and we will try and help you. If you get mad, just scratch your mad spot and say. "We commenced the preformance and Huntis helping us to make a good show it."

Same Over Here.

H. M. Hansen and T. P. Homre came down from Thief River Falls last Wednesday and are working in the vicinity circulating a county seat removal petition. The sentiment here seems to be about evenly divided and several warm discussions have already occurred. It is a fruitful source of trouble and bids fair to be with us for some time.—St. Hilaire Spectator.

DEER PARK.

Mrs. T. G. Rome was calling on friends last Sunday.

M. E. Hyland transacted business at Plummer last Tuesday.

A. Rolandson A. Litvig and M. E. Hyland was out on a fishing mission last Thursday.

Seeding is progressing rather slowly on account of the heavy night frosts.

Ole Skreland one of our "lonely batchlors" came up from Grit last week to attend to his seading operations here on his homestead.

Mr. G. Swanson, one of the Grit Dairy farmers was up this way last week for a pleasure trip.

Knut Olson and C. O. Swanson started out for the drive and got as far as Plummer and then returned as it was reported the ice on the Lakes still layed and would be for a week or ten days.

Rev E. A. Mastue will hold religous services at C. O. Swansons place on next Sunday the 12th at 2 o'clock P. M.

We understand the Thief River Falls creamery will not furnish cream cans to their patrons this year, and that all tests will be made at the creamery, instead of at the stations as they did last year

What shall we name the new transportation boat now under construction? How would the Farmers Favorite sound? Or the Highlanding Cruiser? At any rate let us give it a worthy name

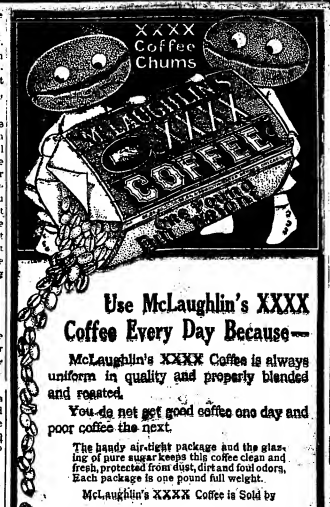
Trouble, yes lots of it. The north and the south. Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls, are again lueling up for an other two years County seat removel row. And there is Latta, in that wonderful city of Plummer, minna the floppers, (the cacelation) and the war goes merrily on. To the east and west we have "Resolution John" and Sunbeam Hunt crossing swords, as of old, with no peace dove in sight. To us the sky looks dark, when will the clouds roll by.

Talking Through a Human Body.

Can you transmit a human body or a row of human bodies, for the matter of that, in one of the weirdest of the electrical tests. If a telephone wire be severed and the two ends be held by a person, one in each hand, but far apart, it is quite possible for two individuals to carry on a conversation through the body of the insulation as clearly and as distinctly as if the line had been properly connected.

Johnny's Horrid Finish.

"If you don't quit eating so much, Johnny," exclaimed Mrs. Lapsling, horrified at the gluttonous propensities of her youngest, "the first thing you know you'll be a regular Silbenter!"—Chicago Tribune.



Use McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee Every Day Because—

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always uniform in quality and properly blended and roasted.

You do not get good coffee one day and poor coffee the next.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.—RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.— ANDREW ELLINGSON, High-Landing, Minn. J. L. HADNECKI,—Radney Minn. M. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.— MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. mail leaves Sunbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's, & Arrives on the same day's, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Greening Nursery Co Monroe Mich., one of he larges nursery conserns in the United States, write us that they want good live agen in this section to solicit orders for their trees shrubbery ect. Experience no necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community who has some spare time to take it up to write them for priculares immediately. Mention his paper. when writing

Two Ways to Ask.

A traveler in the Highlands observed while at a tavern in a small village a very beautiful collie. At his request the owner was pointed out to him, and he asked the man what he would take for the dog.

"Well, be taking him to America?" the Scot asked cautiously.

"Certainly, if you sell him to me."

"If no coot part wie him," the dog-owner then said emphatically. "I'm unckle fond-like o' him." And liberal offers were no inducement.

To his astonishment, the traveler later saw the dog sold to a drover for half what he had offered and after the drover had disappeared requested an explanation. "You said that you could not sell him," he remarked.

A twinkle came into the highlander's eyes.

"Noo, I didna say I'd no sell him, I said I couldna part wie him," he said. "Robbie, he hame in two or three days frae noo, but I reckless ask him to swim across the ocean. No; that 'woul' be too muckle to ask."—Harper's Weekly.

Nobody can help being born stupid, but anybody can help becoming stupider than he was born.—Lady Hester Pulteney.

W. G. Hunt,

Notary Public,

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DUKE.



The Stallion DUKE, will be at Rhoda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. J. A. Walker.

Propistor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof, Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



Flour & Feed, Always On Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

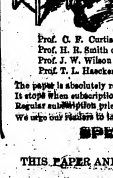
RHODA---MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.



It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

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Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Beeny's Best Room

By Kathryn Jarboe

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

She was christened Verbeny. By the time she was old enough to recognize her own name, it had degenerated to Beeny.

Mr. Lombard, with his acres to till and his cattle to feed, did not believe in love or affection. Mrs. Lombard paid little heed to the child.

At the age of 16 she was still going to school because she was less in the way there than she was at home.

It was late in the autumn when Verbeny was 16 that the new teacher came to the school. The man's name was John Cox, and he was as uncompromising as the name. He was tall, long limbed and broad-shouldered, with every muscle tense and rigid. He made but a short address to the school, and then he called the roll from the old list made by the old teacher.

"We will take a moment to change this," he said. "We will make a new roll, and as I call these names you will each step up to my desk.

"Beeny Lombard!" The firm voice hesitated, a puzzled look glanced across the stern eyes.

"Beeny Lombard!" Verbeny rose slowly and moved to the edge of the platform.

"Are you Beeny Lombard? And what does Beeny stand for?"

"Why—why, Verbeny."

"Verbeny?"

"Yes, Verbeny," she faltered.

"Oh, Verbena!" He spoke quickly, almost curtly, and yet the voice that rechristened Verbeny opened for her the way into a new world, a world that was all faith, oil love, nil adoration.

It was late that afternoon when Verbena reached home. If Mrs. Lombard had looked at her daughter she would have seen that the dreamy, listless eyes were wide awake; that the static lash, open lips were closed, but closed in a smile that dimpled at the corners.

It was not easy to say. Verbena wanted the best room; she wanted the redding up of the best room; she had brought the rose for the vase in the best room; oil the girls she knew had the best room for—for their beaux.

"Hev it cr yo' want it," her mother laughingly answered. "Mind what yo say yer lessy don't hurt it though."

"I'll only have one beau." The words were, whispered as Verbena crossed the kitchen.

On the calendar, the days that followed would have been called a month. In Verbena's mind they stood for days of life, for all time. In the school, ordar was being brought out of chaos. But she only worked at night, only in the late afternoons and early mornings. All through the school hours, her eyes never left the master's face and, all the while he seemed quite unconscious of the wistful eyes that followed him.

The morning that ended it all began just like other mornings of the month. Verbena went at her desk in the school some ten minutes before the first bell rang. John Cox, absorbed in the papers before him, had hardly noticed her entrance.

Suddenly there was a sound of running feet and a voice, big and clear with excitement, cried: "It's a reward for o murderer. An' they're goin' to put one on the schoolhouse, too. They think ther fellor's out here. An' he killed a man back east. He's named Jared Conklin and the sheriff'll be here to-day to look for him."

The words were being repeated now, back and forth. They were almost indistinguishable, but Verbena had heard them all once, and she had seen John Cox's white fingers close hard on the desk in front of him. Before he could make the slightest movement, her hand was on his. "I'll hide you where they'll never find you."

If he hesitated, Verbena did not know it. It was the first time he led the way in the shadows of the bedgcs that she knew so well, down close to the silent farmhouse. Subconsciously, she had remembered that her father and mother had gone that morning into town, but breathlessly she ordered the two to wait until she had been into the house, until she had unlocked the door of the best room; her room.

"I cannot stay here!"

"You can stay here and be safe only if I can get you away. Promise me that you will stay." "I promise," he answered.

It was Verbena who rang the morning bell at the school, some ten minutes late, it was true, but the boys and girls were all too excited to note the time. She listened to the wondering comments on the schoolmaster's absence. With the others she hurried out to read the notice when it was placarded on the schoolhouse door. With the others she read the description of the murderer. She compared this description with their teacher. How every heart echoed the conclusion as it was whooped from the other lips. John Cox and Jared Conklin were but one and the same man!

The search in that part of the country for Jared Conklin was only a matter of days. The news came that he had been seen farther west, in Arizona, in California, and the sheriff vanished that way. The man had received warning and escaped again. But the story seemed interminable to the man and the two lived for Friday.

One night she came to him and told him that she was ready. Noiselessly they left the house, Verbena leading him by the hand as though he were a child.

"Our horses are at the lower gate," she whispered.

"I am only going with you until you are safe. And I must be back before the day dawns."

"Must you go, Verbena?" "Yes—I must go with you. I told you that I must until you are safely out of this part of the country. There is no road, but I have been over this path every day for the last two weeks. I know it and the horses know it. There is no time to be lost. Come."

They were hardly in their saddles, but Verbena was already off. It seemed to him that they rode for hours. Then they began to climb ever so slightly, the pace to slacken ever so little.

At last she stopped and slid from the horse. "From here, poor way is down," she said. "Give Jocko his head for ten minutes. By that time you'll strike the trail. A freight stops at Red Tank Siding for water at 5:45. I—" Her voice broke. A quivering sob slipped from her lips.

The man drew nearer to her, stretched his hands toward her, then clenched them fast together. Verbena! I did kill him. Verbena, but—"

"Oh, I know it," she cried, impulsively, "but I wanted that you be honest with me; just with me!"

In another instant she was in his arms, clinging to him, sobbing convul-



"I've Paid More Than I Owed, Verbena."

sively, and he was holding her close, as if his faith in me, Verbena," he whispered. "Trust me! That's all that I can ask now."

Verbena did not answer in words, but she touched his lips with hers for just an instant and drew away from him. "You've barely time to catch that freight."

And so she hurried him off, and yet the words that he carried with him down the-headlong slide of rocks were: "I do trust you; I do believe you."

It was o curious betrothal, perhaps, but Verbena never realized for an instant that she was betrothed to John Cox. A few months later, she received a little sprig of verbena enclosed in a blank sheet of paper. She did not know that it had grown in a prison yard, and she accepted it as a message that the waiting might be long.

Twice the heat room was opened for funerals, for Mrs. Lombard died soon after her husband. Then more years passed, and every day Verbena tended her sanctuary.

At last love came to her there. Just at nightfall, when Verbena was closing the house, she saw an unfamiliar figure coming toward her. And yet her heart had recognized it. Instead she turned and unlocked the best room and threw the door wida open.

For was it not in the best room that all girls received their—their beaux?

"I've paid more than I owed, Verbena." He spoke slowly in the old, low voice. "It's a long story, Verbena."

"I don't want to hear it, John."

"Have you thought of me always as 'John Cox?'" he asked. "I was Jared Conklin, a murderer. It was a quarrel. I killed him in reality to save myself. If I had not run away, I might have got off, but when I went back—because I loved you—I had to pay the full penalty of the law. And now I've paid it and overpaid it."

Verbena was looking at him closely, thinking how little he had changed since that first morning in the old schoolroom. Possibly her mind led his back there, for he said: "Do you remember that first morning at school? I wondered even then if I should ever be free to ask you to marry me. Now I am free, and you are—you are just as adorable, just as sweet."

"That's what mother used to say," she whispered, "about that sweet green stuff in the garden. It might be shriveled and mildewed, the years have been long, John—but it would be just as sweet."

THE ESTIMABLE FAMILY.

"Reynolds," said Millionaire Banks to his valet, "go round to the house of that little girl whom I ran down with the auto this morning and extend to the family my sincere regrets and sympathy. Also give them this $50 bill. I understand that they are very poor and in want."

Accordingly the valet obeyed. When he returned his master met him at the door.

"Well, Reynolds?"

"The father wished me to say, sir, that he hoped you wouldn't take the affair too much to heart. As for the family, they all feel very grateful to you sir, and couldn't bring themselves to accept your very kind offnl."

"A most estimable family! Yet I wonder why they didn't accept the money?"

"The father said such matters should be arranged through his lawyer, sir."—Judge.

PESSIMISTIC.



Jollychappe—Floe day, isn't it?

Sadmaon—Yes-es, locally; but it's probably snowing somewhere!—Commercial Tribune.

May Rediwivus.

Mary had a little 'am,
Also some little buns.
She made sandwiches out-of them.
Just like the railroad ones.
—Judge.

After thn Honeymoon.

Mother—Why are you weeping, my dear?

Daughter—Boo-hoo! George sent me o peck of kisses in his letter.

Mother—Then I don't see any cause for tears!"

Daughter—Yes, he used to send a bushel, and now I believe that even the peck is to be short weight.—Chicago News.

An Unfortunate Dnficiency.

"I suppose the Boston-Shakespeare mystery will never be explained," remarked the student.

"No," answered the cold-blooded man. "But we'd have found out all about it long ago if there had only been some royalties for the two families to go to law about."—Washington Star.

A Willing Signer.

Lady—Say, little man, don't you wish to sign this pledge which binds you to never smoke cigarettes the rest of your life?"

Boy—That I will, lady; in a hurry, too. I've always been against them coffin-nails. Good, big, healthy cigars for me, every time.—Judge.

A Discreet Preference.

"Which profession do you prefer, medicine or the law?"

"The law," answered the obsnrving youth. "An attorney never has to get up in court and be examined as an expert witness."—Washington Star.

On a Higher Pfane.

"Yes, I want to lead an honest life," said the new convert, "but what can a man do who has always been a thief and an all-around crook?"

"Well," rejoined the parson, "you—er—might get into politics."—Chicago Daily News.

Not an Academic Enterprisn.

"Do you think education assists to the accumulation of wealth?"

"I am afraid not. I have seen bookmakers winning large sums on horses whose names they mispronounced atrocionsly."—Washington Star.

Couldn't Miss That Chances.

"If I were to lose your shoes," said the stont lady, I'd—"

"You'd be a living proof that the age of miracles was not yet past," saocily interrupted the pert one."—Chicago Record-Herald.

It's All in the Wash.

"Do you think you are going to like your new neighbors?"

"It's a little too early to tell. They haven't hung out their washing yet."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

He Fell.

Polly—Cholly is in love with Molly.

Dolly—Why, what on earth attracted him to her?

Polly—She was the first one to notice his new mustache. I believe—Cleveland Leader.

Not So You'd Notice It.

"Say, old man, do you think your illness is serious?"

"Serious? Well, there's nothing very funny about it."—Harper's Weekly.

Save Thing.

"Do you know any way to avoid seasickness?"

"Yes; keep canceling your sailing date."—Judge.

The way of the transgressor is a well-beaten path.

All Cloth Hats, Children's Dress Hats and Caps, like new with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Capacity to think rarely precedes the attempt to act.

Ship Your Cream to Us.
The largest Creamery in the Northwest.
Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Anyway, the rolling stone doesn't get into the mossback class.

TEXAS GULF COAST LANDS.
No blizzards, no bad revolutions. Growing crops all year. Live Agts. wanted. W. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Most women are proud of their ability to humble a man's pride.

We Want Your Cream.
Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Just His Luck.

"Hello!" said Borem, "I just thought I'd drop in on you to-day to—"

"I thought you would, too," interrupted Merchant.

"You did? Now that's strange, because—"

"Not at all; this is the busiest day I've had for weeks."

Labor of the Novelist.

"The way of the novelist must be hard," said a librarian of on uptown branch. "The other day an immaculately dressed young individual came into the library and announced that he was a writer with a specialty of dialect stories. We got him several books that he asked for, and little by little he took me into his confidence. He want the Scotch dialect for the stern father,' he explained; 'then when I've got enough of that I want some dialect for the captain, and then I want a duke—or maybe you can tell me, would a duke drop his h's?"—N. Y. Sun.

A Fist Story.

"Trout protection! Nonsense!" said a gunner of local eminence. "Trout are simply able to protect themselves. Look at their depredations among ducks, for example, and you will agree with me that it's the birds that need protection. We gunners think for a trout to jump from the water, seize a duck by the neck, drag the unfortunate bird into the depths sufficiently to leave its feet sticking in the air, where it can get no purchase upon the water, and then drown it. Then the trout picks the feathers from the bird, eats it at its leisure and swims away for the protection of its courts. Are there any fishermen? None? Too bad. This would be a motch for one of their fish stories."

PUT RELIGIOUS DUTY SECOND.

Stern Laws of Business Come First, Says Austrian Court.

An interesting case at law, which centered on the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest, was decided in Vienna recently. A merchant, says the American Israelite, discharged a clerk on account of a piece of duty. Among the charges against him was that he come to the store late in the morning because he attended services at the synagogue in order to say Kaddish—the prayer for the dead—for his father. The clerk argued that it was his privilege and his duty to say the prayer for his departed parent, while the merchant, who was also a religious man, maintained that "if Moses had known that a man had to pay 8,000 guilden a year rent he would have made differ ent laws." The judge would not allow such an argument, but decided in favor of the merchant, because the daily attendance at the synagogue could not be considered the right of the clerk without the consent of the employer."

FRIENDS HELP

St. Paul Park Incidents.

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., talked to me and had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was also relieved of her hurts with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum.

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, her heart trouble and her indigestion having relieved after leaving off coffee and taking Postum.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

SEEDING COMMENCED IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Prospects for a Large Acreage to Be Sown in Wheat.

St. Paul, April 24, 1907.—Word has been rebeived at the office of the Canadian Government in St. Paul that seeding has commenced at various points throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The heavy snowfall during the past winter has left the ground in splendid shape for successful seeding operations. The fine weather of the past few days has taken much of the frost out of the ground and during next week there will scarcely be a district in which the seeder is not being operated. The most optimistic conditions exist and in all districts the farmers are busy getting things in shape. There will be a very large acreage sown in spring wheat, oats and barley. At many points throughout the three provinces the newcomers are busy unloading their stock and effects, working night and day in order to get on their farms and become active agencies in the work during the year 1907 the banner year in grain production in Western Canada. As compared with districts many hundred miles further south than this, it will be seen that Western Canada ranks amongst the first in the line of seeding operations for the present year. It is safe to say that farmers who get in their crop before the 20th or 24th of May, will receive magnificent returns. A number of those coming in this spring, who had not their land prepared last fall, will break up enough land to get in a crop of oats and barley and probably some flax. This, together with the vegetables they will plant, will give them ample food for themselves and stock during the coming summer and winter. These early seeding operations are not confined to one district, but are spread over a country 900 miles by 400 miles in width.

The agents of the Canadian Government, located at different points throughout the United States, are busy giving information regarding the many new districts that are being made available for settlers. Low railway rates, information and literature are given on application to the agent, whose name appears in advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

ADVANTAGE A WIDOW HAS.

At Least They Don't Have to Sit and Watch Husband's Flirt.

"I saw such o pretty womon at a dinadvantage to other night," the little real widow was saying. "She was married. She was sitting at a table with some other pretty women and handsome men and her husband. Her husband began to flirt outrageously with one of the women. I wish you could have seen the look that came over her face. Everybody in the room saw how distressed she was.

"Now, what I want to know is this. Why didn't she go to work and flirt with om of the handsome men to get even? Anyone of them was quite ready and willing, but, as wives never seem to be able to do that. They just sit ready to cry, with everybody noticing.

"That's the advantage we real widows have over wives. We don't have to sit and watch our husbands flirting with other women. We know where they are, and we also know that we have over they may chance to be doing, they are probably not flirting."

FAMILY'S SKIN TROUBLES.

Eczema, Heat Rash, and Scalp Affections Afflict Different Members, But Cuticura Cures Them.

"My wife had eczema for five or six years. It was on her face and would break out and go. We tried two or three Cuticura Remedies a trial. We did so and she has never had a sign of eczema for four years. I myself used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment some time ago for falling hair. I now have a very heavy head of hair. We used Cuticura Remedies for our baby, who was nearly bald when young, but has very nice hair now. She is very fleshy, and we had so much trouble with heat that we would bathe her with Cuticura Soap and then apply Cuticura Ointment, it would dry the best up so much quicker than anything else. Mr. E. Springfarne, 323 So. Capitol Street, Iowa City, Ia., July 16, 1905, and Sept. 16, 1906."

No Cause for Alarm.

The honeymoon had humped the hunups.

"You know, John," said the young wife, "that I used to be your typewriter."

"Um—yes," grunted John.

"Well," she continued, "I wish you would discharge the girl you have now and hire a man in her place."

"Huh!" rejoined hubby. "I hope you don't think I would make a fool of myself twice in the same way."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Our Best Society."

(Governess (in Smart Set family)—Why, how loving you children are! Such affection between Mother and sister is delightful to see.

Clive—Isn't it. We're playin' grown-up. I'm the husband and Barbara she's the wife.



The Small Buyer of Paint who takes care that the Dutch Boy trade mark, shown below, appears on every keg of white lead he buys, is perfectly protected; as perfectly as if he were a railroad official buying hundreds of tons, and with a corps of chemists at his back to see that no adulterant is palmed off on him.

Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil are absolutely necessary to good painting.

SEND FOR BOOK



"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information, and explains how Dutch Boy Signs upon request.

Call or send to any of the following branches for Dutch Boy Signs

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

(In addition to the above, the National Lead Co. can supply all kinds of Lead and Oil Colors.)

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

Be generous in judging the faults of others. Most of us can only see our own shadows.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

"The easiest way to interest a woman in a one-dollar article is to mark it down from $1.50 to $1.25.

For Prices on Poultry,

either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

It goes without saying that a talking machine does not say without going.

We Pay Top Price for Grain.

Cash spot day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without labor is perilous.—Confucius.

Kill the Flies Now

before they multiply. A DAISY FLY KILLER kills thousands. Lasts the season. Ask your dealer or send 20c. H. Somers, 160 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

This year's convention of the American Federation of Catholic societies will be held in Indianapolis, July 14 to 17.

It Cures While You Walk.

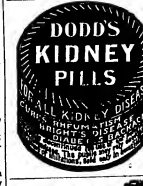
Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, aching, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Tokio Nichi Nichi remarks that "one day's pay for an American workman in San Francisco represents a fair monthly stipend for a Japanese."

Garfield Tea, Nature's Remedy, brings relief from many ailments; it overcomes constipation, regulates the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood and clears the complexion. It is made of Herbs, and is absolutely pure.

Immense African Dry-Dock.

At Port Florence, on the shore of the great lake Victoria, which is the chief source of the Nile, there is a dry-dock cut out of solid rock by natives who had never before done much serious work. The dock is 250 feet wide, 48 feet wide and 14 feet deep. It is 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, or nearly three times the altitude of Lake Chautauqua.



Help the Horse

and he will help you. Write us about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Send name of the paper and the number of the axle to be greased. We will send you a sample box, and bring the nearest horse quickly.

MICA AXLE GREASE

every well-better than any other grease. Costs less and with a smooth, smooth surface of powdered mica which reduces friction. Ask the dealer for it. Write for booklet.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

PATENTS

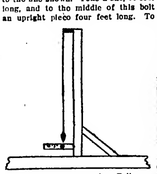


TILE DRAINS.

How They Should Be Laid and a Device That Will Aid.

Where there is a sufficient grade, there is little to contend with in laying tile. From the point where the water stands, the shortest possible cut should be taken through the dry land to the outlet. If, however, there is a great deal of compact blue clay between the marsh and the desired outlet, it is sometimes more economical to run the ditch around these deposits than to attempt to cut through them. If the ditch is cut through such clay, it is advisable to fill in a layer of coarse gravel just before filling in the clay. This will prevent the finer particles of the clay from entering and slopping up the tile.

When the land is nearly level and it is difficult to tell just where the ditch should be run to "get the fall," a simple device can be made similar to the one shown. Take a 2x6, 16 feet long, and to the middle of this bolt an upright piece four feet long. To



Device to Determine Fall.

the top of this upright piece attach a string with a plumb bob at the bottom. Near the lower end of the bob, tack a foot rule one inch above the lower end of the upright piece. Set this device in the ditch. If the bob rests at O, exactly under the point where it is attached to the upright plank, there is no fall whatever. If it moves to the left from O, there is a fall of about ten feet to the mile for each eighth of an inch the plumb bob removes to the left from O. As soon as the fall is determined under the device, remove it 16 feet to the left and determine the fall there.

It is considered that a fall of five feet to the mile is ample; however, many ditches are laid with a fall of only three feet to the mile. The greater the fall, the less liable the ditch is to become clogged, and where it is possible, the fall should be at least ten feet to the mile.

WEIGHING BY FIGURES.

Rules for the Measurement of Hay in Stacks.

A ton of dry hay contains all the way from 300 to 900 cubic feet, depending on the length of time it has been stacked and its quality.

The rules for measuring hay vary in different localities, a cube of seven feet being considered in some places a ton and a cube of eight feet being considered a ton at other places. We would like to sell hay by the seven foot plan and buy it by the eight foot plan. A cube of hay eight foot each way will contain 512 cubic feet in all, which with the average run of hay will come very close to a ton. It takes a very excellent quality of hay for a cube of seven feet to make a ton.

The rule for estimating the number of tons in an ordinary stack is to multiply the length in feet by the width in feet and this by the height to a point where the stack would be level. This height is sometimes considered one-half the height of the stack. The result divided by 500 will give a very good measurement of hay, being the number of tons in the stack.

To estimate the contents of a round stack, says the Farmer, we multiply the square of the distance around the stack in yards by four times the height in yards and point off two pieces from the right and this will be the number of cubic yards in the stack, which divided by 20 will equal the number of tons. For instance, a stack measures 20 yards around the bulge and is eight yards high, to find the number of tons first square the distance around the bulge 20 yards which would be 400, multiplying this by four times the height eight yards, we would have 12,800, pointing off two places from the right making 128, which, divided by 20 gives 6 and 4-10 tons of hay in the stack.

Soils for White Oaks.

White oaks have few side roots, but each has one long tap root which extends far down into the ground. These trees get most of their food from the clay subsoils below. Elms and maples have a number of side roots which extend far out in the surface layer. They get the bulk of their food from the surface 12 inches of soil. Oaks should never be attempted in very rich soils, or elms and maples in poor clay soils.

Clay Soils.

All clay soil and soils which become packed easily, need organic matter. To these soils a great deal of manure should be applied or they should be seeded to some kind of grass. The grass roots decay and increase the amount of organic matter.

WHY WE PLOW AND CULTIVATE.

The Real Reasons Why These Operations Are Necessary.

Farming is a very ancient business, and the plow in some form, whether it be the forked stick or the triple gang plow, is the oldest of all agricultural implements; but the question of why we plow has never received the consideration that it should have.

Until about 200 years ago the farmer's idea of plowing was to get enough loose soil to cover his crop, and thus allow it to germinate. Farmers in that day, and, in fact, up to the time of Jethro Tull, about 150 years ago, did not seem to have any definite idea as to how plants grow. That worthy, whose name should be forever held in grateful remembrance among good farmers, had the idea that plants took up minute particles of the soil itself. He published volume after volume on this subject, and while his practice was invariably right and in fact quite modern, his theories were all wrong, just as in these modern times the theories of many scientific farmers are all right and their practice all wrong; for it is a matter of history that theory and practice do not always work together, desirable as it is that they should.

When farmers got hold of the idea that plants take their food always liquid and in solution, and do not live on the soil itself except in this way, it became quite clear that water is one of the essential elements of plant growth; and, therefore, that plowing should be done for the purpose of putting the soil in such condition that it should have the greatest water-holding capacity, not the capacity of holding the greatest amount of water between the particles, but of holding a large amount of water in films around the surface of the soil grains. They soon discovered that the finer the tilth and the greater the number of soil grains, the more surface there was, and, therefore, the greater the water-holding capacity.

Studying the matter thoroughly, they found, says Wallace's Farmer, that there is seldom during the summer season a sufficient rainfall to supply the wants of the crop, and hence that it was necessary not merely to plow deep and reduce the soil to a fine tilth, but to have the turned furrow in close capillary connection with the subsoil below, in order that the plants might draw up water from below when there was a deficiency of it coming from the clouds. This further modified the theories of cultivation.

Then another step was made. Farmers began to realize that while tillage was not manure, it was the next thing to it. While it did not add any fertility to the soil, it rendered more available the fertility already in the soil, which cannot be wholly exhausted by anything that man can do or fail to do. In other words, that the soil is a great chemical laboratory in which the food of plants is prepared, and prepared largely in proportion to the amount of intelligent tillage that is put upon it.

It is only in recent years that this idea has taken hold in the mind of the farmer, and even now only in the minds of the most intelligent farmers. Such farmers are beginning to realize that the water-holding capacity and, so to speak, the efficiency of the workings of the chemical laboratory are greatly increased by the addition of vegetable matter; in other words; that the mineral elements of the soil cannot be brought into such shape as to furnish food for plants except in connection with decaying vegetable matter.

The subject of why we plow and why we cultivate is a very large one, ever new and interesting, opening up wider vistas of thought than men who simply plow because their fathers plowed are able to scan at once.

GOOD GATE LATCH.

Will Keep the Gate Closed and Is Self-Operating.

The tidy farmer never likes to see his farm gates swinging, as they are sure to loosen and sag the gate posts



The Gate Latch.

by slamming back and forth in the wind, and are apt to be run into in the dark. This is a good time to be figuring out some kind of a latch that will fasten the gate easily. One that will hook itself when the gate is pushed to is the best as it is more likely to be heeded by the hired man than one which he must stop and fumble with. The accompanying cut shows an ingenious and reliable latch for this purpose. The latch is made of iron and is so arranged that it will hook and hold the gate as soon as it is closed.

Water in the Soil.

It is not so much how much water falls in the form of rain, as it is how much is held in the soil by proper cultivation. If there were no moisture lost by evaporation, three or four inches of rainfall at the right time would raise a crop of wheat and a number of the other small grains.

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.



Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton St., Napoleon, O., says:—"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused sharp, shooting pains. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FIRST TO CROSS PACIFIC.

Side-Wheel Steamer Aroused Much Interest in Japan.

"I saw the first steamship flying the American flag that ever crossed the Pacific ocean enter the harbor of Hongkong," said Frederick R. Sterling, a merchant of Hongkong.

"That vessel was the Colorado, and it landed in Hongkong in 1869. It was the first day of January, and there was a big crowd of people of all nationalities to see her. Being a side-wheeler of the old-fashioned type, she was a curiosity. At the request of Isaac J. Allen, the American consul general, the ship gave an excursion around the island on which the city is situated. I was among the 1,200 on board. It was a gala day. Whistles blew, people shouted, and numerous small sailing boats and tugs escorted us.

"As I remember now, the vessel belonged to the Pacific Mail Line and sailed from San Francisco. She made the trip of 8,000 miles in 30 days, and when she arrived was in perfect trim and good order. Everybody realized that it means the beginning of the great development of the Pacific."

Justified.

"You are charged with having knocked your wife down, blacking her eyes and loosening two of her teeth. Have you anything to say for yourself?"

"She had it comin' to her, yer honor."

"What did she do or say that could in any way justify such treatment on your part?"

"She said I didn't love her no more."—Houston Post.

Her Chief Worry.

"Well, poor girl," said Mrs. Marryat, "you have been married just long enough now to begin to experience your husband's shortcomings."

"Yes," replied young Mrs. Galley, "but his short-comings don't bother me as much as his long-goings and stayings."

MORE BOXES OF GOLD

And Many Greenbacks.

325 boxes of Gold and Greenbacks will be sent to persons who write the most interesting and truthful letters of experience on the following topics:

1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum?
2. Give name and account of one or more coffee drinkers who have been hurt by it and have been induced to quit and use Postum.
3. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?
4. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make it clear, black, and with a snappy, rich taste?
5. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonfuls to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, and beginning at that time when actual boiling starts, boil full 15 minutes more to extract the flavor and food value. (A piece of butter the size of a pea will prevent boiling over.) This contest is confined to those who have used Postum prior to the date of this advertisement.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Contest will close June 1st, 1907, and no letters received after that date will be admitted. Examinations of letters will be made by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Their decisions will be fair and final, and a neat little box containing a $10 gold piece sent to each of the five writers of the most interesting letters, a box containing a $5 gold piece to each of the 20 next best, a $2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a $1 greenback to each of the 200 next best, making cash prizes distributed to 325 persons.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write, and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause, and costs the competitors absolutely nothing.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

INDIANA PEOPLE IN WESTERN CANADA.

What Shall We Do?—I've Got to Build Granaries.

A letter written to a Canadian Government agent from Tipton, Indiana, is but one of many similar that are in the hands of the Canadian government agents whose privilege it is to offer one hundred and sixty acres of land free, and low railway fares. But here is a copy of the letter:

"Tipton, Ind., Nov. 28, 1906.

"At your earnest solicitation a party of us from Tipton left May 15 for Western Canada. Our interviews with you and a careful study of your literature led us to expect great things of your country when we should arrive there, and we were not disappointed. We went prepared to make a careful examination of the country and its resources, and we did so. At early dawn the second morning out of Tipton we awoke in a new world. As far as the eye could reach was an apparently limitless expanse of new sown wheat and prairie grasses. The vivid green of the wheat just beginning to stool out, and the inky blackness of the soil contrasted in a way beautiful to see. An hour or two later we steamed into Winnipeg. Here we found a number of surprises. A hundred thousand souls well housed, with every convenience that goes to make a modern up-to-date city—banks, hotels, newspapers, stores, electric light, street railways, sewerage, waterworks, asphalt pavements, everything. With eyes and ears open we traveled for two thousand miles through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, going out over the Canadian Pacific railway, via Calgary to Edmonton, and returning to Winnipeg over the Canadian Northern railway. In the meantime we made several side trips and stopped off at a number of points where we made drives into the surrounding country. On every hand were evidences of prosperity. The growing wheat, oats, rye, flax, barley, not little patches, but great fields, many of them a square mile in extent, the three, five and sometimes seven-horse teams laying over an inky black ribbon of yellow stubble, generally in furrows straight as gun barrels and at right angles from the roads stretching into the distance, contrasted strangely with our little fields at home. The towns both large and small were doubly conspicuous, made so, first by their newness and second by the towering elevators necessary to hold the immense crops of wheat grown in the immediate neighborhood.

The newness, the thrift, the hustle, the sound of saw and hammer, the tents housing owners of buildings in various stages of completion, the piles of household effects and agricultural implements at the railway stations waiting to be hauled out to the 'Claims,' the occasional steam plow turning its twenty or thirty acres a day, the sod house, the unpainted house of wood, the up-to-date modern residence with large red barn by, all these were seen everywhere we went, an earnest of prosperity and wealth to be. We talked with men and visited their places that four years ago was unbroken prairie. Their houses, barns, implements and live stock were the equal of anything in Tipton County, and why not, when they were raising five, ten and twenty, yes, in one instance, forty thousand bushels of wheat a year. The fact that such large yields of wheat are raised so easily and so surely impressed us very favorably. And when we saw men who four or five years ago commenced there with two or three thousand dollars, and were now as well fixed and making money much easier and many times faster than lots of our acquaintances on Indiana farms fifty years cleared and valued at four times as much, we decided to invest. So we bought in partnership a little over two thousand acres, some of it improved and in wheat.

Before leaving Indiana we agreed that if the opportunities were as great as they were represented to be, that we would buy, and own in partnership a body of land, and leave one of our number to look after and operate it. This we accordingly did.

Just before time to thresh I received a letter from him. "What shall we do?" said he; "I've got to build granaries. There's so much wheat that the railways are just swamped. We can't get cars and the elevators are all full. I never saw anything like it." In reply we wrote, "Good for you. Go ahead and build; your story sounds better than the letters we used to get from our friends in Kansas when they bewailed the fact that the hard wheat had been destroyed by the chinch bugs and the corn by hot winds, and that they must sell the stock for means to live on. Yes, build by all means." And he did, and our wheat put in by a renter made twenty-seven bushels per acre.

Very truly yours,
(Sd) A. G. BURKHART.
(Sd) J. TRELOAR-TRESIDDER.
(Sd) WALTER W. MOUNT.

It sometimes happens that other people have as good an opinion of a man as he has of himself—after he is dead.

Instead of experimenting with drugs and strong cathartics—which are clearly harmful—take Nature's mild laxative, Garfield Tea! It is made wholly of Herbs. For constipation, liver and kidney derangements, sick-headache, biliousness and indigestion.

A fruit tree in the back yard is worth two family trees in a glass case.

Don't Sneeze Your Head Off. Krause's Cold Capsules will cure you almost instantly. At all Druggists, 25c.

Fraud is the recourse of weakness and cunning.—Gibbon.



MISS ADELAIDE NICHOLS

PERIODS OF PAIN

While no woman is entirely free from periodic suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Irregularities and pain are positive evidence that something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to serious derangement of the feminine organism.

Thousands of women, have found relief from all periodic suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs that period of its terrors. Women who are troubled with painful or irregular functions should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health and strength by taking

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Adelaide Nichols of 324 West 22nd Street, New York City, writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"If women who suffer would only rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound their troubles would be quickly alleviated. I feel greatly indebted for the relief and health which has been brought to me by your inestimable remedy."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints such as Falling and Displacements, and Organic Diseases. Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and invigorates the whole feminine system. For the derangements of the Kidneys of either sex *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* is excellent.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.



34 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price.

We are the Largest Manufacturers in the World selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 200 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of harness. Send for large, free catalogue.

No. 315. Light Extension Top Surrey. Price complete, $73.50.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. Elkhart, Indiana

No. 653. Top Buggy with Late Style Stanhope Seat, Bike Gear and 1¼ in Guaranteed Cushion Tires. Price complete, $73.00.



WINCHESTER



"NEW RIVAL"
LOADED BLACK POWDER
Shotgun Shells

The important points in a loaded shell are reliability, uniformity of loading, evenness of pattern, hard shooting qualities and strength to withstand reloading. All these virtues are found in Winchester "New Rival" loaded black powder shells. Ask for them the next time.

THEY HELP MAKE BIG BAGS

HOUSE PAINTS

that defer repainting for the longest possible period; best preserve the woodwork of your house and maintain their original appearance for the greatest length of time, are the most economical paints to buy. You can be sure of these qualities only by insisting upon

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS

Manufactured for sixty-five years by the house of

JOHN W. MASURY & SON
NEW YORK and CHICAGO

NEW WHEAT LANDS IN THE CANADIAN WEST

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

5,000 additional miles of railway this year have opened up a largely increased territory to the progressive farmers of Western Canada and the Government of the Dominion continues to give ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES FREE to every settler.

THE COUNTRY HAS NO SUPERIOR

Coal, wood and water in abundance; churches and schools convenient; markets easy of access; taxes low; climate the best in the northern temperate zone. Law and order prevail everywhere. For advice and information address the SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Canadian Government Agent.

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Machlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.



Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

unequalled for their delicious taste. They are put up in most convenient form for ready serving, requiring only a few minutes preparation. They have a fine flavor and freshness which will please every one.

An Appetizing Dish.—Drop a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausage in boiling water until heated (about 15 minutes) and serve as taken from the tin on a small plate garnished with lettuce leaves.

Ask your grocer for Libby's and insist upon getting Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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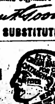
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ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary Enterprise, a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

AT PLAY IN JAPAN

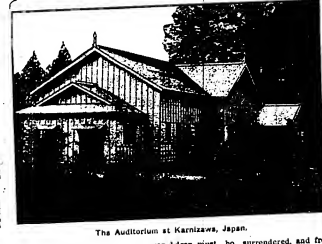
(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Karuizawa, Japan.—The first day I landed in Japan I set out, bet-foot, to find a missionary. I wanted to hear what he had to say for himself in answer to some of the criticisms that I had heard aboard ship. But hours of jinrikisha riding in Yokohama and Tokio failed to uncover one.

"Karuizawa," was the word I got from native servants in the various missionary homes; and Karuizawa, said the red guidebook, which is the tourist's badge of greenness, is a resort in the mountains of interior Japan much frequented by missionaries and other foreigners. When I said "Karuizawa" to one of the polite officials at the railroad station, he straightway took my affairs in hand; attended to my baggage, requisitioned the proper porters, and then himself went with me and ordered my ticket and saw that I got the right change; all without expectation of a fee, which he, like the Japanese policeman, would consider an insult. The ticket, by the way, was second-class; and later learned that it is thus that all missionaries travel in Japan.

The Simple Life in Japan.

In the light of what I see here in Karuizawa, the many tales I have heard



The Auditorium at Karuizawa, Japan.

of the missionary's opulence are rapidly being dissipated. The missionaries here are unquestionably representatives of those throughout the orient: they are of all ages, are of all denominational names, are engaged in every branch of mission work, and come from every part of Japan, as well as from three or four other countries. All alike dress most inexpensively, and one does not have to look closely to see the evidences of enforced economy familiar in the case of the country parson in the home land. The summer homes hereabouts can boast little except fine views and plenty of fresh air; they are not on a par with the cottages in the resorts I have named. The buildings are plain wood-en structures, generally unpainted or of an ugly red color, and each dwelling seems to be crowded in the approved summer resort fashion; for expenses diminish by division. There is always room for the frequently which missionaries learn in the end if they never know it at home; and manifestly these are homes of real refinement, since four-fifths of the missionaries are college bred. The number of Phi Beta Kappa keys worn, stand-ing as they do, for highest rank in the American colleges, impresses one interested in such matters. Since coming here I have had occasion to blush for my countrymen, which was not the case in Yokohama.

The Easy Life of the Orient.

There are more servants here than in any similar resort over seas. Each household has from two to five native servants, depending generally on the number of children in the family. This is not quite so luxurious as it sounds, for servants are plentiful and cheap here. Housekeeping in Japan does not entail the domestic drudgery common in the west, and altogether life is smoother and more comfortable. Already it has been made plain that the commonly entertained notion concerning the hardships of missionary life, in Japan, at least, is erroneous. This is a civilized land. Most of the conveniences and comforts of life in America are obtainable here, plus many not known to the occident. So far as the material surroundings of residence in Japan are concerned, I see no reason for the tearful pity and sympathy so frequently extended to the missionary. Life in the Sunrise kingdom may be as enjoyable as life anywhere else.

One less pleasant aspect of the missionary's lot was brought to mind at the first Sunday service I attended, in the new Auditorium, which is situated within 50 yards of an old Shinto shrine. The worshipping congregation, 450, and the Shintoists, 10,000. Europeans (as all white folk are called out here), and Japanese, gathered from

ling the first hymn many persons even to a little child in front of me, were affected to tears. I could not understand why anybody should weep over the hearty singing of a familiar hymn until it was explained that the sight and sound of so many Christians singing together was too much for missionaries, who, for at least a year, had been shut off in the interior towns and villages, seeing only Japanese faces and hearing only Japanese speech. Then I began to realize the loneliness which is often one of the heaviest taxes laid upon a missionary.

The Missionary's Worst Hardship.

Even worse, as I may as well mention at the outset, since it is the most special specter of every missionary family board, is the enforced separation of parents from children. This strikes down to the depth of human nature. The breaking of these ties that are as old as the race, and sometimes that death, is the ever-recurring tragedy of missionary life. Children must be educated in the homeland; it seems impossible to raise a good American in an Asiatic atmosphere. Even in earliest years the children imbibe with the native tongue more knowledge of evil than comes to the normal boy and girl at home in 20 years. As they approach or enter their teens missionaries' children must be surrendered, and frequently they are not seen again by their parents until they have attained manhood or womanhood. Tragic tales are told of children who do not recognize their own parents and of parents who do not recognize their own children, after these long separations. This appears to me to be the worst of all the hardships that come to these uncomplaining missionaries.

Wide on the domestic aspect of the missionary's life, it is worth recording that the second generation may frequently be found on the field. I have met several instances of it here. A "children's party" of second generation missionaries brought together a score of young men and women a few days since. Quite unusual was a service in the Auditorium last Sunday, when Margaret Hall, the fourth daughter of two young missionaries was baptized by one grandfather, the other grandfather and an uncle assisting; both these grandmothers and an aunt being present, the entire group being missionaries. Mark you, this was not in a long settled New England community, but in an ancient village in the heart of Japan. The grandfather who officiated was a Cumberland Presbyterian, and he used the new Presbyterian Book of Common Worship.

Makers of an Empire.

One is surprised to find in this single European community of perhaps 600 persons a dozen or more whose names have been for nearly a generation household words in thousands of American homes. These are men whose careers are inseparably interwrought with the making of the new Japan. Counted among the founders of the Christian church here, but they are also conspicuous figures in the civil history of the empire, the friends and counsellors of statesmen, the pioneers of higher education, the makers of Japan's new literature, and the introducers of the dearly-prized "western learning."

Colonial Days in Japan.

If they cannot preach the missionaries can think. They have to do so if they are to work here. Japan is not big enough to hold that type of small man who is inhospitable to new ideas. Confidentially, I understand that this is the reason why not a few men who felt themselves called to be missionaries have been recalled by the boards after a few years on the field. The religious problems of Japan are tremendous; just now they are acute. There is nothing like them in America, nor are they at all understood there. Christianity in Japan is passing through an epoch that is like a crisis.

It must not suffice to say, that the face of Jesus Christ, as it is seen in the parallel in missionary history, and is bound itself to become a precedent for other nations, has made serious misread statesmen of many of these missionaries. They have not time to quibble over details that vex many American ministers, and, in consequence, Christian union in Japan is far ahead of the same movement at home, where else in the world; and the missionaries are more catholic, cosmopolitan and large-visioned than any similar body of clergymen of whom I have knowledge.

Roosevelt and Bryan as Missionaries.

As illustrative of their broad views of the situation take their sentiments concerning Mr. William J. Bryan, whose recent visit is a vivid memory with the nation. The Japanese fell in love with Mr. Bryan because of his smile and suavity; good manners go farther than a private car in this land. The missionaries, without respect to creed or party, are enthusiastic over the religious influence of Mr. Bryan's tour of Japan; every where he committed himself unequivocally to the Christian position, and his addresses and printed comments on missions were published in native newspapers throughout the empire, as his biography and speeches had been printed upon his appearance.

Now the missionaries are talking of a possible visit from President Roosevelt at the close of his term; he will be formally invited, and an unofficial missionary now en route to America is charged with the mission of representing to the President the attitude of the Japanese toward him. For there is no man, outside of the emperor and a few war heroes, who is so popular in this country to-day, with all classes of people, as Theodore Roosevelt. Taking advantage of this, the missionaries have circulated widely, in Japanese, the address on the Bible delivered at Oyster Bay, and other religious utterances of the President. His letter to the interchurch Conference on Federation in New York was immediately printed by most of the Japanese dailies. In these ways it may fairly be said that President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan are more potent influences in the religious evolution of Japan than many professional missionaries combined.

The Japanese Press and Religion.

The use the latter make of these men I cite as evidence of their alertness and broad-mindedness. Another progressive plan which waits only a special donation from America to put it into immediate execution is the use of the advertising columns of the daily Japanese newspapers for purposes of religious propaganda. Publishers of leading journals have agreed to place from one to two columns a day at the disposal of the missionaries for the insertion of Christian teaching in popular form. The expense of publication for a year in a newspaper of 20,000 daily circulation, including the preparation of the material, would be less than the salary of an ordinary preacher in America. Only by this method, a leading missionary assured me to-day, can the churches hope to reach great masses of people who will not attend Christian churches.

Missionaries Not Grafters.

Novel ideas in church work I found to be common in Japan. I heard a leadership here about the "P. and R. Building association," which inquiry showed is not a thrifty schemo for laying up money for a rainy day, as it is on the other side of the Pacific, but a missionary enterprise of missionaries. Subscribers, chiefly members of the missions, pay five dollars a year for each share; then, when enough money to construct a building is on hand, a native congregation needs help in putting up a church building, it applies to the building association, which advances a sum equal to not more than one-third of the total cost of the structure. The loan is made every shareholder is assessed one dollar, the aggregate assessment for a year being limited to five dollars. In return the shareholder gets the privilege of paying another ten dollars the next year.

Considering the charge that the missionaries are "grafters," I am interested to find many evidences like this of the gifts by missionaries to their own work. I have met at least one wealthy man who has contributed self and contributes to his mission besides. Another prominent missionary is maintained, and the entire salaries of his wife are paid by his brother, a well-known American manufacturer.

Facing the Facts.

Most of the missionaries here are Americans and Canadians, and it is a gratifying to find that they seem able to retain their level-headedness. They are not fanatics. Their attitude is one of a sober confronting of "things as they are." Japan may suffer no delusions concerning their work or concerning the Japanese. To cite an illustration: The day of my arrival, a young Ohioan (the persistence of American provincialisms is not dissolved over long years among men who speak Japanese like natives, is interesting to an observer), a total stranger, helped me out of a linguistic mart at the post office. Then he crossed the street with me and smilingly, since you must always bargain with a smile in this polite land, helped me make a purchase 25 per cent cheaper than the native's asking price. The duplicity and gullefulness of the Japanese tradesman are an open book to these missionaries who, while intensely loyal to the Japanese, are not blind to certain grave national shortcomings. The varied dilettante which beset their own work are frankly recognized, and all such temporary manifestations are met with

MAIL ORDER EVIL

ITS RISE IS NOT THE RESULT OF LEGITIMATE DEMAND.

DUE ENTIRELY TO GREED

And It Feeds Upon the Prosperity of the Country Towns—A Menace to the Nation.

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark.)

As the years go by we are more than ever brought face to face with the vital question of trading at home. During the past decade the habit of buying goods abroad has grown to such proportions that the country merchant may well feel alarmed at the probable outcome unless something is done to forestall the great calamity which will surely result from it.

Trade conditions 25 years ago were satisfactory. At that time catalogue houses were entirely unknown and country merchants were "monarchs of all they surveyed," so to speak, in the towns represented, and the people were prosperous and happy. Perhaps not so much because they generally had money enough to meet their wants, but because of the contentment that prevailed throughout the country at that time. The farmers raised good crops, generally, and received good prices for what they had to sell. They sold their surplus stuff to the local merchant and bought what they wanted; and this was the height of



Are you, Mr. Resident of This Community, feeding to the mail order hog the dollars of this community? Are you pouring the money that should stay in the home town into the trough from which the gluttonous hogs of the city feed? If so you are doing not only the town, but yourself, an irreparable injury, and one that you should stop at once.

their ambition, hence the contentment that prevailed.

But in after years, when cities grew and trade expanded, when commerce with these cities not being content with conditions of trade, devised plans by which their trade could reach out for more business. Advertising in the newspapers being a cheap way of putting the merits of their goods before the people, this plan appealed to them and it was adopted. At first they operated on a small scale; then, as they could see the opportunity for making it pay, he added to his advertising fund. And so it has continued until to-day millions of dollars are annually sent to mail order houses by the people of the United States.

The most and most effective way to throttle the catalogue house has been a question uppermost in the minds of country merchants for several years past; some advocating one plan and some another. There are several plans that might be presented to induce the farmer to buy at home. In the first place, his pride might be appealed to. He realizes the fact that if his farm is to be valuable it must be farmed in the most scientific manner and all buildings, fences, etc., must be kept up in the best possible shape, and above all the farm must not be sold not too far from some good town, for we all know that farm land brings a much better price when near some good town or village. It is no hard to get the farmer to realize this, for he ever and ever again tries to sell any, he knows this to be a fact. Well, then, after he has realized this fact, the thing for him to do is to patronize his home merchants and business men, so they may be able to build and maintain a good town.

Public schools are much better in the years than in the country for the reason that where the population is most dense, there is more taxable property in the amount of territory covered, hence there is more money collected for school purposes, and as a result more and better teachers are employed. All this is of the highest importance to the farmer, as soon, however, as they realize the fact that

tion. And right here is where the good town proposition comes to him with great force. He knows he can send his children to the village school at a great deal less expense than to send them away to college, and that is the smallest item of merchandise, though it may seem to him that he is saving a few cents by doing so.

It seems that it could be easily pointed out to him that if there was no town near him and he had to drive 20 or 30 miles to take his produce to market and haul his groceries the same distance home, he could easily see that his land would greatly depreciate in value and the disadvantages he would encounter on every hand would be very disastrous to his time and he would gladly spend his money at home in this way. Besides advertising judiciously they advertise on a large scale and consequently get the business. The old saying that "You must fight the devil with fire" will apply in this case. The home merchant must advertise. He must do more than say: "Come to Smith's to trade; cheapest place on earth." He must describe his merchandise as he would in private conversation over the counter to a customer, and then quote the price. This will nearly always act as a clincher and will at least put him on a standing with the catalogue houses. In fact it will give him an advantage over the catalogue house, for in almost every case he can sell the same grade of merchandise cheaper than the catalogue house can sell it. This is not mere theory but a statement of fact, for the reason that the country merchant's business is operated at a very much less expanse than that of the mail order merchant. There are a thousand and one items of expense which the city merchant has to meet that are entirely unknown to the country merchant.

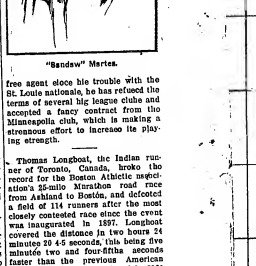
The time is rapidly approaching when people who patronize mail order houses will be looked upon as "boosters" by the solid and influential citizens of all commonwealths and will be considered as public pests.

Cities and towns are built by combined efforts of the residents thereof, and money after money has been spent to make improvements in the west, but always with good round interest in view. There are a thousand and one instances of a case where an eastern man or firm contributed to western enterprises for the fun of the thing. Now did you ever hear of a case where any mail order or catalogue house ever contributed to any church building fund. Nor yet did they ever build or help to build any of our schoolhouses. Never heard of a case of this kind and you never will. All these eastern sharks care for is your dollar, and will know it and when they have gotten that they have no more use for you. Then why should you patronize them? You can go to your home merchant any day in the year and if you are short of change, he will extend you credit. If you are sick and unable to work the home merchant will see that your family is provisioned until you get on your feet again. He will do all of this and at the same time furnish the same grade of goods (think you can get them?) at less price, and will do more for the town in which you live in one year than the mail order house will do in ten years. Now, then, which is the better for you to patronize?

Sporting Gossip.

American sport with the season of 1907 at hand enters upon what promises to be a banner year. Judging by last season's records, high-quality performances in almost every branch are assured; but best of all, from the democratic point of view, the athletes on diamond, track, field and river will outnumber those of, say, two years ago by probably two to one. This is accounted for by the remarkable revival of interest in track athletics, by the advent of the public school boy in almost every branch of sport, and by the heavy schedules for the year, calculated to give everyone a chance, either individually or as a member of a team. All these things are signs of national health in sport. Stars of the athletic field will, as heretofore, engage the most widespread attention, but they will by no means cast into the shadow the newcomer or the good average performer who is a sportsman for the sport's sake. There will be glory enough to go round. There has been a steadily growing tendency in athletics in this country to broaden the scope of competition so as to encourage athletic development in quarters where, for lack of a chance of victory, sustained effort by the combination of muscle and brain has too long remained dormant. We in America are rapidly realizing the true idea of classification in sport where hitherto we have reserved our applause for national or interscholastic champions only. How great and significant a change has come over the spirit of American athletic sympathies for the present crowded season to demonstrate. There will be less of international competition this year than in many other years, but development at home will have its long-awaited innings, so that in 1908 our athletes may go out against the world at the British Olympics keyed up as never before by the test of home competition that will make the final selection of our national champions a comparatively easy matter. Keenly every branch of sport will take a long stride this season along the lines of unusual popularization, but none, perhaps, a greater than the keen and sturdy art of rowing.

"Sandow" Mertes recently came to terms with the Minneapolis American association club. Mertes will draw one of the largest salaries ever paid a player by a minor league club. As a matter of fact, Mertes is not a minor leaguer by any means, but, being a



"Sandow" Mertes.

free agent since his trouble with the St. Louis nationals, he has refused the terms of several big league clubs and accepted a berth with Manager Hall of the Minneapolis club, which is making a strenuous effort to increase its playing strength.

Thomas Longboat, the Indian runner of Toronto, Canada, broke the record for the Boston Athletic association's 25-mile Marathon road race from Ashland to Boston, and defeated a field of 114 runners after the most closely contested race since the event was inaugurated in 1897. Longboat covered the distance in two hours 24 minutes 20 4-5 seconds, this being five minutes and two and three-fifths seconds faster than the previous American record, which was established in 1901 by J. J. McDermott, of Hamilton, Ontario. Robert Fowler, of the Cambridgeport Gymnasium association, finished second, also within the record. His time was two hours 27 minutes 54 4-5 seconds. John J. Hayes, St. Bartholomew's club, New York, was third in two hours 30 minutes 38 3-5 seconds. Following in order came John O'Mara, Pastime college; J. J. Lee, Roxbury; Charles E. Petch, Toronto; Sidney H. Hatch, Chicago; J. H. Nearey, Natick, Mass., and John Lindquis, Brooklyn, N. Y., all finishing the time under two hours and 40 minutes.

Archie Hahn has run his last race. The great dash man, probably of the best and most consistent sprinter this country has ever produced, announces his retirement from the cinder path. The announcement will not cause much surprise among followers of track athletics, who have been expecting his retirement for some time.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

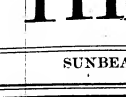
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1907. NO. 7.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S FAD IS COLLECTING OLD CHINA



WASHINGTON.—When everybody is somebody, nobody is anybody at all," as the clever goodsller remarks in the Sullivan opera. "So it is at the capital. In the large and growing class of "somebodies," the woman who wants to make her mark has to be different. Even Mrs. Roosevelt seems to recognize that fact and rather than be classed with the ex-queens she is making her personality felt along many lines. To begin with Mrs. Roosevelt, having set the national taste toward black for street wear and white for indoor occasions, switched off to the other extreme and now wears rather amazing combinations. No one except the president's wife could have hoped to put on snuffy-looking brown for a great wedding and not be classed with the dowds. Yet Mrs. Roosevelt did this very thing, and this winter saw innumerable dark brown and indigo blue afternoon and evening toilets, a radical departure from what Paris calls "good form."

Mrs. Roosevelt has chosen to ally herself with that part of society which goes in for uplifting.

Her name is on the list of patrons of art and music. She is pledged, when her husband leaves office, to aid in the establishment of a National Academy of Art and of a National Conservatory, both to be supported by government funds. She keeps up her membership with the Spanish-American War Relief society, and performs her part of the Isbors. Likewise the Army and Navy Relief society and the Cooperative society know her as a faithful contributing member, just as she was when her husband was in the cavalry station. A few minor fads Mrs. Roosevelt also confesses. She wishes to go down in White House annals as the most intelligent and conscientious collector of historic china who has ever graced the stately mansion. She is making this claim good by delving and digging everywhere for pieces of the china used by presidential families since George sipped his tea out of gold-rimmed cups of Martha's best set. Every administration is now represented in the cabinet which adorns the portrait gallery in the lower floor of the White House.



GOVERNMENT TO KEEP WATCH ON CRIMINALS

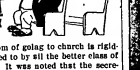
THE United States government is to establish immediately in this city a criminal identification bureau, or what may be called an "Habitual Criminal Register," for keeping the records of all men convicted of crimes against the federal laws, and also all indicted by grand juries of the United States courts. The bureau is to be under the supervision of the department of justice, and all prisons in the United States where government prisoners are, or have been confined, have been directed to send their records, consisting of photographs, Bertillon measurement cards and finger-print identification sheets immediately to the department of justice.

A central bureau for the identification of federal law-breakers has been urged for some time by criminologists. Heretofore each prison in the United States has kept its own records, and a federal law-breaker could serve a term in one prison and be freed without the fact ever becoming known that he had served a previous term for a similar offense in another penitentiary.

The central bureau will ascertain the record of each man from the date he has, and if one not yet given trial proves to be an habitual criminal this fact will be made known to the prosecuting attorney and the judge previous to the hearing, and if the man is convicted it will mean that he will be given the limit.

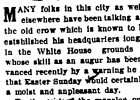
At the present time there are about 5,000 known criminals who violate the government laws, and a close tab is to be kept upon these in the future. It will go hard on a known criminal convicted in a United States court hereafter.

SECRETARY TAFT NOT A REGULAR CHURCH GOER



MINISTERS of the Gospel in Washington and in some other places where Secretary Taft is well known, aim at him a curious criticism. They say that he does not often attend church, and that he does not seem to care for conventional religious forms and ceremonies. They do not say that the secretary is irreligious in the broad sense, but merely that he does not comply with the usual rule of men in high public station in the matter of attending divine worship regularly. For example, when he was on his way to Cuba the last time he had to spend Sunday at Charleston, S. C., where the old custom of going to church is rigidly adhered to by all the better class of citizens. It was noted that the secretary did not go to church there, and one or more ministers of that city have since then made inquiries of men of the cloth in Washington as to the secretary's church connection and habits in this city. Some of Judge Taft's friends here say he is a Unitarian, and others that he is an Episcopalian, but nobody seems clear as to how often he goes to church when in Washington. Withal, however, the secretary's life is singularly pure, even though he may not regularly attend divine worship.

WISE WHITE HOUSE CROW IS OLD WEATHER PROPHET



MANY folks in this city as well as elsewhere have been talking about the old crow which is known to have established his headquarters long ago in the White House grounds and whose skill as a sugur has been advanced recently by a warning he gave that Easter Sunday would certainly be a moist and unpleasant day.

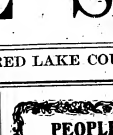
To the east of the mansion on the north front, in a little grove of elms, the old bird has his habitation. Generally he occupies a tree very near to the north portion. There is a large hollow in the trunk of this tree and in the topmost branches his sable plumage is nearly always to be seen. Some of the policemen on duty about the grounds keep an eye on the old fellow at times, but the majority of them ignore him. "I have as much to do," said one of the bluecoats when the subject of the crow's methods was mentioned to him, "to keep my attention riveted upon the crowds of people that swarm here every day without giving any thought to the crow."

But there are others about the White House who have paid considerable attention to him. One old retainer, who went into service when Gen. Grant became president, says this same crow was stationed near the house when he first took up a humble position there. "And we all knew," said this old fellow, "that as a weather prophet he can give cards and spades to the bureau officers and beat them.

"How long this old fellow will remain with us no one can tell," said one of the clerks. "He knows he has a good place where no hunter can take a pot shot at him and no wanton little boy can hurl a rock at him, so he is wise enough to stand pat."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

HONORE JOSEPH JAXON



Because the president of the United States has recently addressed a letter to Miss Jaxon concerning the Mowle-Hayfood case, Honore Joseph Jaxon of Chicago is immediately in the public eye. This, however, is the least of his claims to celebrity, for, owing to his activities since young manhood, he has acquired sufficient experience to make him an entire melodrama, with the addition of a few stage settings. On which side of the line separating genius from something else he stands is merely a point of view, but whatever the opinion, his personality is interesting, his experience varied, for he has run the gamut of things, strenuous, from actual war to more or less peaceful labor agitation. He has touched the edges of law, architecture and medicine; has lectured, organized trades unions, solicited insurance, sold stocks and bonds and hunted buffalo for a living. He has studied the exact sciences and projected his mind into the realms of the occult, and his attire has comprehended everything, from moccasins and fur cap to patent-leather shoes and silk hat.

Honore Jaxon came to Chicago from northwest territory in 1885. After his arrival he hired the old Central Music hall at State and Randolph street and at 25 cents a head told a handful of people about the causes which brought about the Riel Indian and half-breed rebellion in the Canadian northwest in 1885. He was familiar with the incidents of that uprising. For a few years he mixed the reading of law with the business of sidewalk contracting. Later he identified himself with radical labor politics.

Emma Goldman, the high priestess of anarchy, and Jaxon are old acquaintances, but they failed to agree in their policies.

MAY FINE OIL TRUST



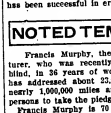
Kenesaw Mountain Landis, judge of the United States district court in Chicago, who fined the Standard Oil company practically in his hands. Twelve jurors in his court recently found the company guilty of accepting illegal rates from the Chicago & Alton railroad, as charged in 1,462 counts of the indictment on which the corporation has just been tried. Should the verdict stand Judge Landis can impose aggregate fines of $29,240,000, or $20,000 for each count. If only the minimum penalty of $1,000 on each count be assessed, the total would reach $1,462,000, the largest fine ever entered against a person or corporation in the history of federal courts.

Judge Landis on a previous occasion rendered an important decision against the oil octopus.

When indictments were first returned Attorney Sanburn hastily bath" plea saved the meat packers. Landis overturned his plea in this instance, allowing the case to come to trial.

Judge Landis has occupied his present position since March, 1905. Previously he had practiced law in Chicago and for two years had been private secretary to the late Walter Q. Gresham, during whose term as secretary of state at Washington President Cleveland offered Judge Landis a diplomatic appointment at the time, but he preferred to return to Chicago and resume the practice of law. Judge Landis was born at Millville, O., in 1866, was educated in the public schools at Logansport, Ind., and for a time was a reporter on a Logansport paper. He was graduated from the Union College of Law in Chicago in 1891 and subsequently became one of the instructors in the Northwestern university Law school. He owes his unusual baptismal names to the fact that his father, who was a surgeon in an Ohio regiment, was wounded in the battle of Kenesaw mountain.

SCORES HIGH SOCIETY

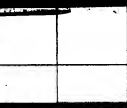


Father Bernard Vaughan, who says the nature of women in England is undergoing a change that is not for the better, that women are becoming irreligious, is one of the most talked of clergymen in London. His sermons scoring the sins of the smart set have created a sensation during the past winter. The Farm Street church of the Jesuits has been filled with a fashionable audience whenever Father Vaughan was expected to preach. Members of high society seemed to be drawn as by a magnet. Men and women came to hear the frivolousness and emptiness of their lives, their gambling, drinking, selfishness and extravagance scathingly arraigned. They may have enjoyed it as an entirely new sensation.

Father Vaughan has asserted that the habit of drinking is increasing among women. The announcement of women suffragists that they may don male attire in order to gain admittance to the gallery of the house of commons is expected to draw forth another stinging rebuke from the priest. In one of his recent sermons he cited dog worship as one of the evils of the day and asked: "Will not the practice of lavishing upon brutes love that should be bestowed upon a husband and child bring some horrible curse with it?"

Father Vaughan is a brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan. He has been an energetic worker among the poor in the east end of London. He has been successful in erecting clubs for workingmen.

NOTED TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE



Francis Murphy, the noted temperance lecturer, who was recently reported to be going blind, in 36 years of work in his chosen field, has addressed about 12,000 meetings, traveled nearly 1,000,000 miles and persuaded 12,000,000 persons to take the pledge.

Francis Murphy is 70 years old. For some years he has made Los Angeles the base of his operations, and that promising California city looks upon him as one of its ornaments.

Though he has not the mimetic facility that made John B. Gough irresistibly droll, Mr. Murphy has all the humor that a Irish and a very pretty wit that is peculiar to himself. His oratory has rare qualities of pathos. On the orders of his oculist and physician he has been retired from the lecture platform; and there is little likelihood at his resumption of the work to which the greater part of his life has been devoted.

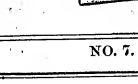
Murphy's greatest work was done in Pennsylvania. In a nine weeks' crusade in Pittsburg 45,000 men signed the pledge. In Philadelphia 100,000 did the same. He preaches the gospel of love and persuasion rather than of force and punishment.

Francis Murphy, even to-day, is a remarkably handsome man, silver-haired and ruddy-cheeked. He is a Chesterfield in his distinguished bearing and a Beau Brummel in dress. His immaculate attire has made him the fashion plate of the Pacific coast.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

TROUSSEAU OF MISS FISH WILL COST A FORTUNE



NEW YORK.—Society circles were much interested in the news of the arrival from Paris of the $250,000 trousseau of Miss Marian Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who is to be married in June to Albert Seabrisio Gray.

This trousseau contains a wedding gown which alone cost $50,000. On it are some of the rare old laces worn in the coronation robes of Empress Catherine of Russia. Experts in Paris who watched the proceedings of making the remarkable garments say that they cannot be duplicated for $250,000.

Of the 16 gowns included in the trousseau ten cost in excess of $10,000 each. It is predicted that the bride will display the most dazzling assortment of bell, dinner, opera, street and carriage gowns of any women in society.

It requires six great cedar chests to hold the flageric of the trousseau. Incidentally it is said that no bride in this country or in any other country ever had such an assortment of dainty muslins and linens as Miss Fish.

It was said that the coming bride and her mother had had a friendly dispute concerning the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Fish wanted the young and handsome Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Stires to perform the ceremony in St. Thomas' church.

Miss Fish was willing and anxious that this should be as her mother desired, but when she learned that the day on which she had planned to be a bride St. Thomas' had already been engaged for another June wedding she decided to be married in St. Bartholomew's.

BIBLE HOUSE IS KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD



TO THE eye of the casual observer the dull red brick building on Astor place, known as the Bible House, has been dwarfed almost into insignificance by the skyscrapers growing up around it; but it is still the headquarters of a work whose records make a fascinating history of heroism, adventure and devotion to a cause, and it is probably the most widely known building in the world to-day. In the 88 years of its life it has sent Bibles to the remotest corners of the earth—a grand total of 70,000,000 of them—printed in more than 150 languages.

Long before China opened even the five ports to western trade, far-seeing men outside the walls were struggling with its ideographs and getting a primitive version of the Bible ready for the people; and while Japan still refused to let a foreigner land upon her shores, translators were picking up Japanese words from shipwrecked sailors, and, without dictionary or grammar, preparing one or another of the gospels for the Japanese. Within two weeks after Admiral Perry's victory at Nimiki the task of translating the Bible into some of the 34 languages and dialects of the Philippines was begun, and now a complete testament may be had in three of them or the gospels in any one of half a dozen others.

JERRY THE LUG RECEIVES VISIT FROM MR. BOUNTIFUL

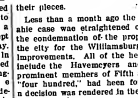


FORTUNE emptied her horn right into the lap of Jerry the Lug early the other morning. Many times in the years that the blind man has held his post outside the Haymarket, through rain or shine, she has favored him, but never had she showered her bounties upon him in this manner.

The Goddess, who has been any thing but fickle to Jerry the Lug while he has made the Tenderloin his stamping ground, however false she may have been to him in his earlier days, came to him in the guise of a gay young Lothario who had more money than he could light his cigars with. The pink-faced, loudly-dressed one with the baby mustache turned up at the ends came out of the Heymerket just at the time when the white light hanging in front of the resort was shining with a paler radiance in the first streaks of dawn.

Lothario stopped at the spot where Jerry sat on his cempstool holding out leal pencils. He dug one bead in his trousers pocket and brought out a roll thet wes hoth green and yellow. He detected several layers and threw them into the cigar box which dangled from a string from the blind man's neck. Jerry's intelligent fingers knew the feel of real green and yellow-backs, but they roaused several times over the twenties, tens and ones while he accustomed himself to the touch. He could pick out the bills of high denomination from the one-dollar bills, for their surface was smoother; but not until he had called a policeman and assured him he learn that he had fallen heir to $59.

The Tenderloin is wondering how long it will take Jerry to see the bottom of his little pile and whether several nights would pass before it again heard the tap, tap of Kentucky Colonel. Kentucky Colonel is Jerry's best friend. It is his stout walking stick, his guide on his journeys and his stanch supporter in days of trouble. Jerry is about 50 years old and known familiar to everyone who knows the Tenderloin by night. He and Matches Mary, who recently died in Bellevue were the best-known characters in the district. Jerry has always been part of the Tenderloin.



ESTATE SETTLED AFTER YEARS OF LITIGATION

WHEN Daniel Rikor was gathered to his fathers in 1850 he left behind him a large estate and a quantity of trouble which has kept his memory green even unto this day.

The estate was administered in trust until 1873, when a dissatisfied legatee started the trouble by bringing a partition suit. Then began a series of legal technicalities, court delays, quests for missing heirs, in which thousands of dollars were spent; the disappearance and death of others and the birth of children and grandchildren to the original legatees —a tale which has no parallel except in the celebrated case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, which Charles Dickens wove into his novel of "Bleak House." Lawyers came into the case and died; persons interested in fighting the action passed away and others took their places.

Less than a month ago the remarkable case was enlightened out with the condemnation of the property by the city for the Williamsburg bridge improvement, and the heirs, who include the Havemeyers and other prominent members of Fifth avenue's "four hundred," had been found and a decision was rendered in their favor.

When the city has finally paid the awards, when the court of appeals has passed upon certain technical questions awaiting its decision, and when all the lawyers have been paid, the 50 living descendants of the worthy old gentleman—provided no more are discovered or born meanwhile—will receive the patrimony that has been coming to them during 32 years of litigation.

ALL SPAIN REJOICES OVER BIRTH OF HEIR

STORK BRINGS A STRONG, BLUE-EYED SON TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Ceremony in the Palace—Royal Baby Formally Presented by the Happy King — Congratulatio' From All Over the World.

Madrid, May 11.—The news that the direct male succession to the throne of Spain had been assured by the birth Friday of a son to Queen Victoria sent a thrill of rejoicing through out the country, and Friday night the happy event was celebrated from one end of the land to the other.

Queen Victoria and the child are both doing well.

The hurried departure of royal messengers from the palace at ten o'clock in the morning to summon the courtiers and the members of the diplomatic corps gave the first indication that the birth was imminent. The usual gathering outside the palace courtyard was soon swelled by immense throngs of the excited populace, who watched the continual stream of brilliantly uniformed personages driving up to the royal residence and tried to identify the individuals.

Announced by Cannon.

The crowd waited in suspense until nearly one o'clock, when the thundering out of the first cannon shot signified that the royal accouchement was over. The reports were counted anxiously until the fifteenth, and then a complete silence ensued. The seconds appeared as hours until the sixteenth shot boomed forth, and the continuation until 21 had been fired informed the public that the royal child was a man. The sixteenth report brought forth a ringing cheer, and at the same time the royal standard was hoisted over the palace and it was known that no mistake had been made. The people danced with joy and embraced each other, shouting, "Long live the king! Long live the queen!"

They then rushed from the spot, carrying the news to the furthermost points of the city.

Soon after the royal salute the flags of Spain and Great Britain were raised over all the public buildings of Madrid. Many business houses closed for the remainder of the day on a sign of rejoicing.

Ceremony in the Palace.

In the meanwhile the solemn ceremony of presentation was being carried out inside the palace. The ministers of state, carrying a baby so small ver tiny upon which was lying the newly born royal baby, accompanied by King Alfonso and Premier Maura appeared in the ante-chamber where the courtiers had assembled.

The young monarch appeared full of joy as the premier, raising the drapery which covered the infant on the tray, said: "Gentlemen, it is a prince."

The solemn dignitaries thereupon forgot all etiquette and cheered the king and the queen heartily. The minister of justice, Morquis Figueroa, made out the birth certificate, which was signed by all the prominent personages present. The gathering then broke up.

King Alfonso telegraphed the good news to the pope, King Edward and the heads of other states, and all the congratulations began to come in.

Strong, Blue-Eyed Boy.

The accouchement was in every respect normal, and the queen is making very satisfactory progress toward recovery. Her majesty proposes herself to nourish the infant prince, who shows signs of the utmost vitality. He has a strong voice, blue eyes and a fair complexion like his mother's.

The queen was the first to kiss the baby, and she was followed by the two grandmothers, Princess Beatrice, of Bottenburg, and Maria Christina, the dowager queen of Spain.

Decrees were issued Friday night ordering a national holiday throughout Spain for Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

The cabinet met in the afternoon and drew up, and later presented to King Alphonso for his signature, decrees transferring the title of heir presumptive from Prince Charles of Bourbon to the new born prince.

It has been decided that the baptism shall be on Tuesday at noon. It is soon rt circles it is desired to name the baby Carlos, but the matter of his appellation has not yet been definitely decided.

King Alphonso Friday, in honor of the event, decreed the pardon of thousands of prisoners, including eight persons who were condemned to suffer the death penalty.

Messages From the President.

Washington, May 11. — President Roosevelt Friday sent to King Alfonso XIII. the following message:

"I congratulate your majesty and the Spanish nation on the birth of an heir to the throne of Spain."

Sent Negro: Lynching Feared.

Lexington, Ky., May 11.—Others with bloodhounds from this city were since midnight been chasing Robert Hocker, a negro who shot and killed Newton Veal, a wealthy farmer of this county. The men had quarreled over nine dollars, which Hocker claimed Veal owed him. Posses are guarding every road, and it is feared a lynching will follow if Hocker is caught.

PAUPERS HAVE A PALACE

AMAZING LUXURY OF A WORKHOUSE IN LONDON.

Equal to Any Nobleman's Mansion—Cost of Site and Building Over $1,300,000.

London, May 10.—Although nearly all classes of Englishmen would appear to be raveling in the grievances that are daily being voiced throughout the land, it cannot be said that there is any lack of solicitude for the welfare of the British pauper, whose lot, unlike that of the Gilbert and Sullivan policemen, would seem to be far from unhappy.

This fact has been strikingly evidenced in recent months as a result of the investigations conducted by the local government board in the matter of the poor law expenditures, but Thursday it reached a point of sheer amazement during an inquiry, at the instance of the Rate Payers' association, into the cost of the new workhouse and infirmary in the London borough of Hammersmith. It developed that this workhouse, in many details was equal if not superior to any nobleman's mansion and that it could vie with the most expensive hotel.

The entrance to the building is between bonded stone pillars fitted with pitch pine and plate glass; one of the floors is of tiled mosaic work, surrounded by a dado of encaustic ware of the most expensive type; every part of the building is brilliantly lighted with electricity, and a system of duplicate wiring had been installed. Counsel for the Rate Payers' association said that the cost had been suggested recently from Buckingham palace, but it was rejected on the ground of expense.

The dining room is almost baronial in style and equal to anything in any of the great mansions in the country. The light to this room is softly diffused by means of stained glass windows, and the ceiling, a groining cost over $1,300,000, which is equivalent, so far as has been ascertained, to the rate of $1,625 per bed. This, counsel said, was far greater than the cost of many houses occupied by hardworking families.

THREE FATAL WRECKS.

Disasters in Chicago, Ohio and Kentucky Cost One Life Each.

Chicago, May 10.—A fatal train wreck occurred on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in Chicago at the Hamlin avenue crossing Thursday. One Chicago woman was killed and more than 30 persons were injured. The wrecked train was in the suburban service, due in Chicago at 9:16 a. m. from Aurora, Ill. The catastrophe, in which the engine, speeding at 45 miles an hour, was thrown from the track with its four coaches, one car almost turning over, took place at nine a. m., from a cause not positively ascertained.

Cincinnati, May 10.—One man was killed, one fatally and over 40 painfully injured in a car and collision at Jones Station, seven miles south of Hamilton, O., Thursday.

Lexington, Ky., May 10.—One man was killed and several injured in a collision between freight cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio flyer between Louisville and New York here ot noon Thursday.

LOST PROFITS OF 45 YEARS.

Insurance Companies Given Tremendous Blow by 'Frisco Disaster.

New York, April 10.—The San Francisco conflagration of April, 1906, except a way not only every dollar of profit previously made by the insurance companies of the country since since 1850, but cost them $79,708,174 besides, according to a statement made by Comptroller George W. Burchell of the National Board of Underwriters in the annual meeting of that organization in Cleveland, O., in 1906.

President Burchell said carefully compiled figures showed the total property loss by the catastrophe to have been in round numbers $350,000,000. The loss to 242 insurance companies was $175,658,530, and, in addition to this, there was a large amount of reinsurance in foreign companies, which would make the total loss to insurance companies throughout the world between $220,000,000 and $225,000,000.

BAD WRECK ON INTERURBAN.

Nine Persons Injured in Collision Near Edwardsville, Ill.

Edwardsville, Ill., May 11.—While a southbound through electric car from Springfield, containing 20 passengers, was halted on a curve of the McKinley interurban line around the curve Friday afternoon, within a few miles of here, an electric locomotive drawing a work train came around the curve and demolished the coach, injuring nine persons, several seriously.

Edward Williams, a negro, crawled unhurt from the wreckage and summoned assistance from neighboring farm. Farmers' wives and daughters responded with bandages and dressed injuries hurriedly until physicians were rushed to the scene on a relief train from here.

Big Fire in Bradsville, P. Latrobe, Pa., May 11.—Fire of unknown origin which broke out in the Saxman Supply company's stable at Bradesville Friday destroyed, together with the stables, the company's warehouse and meat market and the residences of George Saxman, George Pickinger and Patrick Shally. The total loss will reach $100,00.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A MAGNATE?



The Old Love—Moonlight.



The New—Flashlight.

FLOWERS AND CAKES INSTEAD OF BRICKS

FRISCO WOMEN GIVE POSIES TO STRIKE BREAKING CAR CREWS.

Pay Tribute to Bravery—Strikers Do Little But Jeer and Threaten as Two Cars Make Trip Through Western Addition.

San Francisco, May 10.—Roses and carnations, instead of brickbats and cobblestones, were features of Thursday's run of two cars of the United Railroads, manned by 20 strike-breakers, from the car barns at Oak and Broderick streets for a distance of three or four miles through the business and residence streets of the western addition.

Stirred to admiration by the courage of the unarmed strike-breakers in operating the cars in the mob-crowded thoroughfares, women all along the route stood on doorsteps or leaned from windows and waved handkerchiefs, clapped their hands, cheered, and threw kisses to the nonunionists as the police-protected cars ran slowly by.

Flowers for Every Man.

On the return trip, on Sacramento street, near Presidio avenues, a young girl ran out from a florist's shop and tossed a handful of bright red carnations to the platform of one of the cars. Lifting their caps and emiling, several of the men leaned for out and caught the flowers. The cars were belted then, while young women brought clusters of carnations and roses from the shop and offered them to the men. So every strike-breaker had a flower in his coat.

From a bakery shop in the neighborhood a woman came hurrying, her hands full of small cakes hot from the oven. They were devoured in a twinkling by the uniformed recipients and she ran back to her shop and brought more.

Strikers Jear and Threaten.

But the afternoon's trip was not all cakes and flowers. A counting, howling crowd of more than 1,000 strikers and strike sympathizers jogtrotted for blocks along the sidewalks, reviling the carmen, yelling frenzied threats to "get them yet," crying "murderers," "cowards," and "scabs." Now and then a stone or brick was thrown, but the guilty man—or boy—hidden in the mob, escaped detection invariably.

Though no shooting was witnessed by the police or the company officials, one of the motormen declared that a shot was fired from the sidewalk, in proof of his statement he pointed to a clean hole in one of the ventilator windows of the car.

The program for Friday is to run two cars through a more dangerous section of the city than the western addition. In this event serious trouble is anticipated.

Twelve of the nonunion operatives who were arrested Tuesday for shooting made affidavits Thursday that when taken to jail they were severely beaten by the police and deprived of food, water and beds for 24 hours.

FIRE VICTIM'S BODY FOUND.

Miss Wittebort's Remains Taken From Kansas City Ruins.

Kansas City, May 11.—The body of Miss Anora Wittebort, the artist, who lost her life in the destruction by fire of the University building, was recovered from the ruins Friday afternoon. Miss Wittebort had been suffocated, and her body was badly burned. No other bodies were found.

The condition of Countess Alexander Blumberg is still considered serious, but she may recover.

Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox Dies.

Detroit, May 11.—Word has been received here that Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. A., retired, former governor of the National Soldiers' home at Washington, died Friday at Coburg, Ont., aged 86.

OFFICIAL CROP BULLETIN

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT ON MAY 1 WAS 82.9.

Plowing and Planting Well Advanced —Season Somewhat Late but Improvement Will Be Rapid.

Washington, May 11.—The following crop bulletin was issued Friday: The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, finds the area under winter wheat remaining in cultivation on May 1 to have been about 28,132,000 acres. This is 11.2 per cent. or about 3,533,000 acres less than the area reported as sown last fall, and 5 per cent., or about 1,458,000 acres less than the area of winter wheat reported as harvested last year.

The average condition of the growing winter wheat crop on May 1 was 82.9, as compared with 89.0 on April 1, 1907, 94.3 on May 1, 1906, 92.5 on May 1, 1905, and 85.5, the mean of the May averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of winter rye on May 1 was 88, as compared with 92 on April 1, 1907, 92.9 on May 1, 1906, 92.6 on May 1, 1905, and 90.4, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

Of the total acreage of spring plowing contemplated, 71.5 per cent. is reported as actually done up to May 1, as compared with 61.9 per cent. at the corresponding date last year, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 65.

Of spring planting 47.9 per cent. is reported as having been completed on May 1 as compared with 53 per cent. on May 1, 1906.

After the crop report was issued by the department of agriculture, Acting Secretary Hays said that the figures were something like what was expected. "Of course," said he, "the season is a little late but on the other hand, there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take the crops out and they are going to improve rapidly. Hay and pasture crops are going to grow rapidly. The conditions are generally good now for crops to do well."

NO MEXICO-GUATEMALA WAR.

Trouble Over Demand For Extradition of Lima Settled.

City of Mexico, May 11.—The Guatemalan affair has been settled. Mexico will not persist in her demand for the extradition of Gen. Jose Lima and Col. Onofre Bone, charged with complicity in the assassination of Gen. Barillas. Diplomatic relations will not be severed.

Senor Gambos, Mexico's minister to Guatemala, will be met in Salvador. A Mexican consul will attend to this country's affairs in Guatemala. At the same time Mexico will not give Senor Giron, Guatemalan minister to Mexico, his passports, the idea being that the withdrawal of each will express Mexico's resentment for Cabrera's conduct during the affair.

The state department will shortly publish the history of the entire matter, with the official correspondence. In this way showing to the world what this government terms the bad faith of Guatemala.

Wages Raised; Rents Go Up.

Fall River, Mass., May 11.—With the recent ten per cent. advance in wages to mill operatives in this city the landlords have started a movement to increase rents. For several months the population of the city has grown steadily with the mills calling for more operatives to keep pace with their business, and as a result the demand for tenements has become great. In many cases rents were advanced $1 to $2 a month on May 1, but a meeting of real estate owners has been called to consider the question of a greater advance.

Tries to Kill Wife, Dies.

St. Louis, May 11.—Following a quarrel in their bedroom early Friday, Christian Miller, a butcher, shot at his wife and mistook her as she ran screaming from the room. As a policeman, attracted by the shot, entered the room, Miller committed suicide with a revolver.

OPENING OF HAYWOOD TRIAL IS PEACEFUL

FIRST PANEL OF TALESMEN AT BOISE, IDAHO, IS EXAMINED BEFORE NIGHT.

Adjourned Till Monday—No Juror Finally Accepted, But Good Progress Is Made—Judge Is Liberal with the Counsel.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—William D. Haywood, first of the alleged participants in the avenging conspiracy by which it is averred the assassination of Frank Steunenberg was plotted and executed, was placed upon trial for his life Thursday. Counsel for state and prisoner entered at once in a business like way upon the examination of prospective jurors, and kept steadily at the task for five hours.

No juror was finally accepted, but substantial progress was made and the indications at the close of the session were that a jury would be obtained by the end of next week. The opening day of the trial went through to its conclusion in quiet harmony, unmarked by unusual incident. It was earnest and business-like. Its striking feature was the entire absence of crowds or demonstration in any form.

At no time was the courtroom more than half filled and the streets forming the courthouse square contained not a single loiterer.

Adjourned Till Monday.

The session was halted shortly before five o'clock by the exhaustion of the jury panel, and adjournment was taken until Monday morning. Meantime the sheriff will summon a special venire of 100 men. The 11 men under examination, one not yet finally accepted or rejected, were locked up and will be closely guarded.

Haywood was brought to the courtroom sharp at ten in the morning. He found his family in a line of chairs to the right of his seat, and in front were all of his counsel. He paid more attention to his youngest daughter than to anyone else, and throughout the day took practically no part in the selection of jurors. Mrs. Haywood and the elder daughter stood the ordeal apparently well, but the younger child cried after the examination of talesmen began. Mrs. Haywood and her children did not attend the afternoon session.

President's Letter Read.

The questioning of the defense took a much wider range than that of the state, and its most striking feature dealt with the possible effect upon the minds and attitudes of jurors of the letter of President Roosevelt in calling Haywood and his associates "undesirable citizens," the speeches in Idaho of Secretary Taft, the message of Gov. Gooding to the legislature of Idaho, the speech in Boise of Senator Heyburn, and the action of the Idaho legislature in passing a resolution appropriating money for the prosecution of the three prisoners.

Mr. Richardson, who conducted the examination of the talesmen, was also particular to ascertain their attitude toward socialists and members of labor organizations, and whether they could give them a fair trial. He was also anxious to know if they had any professional, personal, fraternal, religious or political affiliations with any of the counsel for the state, any connection with detective agencies, any experience in the pursuit or prosecution of criminals, or were members of the Mine Owners' association.

'A remarkable feature of this examination was that all of the talesmen questioned by the defense swore that they had not been influenced by the letter of President Roosevelt or by the speeches of other officials of the national or state governments, and a majority of them said they were Republicans.

Questions of the State.

The chief concern of the counsel for the state in the examination of talesmen, as indicated by their questions, was their attitude towards circumstantial evidence, the absence of which the accused from the state when the crime was committed, the effect of the manner in which jurors and his companions were brought from Colorado, view of the talesmen as to the death penalty for murder in the first degree, and as to union labor. Their examination brought out the fact that the labor and socialistic papers are being distributed free of charge in ports of Ada county.

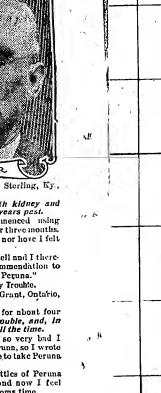
The custom of the Idaho courts in selecting juries for criminal cases is to call 12 talesmen to the jury box and to keep the box full by immediately filling any vacancies that occur. The state passed 12 men early in the afternoon and the defense began examination in the bands of the defense. Of the 11 men who were remaining in the box at the close of the day's session, only three had been passed by both sides. They were not finally accepted and eBorn and are still subject to peremptory challenge.

They are A. L. Ewing, a carpenter and veteran of the civil war; William Van Ornsdale, a grocer of Boise, and Samuel D. Gilman, a farmer, who lives in the country ten miles from Boise.

Judge Wood announced that he intended to give both sides a wide latitude in the examination of talesmen. He also showed a willingness to grant challenges where they seemed any reasonable objection to the attitude of the talesmen, and in the one contest of the day he ruled with the defense, which had challenged the talesman and was rewarded by the state.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Two Years—Relieved In Three Months.



C. B. FIZER.

MR. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for ten years past.

"Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I love not used it since, nor have I felt a pain.

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Peruna."

Peruna for Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. *I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time.*

"This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin.

"I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time.

"I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I have the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna."

It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. There comes when they play but a little assistance.

Peruna is exactly this sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

SHOWED PRESENCE OF MIND.

Narvy Act of Well Drillers Averted Fearful Disaster.

Two oil well drillers, Earl Sheets and Frank Winks, near Carl Junction, underwent an experience last week that would make a "feature" for a rifle and death melodrama, says the Kansas City Star. The two men were superintending the shooting of a well. Three hundred quarts of nitroglycerin had been brought to the well to be used in the shot.

A "shell" containing 30 quarts had been lowered, but it stuck in the well. The operators thought they could shove the can on down in the well by the rope that held it, but it fell on top of it. The plan appeared to have worked all right, and the baler was drawn up out of the hole and part way up toward the top of the derrick before the horrified spectators noticed that the can of deadly explosive had caught in the baler and was then dangling in the air, ready to fall.

Just as Sheets and Wiake looked up, the shell came loose and started toward the ground. Realizing that if it were hit the ground these 30 quarts of nitro would explode and kill everyone in the vicinity, the two men with presence of mind, ran under it and caught it in their hands. If they had failed in this, not one of the four survivors would have "lived to tell the story."

ZEAL THAT WAS MISDIRECTED

Housekeeper Meant to Please Employer, but Alas!

"Such an article," said H. P. Judson, the new head of the University of Chicago, in declining a rather unusual interview, "would be not only futile but even a mild way harmful. It would be like the work of the cornful housekeeper. There was an old gentleman who had brought home from the war a splendid flag—a flag all torn with bullets, faded with fierce sun and stained with the dust and blood of battle. This superb trophy hung over the mantle in his library. Well, one unlucky day he engaged a new housekeeper and the next week missed his flag. She had, at once, thought in that fag of mine?' he said, politely anxiously to the empty space on the wall.

"I have been working on it, sir," the housekeeper answered. 'I've washed it thoroughly and sewed up all the rents and darned all the holes and when I bring it back to you, sir, I'm sure you'll say it looks as good as new.'"

An Indian's View of an Organ.

After a while curiosity led me back to the end house, and I saw for the first time how the white woman pumps so much air into a box that when she presses on the top board it bowls conveively. *I* forgot my hashfulness so far as to listen openly and enjoy the operation, wondering much how the white man puts a pair of lungs into a box, which is furnished with a whole set of backs, and while I watched and when he sings to it it appears to answer him. This is how the white people teach their children to dig things, I thought.—From the Outlook—Dr. Charles A. Eastman's "Schooldays of an Indian."

Then She Takes the Links.

The young girl's air was pensive. "To-morrow," she said, "Reginald will conduct me to the altar. There—" Sniffing, she lighted another cigarette.

KEPT PROMISE TO MOTHER TO MARRY ONLY AN AMERICAN

ROMANCE of SYBIL KANE and A. T. KEMP

Hand of Beautiful Southern Girl Was Vainly Sought by Scions of Proudest Houses of European Nobility—Rumor That Heir to Throne Was Among Admirers.

Bridegroom, Young and Immensely Wealthy New Yorker, Has Been Married Before—Couple Will Return to This Country Some Time Next Month.

New York—Live abroad if you want to, but you must promise never to marry a foreigner."

That was the promise the mother of Miss Sybil Kaye made her dive, and Mrs. Kaye gave it. She has married an American, Arthur T. Kemp, a young New York millionaire and society favorite. But in the track of young Mrs. Kemp's honeymoon tour in Europe is a long line of broken hearts—the hearts of earls, dukes, lords and barons.

And that was just what Mrs. Augustus Post, the mother—she has married again since the death of Mr. Kaye—was thinking of when she exacted the promise.

"Have nothing to do with any of these foreign noblemen," was her last behest to her daughter as she left for Europe six years ago. "Meet them if you want to, and study them if you feel so disposed, but don't, don't fall in love, I beg of you. Marry an American as your mother did, and be happy!"

Miss Kaye is well-to-do in her own right and Mr. Post, her step-father, is a man of means and a broker on 'Change. But beautiful as she is, New York society has never known Miss Kaye, although the "400" knows young Mr. Kemp well. He inherited $3,000,000 from his father, who was a member of the big firm of chemists, Lanman & Kemp.

Coming Home in June.

The young pair intend to return in June. You may be sure that Newport and New York are anxious indeed to see the bride who now takes her place in the innermost circle, just as the first Mrs. Kemp did—she was divorced from Mr. Kemp four years ago and is now Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell. Mr. Hunnewell was also divorced, his first wife having been Miss Mandin Jaffray.



MRS. A. T. KEMP

If Mrs. Kemp No. 2 has never made her appearance in New York as Mrs. Kemp No. 1 has. She is the sister of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and the daughter of Mrs. Frederic Neilson. Her uncle is Frederic Gebhard.

Miss Kaye took Europe by storm.

Soon she became known as "the beautiful Miss Kaye." She made her home in Paris with her aunt, Mrs. A. M. Nelson. No. 3 Place d' Iena, but she traveled extensively. And from the first the foreigners were smitten and more than one heart was laid at her feet.

The Wooing of the Count.

The most ardent of them followed Miss Kaye and her chum, Miss Mildred Harrison, of Philadelphia, across that continent and all the way to Europe, but in vain. He was Count Carl Hohenstein, whose mother was lady-in-waiting to the wife of the prince regent of Bavaria.

Miss Kaye met him in the west, where she was traveling with Miss Harrison, just before leaving for Paris. Count Hohenstein appeared at every city and always at the same hotel where Miss Kaye was stopping. The count's mother was with him; the transcontinental chase of the nobleman after the American girls was chronicled in the newspapers at the time.

But when it was over Miss Kaye was heart whole and fancy-free. She finally eluded the count and his mother at Colorado Springs. She hired a special car and before the count or his mother was aware of it the American girls and their chaperon were in New York.

The next steamer took them to Europe, where Miss Kaye has been ever since. There she traveled everywhere—to the British isles, all over the continent, even to Egypt, up the Nile and into the Holy Land.

With her beauty and her wealth she found it easy to be presented at the courts of Europe. Her social success everywhere was most pronounced. Even it was whispered that the heir to one of the minor thrones had offered to give up his prospective kingship for the American girl's hand.

But Miss Kaye remembered her promise to her mother.

Nons But an American.

"I can marry only an American," she told them all, whether she liked them or not.

Then Arthur Kemp appeared on the scene.

He had gone to Paris three years ago to seek relaxation from all his domestic troubles. He told his friends he would never tempt matrimony again; that he intended to remain a bachelor for the rest of his days. All of his resolutions were changed in the twinkling of an eye.

At a reception at the American embassy in Paris Arthur Kemp met Miss Kaye. He was smitten from



MRS. A. T. KEMP

the very first; gossip soon linked their names together. While young Mr. Kemp had never known Miss Kaye in the country, he found she came of a fine New Orleans family.

She was born there and when but a young girl went to Nazareth convent in Kentucky, under the tutelage of both French and Spanish sisters. She was already a linguist of distinction—this bright southern girl—and at the tender age of ten carried off the medal for French against older girls than she at Mme. Pickard's fashionable school for girls in New Orleans.

Finally young Mr. Kemp forgot his resolution. He proposed and was accepted.

The marriage took place the other day between this young man who said he'd never marry again, and this girl, who had promised to marry none but an American. The man failed in his resolution—but do you blame him? The girl kept hers—and do you blame her?

Married in England.

The wedding was at the home of the bridegroom's cousin, Gilmore House, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England. Mrs. Nelson, the bride's aunt, and a few relatives and intimate friends were present.

And as soon as the knot was tied the bride called to her mother, Mrs. Post, who lives at the Holland house, in New York:

"My promise fulfilled. I have married an American. Sibyl."

And Mrs. Post answered: "A mother's blessing."

Mr. Kemp and his young wife will reach New York within a few weeks. At present they are touring southern France in an automobile. Mr. Kemp's friends are legion here and so the fashionables are eager to see his new bride. She has always caroll little for society, preferring music, literary and charitable work to dinners, dances and the opera.

The Kemp divorce three years ago was a sensation. With such connections as the Reginald Vanderbilts and others of equal prominence the affair kept society busy talking for days and days.

Mrs. Kemp before her marriage was the beautiful "Baby Bello" Nelson. Arthur T. Kemp was graduated from Yale in 1894, and at once took the place here in society and stubdom to which his position and wealth entitled him.

Arthur Kemp's First Love.

He was elected to the Knickerbocker and the Union clubs, the two smartest in town, as well as to other clubs of almost as much importance. In due season he met Miss Neilson and in 1897 he married her. The ceremony took place at St. Patrick's cathedral, for all the Neilsons are Roman Catholics, and one of the smartest congregations of the season filled the pews. The late Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the service.

A few days later the young bridal couple were called in the bedside of the bridegroom's dying mother. She expired soon afterward.

The two were apparently perfectly happy until 1902, spending their winters in New York and their summers in Newport. Then there was gossip that the two had become estranged; this proved to be true when Mrs. Kemp left her husband's home and went back to her mother's, No. 109 Fifth avenue. There she lay ill a long while with nervous prostration.

As soon as she was well Mrs. Kemp, No. 1 determined to take matters in her own hands. She made up her mind to get a divorcn in Rhode Island. As the law of that state requires a person to live there a year before attaining legal residence, Mrs. Kemp took a cottage and remained in Newport for the winter. Meanwhile there was all sorts nf gossip. In due season Mrs. Kemp got her divorce. In the interval her sister, Kathleen Neilson, had become Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Kemp's Second Marriage.

Then Mrs. Kemp announced her second engagement, this time to Hollis H. Hunnewell of Boston; big, handsome and heir to millions. Only the relatives and a handful of friends assembled for the ceremony, which was performed by Mr. Hunnewell's friend, Judge William W. Douglas of the supreme court of Rhode Island. No Roman Catholic priest, much as the Neilson family have had it, is allowed to officiate at the marriage of a divorced person.

Mr. Hunnewell took his bride off for a honeymoon trip to China and Japan, while young Mr. Kemp went in the opposite direction—to Europe.

Among the few guests were Mrs. Neilson, the mother of the bride, and her other daughter, young Mrs. Vanderbilt; Jules Neilson and their uncle, Frederick Gebhard. Among the friends were Mrs. Sallie Duncan Elliott and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who had been Miss Hunnewell.

And some of them harked back to that other wedding years before—so different, with the great cathedral packed and the Neilson house filled



MRS. J. S. TOOKER

with flowers and music and the chitter-chatter of many guests. Some of the smartest men in society and the pick of children served as grooms men and the prettiest girls in town were the bridesmaids.

And they remembered young Mr. Kemp's bachelor dinner, too. It was the smartest thing ever seen, so those who were present declared. The rooms were set to represent a barnyard and there were all sorts of high jinks, besides a special vintage of champagne, to which numerous toasts to the bride-to-be were tossed off.

But all that jollity is with the dead now—both sides would forget in a new love. Mrs. Kemp has another husband, and even Mrs. Hunnewell No. 1 has married again—the Maude Jeffray that was Mrs. Hunnewell is now the wife of J. S. Tooker. So of the three marriages and the six persons involved, only Miss Kaye has not been married twice.

The Posts, parents of this latest bride, are very wealthy, but care little for society. Mr. Post is an enthusiastic aeronaut and has made several successful ascensions. He is secretary of the Aero club.

Young Mr. Kemp's grandfather was Maj. John S. Thacker, one of the pioneers in the organization of the New York national guard. His daughter is Mrs. Post. Mrs. Post is very much interested in charities and is a member of Father Ducey's church.

Her sister is Mrs. C. Downing Fripp, of Ottawa, Can. She also has a brother in the oil business at Beaumont, Tex.

And all this is society's newest romance—or romances, quite jumbled, but romances still.

Killing a Bear.

A boy named Hiram Frayson, living in the state of Washington, had a most curious adventure a few weeks ago. He was out hunting with a shotgun on his shoulder. Unknown to him a bear struck his trail and followed. The beast was within 20 feet of him, and getting ready to move up and attack, when the hammer of the gun caught on the limb of a tree and was drawn back and the weapon discharged.

The boy heard a roar and a growl behind him and looked around to find a big black bear kicking his last. The charge of shot had nearly blown his head off. He wasn't out bear-hunting that day, but he got one to him on a wagon to hn drawn home.

Caterpillars in Swarms.

Travelers in the Wodonga and Barnawartha districts of Victoria, Australia, find it difficult to get their horses to face the caterpillars that swarm the country roads. They are denuding vegetation and it is feared the vineyards will be devastated. An excursion train was brought to a standstill because dense masses of the insects blocked the rails.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Fish Substation.

Winona.—Winona is to have a government fish substation, and there is every reason to believe that it will be established early in the present summer. The decision to have the substation established here is due largely to the efforts of Congressman James A. Tawney, whose interest in the matter was awakened by the Winona County Fishermen's association.

Recently the federal commissioner sent R. S. Johnson, the superintendent of the fish hatchery at Manchester, Iowa, to Winona to make an investigation, and Mrs. Johnson has reported favorably. Congressman Tawney has written to Commissioner Bowers, calling his attention to the favorable report, and to a promise of last winter. Definite action is expected soon.

This will be the only government substation in the state, and will be a great benefit to the state, as the small bass and pike saved and cared for here can be shipped to waters in different parts of the state or elsewhere. Samuel Fullerton of the state game and fish commission has expressed himself as delighted at the prospect of the establishment of the substation here, as he believes this is one of the best headquarters that could be found for work along the upper river, and for distribution.

A Vanished City.

Le Sueur.—Ottawa, Le Sueur county, Minn., is dead, vanished, gone, as a municipal corporation. At a vote of the citizens taken pursuant to law for the purpose of dissolving the corporation about four-fifths of the vote cast was to the affirmative.

"To be, or not two be," was the interrogation Ottawa put to itself, and when the votes had fallen as silently, chill and cold as the flakes of a belated snow storm that was whitening the earth outside, the dead of self-effacement was complete and Ottawa was no more forever.

Ottawa was one of the oldest towns in Minnesota. It was, in its lifetime, located where the pallid corpse now lies, on a beautiful, tree-shaded, rock ribbed site on the banks of the Minnesota river, on the Omaha road, seventy miles south of the Twin Cities and twenty miles north of Mankato. It had shops, creameries, quarries, a graded public school and similar things, but it was filled to overflowing with wandering and gibbering phantoms of the rudely dispelled dreams of greatness in the past.

Two Men Drowned.

St. Paul.—Fred Hill and Darwin Truax of St. Paul Park, in attempting to drive across the Rock Island bridge near Inver Grove when it was open, were drowned in the Mississippi river. The bridge had started to swing to allow a steamboat to pass down stream, and the two men, not knowing the bridge tender heard the vehicle approaching he rushed to the open gate, but the two men did not heed him and in the darkness they rushed to their death.

The first intimation that the family of either men received of the accident was the arrival of the horse, without carriage or harness, at the Hill home at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The horse had evidently swam to the shore, landing about half a mile below the bridge.

Mr. Hill was twenty-eight years of age and was a farmer living with his mother, Mrs. Abbie Hill, one mile northeast of St. Paul Park. Mr. Truax was a well digger, forty-five years old, well known in the country south of St. Paul. He was married and leaves five children.

Will Claim Filed in 1800.

St. Peter.—After the lapse of more than a century since the original claim accrued William Cox, Mrs. Irene Buell and Eugene Cox, children of the late E. St. Julien Cox, have received from the estate of their grandfather, a prominent figure in the Revolutionary war, checks representing their share of an allowance made by the United States government on account of their French spoliation claims. The Cox claim rested upon damages inflicted upon French war vessels in reprisal between 1703 and 1800 for alleged violations of treaty pledges made between the United States and France. Cox was the owner of several vessels that operated against the French, and this is the second allowance the heirs have received.

NEWS NOTES.

Duluth.—A teamster named Samuel Ibsen, aged thirty years and single, was shot and instantly killed while standing in a resort near the Holman mine, two miles from Bovey, Itasca county. A man named Toney Talbot is accused of the shooting.

Owatonna.—The annual meeting of the Steele county business men and farmers was in progress at the court house in this city, the meeting being conducted by the American Society of Equity. C. Webber of Rochester made an address on the conduct of business, and the management of the Co-Op-Erative.

Mankato.—Health Officer Bjolland to-day suspended the order requiring that dogs be muzzled. It is considered that the danger of more cases of rabies developing is past.

Minneapolis.—Mrs. Patrick Gibbons 73 years old, of 603 Main street northeast, was probably fatally burned as the result of a lamp explosion in her home.

St. Peter.—Twenty young men at Gustavus Adolphus college have formed a debating society which is proving one of the most popular student organizations at the institution.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

William Schellhas, a prominent lawyer of Winona, Minn., died from pneumonia.

Charles E. Turner, former United States consul at Ottawa, Ont., died at Toronto of pneumonia.

Lahore, British India, is making elaborate arrangements to withstand a threatened uprising in the Punjab.

Excavators on Palatine hill, in Rome, uncovered the ruins of a church used by emperors in the fifth century.

The Homewood golf clubhouse at Flossmoor, a suburb of Chicago, was burned down, the loss being $100,000.

Armed bandits are reported to be committing depredations in the Songo district of Santiago and near Manzanas, Santa Clara.

It was announced in Baltimore that the Susan B. Anthony memorial fund of $60,000 for the cause of equal suffrage had been raised.

The business section of Gibson, Mo., was almost wiped out by fire. Five of the seven stores and two residences were destroyed.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in session at Washington, elected Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, president.

Attorney General Bonaparte announced his intention of prosecuting the International Harvester company under the provisions of the Sherman antitrust law.

Despondent because of ill health, Mrs. Carrie Sigsworth, 31 years old, killed her 18-months-old child and then shot and killed herself at her home in Allegheny, Pa.

Abraham Hummel, the New York lawyer who was convicted of conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse divorce case, was sentenced to one year in state prison and to pay a fine of $500.

Joseph Turcott and a woman known as Mrs. Laplonte were ambuscaded near Oscoda, Mich., and shot by an unknown person. The woman died almost instantly, and Turcott is dying.

Troops and engineers have been sent to Stromboli to render assistance to the islanders, whose exodus, due to the volcanic outbreak, continues, while many of those who remain are destitute.

Capt. A. Kroch, of the Hamburg-American line steamer Graf Waldersee, one of the oldest commanders in the transatlantic service died on board his ship while the steamer was in midocean.

The Master Builders' association of Berlin and its suburbs decided to lock out all masons and bricklayers assisting building workmen on May 1. Over 100,000 men are affected by the decision.

Cannibalism, which became prevalent in the Hardy islands, in the South sea group, recently, was suppressed by the German authorities, according to advices brought to Vancouver on the liner Manuka.

The former wife of Sidney C. Love, Chicago broker, has been married to W. H. Kemble, son of Clay Kemble, one of Philadelphia's millionaires, in New York, and the two are now on the way to Europe.

Josez D. Dosal, Mexican consul in Kansas City, brought 15 suits against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. He asks $150,000 damages for the death of 15 of his countrymen killed in a wreck on January 2.

The Sun-Wyoming Copper company's smelter, converter, tramway terminal and orushers at Grand Encampment, Wyo., destroyed by a fire believed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss was over $100,000.

A verdict of murder was returned in the Croyden (England) police court against "Pedlar" Palmer, the English pugilist, who killed a man named Robert Choat, April 24, by beating him while they were returning from the races in a railroad car.

Miss Aileen Clemow, aged 22, granddaughter of the late Senator Clemow and a society belle, committed suicide at Ottawa, Ont. She was found in her room with a bullet hole through her head. She was in poor health and was going to a sanitorium Friday.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	May 11.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 25 @ 6 00	
Hogs, State	5 60 @ 6 05	
Sheep, Black	3 00 @ 4 45	
FLOUR—Spg. Pats. Patents	5 00 @ 5 45	
WHEAT—No. 2	97½@ 98¾	
CORN—No. 2	58 @ 58½	
CORN—July	58 @ 58½	
RYE—No. 2 Western	73 @ 74	
BUTTER	17 @ 24	
EGGS	13 @ 14	
CHEESE	12 @ 13½	

	Chicago.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 25 @ 6 50	
Common to Good Steers	4 15 @ 5 20	
Heifers, Good to Choice	3 75 @ 5 25	
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 00 @ 4 25	
Calves	3 00 @ 6 25	
HOGS—Prime Heavy	5 50 @ 5 55	
Mixed Packers	5 50 @ 5 55	
Heavy Packing	5 40 @ 5 45	
BUTTER—Creamery	22 @ 32	
Dairies	20 @ 25	
LIVE POULTRY	12 @ 13½	
EGGS	13 @ 14	
POTATOES (bu.)	70 @ 75	
WHEAT—May	81½@ 81¾	
July	80 @ 80½	
CORN—May	50 @ 50½	
July	50 @ 50½	
OATS—May	43 @ 43½	
Rye, May	63 @ 63½	

	Milwaukee.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor.	81 @ 82	
July	81 @ 82	
Corn, July	56½@ 56¾	
Oats, Standard	44 @ 44½	
Rye	61 @ 61½	

	Kansas City.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	78½@ 78¾	
July	81 @ 81½	
Corn, May	46½@ 46¾	
Oats, No. 2 White	41½@ 42	

	Omaha.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00 @ 6 25	
Texas Steers	3 10 @ 4 50	
HOGS—Packers	5 40 @ 5 50	
Mixed	5 40 @ 5 47½	
SHEEP—Natives	3 25 @ 5 25	

	Omaha.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00 @ 6 00	
Stockers and Feeders	3 00 @ 5 00	
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 4 50	
HOGS—Heavy	5 35 @ 5 37½	
SHEEP—Wethers	4 25 @ 5 00	

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. S. KUNZ.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The talk that some people in dulse in, and some news papers publish, that president Roosevelt must be re-elected to save the country, reminds us of a remark we heard an old lady make a good many years ago when she said. "I don't know what America will do if they should get into war, after Grant dies."

Shadow Etiquette.

"I selected the Kaffir chief rapped softly and hearty," said the sailor. "Can you imagine my surprise when he gave me a kick?

"'Get off my shadder,' he says.

"'Wot?'

"'Get off my shadder.'

"I was standing, by crimus, on his shadder, the shadder of his stomach, I skipped from there to the face. He frowned. When I got on to sunlit ground again he says to me:

"'Didn't you never have no bringin up? Look at you now, lengthenin' out your shadder longer'n mine. Crooch, canarn you, or I'll warm your hide with this here club.'"

The sailor gave a long laugh and emptied his glass of milk.

"Them Kaffirs," he said, "regards their shadders as part of themselves. A polite Kaffir would no more walk on another's shadder than a polite Apache would bite a lady. They have a regular shadder etiquette. You mustn't on no account let your shadder be longer than a superior's. You must crouch to make it smaller, and that there crouch for the purpose of flinchin' the shadder is thought by the Spencerian philosophers—I don't say I think so, mind—to be the origin of the bow."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Much Law, Poor Cost.

Among lawyers there is a saying that in the trial of a case an attorney of light on facts must be heavy on law. The other day an attorney was preparing to leave his office in one of the big office buildings to go to the courthouse to try a case. From the shelves of his library he had taken many large law books containing decisions and opinions of higher courts. At intervals a boy went in and out of the door, and each time he bore in his arms a load of the books, which he carried to an express wagon that stood in the street below. The attorney was to use the books in the courtroom. Another lawyer, who is of southern birth and who always addresses his friends with some army title, watched the boy as he went in and out carrying the love books. Then he dug his hands deep into his trousers pockets and said to the lawyer:

"Well, Ahyll swash, kunnel, you must have no case at all."—Kansas City Times.

Wrecking Your Watch.

The old superstitious belief that you will change your luck if you stop winding your watch at night and wind it in the morning may have some slight basis in fact, according to a jeweler, who says that the morning is the proper time to do the winding. This is not only because the hour of rising is for the average man much more regular than that for retiring, but also as a harvest and most orderly of men are apt to relax and prone to carelessness at bedtime, when more or less worn by the wear and tear of the day. In this condition the winding is apt to be done in a jerky, irregular sort of way or too far or not far enough. "Nine people out of ten wind their watches on going to bed," said the jeweler, "but if they would do it when they get up, at some regular point in the process of making their toilet, they would do it much better."—Philadelphia Record.

Trouble For Nothing.

To smuggle a human skeleton into Canada from Detroit a medical student dressed it in female attire and, eating it by his side in a buggy, crossed over the boundary line. After he at safely into his house he learned hat there is no custom duty on skeletons.

Not Too Cold For Him.

The unconscious humor of the English peasantry is shown in a story told by the London Tribune. "Lady Bountiful was calling on a crooked old couple with such creature comforts as the doctor said were available for the old man, who was ill, found being tenderly nursed by his consort. Entering the cottage, she saw the old dame leaning over the fire. "Ah, Susan," she said, "and how's John?"

"He be goan, miss; he be goan," sobbed the old lady. "Leastways that's say that for certain sure, but I did seem agwine just now. But, then, it's that mortal cold up there as I had to come doWn to warm my hands."

Useful Notice to Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhods Minn,
Carl Jansen, Kratzke Minn.
Augusta Kuehnel Bagley, "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bjaland & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moes, Gretbrook, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olof Berglund, "
Martin Ellen, Winsor Minn.
Jons B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moep, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Apr 8th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on May 28 1907, viz:

John L. Radniecki.

H.E. 9439 Red Lake Series, for the E. ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 10 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Mike Kolski, Martin E. Hyland, Ole Vatlendahl, of Badger Minn. Lorens Holjeorusset, of Rodell, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 19th, 1907.

Department of The Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr 8th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office, at Crookston Minn. on May 28, 1907, viz:

Mike Kolski.

H.E. 9 ½, 388 Red Lake Series, for the E. ½ of Sec. 9 Tp. 152 N. R. 38 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lavras Holjeorusset, John L. Radniecki, Martin E. Hyland, of Badger Minn. Adolph Grundeseg, of Radger Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 22. 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OSCAR HANSON, widow of Eric Miles, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1451 made April 8th, 1905 for the N. W. ¼ Section 35 Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th 1907, viz:

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Johnsrud, Christ Gilgerud, Peter A. Korstad, Andrew T. Nelson, all of Eric Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 3, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver, of the U. S. Land office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th, 1907 viz:

Nels Loiland.

H.E.No. 1181 Red Lake Series for the Lots 5, 6, 7, 9, S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼, Sec. 2 Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ben K. Krestad of Highlanding, Minn. Heivor Swanson, Ole N. Loiland, Olof Hanson of Black Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Register.

His Idea.



Miss Kate—I shall refer you to mamma before giving you a final answer, Mr. Wise—I'm perfectly willing to take you without any reference.—Mail and Express.

Spoiled Cafes.

The cafes and hotels of New York are rivaling each other in the almost dazzling splendor with which they have fitted up small rooms for dinner and after theater parties. At one cafe near Broadway the sides of one of these rooms are composed entirely of mirrors, after the French fashion, while the ceiling is covered with green leaves and grapes, bunches of pink and purple grapes of glass, within which are electric lights. The effect is that of a beautiful arbor. Another cafe has mirrors reflecting small red lights throughout the room, while the ceiling, also of mirrors, is an exquisite imitation of moonlight, the effect of which is obtained by electrics inclosed in globes of the color and sheen of moonlight seen through a delicate tracery of faint green leaves.—Exchange.

A Sad Case.

A Chicago physician was one day called to attend a sick child in a "shabby genteel" quarter of the Windy City.

"Madam," said the doctor to the mother, "you should send this child to the country for several weeks each summer."

"I am sorry to say, doctor," responded the woman, "that we are not rich enough to do that."

"Then," suggested the physician, "why not try the free ward?"

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed the woman, "we are not poor enough!"—Harper's Weekly.

Too Selfish.

Gilman—What's the matter with all you Swamphunt fellows? You don't seem to like my friend Rackidy. Rubber—He's too selfish, Gilman.—Oh, come now! Subduhs—That's what he is. A barn spar him caught fire the other day and he put it out without waiting for the rest of us members of the Swamphunt Hose to reach the scene.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Comfortable Sertges.

"What's your idea of a comfortable fortune?" asked the ambitious youth.

"One," answered the man of experience, "that'll big enough so that you everything you want and not big enough to attract the attention of the grand jury."—Washington Star.

A Novelty.

Guest—I hear you are going to give up housekeeping. Host—Sh! Not so loud! My wife wants to have the satisfaction of discharging the cook.—Puck.

A Bungler.

Very few persons accept themselves safely to their maiden speech. At a wedding feast recently the bridegroom was called upon, as usual, to respond to the given toast, in spite of the fact that he had previously pleaded to be excused. Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose to his feet. He intended to imply that he was unprepared for speech making, but, unfortunately, placed his hand upon the bride's shoulder and looked down at her as he stammered out his opening (and concluding) remark:

"This—er—thing has been thrust upon me."—London Tit-Bits.

Oddities of Sight.

The two eyes really see two objects. If, for instance, foreigners be held, one at the distance of one foot, the other two feet in front of the eyes and the forefinger held at, two positions of the latter will be observed, one on each side. If the letter be regarded two phantoms of the nearer finger will be observed mounting guard, one on each side.

Good and Evil.

Accustom yourself to submit on every occasion to a small present evil to obtain a greater distant good. This will give decision, tone and energy to the mind, which thus disciplined will often reap victory from defeat and honor from repulse.—Colton.

Gallant.

"That pen will never come to perfection," remarked a young woman walking through a garden with Sydney Smith.

"Then let me lead perfection to the pen," said he gallantly offering her his arm.

A Difficult Labor.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—George Washington.

Prodigies.

"I was just telling my daughter," said Mrs. Nordyke, "that it's a shame of her to play the piano on Sunday."

"Huh!" exclaimed Mrs. Peppery. "Why Sunday especially?"

Marks will keep if it is sprinkled about.

Turpentine and soap will remove ink stains from linen.

Turpentine will remove wheel grease, pitch and tar stains.

Clean gilt frames with a sponge moistened in turpentine.

It will exterminate roaches if sprinkled in their haunts.

A few drops on a woolen cloth will clean it quite nicely.

A few drops added to water in which clothes are boiled will whiten them.

An equal mixture of turpentine and linseed oil will remove white marks from furniture caused by water.

Ivory knife handles that have become yellow can be restored to their former whiteness by rubbing with turpentine.

Carpets can be cleaned and colors restored by going over occasionally with a sponge dipped in warm water in which a little turpentine is added.

D. S. Commissioner L. G. Brewington with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof also within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in Nava buildings, three doors south of the post office.

E. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR &
CIVIL ENGINEER
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant Relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 5th, 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EUGENE DEMARET, of Hiltz, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1053 made March 1st 1905, for the Lots 3, 4 & S. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 3 Township 154 N. Range 39 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on May 21, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Theodore Torgerson, John Olsen, Olof Hanson, Hans A. Myren, all of Erie, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam April 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on May, 28, 1907, viz:

Mike Kolski.

H.E. 9 ½, 388 Red Lake Series, for the E. ½ of Sec. 9 Tp. 152 N. R. 38 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lavras Holjeorusset, John L. Radniecki, Martin E. Hyland, of Badger Minn. Adolph Grundeseg, of Badger Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1451 made April 8th, 1905 for the N. W. ¼ Section 35 Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th 1907, viz:

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Johnsrud, Christ Gilgerud, Peter A. Korstad, Andrew T. Nelson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 3, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver, of the U. S. Land office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th, 1907 viz:

Nels Loiland.

H.E.No. 1181 Red Lake Series for the Lots 5, 6, 7, 9, S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼, Sec. 2 Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ben K. Krestad of Highlanding, Minn. Heivor Swanson, Ole N. Loiland, Olof Hanson of Black Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Register.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhods, Minn.

"THE MINT"

Torgerson & Ryson, Prop's.

FINE WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

California Port Wine, 25 cents a quart.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR SUMMER PICNIC GOODS.

LaBree Ave. First Door South Ogemah Hotel.

THIEF RIVER FALLS MINN.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS, MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's, Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

FURS. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.

From $4, to $6. for Mink, See us before you sell.

John Radnek, prop.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN BIGGER.

Rhods Minn.

H. K. Homme.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Will attend all sales, as Auctioneer, at reasonable rates.

Erie, Minn.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

James Colman is having out build pasture fence on the Sunbeam homestead this week.

A. W. Leonard of Rhoda was trying his luck fishing yesterday and made this office a pleasant call.

We publish the session laws this week and if you read them all you will have reading enough to last you a week.

James Cunningham and party of four from Pea Soup Island are trying their luck fishing this week in Red Lake river.

Miss Annie Olson who has been working at this office since the fore part of January left for her home in Kenality town on Tuesday to visit her parents.

Charles Clark went down to Thief River Falls Tuesday and bought him a driving team, so as to be ready to carry the mail on this route after July 1st.

Henery Arndt, P. Sullivan and Wm. G. Hunt received a consignment of shrubbery this week, which they will set out and try to grow some small fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike McAndress and two of his other brothers and his sister Mrs. Simon O'Toole drove out from St. Hilaire on Monday morning, as soon as they heard about the accident to Wally family and accompanied them to Thief River Falls with the remains.

Tom Lunde and T. S. Jacobson went down to Thief River River Falls Tuesday to get job running the Dan Patch, boat. Of course they wont run it a great while, for as soon as the summer vacation, picnic part waves off and solid work part commences, Mr. Jacobson will say. "Oh my. It would be fine if the Socialist party was in power, so we could all work together", that is let the other fellow do the work. However there are plenty of men in that Transportation Co that are willing to do the work and the public may be sure the boats will be run in good shape.

John Zyndike of Hilda has a large number of Apple trees, Plum trees, and Cherrie trees, which he is selling at 25 & 50 c' each. They are large trees and in fine condition. If you want to buy call on him or leave word at this office.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Every body is busy seeding.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson retrived from Hill River Wednesday.

Mrs. Lillo visited with Mrs. Rolandson Tuesday.

The big cedar drive is just coming down the Clearwater river.

Mrs Seavs Storeslee and family left monday for Ambrose N.D.

Mrs. R.N Fore visited with miss Ida Lillo Wednesday.

Mr. Joel Winjer creamery inspector was around and inspected the Clearwater creamery Thursday.

Mr. A.O. Lattig went to Plummer on some business transaction.

Mr. Nesland and daughter Mrs. Gunderson left for Plummer this week.

The Juice of the Grape.

The Arabs say that when the first grapevine was planted the demon Iblis sacrificed a peacock on the spot where the plant was set. As soon as it began to sprout, Iblis he slaughtered an ape over it. When the grapes began to appear he slaughtered a lion, and when those were ripe he killed a pig; hence it is that he who drinks wine feels at first as proud as a peacock and imagines himself as handsome as an ape, as bold as a lion and as brutish as a swine.

Fatal Accident.

A most shocking accident occured at the residence of Walt McAndress on Sunnday last, by which little Charlie McAndress as the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. McAndress lost his life. At about 6 o'clonk in the morning the oldest boy Lenard, a boy ten years old took his little 22 rifle and started to go down to the river a short distance from the house, and Charlie went with him. The boys stopd by a pile of lumber and were playing there when the gun was accidently discharged and the ball struck Charlie on the point of the forehead, penetrated the scull and brain and came out about two inches from where it entered, making a fatal wound. They picked the little fellow un and carried him into the house and notified the neighbors who came to render what assistance they could. But they could do nothing but stand and watch the young life ebb away and try to comfort the grief stricken parents. Jerry O'Brien went to Germantown to telephone for a doctor to Thief River Falls, but the boy died soon after he left and Henry Arndt went to send a telephon to him not to come as the boy was dead.

The remains were taken to Thief River Falls Monday and funeral services conducted by Father Adolph were held in the Catholyick church there Tuesday and the burial had in the cemetary at that place, where Mr. McAndress have another boy buried who died last fall.

Charlie was a bright little boy and his sudden death cast a gloom over the entire comunity who extend their heart felt sympathy to the grief stricken parents.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our heart felt thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress.
Lena and McAndress.

FROM DEER PARK.

Rhoda Minn
May 15th 1907.

Editor Sunbeam:

We have just recently heard of the sad news that befell Mr and Mrs. Walt McAndrees, last Sunday morning, and we shal therefore hasten to offer our heart felt sympathy to them in their sad bereavement. In words alone, we can scarsely lessen their sorrow grief and pain, but in our hearts let us hope that it was all for the best, death's angel called but once, and when those summons come we must go Little Charlie has but answered the angels call: his little mission on earth was, short, but sweet to the last. He is now happy, yes happier by far then he was when he nestled in his mothers arms, so let us not begrudge him of his heavenly joys, but instead, let us cherish fond memories of him.

W. A. S.

Definitions.

Asked to define a suffragist, a British schoolboy answered, "A person who creates a disturbance." One boy described "surf" as "a form of seaweed which grows in the Pacific ocean." In an essay on the canine race a pupil declared that "small dogs improve by keeping," and another gave the singular of "twain" as "worsted."

There Yet.

Scott—My wife's mother has visited us only once in five years. Mott—That isn't bad. When do you expect her to pay her second visit? Scott—Oh, she hasn't got through her first yet.—New York Telegraph.

A Pretty Experiment.

A very pretty effect may be produced by using some aniline dye in powdered form in alcohol. Fill a small glass with the alcohol and drop the aniliney portion of the dye on its surface. It will shoot down through the liquid, like a strand of color, dividing into two distinct parts, which will subdivide again and again until you have, apparently, an inverted plant in miniature growing before your eyes. All arrangement of leaves may be made to throw the entire growth of this in a fantastic or quaint and delightful shadowy style by varying the position of the glass.



The Longer You Drink It— The Better You Like It

That's because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always the same—day in—day out—always of the same good quality, blended just right, and roasted to a turn—that's satisfaction, and 16 full ounces to the pound is economy.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps the coffee clean and fresh—protected from dust, dirt and foul odors.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS -RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.— ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn J. L. RADNECKI,—Radney Minn. H. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.— MOEN & GOERNES, Garnes Minn.

J. WALSETH-

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Bobber Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U.S. mail leaves Sunmount 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

Notice for Publication,

Fin Feb. May 17th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May, 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that OSMUND JORGUFSON, of Erin Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1183 made June 17th, 1905, for the N. W. ¼ section 15 Tp. 158 N. R. 39 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on June 25th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens O. Tommerdahl, Ole O. Strande, Even Skjolstad, Theodore Jacobson, all of Erin Minn.

R. J. MENTAGH, Register.

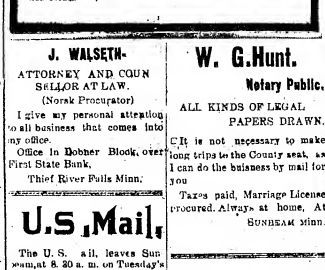
W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the baisness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home. At SUNBEAM Minn



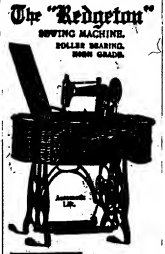
Loafer (to foreman of works)—Is there any danger of getting a job here?

Foreman—Not unless you have had considerable experience. Have you ever been employed in a factory?

Loafer—Yes, sir. I used to be night watchman in a match factory.—Judge.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

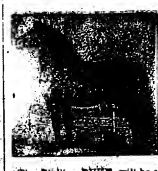


Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DUKE.



The Stallion DUKE, will be at Rhoda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. — J. A. Walker.

Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof, Give us a call, we will give the best terms

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

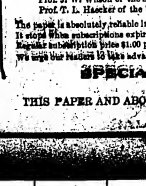
RHODA---MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.



Among its contributors are:

Prof. G. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect.
It stops when subscriptions expire.
Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.
We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.50 a year.

MARJORY

BY J. J. BELL

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Mr. Paton was very proud of his cucumbers. Every morning after breakfast he strolled round his lawn and raveled in his beautiful possessions. Although still on the right side of 40, he was a retired business man. The death of a relative had enabled him to quit an occupation both distasteful and unprofitable. Mr. Paton had no foolish scorn of the tea trade, but he felt no reluctance in leaving it when his relatives legacy allowed him to indulge the two desires of his mind—literary work and gardening. His success in the latter was apparent to anyone who passed Allsa View; in the former he had not yet made a bid for fame, owing to a strange lack of appreciation on the part of publishers.

James Paton was a confirmed woman hater. Although ten years had passed since his first love had jilted him James was still unable to see the humor of that event or of anything else in the world.

It was a gay morning in early April, and the bachelor was enjoying his accustomed promenade along the carefully tended walks of his garden.

His whole attention was concentrated on his crocuses, and he strolled round and round, never seeming to take his eyes from his beautiful lawn. A movement in the shrubbery along the north wall put him on the alert and, stooping down, he picked up a couple of pebbles from the path. In addition to women, Mr. Paton hated cats. The cat had evidently some business in view, for she was crouching and preparing for a spring. Suddenly Mr. Paton's arm went up and the next moment, o nasty thump on the pile raised the cat to emit a dismal yell and leap for the top of the wall.

"Oh naughty, naughty!" said some one behind him.

Mr. Paton wheeled round quickly. A little girl, hugging a hideous doll, was standing on the footpath, gazing at him

"I beg your pardon. Did you speak?" said Mr. Paton. She simply nodded and repeated her observation:

"Naughty, naughty!"

Mr. Paton stared at the child for a moment, then continued his stroll.

"Poor pussy cat," said the little one. "Naughty man!" she added, as the object of her disapproval moved further away.

Finally, annoyed at his want of attention, she picked up a small handful of gravel and flung it through the railings. The missile did not come near striking Mr. Paton, but it scattered and fell among his crocuses.

"Go away, little girl," he said angrily, "or I'll get the policeman for you."

Two minutes later a woful wail came from the railings.

"Lost my dolly, lost my dolly!" said a tearful voice.

Mr. Paton's eyes immediately caught sight of a ragged-looking bundle lying at the foot of the low stone wall.

"Well, it serves you right for being so careless," he said, unkindly. "You'll never see your dolly again," he added, solemnly. "Are you satisfied now?"

A storm of tears was the answer he received.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed hastily. "Now, if I give you back your dolly will you promise never to come here again?"

The child signified her acquiescence in the arrangement. Whereupon Mr. Paton stepped gingerly over the soft, damp earth and secured the unnatural two-looking object of parental affection. Alas! Dolly's china head had struck upon a stone and was split in twain.

"Never mind, little girl," whispered Mr. Paton, hurriedly, and, to tell the truth, dreadfully sorry. "Oh, naughty, bad man! You has killed my dolly!" cried the child, passionately.

"What! D'ye think I did it? Why, confound it! You're making a mistake. See? Don't go away—"

But the small figure was moving along the railing and pressing her broken joy against her bosom.

The bachelor shut the gate and walked up to the house without so much as a glance at his crocuses.

He shut himself up in his study, but somehow he could not apply himself to his work. In the afternoon he took the train to Glasgow, returning late in the evening.

The next morning he proceeded to make his usual promenade of the garden, but it might have been shunned that his eyes turned reverence to the railings than to the lawn. He remained out of doors longer than was his wont, and when he went in at last there was a queer, worried look about his eyes.

After an early dinner he surprised his landlady by telling her that he was going out for the afternoon. It should be mentioned that Mr. Paton had never left his house or garden for years without the express purpose of a visit to the city. But for the time being Mr. Paton was in an extraordinary frame of mind. An old desire had been roused to trouble the peace he had forced upon himself. James Paton had fallen in love again with the woman who jilted him ten years before—who married a man, in the eyes of her parents, immeasurably superior to a struggling tea merchant. James had neither seen nor heard of his faithless sweetheart since the night she took her freedom, and yet, as if her frozen memory had suddenly melted, the old longing took possession of him once more.

Mr. Paton, carrying a brown paper parcel under his arm, set out that afternoon to try to find the little maid whose acquaintance he had made so unhappily the previous morning. He felt that she could not be dwelling far from Allsa View. So he began operations by making a careful survey of the shore for nearly a quarter of a mile. Being unrewarded, he took the side ronds one by one, and then he wandered up the high Fairlie road, till at last, tired and despondent, he betook himself homeward. One thing, however, had happened during his walk. He had made up his mind to burn all his manuscripts.

Ten minutes later he carefully closed the gate of Allsa View behind him. Suddenly he stopped and looked across the lawn. Here and there his crocuses had been torn up by hand-fuls, and the narrow walks were sprinkled with the ruined flowers.

His eyo was arrested by something moving among the shrubbery in the direction of the gato: Childish fingors and his own caught the hands almost at the samo instast. The man, grey with anger, stood looking down on the child with wide fear.

"What's your name?" asked Mr. Paton sternly.

"Marjory," she replied.

"Marjory," he repeated, gently—so gently thot the child looked up at him in wonder. "Marjory, I never broke your doll."

"You burt my pussy," sho observed, as a tear crept into each eye.

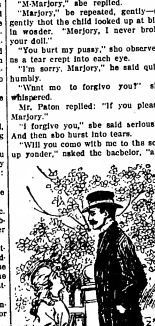
"I'm sorry, Marjory," he said quits humbly.

"What mo to forgivo you?" she whispered.

Mr. Paton replied: "If you please, Marjory."

"I forgive you," she said seriously. And then she burst into tears.

"Will you come with me to the seat up yonder," naked the bachelor, "and



"Want tn Kiss You," Said Marjory

see what's in this parcel? I've been looking for you all afternoon," remarked Mr. Paton, on tho way up the walk.

"Saw you goin' out," said Marjory. Then all at once hnr tears flowed afresh.

"What is it, Marjory? You'rn not afraid of me now, ara you?" he asked.

"W-want you to forgivo me," she sobbed.

"I forgive you, Marjory," he returned gently. "But now we must both be hanpy," he added, cheerfully, as they reachod the seat.

"Want to kiss you," said Marjory.

Without a word the bachelor bent down.

"Better now," sighed the child. "Now you cryin'?" she demanded abruptly.

"Nonsense, Marjory. Come away now and open the parcel. It's a present to you from me, Marjory."

Marjory's shrill voice rent the air with one long shriek of delight over the finest doll that Mr. Paton had been ahle to procnro in Glasgow.

"I want to cuddle you," she whispered.

And he took her up in his arms.

"Marjory, Marjory," he observed, a little later, "it's about timn you were going home.

"What will your daddy say tn you for being away so lyag?" asked Mr. Paton as they went along the road.

"Got no daddy," returned the child. "Daddy dead long time ago."

"And your mother?"

"Mummy's never angry—sometimes sorry," said Marjory.

The bachelor was about to bid her ask permission before coming in to see hnr other dolly, with its head in sticking plaster, and to make friends with her pussy cat. He smiled good-naturedly, and accompanied her np the path to the house.

"Marjory, Marjory, whero have yon been?" cried a voice, and Mr. Paton looked so queer that the child gazed at him in alarm.

Round a clnmp of rhododendrons came a woman, at the sight of whom the bachelor stood staring like one suddenly awakened from a dream.

"How do you do, James?" said Marjory the elder, holding out her hand to Mr. Paton.

Blouses for Young Girl and Her Older Sister



Pale blue spotted delaine in this style makes a pretty girlish blouse. The yoke is lined with sateen, and edged with a very narrow white silk gimp or lace insertion. The material for the lower part is tucked in graduated lengths before being joined to the yoke. The fastening is down the center front under a wide box-plait, ornamented with buttons. Waistband of plain blue silk.

Velveteen in a rich, dark shede of red is used for this blouse, which is quite easy to make. The yoke is composed of a small cream lace collar, pointed in front, but rounded off narrower across the back. These collars can now be bought with collar band already fixed. The velveteen is plaited from the shoulders to the bust, then allowed to fall free. The fastening is down the center back. The sleeves are of velveteen puffed to the elbow; they are worn with undersleeves of cream lace.

ALL MATCH IN COLOR

Gloves, Hosiery and Other Things Must Be of Same Shade, Is the Decree.

When asked recently to name some of the new frivolities of fashion a French woman who does shopping in Paris for the 400 of all lands said:

"The new gowns are remarkable in that they must be worn with small things to match. I buy gloves, hosn, etc., with all gowns, and the price of the set is often equal to the cost of the entire costume. I buy the small appointments of dress this season rather than the gowns themselves. A set may include fan. bag, stock, bos, shoes, stockings and hat.

"I have a customer who wrote me that she desired to spend $500 upon small trimmings for her costume. 'I have gowns enough,' said she, 'but I need all sorts of trimmings in the new colors to go with my gowns.'

"With part of the money I bought a turquoise feather hoa, nearly two yards long. It is a pale turquoise. I purchased a sandal wood fan with long sticks and covered with ostrich feathers at the tips. I bought a long, blue feather for the bat and I added a pair of turquoise-blue gloves.

"For another woman who also desired blno I bought a set of turquoise jewelry, which this season is quite unique. I chose the imitation of course. But I selected somo blue enamel flowers set with turquoise and I bought a long fine gold chain with turquoise set in the links. I added a pair of turquoise glove garters and I bought some blue enamel flowers for thn hat.

"I have a customer who complains that her skirts set badly around the foot. They do not flare sufficiently, though she spends plenty of money for her skirts. And for her I selected half a dozen petticoats made in the latest style around the foot. They are specially designed to make the lingerie skirts set out."

Gown of Ecru Pongee.

A gown of ecru pongee which appeals to a discriminating taste is fashioned with a full skirt showing three tucks as the only trimming. The bodice is of the shirt-waist variety in cut, but has a deep yoke and wide bands of heavy clury lace, coffee dipped to give the proper coloring. The sleeves have full uppers of pongee, the long undersleeves being of the lace.

Square Yokes Have Come Again.

The square yoke, jumper and guimpe effects are gaining over the curved, and particularly the oval lines so popular last winter. Here, there is a decided movement in the direction of high necks and the newest collars curve down in the front for the comfort of the chin, but creep up very high behind the ears and at the nape of the neck.

The Little Girls' Hat.

Charming models in hats are shown for little girls in the bell shape so much in favor for her big sister. Very lovely they are, trimmed with quaint bunches of field flowers of soft-lonlaine ribbon in pale shades of pink and blue.

NEW DESIGN IN COLLARS.



One of the newest collars. The fullness from the tucks form a ruffle at the lower edge.

IN RICH BROWN CLOTH

Skirt and Bolero with Shoulder Cape, Trimmed with Fur and Braid.

A costume of tobacco-brown Amazon cloth is shown here. The skirt, which is a circular shape, is trimmed with a narrow band of beaver fur, headed by rows of silk braid put on straight, and once in loops. The foot is stiffened by an interlining of canvas about seven inches deep.

The bolero has a shoulder cape, the fronts of which are continued in ends to the lower edge. It is lined with



silk, and is trimmed with fur and braid. The elbow sleeves are finished by bell-shaped cuffs, open at the back, and trimmed with fur and braid. The muff is of beaver, ornamented with lace.

The low, soft crown of the hat is of the same cloth as the dress, with a silk applique in the center. Thn brim is of beaver.

New Fan Design.

A new idea in feather fans has been recently introduced. The feathers may be copied feathers, pheasants, birds of gayer plumage or the quiet pigeon, and the sticks tortoise shell. When the fan is closed the head of the bird ornaments the first stick, and when open it is on one side. Those who like such a use of birds consider this a charming effect.

"Old Garden" Hat Back.

Many old-fashioned hats have returned into high favor.

The garden hats are lovely with their low, broad crowns and drooping brims. The new effect in to have streamers, which, instead of being tied under the chin, as in other days, are now tied loosely at the back hoop of the hat and hang between the shoulder blades.

Enlivening Tailor-Mades.

To enliven the severe tailor-made there are the smartest waistcoats imaginable. They can be made either in silk, velvet or cloth, but they must always be checked or striped. A gray cloth costume with a black and white taffeta vest edged with black velvet and trimmed with black velvet buttons should appeal to ono's taste.

Girdles Worn with Net Waists.

Girdles to be worn with net waists are often the simplest of crushed belts made from the material itself or soft liberty taffeta silk or ribbon. Chains of coral, topaz, turquoise and other delicately colored semi-precious stones are worn over these blouses and give just the right dash of color.

ROADS TO SUCCESS.

The youthful jokesmith stood in the august presence of the great editor. With trembling fingers he untied the string around his batch of jokes and laid them on the editor's desk.

"I have brought you some jokes," he said, with unsteady voice. "Would you care to look them over?"

"We have no use whatevnr for new jokes," replied the editor coldly, as he turned to other work on his desk.

"But these," said the young jokesmith, "are not new. Some of these are at least 20 years old."

With a cry of joy the great editor grasped the jokesmith's hand, accepted the jokes, and handed him a pure five-cent Havana, union made cigar.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

KEEPING OUT OF TEMPTATION.



Da Quiz—Why is it you never go fishing any more?

De Hitt—I have reformed.

De Quiz—Reformed?

De Hitt—Yes. I have signed the pledge and made a solemn vow never to tell a lie.

Nary a One!

Strange, amid church-social whirl,
Never has been our luck to view
Even the shadow of a pearl
Floating in an oyster stew.
—Judge.

Accounted For.

Mistress (reprovingly) — Bridget, breakfast is very late this morning. I noticed last night that you had company in the kitchen, and it was nearly 12 o'clock when you went to bed.

Bridget—Yis, mum; I knowed you was awake, for I heard ye movin' around; an' I said to meself y'd nade slape this mornin', and I' wouldn't disturb ye wid an early breakfast, mum.—N. Y. Weekly.

Personal Conviction.

"The mental condition of the defendant was a matter of much curiosity."

"Yes," answered the juror; "but what I'd like to have the alienists do is to investigate the mental condition of the men who refused to agree with me about a verdict."—Washington Star.

Going One Better.

Enthusiastic Author—That's nothing. I wrote a novel so full of burning emotion, that it had to be printed on asbestos pages for fear of a conflagration.—Royal Magazine.

The Eternal Feminine.

"Don't you remember me? Why, we went to school together."

"Surely it must be my mother you are thinking of."

"Oh, no—it was your mother who told you you always managed to get on with girls so much younger than you."

(Etc., etc., etc.)—Cleveland Leader.

Not Her Game.

"Low bridge!" sang out the guide taking the party over the vessel.

The society matron held her head still higher, with appreciation of her consequence.

"Oh, but I always play high," she remarked, in haughty disdain of the warning.—Baltimore American.

Up to the Times.

"What's the meaning of all this ridiculous stuff the children seem to be getting at school?"

"I think, my dear, since thn new regulations are enforcing purity of brands everywhere, they are giving the children for mental food puro nonsense."—Baltimore American.

His Reform Measure.

"Money, my son," remarked the good old deacon, "is the root of all evil."

"I believe it, dad," rejoined the wayward youth, "and I'm doing my best to get my self by the roots."—Chicago Daily News.

Dednction.

Bobby—Mrs. Bjones bed a friend who died and went to the bad place.

Mamma — Why, Bobby! What makes you say such awful things?

Bobby—Well, she told me she had a warm friend who was dead.

Encouraged.

"Has my daughter encouraged you, young man?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what way, may I ask?"

"She told me you were very good to one."—Cleveland Leader.

GENEROUS DISTRIBUTION.

It is observing to know
When discomforts oppress,
That the world's sure to show
One great cure for distress.
Though the ills we endure
Are, alas, far from nice,
Of this we are sure—
We can get good advice.

It is put into print;
It is breathed on the air;
'Tis conveyed as a hint
In an epigram rare.
So feel no dismay,
Though prices may be
Over what you can pay—
Good advice is still free.
—Washington Star.

No Time to Lose.

The wise old doctor was impressing upon his wittis petitest the essentiality of mastication.

"My lad," he advised, "no matter what you eat, always chew each mouthful 30 times."

But Jimmy shook his head significantly.

"Thet wouldn't do at our house, doctor."

"And why not, my son?"

"Because I'd always be hungry. The rest of the kids would clean the table off before I got through with that one mouthful."—Chicago Daily News.

Deeply Interested.

Jinks—I would have been run over on Broadway to-day if it had not been for Winks, who was with me. He sprang forward and showered blows on the horses' heads with an umbrella. Just as the umbrella broke, the team stopped, and I was pulled out from beneath the wheels.

Blinks—Did the umbrella have a silver handle like a shepherd's crook?

"I didn't notice particularly, and, besides, bo broke it all to pieces stopping the team. Why?"

"He borrowed mine yesterday."—N. Y. Weekly.

What He Was.

Masked Man (dashing into a parlor car on Western railroad)—Hold up yer hands.

Passenger — Don't shoot, please. Tells all I've got, and welcome.

Mask Man—This is a big pile of money, so I'll give you ten dollars of it back. I may be a train-robber, but I ain't no parlor car porter.—N. Y. Weekly.

No Opinions.

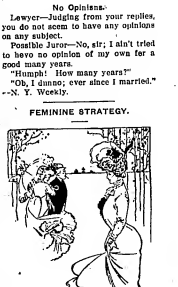
Lawyer—Judging from your replies, you do not seem to have any opinions on any subject.

Possible Juror—No, sir; I ain't tried to hevo no opinion of my own for a good many years.

"Humph! How many years?"

"Oh, I dunno; ever since I married."—N. Y. Weekly.

FEMININE STRATEGY.



Jack—You are holding your parasol on the wrong side to protect you from the sun.

Evelyn—Yes, I know it, but there is that horrid Miss Brooks, and I want her to see my new hat.

Suitable.

Gunner—What is the name of that big apartment house over there?

Gayboy—I don't know, but I think it should be called "The Aviary."

Gunner—And why so?

Gayboy—Because all the women are perrots and all the men are "owls."—Chicago Daily News.

Doesn't Always Work.

"The way to get a thing done properly," remarked the moralizer, "is to do it yourself."

"Oh, I don't know," rejoined the demoralizer. "I have a distinct and painful recollection of trying to shave myself once."—Chicago Daily News.

A Justifiable Kick.

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself, to kick that dog?" said the passerby.

"No, sir, ma'am," replied the kicker hotly.

"Is it your dog?"

"No, but my wife's!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Caught.

"I'll tell you how to make money," said one stockbroker to another on the stock exchange floor. "Buy commuters now ano sell 'em in the hot weather."

"Why then?"

"Because they're bound to go up."

Carrying Out the Similk.

"They tell me Mrs. Bitterpill works like a beaver."

"Yes, I guess that's right. She fell in love with a perfect stick and has been chewing about it ever since."—Judge.

Tough Luck.

"What makes you look so sad?"

"Fellow I owe $50 has just recovered from pneumonia."—Cleveland Leader.

Still Normandy's Heroine.

One of the favorite postal cards offered for sale to tourists by shop keepers of Rouen, Normandy, shows a modern feminine compatriot of Joan of Arc dressed and posed to represent the great French heroine spinning in her thatched roofed cottage at Domremy.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Socrates was henpecked, but so woman can prove that he might not. If he had possessed a happy home, have been a greater philosopher than he was.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

WORLD'S KIDNEY DISEASE

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS GIVE RIGHT DISEASE

Good House Painters

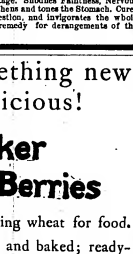
will quickly tell you to buy

Masury's House Paints

If they have been using Masury's House Paints they will insist upon them because they know them to be superior in lasting and preservative qualities to all other paints. They are Pure Linseed Oil Paints and have withstood all possible tests of endurance for sixty-five years. They are manufactured only by

JOHN W. MASURY & SON
NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Perfect Womanhood



The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from some derangement of the femininorgans.

Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their health, barely in time to save their lives.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study.

If a woman finds that her energy is pleasure flagging, that she gets easily tired, dark shadows appear under her eyes, she has backache, headache, bearing-down sensations, nervousness, irregularities or the "blues," she should start at once to build up her system by a tonic with specific powers, such as

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

the great woman's remedy for woman's ills, made only of roots and herbs.

It cures Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and all Organic Diseases, and is invaluable in the Change of Life. It dissolves and Expels Tumors at an early stage. Subdues Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and invigorates the whole female system. It is an excellent remedy for derangements of the Kidneys in either sex.

He who relies on another's table is apt to dine late.—Italian.

Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts, Etc.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?—George Eliot.

For Prices on Poultry,

either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

Work faithfully, and you will put yourself in possession of a glorious and enlarging happiness.—Ruskin.

Krause's Cold Cure.

For cold in head, throat, chest or lung. Best remedy for La Grippe. Druggists, 25c.

There never was a day that did not bring its own opportunity for doing good that never could have been done before, and never can be again.—William Burleigh.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

The largest Creamery in the Northwest. Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Possessed.

Father—I wonder what's the matter with Nellie this evening? She acts like one possessed.

Sister—She probably is. I noticed a new ring on her finger when she came downstairs.—Illustrated Bits.

U. S. Dip, Wash & Disinfectant

the best & cheapest. 1 Gal. makes 100 Gallons Dip, wash or spray. Gal. 75 cts., 2 Gals. $1.25, 5 Gals. $3.00. Write for 32-page booklet, Stock Growers' Enemies. It's free. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Figures Seem Contradictory.

The United Kingdom, which is the largest importer in the world of cattle and sheep for slaughtering purposes, is oddly enough the largest exporter of horses for the same purpose.

The inducements to adopt Nature's perfect Laxative, Garfield Tea, are many! It is made wholly of simple Herbs and is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law. It overcomes constipation, regulates the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood and brings Good Health.

Worth Observing.

In a certain preparatory school in Washington an instructor one day made the statement that "every year a sheet of water 14 feet thick is raised to the clouds from the sea."

"At what time of the year does that occur, professor?" asked a freshman, "it must be a sight worth going a long way to see."—Harper's.

The humorist are courageous.—Modern Greek.

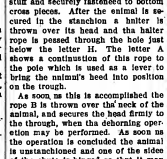
THE DAIRY



DEHORNING CHUTE.

Contrivance Which Will Make the Task of Dehorning an Easy One.

One of the good points about this chute is the hinged doors on the rear end, which make it possible to adjust the chute to any size barn door. Where the width of the rear end of the chute is stationery, and cannot be adjusted to the door as shown in the illustration, there is often a foot or two of space to be divided between the two sides. As our readers who have had experience in dehorning know, an animal will always choose to pass through this smell opening rather than into the chute, and thereby cause a great deal of aggravation. The chute proper is mounted on two heavy timbers which may be four-by-fours or four-by-sixes, while the uprights are generally four-by-fours. The stanchion is made to open and close and secured in any way that suits. The convenient part of the chute is the trough-shaped part started H. It is made of two-inch stuff and securely fastened to bottom cross pieces. After the animal is secured in the stanchion a halter is thrown over its head and the halter rope is passed through the hole just below the letter H. The letter A that suits. The convenient part of the chute is the trough-shaped part started H. It is made of two-inch stuff and securely fastened to bottom cross pieces. After the animal is secured in the stanchion a halter is thrown over its head and the halter rope is passed through the hole just below the letter H. The letter A shows a continuation of this rope to the pole which is used as a lever to bring the animal's head into position on the trough.



The Dehorning Chute.

As soon as this is accomplished the rope B is thrown over the neck of the animal, and secures the head firmly to the through, when the dehorning operation may be performed. As soon as the operation is concluded the animal is unstanchioned and one of the sides of the chute is hinged so that it may be opened for the animal to escape from the chute, after which it is closed and another animal driven in. The dimensions for this chute, suggests the Iowa Homestead, may be made to suit the size of animals to be dehorned. However, it is a good plan to make it large enough to accommodate large animals, as the chute comes very handy in performing any kind of an operation on an animal when it is necessary to secure him. The hinge and latch on the side door and on the swinging gates at the rear should be made extra strong and not less than three in number, as sometimes an animal will throw itself and place more or less strain on the sides of the chute. The width of the chute at the stanchion is commonly three feet, while at the rear end it is eight inches wider.

MANIPULATING THE UDDER.

System Developed by Danish Scientist Proves Valuable Under Test.

It is well known that the average milker gets less milk than he who does a thorough job; that incompetent milking means not only inferior, but indirect loss, not only an immediate lessening of the fat yield, but tends toward drying the cow up. A Danish scientist has recently developed a special system of udder manipulation, a sort of massage of the mammary gland, as it were, which it is claimed augments the flow. The Hegelund method, as it is called, involves three manipulations, each thrice repeated or until no more milk is obtained. First, the pressure of the quarter on each side against each other thrice repeated, followed by removal of the milk; second, the pressure of the glands together on each side, the fore quarter being first manipulated and then the hind quarters, followed by removal of the milk, and third, the fore quarters are pressed between hand and body, the hands holding the teats loosely then the hind quarters also, followed by milking. Trials of the schemes made at the Wisconsin and New York stations accorded a daily average increase per cow of a pound of milk and two ounces of butter. The after milk was very rich in fat, testing about ten per cent. This after milking takes not to exceed five minutes' time, often only two or three minutes. The two ounces of butter may be held at a low estimate to be worth two cents. This would be a fair pay for five minutes' work, 24 cents an hour and the skim milk thrown in. Not only is more milk and butter made, but the secretion is stimulated, and the lactation period prolonged. It may be remarked, however, that the differences in milk and butter yields between this method and careful stripping are not great. The Danish method emphasizes more perhaps than has hitherto been done, the actual and potential losses due to incomplete milking.

Stop the churn as soon as the butter granulates if you want to work it all the buttermilk is out.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Profit by the Experience of One Who Has Found Relief.



James R. Keeler, retired farmer, of Fenner St., Cazenovia, N. Y., says: "About fifteen years ago I suffered with my back and kidneys. I doctored and used many remedies without getting relief. Beginning with Doan's Kidney Pills, I found relief from the first box, and two boxes restored me to good, sound condition. My wife and many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results and I can earnestly recommend them."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT MADE HIM DOUBTFUL.

Size of Commuter's Hat Caused Acquaintance to Worry.

A commuters on the D., L. & W. remarked to a friend the other morning, as they came into the city:

"Hewins, of Stamford, is going to move into that new house next door to me. I know him very slightly, and I understand that you know him pretty well."

"Yes, I have known him for upward of 20 years."

"Well, what kind of a fellow is he, anyhow?" asked the commuter.

"A first-rate fellow, and in every way desirable. Why?"

"I just wanted to know, because I could never quite make up my mind about him, he wears such a small hat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

BABY'S ECZEMA GREW WORSE.

Hospitals and Doctors Could Not Relieve Him—But Cuticura Remedies a Speedy, Permanent Cure.

"Eczema appeared when our baby was three months old. We applied to several doctors and hospitals, each of which gave us something different every time, but nothing brought relief. At last, one of our friends recommended to us Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. A few days afterwards improvement could be noted. Since then we have used nothing but Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and now the baby is six months old and is quite cured. All that we used was one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes Cuticura Ointment, costing in all $1.25. C. F. Kurn, 343 East 65th Street, New York, March 30, 1906."

THOUGHT HE WAS WANTED.

Swede Returned According to Instructions on Envelope.

Christ Nelson, having been in this country only a few weeks, was slow in learning American customs, and especially the inscriptions on envelopes. One of his first acts after landing in Oregon was to take out naturalization papers. On the corner of the envelope in which were contained the documents that made him an American citizen, were the words: "Return in five days."

"Wal, I be hay," he said yesterday, as he shuffled up to the counter in the county clerk's office and spoke to Deputy Praap.

"What do you want?" asked that official, carefully noting the embarrassed flush on the Swede's face.

"Wal, it say on this her envelope 'return in five days,' and time be up to-day, so I kin come round."

When assured that nobody wanted him, he turned with surprise and walked sadly away, not certain whether he was naturalized or not.—Portland Oregonian.

Cannon May Break Record.

Of the congressmen who have served since the foundation of this government, more than 13,000 individuals, only 34 have served 20 years or more. The longest service was that of John R. Ketcham, of New York, who served 33 years, and was a member when he died. Mr. Cannon, who comes next, has served 30 years. Since he is elected to the next congress he will, if he lives to the end of his term, take the first place in the list of veterans.—Youth's Companion.

CHANGE IN FOOD

Works Wonders in Health.

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion. "I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well.

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts, we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial if you see fit."

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food, is that it is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

"Postum, The Road to Health" pkg.

Aerons can dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES; no experience required; never guaranteed.

No man is a thousand descents from Adam.—Hooker.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25cc a bottle.

Where might is master, justice is servant.—German.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

The spring poet usually writes his spring poems by the side of an open a fire as he can afford.

TEXAS GULF COAST LANDS.
No blizzards, no heat prostrations. Growing crops all year. Live stats. wanted. THEO. F. KOCH, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Labor rids us of three great ovils—tediousness, vice and poverty.—French.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Volume on Alpine Tunnels.
An Italian, G. B. Diadego, has written a book of over 1,200 pages on the Alpine tunnels.

Spring always brings into special favor Nature's blood purifier, Garfield Tea. It is made wholly of clean, sweet Herbs. It purifies the blood, cleanses the system, clears the complexion, eradicates disease and promotes Good Health. For young and old.

To reach port on the sea of life we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail sed not drift or lie at anchor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Peat as Inexpensive Fuel.
Lieut. H. Ekelund, of Jonkoping, Sweden, claims to have made an important invention in fuel saving. According to his method, peat is used in the shape of a powder and is said to give sufficient heat to use steel in a furnace without the use of coal.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Socrates was henpecked, but no woman can prove that he might not, if he had possessed a happy home, have been a greater philosopher than he was.

Here's something new and delicious!

Quaker Wheat Berries

A new way of preparing wheat for breakfast.

Choice wheat, puffed and baked; ready-to-serve; crisp and toothsome.

The flavor is in it, not sprayed on it
Takes less cream; tastes better with less
All the strength of whole wheat
Wholesome; the more the better for children

Ask your grocer for it

Large package 10c

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO

Furnish your table with cups, saucers and plates from the family size package of Quaker Wheat Berries

STOMACH ON STRIKE

SUCCESSFUL TONIC TREATMENT, FOOD IN DISREPUTE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured This Woman and Have Cured Many Hundreds of Other Cases of Common Ailments

Loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, heavy dull headache and a dull, sluggish feeling—these are the symptoms of stomach trouble. They indicate that the stomach is on a strike; that it is no longer furnishing to the blood the full quota of nourishment that the body demands, hence every organ suffers.

There are two methods of treatment, the old one by which the stomach is humored by the use of prejudiced foods and artificial ferments, and the new one by which the stomach is toned up to do the work which nature intended of it. A recent cure by the latter treatment is that of Mrs. Mary Stackpole, of 81 Liberty street, Lowell, Mass. She says:

"I suffered constantly for years from stomach trouble and terrible backaches and was confined to my bed the greater part of three years. I was under the care of our family physician most of the time, but did not seem to get better.

"I was completely run down and was not able to do any work about the house. My blood was impure and my complexion pale. I suffered from flashes of heat, followed suddenly by chills. I had awful headaches, which lasted from three to four days. I could get but little rest at night, as my sleep was broken and fitful. As a result I lost 20 pounds in weight and became very nervous.

"I was in a wretched condition when I heard about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I started to take the pills at once and began to gain in weight and health. I was encouraged by this to keep on until I was cured. My friends and neighbors often remark what a changed woman I am and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These wonderful pills are useful in a wide range of diseases such as anaemia, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headaches, and even locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis.

The great success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills lies in the fact that they actually make new blood and in this way build up and strength to every portion of the body. The stomach digests food, the nerves are strengthened, every organ is stimulated to do its work.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Positive CURE for CATARRH



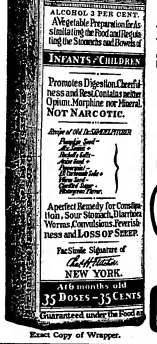
Ely's Cream Balm

Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Gives Relief at Once. 50c. By Druggists or by Mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
At great variety for sale at the lowest prices by the Pioneer Electrotype Co., 109 W. Adams St., Chicago

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—G (1907—20) 2178.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FARMS THAT GROW "NO. 1 HARD" WHEAT



Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel! Are situated in the Canadian West where Homesteads of 160 acres can be obtained free by every settler or purchased at low prices from the Railway Companies.

Forty bushels of Barley, Oats and Flax to the acre are not uncommon crops. Mixed farming is meeting with the Interested Regards. During the present year a large portion of

New Wheat Growing Territory

HAS BEEN MADE ACCESSIBLE TO MARKET BY THE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great railway companies.

For literature and particulars address SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or the following authorized Canadian Government Agents:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; W. H. Rogers, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dak.; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist Is On the Purpose of Investigating American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Missionary Standpoint and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Y. M. C. A. IN THE FIELD

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Tokio, Japan—"Before the war" is as much a stock phrase in Japan today as it ever was in the United States after the struggle of the sixties. The war has made all things new. Now Japan is a ship that has found herself. And what are mostly guesses on the part of the rest of the world concerning Japan's purposes and future are intensely interesting present problems with persons on the scene. The situation here is complex and rather bewildering, but there are certain unquestioned facts which stand out clearly as a result of the war.

One of the wonders wrought by this wonderful war takes rank as perhaps the most conspicuous achievement of its kind in religious history. For the conflict lately waged to Macchuria has been the means of winning the whole nation to friendliness for Christianity. This amounts to nothing less than a vast Christian conquest. It justifies the sanguine reports which missionaries sometimes send home, without any such grounds as they may stand upon in the present case. Representatives of many denominations, from all parts of the empire, natives as well as foreigners, have assured me that practically the last vestige of active opposition to Christianity has gone from Japan, thanks to the work done in that prompted the offer to the government at the outset of the war, by the national Y. M. C. A. of a work for the army similar to that among American and British soldiers.

All sorts of organizations and agencies and persons wanted to go to the front. Religious bodies were especially eager. But, like the war correspondents, they were kept waiting, till Y. M. C. A. men were chosen. Indeed, it had been said that the opposition to Christianity in the army had been based on the very limit of their rights. While various self-esteeming gentlemen of the press were being deported from Chikamgo they kept their place in the service. The association patiently waited and worked. Finally its day came. All other Christian enterprises were debarred from the scene of warfare. But three representatives of the Association, two Japanese and one American, with their equipment, were started for Antung. During two weeks detention at Chikamgo they kept their place in serving the garrison. So when the three secretaries resumed their journey it was with the cordial endorsement of the commandant at the latter place. At Antung the authorities gave to the best located building in the city for the Y. M. C. A. workers, and soon the secretaries



Y. M. C. A. Headquarters During the War.

Manchuria by the Y. M. C. A., with contributions given at first in this country by interested Americans, but later, with equal generosity, by the Japanese themselves. Long ago red glove liberty was officially granted, but it takes more than an imperial edict to alter the attitude of a people and their atmosphere, so to speak. Despite the exaggerated reports in the past of Japan's having been won to Christianity, it has remained true, until this war, that missionaries have encountered many definite obstacles as well as a hostile spirit not infrequently displayed.

Emperor Strikes Blow at His Own Deity.

The most remarkable outcome of the work which is herein described was the gift of the emperor of Japan of 10,000 yen ($5,000) towards the army work of the Young Men's Christian Association. What this means the western world can scarcely comprehend. It has given "face" to the whole movement. All public criticism has been stilled by it. The Young Men's Christian Association has been identified with the national life. Followed, as it was, by the empress' gift of 5,000 yen to the Okayama orphanage, a Christian institution, with a pledge of 1,000 yen each year for five years, the impression made upon the Japanese mind has been profound. A man who keeps posted upon affairs at the capital, Rev. Dr. John D. Forest, assures me that, so far as he can learn, the emperor has since made no gift to any Buddhist object.

The curious feature of this extraordinary episode is that it is like an idol's putting a lighted dynamite bomb under its own pedestal. At least that is the way it strikes a western mind. The emperor of Japan is considered a deity by the vast majority of his subjects. His picture is worshiped in the schoolrooms. He is the most popular figure in the nation's pantheon. Yet here he indorses and supports an avowedly Christian movement, which, if successful, must overthrow all other worship than that of the Christian's God. Truly, among the lanmmerskin anomalous conditions in modern Japan this is not the least anomalous.

Americans to the Front.

As is generally known, the Y. M. C. A. work in Japan was planted and is fostered by the international committee, having its headquarters in New York. With a skill which some older missionaries find it difficult to emulate, the American association secretaries have kept themselves in the background and have put the work entirely in the control of the Japanese; yet the American secretaries are still here, and recognized by their native associates as real leaders in the work. The associations that exist in Tokio, Osaka, Nagasaki, Kioto and Kobe have American as well as native secretaries. It was American alertness that secured the first contract for the army work, and with the most unusual cooperation on the part of officials, as shown by free transportation of men and supplies, granting privileges for mail and telegrams, details of soldiers for manual labor, etc., the Association work expanded until it has eleven bases established and reached even to the firing line. The status speedily attained by the workers is evident from the fact that it soon became an ordinary occurrence for commanders of regiments to send for the American secretaries as if they were superior officers.

The Religion of a Hair Cut.

The type of religion displayed was most practical; the approval of the Japanese was not accorded for any sentimental considerations. Simply because the Y. M. C. A. proved useful to the soldier it was welcomed and assisted. Thus, during the entire campaign, 3,385,000 pieces of stationery were distributed, but only 416,000 pieces of religious literature. In even more marked proportion 1,752 concerts were given for the men, and only 613 religious meetings. Of course the entire project was avowedly Christian, but its faith was manifested by its works rather than by words. It was the religion of good deeds, and so even the most ignorant coolie in the ranks could comprehend it.

Recreation, diversion, accommodation and comfort were the aims of the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Here a soldier could find a place to write home and free stationery. Every one of the three and a quarter million pieces of stationery, bearing the Christian name, as it did, became a silent evangelist for the Christian propaganda. Into the remotest corner of the empire it carried the news that Christians were brotharing the man at the front. And, naturally, every letter written told of the comforts and pleasures provided by this Young Men's Christian Association. Could the most bigoted Buddhist, in the remotest rural region, cherish ill-will toward a religion that was so helpful to his son and his neighbors?

Bathhouse, tashouse, barber shop, music hall, library, tailor shop, writing room and lounging room are all combined in these Y. M. C. A. quarters. The men were supplied with innumerable games, including baseball (the American national game has become ubiquitous), archery, fencing and fishing tackle. This last enabled the men to vary their meager diet and at some places literally hundreds of men would be found lined up along the bank of a stream fishing for fun and a dinner. It takes little imagination to read into the following figures, just issued, a royal and far-reaching ministry that fairly stirred the nation, and called forth from every general in the field, and from the prime minister and minister of war, the strongest expressions of approval and gratitude. Three quarters of a million different, individual soldiers were touched by the work. About 1,566,000 soldiers notared the 11 different branches during the war, some men more than once, of course, which explains the enormous total.' Eighty-eight thousand obtained buttons, soap, thread, patches, etc. Books were borrowed by 26,000 men, and 152,000 used the association's barber supplies. The laundry facilities of a single branch were employed by 18,000 soldiers. In addition, hundreds of visits were made by the workers to hospitals and troop tracks and camp at a distance from the association bases.

After the day's work was done, the secretaries generally had to stay up late at night putting the overworked hair-cloth into condition for the morrow. The wounded men's hair was cut by the secretaries themselves. A pathetic incident of the work of ministry required is related by Secretary Hibbard: "Oas day a man accosted him with: 'Will you please wash my face?' I looked at him and saw that he certainly needed it, and that both arms were in slings, because of having been shot away. He had not had a chance to wash his face for two weeks before he was wounded. So I started in. But soap and water had no effect on that accumulated dirt, so I finally had to scrape the man clean. Then I cut his matted, bloody hair, and when I got through the man was weeping for gratitude. He could not utter a word of thanks—and when the politeness of the Japanese deserts him, he is in a pretty bad way."

A New Feature of the Army.

All this work was done by e force of only 41 secretaries, the Americans who initiated and largely directed it being C. V. Hibbard, Y. W. Helm, George Gleason and S. D. Hauge. There was an abundance of volunteer help on the part of the soldiers, and by military details officially ordered. The officers themselves freely cooperated. In the matter of outdoor sports and indoor entertainments the soldiers gave unlimited assistance. But the best friend of the secretaries was the graphophone, of which they men seemed never to tire. Now one hears these machines at work day and night all over Japan.

Since the return of the army, permanent Y. M. C. A. headquarters have been established, by the urgent request of the army officers, at Liaoyang and at Port Arthur. The governor-general of Liaoyang peninsula made a personal subscription of a thousand yen for the continuence of the work. At Port Arthur the military officials turned over to the association and agreed to keep in repair, a beautiful Russian cathedral to be used as Y. M. C. A. headquarters. The most active Y. M. C. A. in the world was probably at Dalny; as many as 10,000 soldiers passed within its portale in a single day. When the main army was returning home it ministered to more than half a million men. One of the Japanese secretaries of the association has gone into rescue work at Dalny, for, while the army was kept absolutetly free from these camp followers during hostilities, a flood of dissolute women, recruited under the most pitiable circumstances, has since poured into Macchuria.

Touching the Nation Through the Army.

The part that the army has played in the modern religious history of Japan is more considerable than would at first sight appear. During the war the Christians were foremost in visiting hospitals, meeting soldier trains with refreshments and food, and in preparing "comfort bags," a compect assortment of useful articles, including a copy of the gospels. Some 180,000 portions of Scripture were distributed among the soldiers. A small book of "Comfort Songs for Soldiers" was compiled and distributed freely by the missionaries, and it was quite common to hear crowds of men lustily sing these Christian hymns. Not a few of the missionaries did nursing during the war, and in the care of soldiers' families and orphans they have been conspicuous.

The value of this work as an adjunct to the strictly military preparations were seen at Dalny, where practically the whole army of the Japanese passed through the Y. M. C. A. rooms. After the fall of Port Arthur the soldiers expected to go home, at least for a rest. They had endured hardships of which the world has some knowledge. Of the manner in which the world knows nothing; one of these was the inability to gat through the censor more than one letter a month or two. Even then the paper and envelope cost five cents, and the soldiers' pay for a month was 20 cents. After the fortress surrendered the soldiers thought these troubles were over. Instead, they were ordered across the ice, at a temperature always below freezing, to augment the army at Harbin. En route this dispirited army touched the Y. M. C. A. It warmed itself, drank its fill of hot tea, heard the old home songs on the graphophone, and wrote letters, sometimes 25,000 a day. This revived the spirits of the men to a degree almost inconceivable. They entered with grumbling; they left with songs, assured that such a country which made possible such an institution as this had not forgotten them.

The consequence of all this self-effacing, assidnous and effective ministry to the nation's soldiers has been to establish Christianity on new and more favorable basis throughout Japan; and should this soon come to pass, as is predicted, a national movement toward Christianity, this army work will have been largely responsible for it.

Some people are so poor that they can afford to pay an honest tax rate by buying only what they possess.

TRADING AT HOME

MANY REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST POLICY.

SELF-INTEREST A BIG FEATURE

That Which Benefits the Community as a Whole Benefits Each Individual—The "Why and Wherefore."

Antifreeze is the law which governs the transactions of trade. It is the first light in which the subject of "Trading at Home" must be treated. Sentiment has little influence in trade.

The prosperity of any community depends on the volume of business transacted within its borders. The facility with which business can be transacted depends largely upon the amount of money in circulation and any influence which takes money out of a community is detrimental to the financial welfare of the community.

It is in this respect that trading with mail order houses operates to the community. Money which should be kept in local circulation goes to swell the volume of money in the distant city instead of remaining at home to be turned over and over again as the medium of transfer among local merchants and their customers.

The effect of this diversion of money is not generally known to the citizens who lose sales thereby; it extends eventually to every member of the community. It is a curtailment of business which affects the value of all property even to the labor of the man who labors for a day's work for his living. It reacts upon the people who purchase away from home in a degree which more than offsets any possible saving in price that may be effected in the purchase.

Every dollar sent out of any community for goods which can be purchased at home represents a percentage of injustice to the community itself. In the first place, some merchant loses the profit on a sale. Not only that, but the price of the article represents so much of the merchant's capital which is tied up in the article and is not working. Having capital tied up means that the operations of the merchant are curtailed to that extent. He has that much less to spend; that much less to pay to salaries to his clerks; to pay in patronage of the butcher, the baker and the other purveyors of the necessities of life; to invest in property, in newspaper advertising. The money which goes to the mail order house decreases the per capita purchasing power of the community; a factor which determines largely the value of all goods or property on the market, the scale of wages and the interest on loans.

It is not hard to trace the effect of the diversion of money from its legitimate channels. When money is scarce trade languishes because of the lack of circulating medium; merchants and all others curtail expenses; the volume of trade decreases and nothing is done; activity in trade but an increase from some quarter of the circulating medium. When the volume of money increases trade revives and it moves as fast as the volume of money will permit. Money that is working is constantly producing profit to all; money that is not working produces stagnation in trade.

Accordingly, it is to the interest of every member of a community to confine his expenditures as nearly as possible to the community in which he lives. Every dollar he spends at home helps to make his own holdings more valuable because they are more salable. When a community has money with even to the outsider. Spending money at home is a species of loyalty which makes materially for the upgrowth of every community to reinvest the money it produces in the community which produces it.

The chance of being swindled is an argument used against trading with the mail order houses. Goods advertised at cut prices often fail to measure up to the description of the advertisement. But very few cents which is saved on the price of—an article so bought is usually sacrificed in the quality of the article. Buying from the mail order house is buying blind. A purchaser never thinks of buying from a local merchant without examining the goods, but will often send his money to a mail order house with blind faith that the article will prove to be as represented. How often this faith is misplaced can be proven by any one comparing the goods bought from mail order houses with the goods offered for sale at home. The home merchant never would follow this system for a little while, he would probably find that the goods offered at home as to price, quality and as good bargains as the mail order goods, taking quality into consideration. If this fact is known in true, the buyer of mail order goods is a distinct loser, as he has not only purchased poor goods but robbed the community in which he lives, as well as himself, of the use of the money.

F. R. SINGLETON.

In the Wake.

She was examining for new waist by the aid of the big mirror. "Dear me!" she explained pettishly, "I can't see anything right in this!"

"Really? And what do you see pretty in it?"

"Why, you."

And then she blushed and said she thought the waist was just too lovely for anything.

It's the Rage.

"Do you suppose this fad is going to reign long?"

"Which one?"

"Braid stirring."

The Aeronauts.

First Voyager—Have you any idea whereabouts we are now?

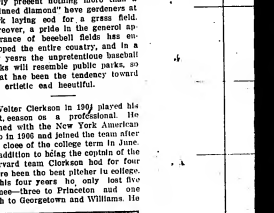
Second Ditto—Not the slightest. I'm all at sea, in the air.



The catalogue man recognizes in the advertising spent his most powerful assistant. He realizes that it is advertising which brings him his orders. Let the local merchants awaken to the fact that the local papers can do for them just what the advertising agents of the catalogue houses and the flew of money to the city mail order houses from this community will stop.

Sporting Gossip

The season of 1907 promises to be the most successful in baseball history. There are more professional clubs under the national agreement, which is the supreme government of baseball to-day, then at any time since the league consisted of eight clubs, 40 years ago. Listed under the head of the legitimate there are 30 professional baseball leagues throughout the United States, and these will average seven clubs to the league. That gives us 210 professional baseball clubs to entertain the sport loving public from the cosmopolitan cities to the small hamlet. These clubs will try out and employ regularly 20 players during the season, that means that 4,200 professional ball players are on the pay roll of the various clubs, and through the support of the public $840,000, or nearly $1,000,000, is paid out to the boys and men throughout the country, who can dexterously catch and hit e ball. Aside from the professional players so listed, there are hundreds of semi-professional eagues, in which the players receive eeleries ranging from $50 to $100 a month. If it were possible to reach anything like an accurate aggregate of the money paid out in this way, it is very likely that the salaries paid to ball players would easily reach $1,500,000. This year the Tri-State league and other small organizations have been brought into the "legitimate" baseball fold, and in nearly every city of the United States preparations are being made for a prosperous season. New stands are being built in nearly all the minor league cities, and the towns which could formerly present nothing more than a "skinned diamond" have gardeners at work laying sod for a grass field. Moreover, a pride in the general appearance of baseball fields has enveloped the entire country, and in a few years the unpretentious baseball parks will resemble public parks, so great has been the tendency toward the artistic and beautiful.



Walter Clerkson.

Walter Clerkson in 1901 played his first, season os a professional. He signed with the New York American club in 1906 and joined the team after the close of the college term in June. In addition to being the captain of the Harvard team Clerkson had for four years been the best pitcher in college. In his four years he only lost five games—three to Princeton and one each to Georgetown and Williams. He did not prove the phenomenol pitcher his over-enthusiastic friends expected him to be in the American league, and he was frequently batted for other great batsmen. The Quakers always started off at a great clip, threatening all sorts of things. But they never finished anywhere.

"Why? Because, in midsummer, when the pitchers of the opposing clubs in the league had rounded into shape and were going along at their best, the heavy hitters of the Philadelphia club were at a disadvantage, and they had nothing to fall back on. In modern baseball, pure and dimple slugging will not carry any team through a season or a finish any more. The men who are pennant pitchers that the sluggers cannot hit consecutively from start to finish to win must fall back on team work.

"I take it that the Cleveland club, like the old Quakers, has no resource in reserve. When its policy of straight-hard hitting does not avail, it is all at sea. The old Philadelphia club was supposed to be the strongest in the league, and it was so, in pure mechanical ability, but it never won any pennants. For the same reason I do not believe that Cleveland will do much to capture the American league flag this season, or any other, so long as nothing but straightaway baseball is played on."

"The Cleveland club," said Ned Hanlon the other day, "reminds me altogether too much of the old Philadelphia team, which had big Delehanty, Jimmy Slick and other great batsmen. The Quakers always started off at a great clip, threatening all sorts of things. But they never finished anywhere.

"Why? Because, in midsummer, when the pitchers of the opposing clubs in the league had rounded into shape and were going along at their best, the heavy hitters of the Philadelphia club were at a disadvantage, and they had nothing to fall back on. In modern baseball, pure and dimple slugging will not carry any team through a season or a finish any more. The men who are pennant pitchers that the sluggers cannot hit consecutively from start to finish to win must fall back on team work.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

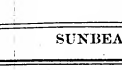
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1907. NO. 8.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

CAPTAIN HOBSON TO TRY NEW POLITICAL SCHEME



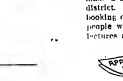
WASHINGTON.—Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Merrimac fame, is going to play some practical politics for a change. The former naval officer and advance agent of a million dollar navy is thought by many to have become a rather astute politician. His latest is the development of a schema that promises to make no end of trouble for the scientific departments of the government.

The captain has borrowed from the agricultural department an expert on road building, one on soils, one on cotton growing and one on forestry. From the post office department he has obtained the loan of a rural free delivery expert.

With this menagg and accompanied by his wife the captain is going to make a month's tour of his Alabama district. There will be a careful booking of the aggregation and where people wish its advice they will get lectures and practical demonstrations in all the subjects the experts represent. Capt. Hobson will do the handshaking and political solidification act.

Alabama people happen to know that Mrs. Hobson is one of the best women politicians in Washington. She grew with him over every county in the district. They got acquainted with everybody, explained their desire to go to congress, convinced folks that they were justified in it, and when primary day came bore off the nomination in triumph over Mr. Bankhead, who had held the seat for 20 years.

Other representatives are casting envious eyes on this Hobson programme and are beginning to prepare applications for the use of government experts. If the departments allow the captain to be generally copied there will be a dearth of experts and the scientific departments have to conscript them before long.



MILLIONS APPROPRIATED BY THE LATE CONGRESS

A GRAND total of 15,349 new governmental positions was created by congress at its last session, with $8,783,759 in salaries. Most of the increase is taken up by an addition of 4,359 coast and field artillerymen, 4,541 seamen and 4,770 additional employes in the postal service, leaving a net increase of but 569 for all other branches of the public service.

All the various acts of the last session created 18,993 new government positions, but at the same time 5,674 places were abolished.

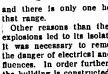
The total appropriations by the fifty-ninth congress were $1,800,287,-079.96. Those of the second session exceed those of the first by $41,208,958.

During the last session 16,434 salaries were increased at an annual cost of $2,949,352. This includes the vice president, speaker, nine cabinet officers, 90 senators, 386 representatives and 34 employes of congress.

Contracts were authorized for public works requiring future appropriations aggregating $97,934,546, of which almost $16,000,000 is for battleships, torpedo boats, etc. The largest appropriation carried by any one measure was $212,091,193 by the postoffice bill. The naval bill carried $99,958,-507, the army bill $78,654,582 and the pension bill $146,142,000.

A comparison of the total appropriations made in the second session of the Fifty-ninth congress for 1908 $920,738,144, with those of the first session of that congress for 1907, $879,559,185, shows an increase of $41,208,959.

CARNEGIE LABORATORY TO BUILD VOLCANO FACTORY



THE most dangerous thing in Washington is the new geophysical laboratory constructed with funds of the Carnegie institution. It is dedicated to making rocks, and the main purpose it proposes to reproduce pent-up volcanoes, and the frightful pressures and heat of the earth's interior. It is the only building in the world devoted exclusively to high pressures and temperatures.

"We don't know just what we will be able to do," said Prof. Arthur L. Day. "We shall have to deal in very high temperatures and pressures, and it may end by our all being blown up. But if we avoid that we hope to discover some interesting things about the crust of the earth."

The new geophysical laboratory has been located at a safe distance from residential Washington. It is 1,000 feet from the nearest car line, and there is only one house within that range.

Other reasons than the danger of explosions led to its isolated location. It was necessary to remove it from the danger of electrical and jarring influences. In order further to do this, the building is constructed on special-ly insulated foundations, and with no connection between its walls and floor. The walls are anchored in deep sand, and the floor of each room is a cement island set in a lake of dry sand.

This branch of Mr. Carnegie's institution has already solved one problem. It has made quartz glass. Its second problem is still unsolved; namely, what is Portland cement, and why?

The new laboratory, with its volcano machines, will begin to do business next month.



BULLDOG "PETE" AT LAST MEETS HIS WATERLOO

"PETE," the famous bull terrier of the White House, has at last been vanquished. He met his Waterloo in the ordinary morning in the jaws of an unknown white bulldog, who made a meal of Pete's front leg and shoulder with a good bite out of his ear for a chaser.

Among the newspaper correspondents there is general rejoicing and they swarmed over the White House grounds to their heart's content all day and long into the night.

But in the president's household there is much sorrow over Pete's disgrace. "Pete" was put under the ban because he chewed up a navy department clerk, and he was in disgrace generally. Next this feeling gave way to one of genuine sympathy for "Pete," who surely needs friends now if he ever did.

"Pete" was allowed to take some exercise early in the morning, after having been chained all night as a punishment for his work on the navy department clerk. He evidently had a "grouch" against the navy for being tied up like a common, ordinary dog, and he was in search of trouble, sure.

He raced around the White House grounds for a time, looking for excitement, and it soon bove in sight in the shape of a husky fellow bull terrier. "Pete" tackled him without ceremony, but the other dog was too quick for him. He made a grab for "Pete's" fareleg under the shoulder, and got a magnificent under hold.

If the owner of "Pete's" vanquisher will send word privately to a lot of officials high in the government service, he will receive the finest collar and dog tag that money can buy.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

PRINCE OF PLUNGERS QUITS



John W. Gates has quit the speculative field. The active gossip that the financial harpoon has been so deftly and effectively driven into the picturesque plungar that he has been obliged to forsake the turmoil of Wall street for a more simple speculative life, one in which the chips are not so high and the play less rapid.

In a career comprehending everything from moonshining barb wire to dropping a million dollars on a horse race, John W. Gates has been acclaimed the prince of his peculiar profession. His smiling "bet-you-a-million" is a phrase as well known as the name of the nation's executive.

Thirty-two miles from Chicago, and a pair of miles from what was then known as Turner's Junction, Ill., John Warne Gates was born on his father's farm in 1855. He married at 18 and kept a little hardware store at Turner's, which made him a scant living. His chance came when Isaac L. Ellwood persuaded him to sell barbed wire in the cattle country of the southwest. Gates sold his hardware store and hitched to the $100 a month southwest. Gates sold his hardware store and hitched to the $100 a month job. When 21 he entered San Antonio, Tex., with a spool of wire and secured a permit from the authorities to erect a corral in the plaza. His fence was the first of barbed wire ever seen in the Lone Star state and people came from miles around to see it. He hired 25 wild steers from the Pan-handle ranges and penned them in his corral. He convinced the people by the exhibition that herbed wire fencing was the thing for Texas and he sold more in a day than Ellwood could manufacture in a month. From that time on his rise was rapid.

At the height of the Gates success, in the days when he was taking a whirl in wheat, gambling big on horses, holding the strings taut, and having a good time generally, Edwin Lefavre left him into the "captains of industry" set and summed him up thus:

"His philosophy is the philosophy of America—the philosophy of action. He does not love money. But money is the reward of action and $20,000,000 has been his reward. He is an interesting man whose life, if written in the form of fiction, would be the great American novel. A western hustler, breezy, shrewd, epigrammatic, lacking a certain personal polish, it may be but a staunch friend, a fearless hater, utterly without fear, mental or physical, at home anywhere in the United States, a politician millionaire, optimistic, cal; at home anywhere in the United States, a politician millionaire, optimistic, a clear and vivid thinker, knowing his country and his countrymen better than most men, conscious of his ability and the soundness of his judgment, son of a farmer, organizer of trusts, successful operator in stocks, overawed by nothing and by no one—and always working, always thinking, always doing, undaunted, importantly American."

INVITED TO AMERICA



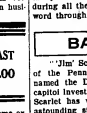
Antonio Fogazzaro, the Italian author whose work has won the praise of President Roosevelt and an invitation to visit this country, has in the last few years wrasted from Gabriele D'Annuzio almost the position of premier novelist of Italy. His latest novel, "Il Santo" (The Saint), has made a great sensation throughout Italy.

This great religious novel, which, though written by a devout Romen Catholic, was promptly condemned by the Vatican and placed on the "Index" of forbidden books, has run through edition after edition in Italy. In other European countries it has been the most discussed romance of the past year.

Unlike most of the Italian novelists, Antonio Fogazzaro is an aristocrat by birth. In his gifted youth finished his studies, practiced as a lawyer, but he never tried in any way to practice his profession, flitting about from one thing to another in an effort to find his proper sphere. A poem, "Miranda," met great praise and he adopted literature.

The youth of the poet and novelist was influenced by his father towards literature and study and by his mother towards art and music. He, in now in his mature age, a passionate lover of music, plays feelingly himself, and is so dependent upon it that he says to it he owes much of his political inspiration and certainly half his delight in life.

MEXICO'S GRAND OLD MAN



Not a chence traveler who visits this country but must write a piece about Mexico's Grand Old Man. He is lauded as the savior of a nation, as the soldier who brought order out of chaos and established a republic.

Intimacy mostly dims hero worship somewhat, and certainly we who have lived in Mexico for years, know that the republic is still something of a form. Yet when we begin to analyze the things that we have brought her out of a chaos of riot and revolution that lested for almost three-quarters of a century, this one figure stands out so preeminently that we can only join the chrus of universal praise and conceda that the soldier has grown into the statesman, that the iron hand has relaxed as circumstances warranted.

Porfirin Diaz is practically an absolute ruler in Mexico to-day, yet certainly one of the strongest evidences of his character has been the fact that, during all these years that his word has been law, he has promulgated that word through tha channels of a regularly organized Republican government.

BARED STORY OF GRAFT



"Jim' Scarlet, who is he?" was the question of the Pennsylvanie public when Gov. Stuart named the Danville lawyer as attorney for the capitol investigation commission. In a few weeks Scarlet has wrung from reluctant witnesses the astounding story of how the state was held up for $13,000,000 for a building that was put up for $6,000,000.

In 1875 James Scarlet was known in Danville, Pa., as an excellent blacksmith. He had other ambitions, and spent his spare time studying law in a local office. To-day a practitioner before the United States supreme court, he still can swing a hammer with old-time vigor.

As a trial lawyer of wonderful oratorical ability, the kind which makes a jury laugh or weep at will, Scarlet soon gained a reputation. But behind that were his quick grasp of details and his matchless skill as a cross-examiner. Those who know Scarlet best say that as a master of cross-examination he is without his equal in his state.

When Scarlet was proposed to Gov. Stuart as one of the attorneys to probe the $13,000,000 capitol scandal, the governor was informed: "If you can get 'Jim' Scarlet to take the case, that will be sufficient guarantee that the investigation will be thorough.

Attorney Scarlet has been chosen by Gov. Stuart and Attorney General Todd to take general charge of all the proposed criminal and civil suits growing out of the capitol graft disclosures.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

SCION OF ARISTOCRACY ON MAGISTRATE'S BENCH



NEW YORK.—One of the recent appointments to the magistrate's bench by the mayor has attracted a great deal of attantion in the social world. This new judge, who is now sitting in what is known as the courts of the people, whore all tha drunks are arraigned and all the women of the streets tried, is Frederick Kernichan, a scion of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the city and one of the best amateur athletes in these parts. Just to show that he is popular with many different classes of people it may be mentioned that he found upon his desk when he first saw many floral tributes, but the one that overtopped them all was the mass of flowers sent in by the Larry Mulligan association, a well-known politicel organization on the Bowery.

In the course of nine years that he has been out of college Kernichan has had an artilleryman's experience in the Spanish war as well as a cavalry man's turn with Squadron A, policing the, rioters at the Croton dam a few years ago. At Yale Kernichan was a crack lightweight boxer, and they still talk at Morley's, in Naw Havon, of a certain bout that went 20 rounds. His principal sport now is riding. He has followed the hounds ever since he was old enough to mount and he often takes fences in Virginia and upon Meadow Brook ground. He is a good polo player and he has distinguished himself as a gentleman rider. But, with all his love of sports, he has found time to qualify himself as a good lawyer. Kernichen's appointment follows closely on that of "Big Bill" Edwards as deputy commissioner of the street cleaning department. Edwards was the captain of the Princeton football team in 1899 and 1900, and, in spite of his great bulk now, he is one of the most active men in the employ of the city.



ABE ERLANGER, theatrical manager, and partner in the Klaw & Erlanger trust, is about the most famiiliar figure on Broadway. There is something very remarkable about Erlanger's success. Through brains, determination and the hardest kind of hard work he has advanced himself from a programme boy at the Cleveland Euclid avenue opera house to be the dominant spirit of the theatrical syndicate which controls all the first-class theaters and attractions in the United States.

Mr. Erlanger is of a very retiring disposition, and dreads publicity. Insofaticipation of his attention to his business, he no sooner gets his projects for the season launched than he begins to rush for the coast, and from nine s. m. to six p. m. every day in the year, excepting Sundays, he applies himself assiduously to his vast enterprises, supervising every detail. He personally directs the final rehearsals of all his companies, and to his really profound knowledge of stage requirements and what the amusement-seeking public desires, a large share of their success may be attributed. Mr. Erlanger's solo recreation is in athletics and saddle and driving horses. He is undoubtedly one of the best all-round athletes in this country, and as a rider, could follow President Roosevelt wherever he might lead.

To-day the little Cleveland programme boy is a millionaire, and can control more ready capital, probably, than all other managers in America combined. His interests in his enterprises must exceed $250,000 a year, and yet he is now just as dependeatle as he was the day ho first stood in the box at the Euclid aveque opera house as e full fledged tresse urer.

ONCE PROGRAMME BOY; NOW AMUSEMENT CHIEF

WALL STREET GAME ONLY ONE FOR GATES, IS SAID



WALL STREET has received the report that John W. Gates has decided to quit Wall street and stock speculation with a smile. The old timers grin and recollect that once there was a great singer named Patti who was always making farewell tours, and will probably continue to make them until the sun goes down for good for her.

Aside from horse racing and a little speculation of an evening with pieces of cardboard having hearts and diamonds and clubs and spades on them, the Wall street game is the only one that Mr. Gates knows and enjoys. No one has ever heard that he spends his spare time in deep devotion to art or literature. He is not an expert on theology, nor does he devote his hours of recreation to chemistry or ran a private machine shop in a country home. His health has not been of the best, but he is more or less of what is known as a game sport, and he will die, when he does pass away, with his boots on and will still be playing his game—the same old game of getting the other fellow's money by matching wits—when he goes away.

It is said that Mr. Gates has lost from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 backing his son's firm of Charles Gates & Co. That may or may not be true, but if it is true it probably has not put a shock of gray hair over night on Gates' head, and there has been no need of calling a consultation of physicians to see if it is advisable to commit him to the melancholy werd.



REALTY ASSESSMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUES

OWNERS of real estate in this city are up on the enormouse burden of all the expenses of the city falls sat up the other day and rubbed their eyes over the statement of Comptroller Herman A. Metz, the financial wizard of the municipality, to the effect that the real estate assessments in all the boroughs were in general far below the market value over the city. It was only a few years ago that it was declared to be the policy of the city government to make full value assessments as required by a law which had been a dead letter, and immediately there was a tremendous rise in valuations which cut the tax almost in two and nearly doubled the borrowing margin of the city, which is limited to ten per nent. of the realty valuation. This gave the municipality a wide leeway in the matter of public improvements.

The realty owners were rather startled at the first great rise in valuations, but they had begun to get used to its play as the valuations were put up at the rate of $500,000,000 a year. They thought surely that by this process the valuations were kept up to the market rate. But the comptroller has opened their eyes. He declares that the real estate, instead of being assessed at its full market value, is in reality only assessed at 50 per cent in Manhattan and 27 per cent. in Brooklyn. If Mr. Metz's figures are correct, the assessments would be more than doubled again and the tax rate further cut in half-again. The real estate valuations now amount to about $5,000,000,000

SCHMITZ GIVES UP REIGN OF FRISCO

MAYOR, ACCUSED AS BRIBE-TAKER, TURNS OVER RULE TO CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Ruef Tells Grand Jury of $200,000 Fund Given by Railroad Company $50,000 of Sum Went to City's Chief Executive.

San Francisco, May 18.—Charged by "Abe" Ruef before the grand jury with receiving a bribe of $50,000 from the United Railroads company and facing the penitentiary, Mayor Schmitz has relinquished the reins of San Francisco's government to a committee of seven, representing the five most commercial organizations of the city. From today on he will be mayor of the city in name only. The city is under the control of men whom the mayor selected to administer its affairs upon the lines demanded by the public.

On the committee of seven is a representative from each of the following commercial bodies:

Merchants' Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Merchants' association and Manufacturers' and Producers' association.

To Oust Police Chief.

Preliminary steps have been taken by the committee to remove Chief of Police Dinan and make needed changes in the commissions through which the city is governed under the charter. It is said that Mayor Schmitz was induced to take this step by Gov. Gillett.

Schmitz is on the verge of nervous and physical collapse as the result of the long strain and the confession of Ruef. He will be called into court Monday to face trial on the charge of extortion. He will have little time to give to city affairs and realizes that his reign is over. He would gladly retire to private life at once if he could reckon without confessing his guilt.

Mayor Denies Statement.

San Francisco, May 18.—In a statement to the Evening Post, Mayor Schmitz said Friday night:

"The statement that I have handed the reins of government to any person or committee is an unqualified falsehood. I called the committee of 50 together some time ago in order that I might take advantage of the wisdom and advice of the best citizens of the city in a financial and industrial crisis. This committee of 50 selected sub-committees in order that the important work might be systematized and carried out and one of the committees, the so-called committee of seven, I have not resigned, nor yield my prerogative to any body, and any statement to the contrary is a malicious falsehood. There is no reason why I should pass over the reins of government to other people.

"As for Ruef's charges, I will say he has never paid me any bribe money, and he knows it. If he says he paid bribe money to me he also lies. I only know that he has made such charges from what I am told and from the newspaper reports."

Ruef Confesses.

San Francisco, May 16.—Abraham Ruef, better known as Abe Ruef, the acknowledged adviser of Mayor Schmitz and once the recognized dictator of municipal affairs in this city, pleaded guilty to the charge of extortion in Judge Dunne's department of the superior court Wednesday. Sentence will be pronounced upon him two weeks hence.

How Bondis Was Divided.

Ruef himself, it is understood, told the grand jury that he pocketed $61,000 as his "fee" out of the $200,000 bribe fund paid by the United Railroads, and $50,000 went to Schmitz.

The rest of the money, $89,000, was divided among 18 supervisors, 16 of them getting $4,000 each, one $10,000 and one $15,000.

The man who Ruef says got the $15,000 was Chairman Gallagher, of the finance committee.

In return for the $200,000 re distributed the supervisors granted the United Railroads a change in its charter allowing it to electrify its 250 miles of street railway in the city.

The foregoing information as to the testimony given by Abe Ruef to the grand jury is given by Special Agent Burns.

Ruef was on the witness stand from 3:20 o'clock until after 5 o'clock, refused to make any public statement when he came from the jury room.

Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner Free.

New York, May 18.—Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes-Mizner, widow of Charles T. Yerkes, the millionaire traction promotor, of Chicago and London, Friday found guilty in interlocutory decree of divorce from her youthful husband, Wilson Mizner. By the terms of the decree Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner may resume her maiden name and she is also granted permission to remarry should she choose.

Minnesota Mayor Dead.

Winona, Minn., May 14.—John A. Mathews, a pioneer resident of this city, who served four terms as mayor of Winona, in the 60's and 70's, died Monday, aged 82. He came to Minnesota in 1855 from Pennsylvania.

Automobile Law Sustained.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 15.—The Missouri supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the state automobile law, which fixes the speed limit at nine miles an hour.

JULY WHEAT AT $1.02

CHICAGO BROKERS GO WILD WHEN TOP WAS REACHED.

It Marked the Highest Price of the Year—Decembar Delivery Passes $1.03.

Chicago, May 18.—Every pit on the board of trade went wild when July wheat topped the dollar mark, the highest point of the year, at 11 o'clock Friday morning. The cry of "1" and "July" was echoed and re-echoed about the floor and brokers deserted other pits to crowd about the wheat pit and watch the activity. The entire floor was a mass of cheering brokers, who pulled and tore at each other in clothes attempts to show their feelings. The great rush of buying orders that poured in on the brokerage houses Friday morning swamped the efforts of the selling crowd to stem the upward flight of the cereal and gave the shorts a bad few minutes.

After the one dollar mark had been reached July reacted to 99¾ cents where it hovered for some time, then went up to $1.02. September sold at $1.03¾ and December at $1.03¾.

SMALL CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

A Terrific Gale Sweeps Through Three Counties.

Joliet, Ill., May 16.—A storm resembling a tornado swept through Grundy, Will and Kendall counties Tuesday afternoon and caused heavy destruction of property.

At Coton a school building, in which 50 pupils were studying, was lifted from the foundation and swung bodily around. None of the children was hurt.

Scores of barns and smaller buildings were blown down in the path of the cyclone, which was three or four rods in width and extended over a stretch of country 30 miles long. So far as could be learned most residences withstood the shock, but rather extensive damage was done to the ground. In some instances the farmers were compelled to lie flat to escape being hurt. The storm lasted less than a minute at any one place.

The cyclone formed at somo point in Grundy county, swept through Kendall and Will, and was lost somewhere northwest of here. There seem to be two or three divisions, as reports come from different places.

PIERCE MUST GO TO TEXAS.

St. Louis Judge Rules Against Oil Man—Two Appeals Taken.

St. Louis, May 16.—Judge Adams, of the circuit court of the United States, Wednesday denied the application of H. Clay Pierce, chairman of the board of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, for a writ of habeas corpus, and ordered that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of the chief of police, to be delivered to Sheriff George D. Matlock of Travis county, Texas, for extradition.

Pierce is wanted in Texas to answer an indictment charging perjury in an affidavit made by him in May, 1900, to the effect that the Waters-Pierce company was not a party to any pool, trust, confederation or combination in restraint of trade.

Attorney Priest, counsel for the petitioner, gave notice formally that two appeals would be taken from the decision of Judge Adams, one to the United States circuit court of appeals, and one to the United States supreme court. The court then admitted Pierce to bond in the sum of $20,000 on each appeal.

URGE BAPTISTS TO GIVE.

Plea Made for One-Tenth of Income for Church.

Washington, May 17.—The adoption of resolutions in favor of the movement to ask the Baptists of the country to give one-tenth toward the advancement of the work of Christ and urging the president to inquire into the reasons why the Kongo question has not been settled, were the features of the fourth session of the American Baptist Missionary Union Thursday. More than 2,000 delegates were in attendance.

The action regarding the giving of one-tenth of incomes followed a number of spirited addresses in advocacy of a decided increase in the income of the missionary union in order to meet the pressing needs of the work and to enable the union to enter fields urgently inviting occupation.

Ninety-Year Sentence for Youth.

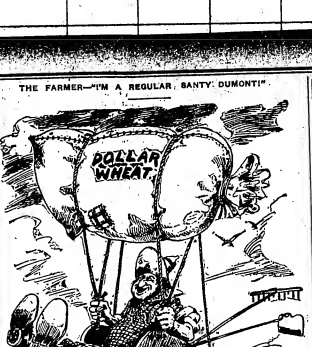
St. Louis, May 16.—On a plea of guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree, John Stapp, 15 years of age, was Wednesday sentenced by Judge Williams in the juvenile branch of the criminal court to 99 years in the penitentiary. Stapp was charged with having stabbed to death Mrs. Ollilie Kraus, wife of a grocer, on July 4.

Dr. J. R. Howerton Chosen Moderator.

Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—With the election of Dr. John R. Howerton, of Montreal, N. C., as moderator, Thursday afternoon, the forty-seventh annual session of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States (southern) got down to work in earnest.

Important to Shippers.

Washington, May 15.—A decision rendered by the interstate commerce commission is of notable importance, because in it the commission holds that where two rates between the same point are in force, the shipper must be given the benefit of the lower.



BAD LABOR RIOTS AT EVANSVILLE

INDIANA TOWN SCENE OF SERIOUS DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY CAR STRIKE.

One Man Is Killed and Six Injured in Conflict Between Union and Nonunion Forces—Two Hundred Special Police Sworn In.

Evansville, Ind., May 18.—After a day of rioting, violence and accident, the second day of the street car strike in this city ended with one man dead, six persons injured and all street car traffic completely suspended. Late Friday night Mayor Boehne called a special meeting of the board of safety and ordered 200 special policemen sworn in.

A street car manned by a nonunion crew, going at full speed, jumped, a curve at Eighth and Walnut streets and crashed into a two-story office building at one o'clock Friday afternoon, partially destroying the building, killing one man and injuring four others, including a baby 18 months old. The street car company makes the claim that a strike sympathizer boarded the car and after knocking down the motorman and conductor threw on the power to the limit, causing the derailment of the car.

Grant Kinney and Felix Oden, strike-breakers, were assaulted on the corner of Fulton avenue and Franklin street by a mob of several hundred. Both were knocked down and kicked. Kinney suffered two cuts and bruises on the head and Oden had his ear cut off and his arm fractured.

Mayor Boehne is still making efforts to have the difficulty settled by arbitration. The street car company has so far refused to arbitrate, but the union men have agreed to the mayor's plan.

PUT BLAME ON NEGROES.

Witnesses Swear Colored Soldiers Shot Up Brownsville.

Washington, May 17.—Two witnesses in the Brownsville investigation before the senate committee on military affairs Thursday testified they saw negro soldiers shooting up the Texas town on the night of August 13. One of these was Lieut. Dobbins, chief of the Brownsville police, and another was Policeman Padron, who described a busy quarter of an hour dodging bullets. He also was positive the men doing the shooting were negro soldiers. Dr. Charles Thorn, a dentist, testified that he heard a group of men firing at the rear of his house and shouting comments to each other. He gave as his judgment that the voices were those of negroes.

Policeman Padron was cross-examined by Senator Foraker at some length without affecting his story. Dominguez also was cross-examined by Senator Foraker, but his story was not changed in the least.

President at Pine Knot.

Charlottesville, Va., May 18.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their son Archie, arrived Friday at Pine Knot, Mrs. Roosevelt's country home in the southern part of Albemarle county, where they will remain until the middle of the week. The presidential party arrived at North Garden, 11 miles south of Charlottesville, at 2:27 o'clock Friday afternoon, and a few minutes later left for Pine Knot.

Illinois Local Option Bill Now Law.

Springfield, Ill., May 17. — Governor Deneen on Thursday signed the local option bill. The measure gives to cities, towns, villages, and townships in certain counties, the right to vote on the question of saloons or no saloons.

Kansas Republicans for Taft.

Topeka, Kas., May 17.—The Republican state central committee at its meeting here declared William H. Taft the choice of Kansas to succeed Roosevelt as president.

OENOUNCES IDAHO GOVERNOR

DEFENSE IN HAYWOOD TRIAL MAKES A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Asks That Chief Executive Be Cited for Contempt—Result of Orchard Interview.

Boise, Idaho, May 18.—At the opening of the Steunenberg murder trial Friday Judge Wood directed the prosecuting attorney of Ada county to investigate the circumstances under which Harry Orchard was interviewed for publication Thursday, with a view of ascertaining if there had been any attempt to influence the jurors in the case and to take such steps as he found the circumstances to warrant. In drawing attention to the matter Judge Wood asked counsel if they could offer any suggestions as to the duty of the court.

Would Cite Governor for Contempt.

Mr. Richardson vigorously denounced the incident as a deliberate attempt to influence prospective jurors suggested by the disclosure of prejudice against Harry Orchard, and the testimony and inspired by Governor Gooding. Mr. Darrow took the same ground and suggested that Governor Gooding be cited for contempt. Both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Darrow protested that the publication of the Orchard interview grievously injured the defense.

Mr. Hawley, for the state, deplored the incident, but maintained that it would injure the prosecution more than the defense. He also drew attention to the widespread newspaper campaign in behalf of the defense, and the misstatements that had been circulated about Orchard, and said that he could see no harm in permitting the newspaper men to interview Orchard on general lines.

While the matter was under discussion the witnesses and jury were excused. The trial was interrupted for an hour, at the end of which time the examination of talesmen was resumed.

Plea for Uniform Laws.

Washington, May 17.—A meeting was held Thursday at the bureau of standards of the department of commerce and labor, attended by delegates from most of the states, to consider the drafting of uniform laws providing for the supervision of all weights and measures used in trade. The enactment of such laws will be urged upon congress and upon the legislatures of the various states.

Drowns in Whisky Vat.

Detroit, Mich., May 16.—William Kenney, an employe of the Walker distillery at Walkerville, Ontario, just across the Detroit river from this city, was drowned in a vat of whisky mash. In some unknown manner Kenney fell into the fermenting vat and his body was discovered there. He had entered the employ of the distillery only last Friday.

River Out of Banks.

Ashland, Wis., May 16.—Bad river, which runs through the Chippewa river basin, south of Ashland, has overflowed its banks and is the highest in years. The village of Odanah is flooded and one-third of the inhabitants have been forced from their homes. Many of them were taken out in canoes.

Kansas Sheriff Destroys Liquor.

Independence, Kan., May 16.—The sheriff of this county here Wednesday destroyed $6,000 worth of liquor in the street. The liquor was seized some time ago from saloons in the county. The destruction was witnessed by an immense crowd of people.

Bryce Will Deliver Address.

Champaign, Ills., May 15.—President James, of the University of Illinois, announced that James Bryce, British Ambassador to Washington, has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address here on Wednesday, June 12.

Pass German Trade Compact.

Berlin, May 14.—The reichstag Monday, with only a few negative votes, passed the second reading of the commercial modus vivendi between Germany and the United States.

RECOMMEND SUITS AGAINST RAILROADS

REPORT OF ATTORNEYS FOR COMMERCE COMMISSION ATTACKS COMBINES.

Competition in Area Equal to One-Third of United States Suppressed, According to Findings—Slump in Union Pacific Stocks.

New York, May 16.—A portion of the recommendations of Frank B. Kellogg and Charles Severance to the interstate commerce commission concerning the Harriman railroad investigation has been published here. It reviews the testimony, and holds that railroad competition has been suppressed in an area equal to one-third of the United States; that the contracts between the Union Pacific and Rock Island for the control of the Alton railway, as well as the contracts between the Union and Southern Pacific and the control of the Illinois Central and the San Pedro road, are all in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. It recommends that the attorney general institute proceedings to annul these agreements. It also recommends that there should be new and effective laws to prevent inflation of securities and declares that the profits of the great railroads of the far west are being used to buy stocks and control systems in the east instead of building more roads for the development of the west as they should be.

Big Slump in Union Pacific.

Union Pacific was the storm center of an attack by traders on the stock exchange on the appearance of the report of counsel for the interstate commerce commission. Union Pacific stock slumped nearly four points before support was forthcoming and the whole list became weak and unsettled on the news and declined a point on the average. Southern Pacific fell off a point but steadied with good buying. The railroad holding stock control of other lines were adversely affected by the news, principally Pennsylvania, which became weak. After the first shock of the news had passed the market became steady at the decline.

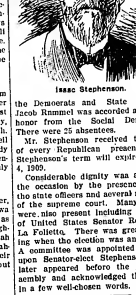
Hasty Recommendations as Yet.

Washington, May 16.—The recommendations of Messrs. Kellogg and Severance in regard to the Harriman railroads are not yet accepted and confirmed by the interstate commerce commission, so that they stand at present merely as recommendations to the commission and not the report of the commission itself. Commissioners Harlan and Knapp of the interstate commerce commission say that the commission has not yet made its report.

STEPHENSON IS THE CHOICE.

Named by Wisconsin Republicans to Succeed Spooner.

Madison, Wis., May 18.—The nomination of Isaac Stephenson of Marinette in Republican caucus Thursday night as United States senator to succeed John C. Spooner, resigned, was ratified Friday formally ratified in joint assembly. Mr. Stephenson received 87 votes. State Senator George W. Bird received the complimentary vote of



Isaac Stephenson.

the Democrats and State Senator Jacob Hammel was accorded a similar honor from the Social Democrats. There were 25 absentees.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Senator-elect Stephenson who later appeared before the joint assembly and acknowledged the honor in a few well-chosen words.

Express Gratitude to Leishman.

Constantinople, May 17.—Missionaries from all parts of Turkey, who are attending their annual conference in Constantinople, were received Thursday at the American embassy by Ambassador Leishman. An address signed by the heads of the missionary board, expressing gratitude for his constant labors in their behalf, was presented to the ambassador.

Pure Food Bill Signed.

Springfield, Ill., May 16.—After careful scrutiny at the hands of both Gov. Deneen and State Chemist Bryan, the pure food bill passed muster and was approved by Gov. Deneen. Chemist Bryan stated that he considered the new Illinois act as the best pure food law in the United States, excepting the national law.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The American Baptist Missionary union met in Washington in its ninety-third annual session.

Charles F. Murphy issued a statement denying reports that he intended to resign as Tammany leader.

H. R. Nickerson, vice president of the Mexican Central Railway company, has resigned from that office.

Cotton mill owners of the southern New England states are reported about to raise the wages of 85,000 operators ten per cent.

The Nicaraguan congress, in extraordinary session, approved the treaty of peace arranged between Nicaragua and Salvador at Amapala.

Joseph Milner is under arrest at Quitman, Ga., as the result of the finding of the body of T. Sirmans, a storekeeper, at Sirmans' Station, Fla.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt left Washington May 17 for a brief vacation at Pine Knot, Mrs. Roosevelt's country home, in Albemarle county, Virginia.

Counsel for Caruso, the tenor, has paid the $10 fine imposed on the singer some months ago on a charge of annoying a woman in Central park, New York.

The European wheat situation is regarded by competent grain merchants as being most unfavorable. The present prices are the highest quoted in Russia for decades past.

Word has been received in New York of the death in Milan of Arcangelo Rossi, the former bulfo of the Metropolitan opera house, who died suicide by cutting out his tongue.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, has been offered the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to succeed President Henry S. Pritchett.

At Joplin, Mo., Mamie Huff, 16 years old, and Ruby Garner, six, were drowned in Shoal creek. They were members of a bathing party of five. The boat was overturned in the swift current.

Secretary Bishop, of the Isthmian canal commission, received a cablegram from Col. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, at Culebra, minimizing the strike of the dredge workers.

M. von Radewitz, second secretary of the German embassy at Washington, declares he will complain to the secretary of state against a Maryland marshal who fired upon him for auto speeding.

An imperial order was issued at St. Petersburg, creating the Princess Anastasia of Montenegro, who was married May 12 at Tsarskoe Selo to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, a grand duchess and announcing the emperor's assent to the union.

The only contest in the election of the board of managers of the Soldiers' home, Woodmen of the World, was settled when R. D. Campbell, of Detroit, Mich., was elected the successful candidate to fill the vacancy made by the death of State Senator C. K. Erwin, of Milwaukee.

W. F. Riley Chosen President.

Louisville, May 17.—William F. Riley, of the Chicago & Northwestern road, headquarters in Chicago, was elected general president of the Railroad Association of Special Agents and Police of the United States and Canada at the closing session of the convention. Other officers are: First vice president, T. H. Griffin, of the Queen & Crescent road, Somerset, Ky.; second vice president, H. H. Jermaine, of the Santa Fe, Topeka, Kan.; third vice president, R. L. Humphrey, New York city; secretary and treasurer, Frank Wilson, Aurora, Ill., re-elected for the eighth term. The next convention will be held in Lexington, Ky.

Land For Proposed Forest.

Washington, May 17.—The interior department has withdrawn approximately 608,000 acres of land lying in the Uinta and Wasatch mountains, Cache, Arkansas land districts, mainly in Montgomery and Polk counties and almost entirely out of the limits for the proposed Arkansas National forest.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	May 18.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$ 4 75	@ 6 25
Hogs, State	6 25	@ 6 40
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	5 75	@ 6 15
Winter Straights	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra	4 75	@ 5 00
CORN—September	67	@ 67½
December	63½	@ 63¾
OATS	46	@ 46½
BUTTER	26	@ 29
EGGS	19	@ 19½
CHEESE	13½	@ 14

	CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$ 5 75	@ 6 25	
Common to Good Steers	4 25	@ 5 50	
Yearlings, Good to Choice	5 25	@ 6 00	
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 50	@ 4 50	
Calves	5 50	@ 6 75	
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 35	@ 6 40	
Mixed Packing	6 35	@ 6 40	
Prime Light	6 35	@ 6 40	
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 29	
Dairies	23	@ 27	
EGGS—Fresh	17	@ 18	
HOGS	21	@ 21½	
POTATOES (per bu)	30	@ 40	
WHEAT—July	99½	@ 99¾	
September	97½	@ 97¾	
Corn, July	55½	@ 55¾	
Corn, May	53½	@ 53¾	
Rye, May	69	@ 69	

	MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor.	$ 94	@ 96	
July	97½	@ 97¾	
Corn—July	53½	@ 54	
Barley—Standard	47	@ 47	
Rye, No. 1	69	@ 69	

	OMAHA CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, May corn	$ 91½	@ 91¾	
July	94½	@ 94¾	
Corn, May	50½	@ 50¾	
Oats, No. 2 White	41	@ 41½	

	ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$ 5 00	@ 6 25	
Texas Steers	4 00	@ 4 40	
HOGS—Packers	6 30	@ 6 40	
SHEEP—Natives	4 00	@ 5 00	

	OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 5 25	@ 6 35	
Stockers and Feeders	4 00	@ 5 25	
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 5 00	
HOGS—Heavy	6 30	@ 6 40	
SHEEP—Wethers	4 50	@ 5 10	

JOHN W. GATES IN MANY WAYS TYPE OF AMERICAN

A Few of the Striking Episodes in the Life of the Great Plunger Who Has Raked In Some of the Biggest Jackpots Known to the World of High Finance—Has Had Many Years of Unvarying Success.

New York—John W. Gates, the most picturesque plunger who ever came to fame and fortune in Wall street, has leased a great hunting preserve in France, and is wielding up the business of his "House of Twelve Partners." He is through with Wall street, writes Frank Fayrant in the Times. When a market operator of his performance quits the speculative game immediately after a disastrous panic in the market it is but natural for the gossips of the street to say: "There is not him at last." Ever since Gates began swinging big lines of stock in bull markets and making about of men of great power in Wall street the dealings of the street have taken their heads wisely and said: "The old pet him some day." During the lazy days of March, when the panic mongers were telling of the huge forces piling up against wealthy operations, they were sure that the "House of Twelve Partners" was in deep water. And now that the famous house, that in big markets has carried as much as $125,000,000 worth of stock on margin, is going out of business, the rumor mongers are saying: "I told you so."

But John W. only smiles and says: "I wish they were all as comfortably fixed as I am." His friends say that he began trimming his sails last winter, when stocks were selling at sky high prices, and that when the storm broke in March he had all his reefs in. They say that he actually bought stocks during the panicky days of March, and that banks were carrying millions of dollars of free cash for him when some very wealthy men were lying awake nights wondering how they would make their bank balances good the next day. His friends think that he is worth at least $25,000,000, and perhaps a good deal more.

So John W. isn't exactly broke.

Barbed Wire the Beginning.

It was in barbed wire that Gates began to build his fortune. Gates was a poor farmer's boy out west. His first business venture was contracting to hook a neighbor's corn. From the money he saved out of this work he made his first speculation. He bought a third interest in a threshing machine that came rattling across the prairie after the harvest. The old farmers took their heads at that. For it was a tradition that the threshing machine man usually came to financial grief. But it was a year of large crops, and threshing proved so profitable that before the winter came the idea came to him that if the farmer would sell him the timber rights he could fell the hard wood and cut it up into firewood to sell to the neighboring villages. The boy went home after a tape measure, paper and pencil, and then back to the woods "timber-looking." Going about the woods, selecting small areas, counting the hard wood and measuring them, he got an idea of the density of the forest. He sat down on a stump, and by dint of figuring made a rough estimate of the number of cords of firewood an acre would yield. Then he went to the owner to make a bargain. He made an offer for all the timber, agreeing to pay for it as money came in from his sales of firewood.

"I haven't any money," the boy told the farmer, "but you can have my threshing machine as security."

"Go ahead, Johnny; your word is as good as a government bond."

Gates as a Woodcutter.

All through the winter the lad was out in the wood lot before daybreak, working with a woodchopper he hired to help him. The great trees were felled, sawed into short lengths, and split into firewood. Young Gates delivered two loads of wood a day by sled to the neighboring villages. Before the snow was off the ground the woods had been cleared, the owner had been paid in full, and the boy had $1,000 in the bank. He took this money and opened a hardware shop at the neighboring railway junction. He sold farmers their implements and machinery. One commodity that had a large sale was the newly invented barbed wire. The little hardware shop at the junction prospered, but Gates wanted to do something bigger. He saw that there was money in barbed wire, and so he sold out his business and went to see the man, in an Illinois town, from whom he had been buying his wire.

This was Col. Isaac Elwood, a pioneer in the business. He was not looking for partners, but he gave the bright young country shopkeeper a job as a traveling man for the concern. Gates traveled back and forth through the wheat belt selling barbed wire, and made a reputation as one of the best "drummers" on the road. But he wasn't content with his "drummer's" commissions. He wanted to divide the manufacturing profits with Col. Elwood. The manufacturer couldn't see it that way, and so Gates put up a barbed wire mill of his own. His knowledge of the trade was an asset, and he soon became a dangerous rival of the Elwood factory. The colonel brought an action for infringement of patent rights and a bitter fight was the result. Gates hung right on. Col. Elwood finally had to make peace with the wire king. The two became business partners and have been closely associated in big enterprises ever since.

Other barbed wire mills began to spring up, and Gates saw that there would be a disastrous trade war if the rivals were not corralled. He went around the country buying them up and formed a barbed wire trust. This was the nucleus of the $90,000,000 American Steel & Wire company, now a part of the Steel corporation. The first big flotation engineered by Gates was the Federal Steel, a $100,000,000 corporation. That was in September, 1898, at the beginning of the great steel boom following the Spanish-American war. He followed that with the American Steel & Wire, with $90,000,000 capital, four months later. The manner in which Gates and Elwood brought out this company is characteristic of the man. On a telephone call from Pittsburg they jumped from Pennsylvania and bought a wire mill at Sharon; then they went to Cleveland and bought a $5,000,000 rolling mill, and the next day they were back in New York to close a deal for the purchase of another mill.

The Steel Merger.

They picked up everything in sight, hurried to Chicago, and, within a week after the opening of their campaign, they had the whole company organized. This is the way that Gates likes to do things. Gates and all his followers cleaned up fortunes in this flotation. The public appetite was keen for industrial stocks, especially for steel stocks, and the creation of millions of dollars' worth of newly manufactured stock certificates into the coin of the realm was accomplished in a short time. Two years later the big trust was formed in the steel trade and the Gates companies were turned into the merger. Gates wanted to go on the steel board, but the chief promoter, Mr. Morgan, wouldn't have it. The banker said he didn't think that Gates was a safe man to have in a great corporation directorate.

Mr. Morgan's coldness toward him didn't seem to worry him at all. Not many months later Gates began to plunge heavily in Louisville & Nashville. He had his friends that it was a great property and that it ought to go higher. He and his following in New York and Chicago, when by that time had grown to large proportions because of the money he had made for them in his steel stocks, put the stock from around par to above $150. The street woke up one morning to discover that Gates had "cornered" Louisville. The Northern Pacific corner panic was still fresh in the mind of Wall street and there was a momentary scare. But Gates said he didn't want to hurt anybody. The road looked good to him and he had bought some of the stock. In fact, he had bought the control. Gates didn't have any special use for a railroad with 3,300 miles of track, and he looked around for a purchaser. He went to Mr. Morgan's office one morning, and said: "Morgan, I own the control of the Louisville. If you want it or have a buyer for it, you can take it off my hands." Mr. Morgan found a buyer and Gates cleaned up a fortune.

Gates is a born gambler. When he was a country shopkeeper out in Illinois he spent many a night in a "box car" on the siding, playing the "great American game" by the light of a trainman's lantern. "Great financier, that man Gates," exclaimed a railway fireman one day, as he saw by the newspaper headline that Gates had made a big coup in Wall street. "We knew that before Wall street ever heard of him, when he raked in the jackpots out at Turner Junction," was the engineer's reply. Gates believes that gambling is what makes the world go. "Life is a gamble," said he the other day. "Everything is a gamble. When the farmer plants his corn he is gambling. He bets that the weather conditions will enable him to raise a good crop. Sometimes he loses. Sometimes he wins. Every man who goes into business gambles. Of course, the element of judgment enters in, but the element of chance cannot be ruled out. Whenever a man starts out on a railway journey it's a gamble whether he ever reaches his destination. All life is a gamble you see."[illegible]

In active markets it has not been unusual for Gates to carry a line of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 worth of stocks on margin. Some of the men in the street have tried again and again to tie him up, but they have never succeeded. Gates has always had his eyes open. Where he couldn't see far enough with his own eyes, he paid somebody else to look out for him. No operator in Wall Street ever organized a more elaborate system of getting advance information on things that would affect Wall street. When the street was waiting anxiously for the final decision of the Northern Securities case, and the Union Pacific party believed that it had defeated James J. Hill, Mr. Gates one day sent word to Mr. Hill's office that he had something to tell him. The railroad president walked into Nassau street and across Wall street to the plunger's office. There he learned from Gates that the Supreme court decision would be against the Union Pacific. Gates didn't tell how he knew it, but he assured Mr. Hill that he knew what he was talking about. Northern Securities began to sear, that day, and never stopped until it had advanced $70 a share. Some days later the Supreme court decision was made public. It was just what Gates said it would be.

Gates is a horn bull. He has never taken any part in bear campaigns, because he's too much of an optimist to bet on stocks going down. Every time during the past six or seven years when the street has had a bad break, the story has gone around that Gates was hurt. The bull markets of the fall of 1903 was almost entirely a Gates market. Gates and his following put St. Paul nearly to $200, and were loaded up with stocks when it was discovered that the Standard Oil crowd had been selling stocks all the way up. The market collapsed and the Gates crowd took heavy losses.

It is Gates' peculiar trait that he owns, so far as is known, the most singular pleasure craft possessed by a millionaire. It is a sidewheel yacht of unusual age, but steady as the proverbial church, and fitted out in a manner that puts to shame its more pretentious rivals of the propeller variety. With his wife he has spent much time on this distinctly Fulton sweeping craft, which pleases him to the point where he tolerates good naturedly the quips of his friends on its packingcase proportions.

Small wonder is it that his liking for pictures has taken him into the school called "photographic" by the critics. His favorite is Messoelor and of the sad and lonely soldiers, courtiers and ladies who troop through that artist's canvases he has a goodly company in his Waldorf rooms. And he finds unending delight in the bright colors and clear-cut figures.

Of the hordes of newly created millionaires borne into Wall street on the wave of industrial combinations which overwhelmed the country from 1898 to 1901, Gates was the most picturesque. He has added to that distinction the further honor of lasting the longest and of retiring not without laurels. One may not wonder if it might not be said of him now what he once said of himself on another question, that he is "not broke, but badly bent."





MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

The State Fair.

Minneapolis—The heavy work under contemplation at the Minnesota State Fair grounds was forwarded at a special meeting of the board of managers held at the secretary's office, when preliminary plans for new Poultry building and the Dairy building were examined and the sewerage system was outlined.

Mr. Alban of Theri, Alban & Fisher, the architects of the two new buildings, explained the preliminary plans and discussed details with the board members. As a result of the conference the plans will be altered in some respects and specifications will be drawn at once. In a general way the Dairy Building will be about 110 by 150 feet in size and the Poultry Building 160 by 180. Both will be of brick and of simple though attractive design.

A. R. Starkey, engineer in charge of the St. Paul sewers, appeared before the board and explained plans for the sewerage of the grounds. He recommended a project for pumping the fair grounds sewage through a special pipe line to the sewer at Prior avenue and will prepare detailed plans for this work as well as for system for the grounds proper. The department will do this for the fair grounds at the bare cost of the draughtsmen's work. It is probable that specifications will be ready for the sewer work in ten days.

As the building plans will be ready about the same time several large contracts will be let shortly and the grounds will be very busy with numerous gangs of men at work by June 15th.

After disposing of the office business the board inspected the work in progress on the fair grounds—the grading sheut the grand stand and speed barns and the new Manufacturers building.

Mannix Is State Printar.

St. Paul.—Joseph T. Mannix, the veteran Minneapolis newspaper man, was appointed state printer at a meeting of the state printing commission.

A. N. Dare of Elk River, who has filled the position for the past four years, presented his resignation, having decreed it at the request of the commission till the legislative session was over. He was asked to remain until August 1, when the present contracts expire, and consented to do so. Mr. Mannix was then unanimously elected, and will assume his duties August 1. The salary is $2,100 a year.

The commission will meet June 4, to open bids and award contracts for state printing for the next year.

$20,000 Fire at Rush City.

Rush City.—Fire originated in the Johnson block and destroyed the entire block, together with one or two buildings of less value. For a time it was feared the town would be wiped out. The estimate of the loss is $20,000.

The Johnson block contained two banks, the Rush City State bank and the First National bank. It also contained the city electric light plant, two telephone offices and the offices of many professional men, besides some stores. The block was the principal business structure of the village.

A Spectacular Suicide.

Minneapolis.—While a hundred or more hebdered people stood by unable to stop him from carrying out his purpose, Joseph Montour, sixty-five years of age, leaped to his death in the Mississippi river from the steel arch bridge.

The old man was despondent over the illness of his wife and his inability to secure employment. He had been melancholy for some time before he made up his mind to take his life. Though he has been threatening to kill himself, his daughters and sons were fearful that he would do so.

NEWS NOTES.

Rush City.—Herbert J. Broom, manager of the electric light plant was taken to Minneapolis in a serious condition from burns received in a peculiar accident. While doing in a chair in the Grant hotel office Mr. Broom slipped off the chair and fell into the fireplace in which a brisk coal fire was burning. In falling his head struck one of the andirons, rendering him unconscious. When he was found soon after he had received second degree burns about the head and shoulders.

Mankato.—To get drunk the sixth time, officially, cost Lester Duffy, a farmer living near this city, $100 and thirty days' confinement in the county jail.

Minneapolis.—The biggest mortgage ever filed in Hennepin county was recorded when the J. I. Case company filed a mortgage on its property for $3,500,000.

Spooner.—Orders have been received in Spooner and Brandell from Sheriff Thomas Bailey of Bemidji that all gambling must cease. This order applies to the entire county, and as a result the professional gamblers have packed up their outfits and decamped. Even the slot machines have been stored or sent away.

Duluth.—The Madison school building was damaged to the extent of $20,000 by fire. It is believed that the fire originated from defective wiring. The damage is covered by insurance. The building is practically a total loss.

Insurance Companies Must Pay.

St. Paul.—Insurance companies will not escape paying the registry tax on mortgages on real estate in this state by the attorney general's department gives the opinion that the provision which was supposed to exempt insurance companies from paying the tax cannot be construed in that way, but holds that the insurance companies will have to pay the tax when filing mortgages. The law exempts mortgages taken by persons or corporations which pay a commuted tax in lieu of all other taxes, but as the 2 per cent tax which the insurance companies pay is not in lieu of all other taxes the provision does not apply to them.

Kills Self in Hospital.

Duluth.—Joseph Richards, forty years old, of Carver, Minn., committed suicide in St. Mary's hospital. Richards was taken to the hospital suffering from a general breakdown. The nurse that attended him brought him some eggnog and left the glass with him. Richards broke the glass and cut his throat with the sharp, ragged edge of one of the pieces. The patient was found bleeding to death, and it was too late to save him.

Find Guide's Body.

Brainerd.—Edward Archibald, one of the best known guides in this vicinity, whose headquarters were at the Kabekona resort, was found dead at Birch Point, between Gist lake and Woman lake, by a party which had gone in search of him. Archibald had been missing for a week. It is believed that the guide lost his way and that death was due to exposure. He was fifty-five years old, and his relatives are supposed to reside in Montreal, Canada.

NEWS NOTES.

Bertha.—The home of Paul Dallman, who resides three miles southwest of Bertha, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Mr. Dallman and family escaped without injury.

St. Paul.—A reward of $550 for the capture of Tony T. Delorctes is offered by Gov. Johnson. Delorctes disappeared after the murder of Samuel Ibsen at Holman, Itasca county, on Sunday, May 5.

Truman.—The general store of Senator W. A. Hinton was badly damaged by fire. The damage to the building is about $2,000, and of the stock about $10,000. The insurance will nearly cover the loss.

Litchfield.—Little shot himself with suicidal intent at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Little, and died instantly. He was for years superintendent of the Merrill & Ring sawmill at West Superior.

Parkers Prairie.—A barn on the farm of Swen Hemquist was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Three horses, four cows and a number of hogs were cremated, and farm machinery and grain were destroyed, the loss being total.

Winona.—Edward W. Willans, a well known manufacturer, got a decree from his wife on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, altho Mrs. Willians is an active worker in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

Duluth.—Bernice Morris, four years old, died as a result of scalds received. She tipped over a pail of boiling hot water upon herself and died after suffering great agony. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morris.

St. Paul.—Two rural mail routes leading from Sauk Centre—Nos. 7 and 8—have been ordered discontinued after the trip of June 15. Most of the work will be done by four of the route patrons, who some of the patrons of route 7 will receive their mail from Melrose. There are not enough patrons on these routes to warrant their continuance.

Washington.—The application of Thomas B. Clement, former president of the First National Bank of Faribault, for a writ bringing the case in which he is under prosecution to the supreme court of the United States for review, has been denied by that court. Clement is under sentence of eight years' imprisonment in connection with the charge of misapplying the funds of the bank.

St. Paul.—The body of a woman, badly decomposed, was found floating in the river at St. Paul Park by William Bowman. It was clad in ribbed underwear, a heavy woolen shirt, blue serge trousers and high-heeled black shoes, considerably worn. So badly had the body suffered from the water that it was impossible to discover any marks of identification, the authorities being unable even to determine the color of the hair.

Duluth.—Martin Henstedt of Virginia is under arrest here by the federal authorities charged with having passed worthless and counterfeit money. A great number of spurious nickels have been used to feed slot machines at Virginia and elsewhere on the range. Henstedt is bound over to await the action of the federal jury in July.

St. Paul.—An unidentified man about sixty years of age was struck by a train on the Soo road at Cardigan Junction, near New Brighton, and instantly killed. The body was badly mangled.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Don't get discouraged because the season is a little late for the crops have plenty of time to grow yet this year.

It is not safe for that fellow that propels a 4 in early spring on account of an early Easter to show up for a week or so yet.

Spectator: The Thief River Falls News claims that the county seat pro hoters already have secured more than enough names on their petition. Now watch the sawyers get busy.

Oh yes two years work is all they can get out of it, before datory repeals the self.

It always makes us smile to see a local merchant, who never spends a cent to advertise, go over and borrow his neighbor's paper, to see if the editor is asking his readers to patronize home industrys

Thief River Falls is going to try to warm things no with a county court fight. Most any sunshiny will welcome any kind of a game that will warm the weather up, and we guess its common warm that we noticed one of the pets on circulators fanning himself with a tulten the other day.

The petition for the location of the county seat from Red Lake Falls on the same section that Thief River Falls is located on, was quite liberally signed throughout the county and it is the sentiment of a majority of our people that they like to help the man at that is circulating the petition, as the roads are bad and set are scarce.

Give The Farm A Chance.

The tendency of people to go to town to get fifth dollck does not give the farm a square deal. When you get in dollr you can't sit down and smoke your pipe and watch an dollr that pile up lumber for a mill company for six days of ten hours each. Then go up to the mill white on Saturday night and draw his wages, and you will have to do them four hours work yourself if you expect to get paid for it. Give the farm a square deal by doing as all a seasons work on your own farm as you give that boss and he if you don't get good pay for it and if you should get tired at noon and want to take an hours extra rest your safety don't stop, for your wheat is growing, your oats are growing and your potatoes are growing. Give the farm a chance. Thereare farmers on this reservation that will be without comfortably off in a few years, but very time you visit other place you will see there is work being done on that farm, when there are others that are doing nothing but the patch of brush that was growing in their yard 20 years ago, to go down to an old beaver dam to get a load of brush, would be cut and hauled on the first day, and it would not be a hard days work either.

FRANKLIN'S GARB.

The Philosopher Often Taken For a Quaker, Though He Was Not One.

Benjamin Franklin was often taken for a Quaker, but the philosopher did not belong to the Society of Friends. Franklin, being a simple citizen of Philadelphia, wore clothes of a fashion set by the Quakers, a plain gray or drab suit. He continued to wear this costume while he was in France. Once when his court suit was not ready he appeared in his "republican" garb before Louis XVI. His became the fashion in France and indeed in nearly all Europe, and it was at one time the proper thing for young republicans and litterateurs to dress a la Franklin. The German historian, Schlosser, describing Franklin's appearance in the French drawing rooms, speaks of "the simplicity of his external appearance, the friendly meekness of the old man and the apparent humility of the Quaker." In truth, the humility and the meekness were mostly matters of appearance, and the Quaker aspect was only an aspect. Franklin was brought up by his parents in Boston in the Congregational church and was intended by them for the ministry. When he went to Philadelphia, he says in his autobiography, he paid his "utmost subscription to the only Presbyterian minister or meeting we had in Philadelphia." But he distinctly avows his disagreement with Presbyterian doctrine and later was quite as ready to welcome and assist Whitefield, the Methodist, with whom he also openly disagreed. Later still, he took a pew in an Episcopal church, but he was never a communicant Episcopalian. He says much about religion in his autobiography, explains how he became a deist in his youth, then abandoned the doctrine because it was not useful in making men good. His own creed he declares to be belief in God and in the immortality of the soul. "Though my science was not wholly without religion," he writes, "there was no mark of any of the distinguishing tenets of any particular sect."—Youth's Companion.

HE GAINED HIS POINT.

To Be in the Actor Built the Play and Lost His Position.

An American actress who had lauren in England was telling her experiences and illustrated an incident that amused her. She said:

"In a play produced in the provinces during a scene in which the hero strikes the villain, who slinks away without seeking to defend himself, there broke in a fierce denunciation from the young fellow who played the deep dyed scoundrel remarked to the hero just before the curtain rose:

"'I say, old chap, I've got my fiance out in front behind with her father and mother, and they don't know anything about my business, and I'm afraid it would rather hurt me with them if I received a slipper and red paint in the dishd cowardly fashion as usual, all plain, can't you omit the knock-down?'

"'Why, my dear boy, the management will fine me 2 shillings.'

"'Oh, I'll pay the fine.'

"'Will you? That's all very well for you, but what do I get out of it? Nothing but a bad name with the row ers the pit.'

"'Oh, well, I'll give you 2 shillings extra for the matter yet, run hit me hard, and I'll hit back! There'll fine be, and you, and I'll give you the 2 shillings besides. You see how I'm situated. I shouldn't like the girl to mix me up with the character I play. Our affairs are so funny that way.'

"So the compact was made, and that night when the hero cried, 'Sir Daniel Deepwater—or something of that sort base offspring of a noble race, take their Sir Daniel not only took that, but gave it back with such force that it knocked its owner flat on him. Including his relatives to be by marriage, and he walked off the stage in triumph. I am sorry to add he lost his situation, but he gained his point."

An Odd Animal Community.

Natural enemies of the animal world are sometimes found living together in odd communities. J. G. Wood in a volume on animals quotes this experience of an observer: "On one occasion when ferreting I bolted a fox, a cat, a stoat and several rabbits and rats out of the same earth. The fox I killed first, after giving the ferret a slip across the back, from the effects of which it died an hour later. Next came a rabbit, and then the cat, both of which I shot. Then followed the rabbits, which ran promiscuously. It was a hard matter to the bank of a deep dry watercourse and often held a rat when I ferreted it afterward."

The Rainy Day.

A well known writer recently received a letter from a chap who has regularly made it a practice to borrow money of him. In his letter the chap, who is always in financial difficulties surprised his correspondent by saying:

"While time I have decided to pursue the usual order of things, and, instead of borrowing from you, I inclose here with $20, which I am going to eat that you will lay aside for me for a rainy day."

It is the first contract that any of its substance in the letter. He accepting for it on the terms stated, the inside fact, everywhere he thought he might have dropped it. Then quite accidentally he turned over the paper on which the letter was written and discovered this postscript:

"If you just looked out of the window and find it's raining like the very deuce."—Collier's.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Meibo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jonn B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 19th 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Apr 8th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on May 16 1907, viz:

John L. Rudnicki.

H.E. No.572 Red Lake Series. for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 19 Tp. 152. N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Mike Kolski, Martin E. Hyland, Ole Stenadal, all of Radney Minn. Lorenz Wojtorowski, of Rudell, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 19th 1907.
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Mike Kolski.

H.E. No. 576 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 19 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Andrew Wojtorowsky, John L. Rudnicki, Martin E. Hyland, of Radney Minn. Adolph Johnson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OSCAR HANSON of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Application No. 1131 made April 5th, 1907 for the N. W. ¼ Section 29 Tp. 153 N. R. 45 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 1st, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Johnson, Christ Odegard, Peter A. Korstad, Andrew T. Nelson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 3 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston Minn. May 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on June 8th, 1907, viz:

Nels Lokelid.

H.E.No. 1151 Red Lake Series for the East ½ of S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 2 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ole Lokelid, of Highland of Minn. Halvor Swanson, Ole N. Lokland, Olof Hanson, all of Hilde Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Blessing the River.

In the little Italian state of Holmank it has been the custom from time immemorial for towns by the river Danube to keep the Christmas feast by a peculiar ceremony called "blessing the river." This used to be carried out on a scaffolding erected on the frozen river, but owing to the present, when the ice broke, and hundreds of people were drowned, it is now held upon the bank. The people wear turbahs of colored paper and carry long, white wands. Some are dressed to represent Biblical characters. The service, conducted by priests, lasts about half an hour, and then the ice is broken and a small wooden cross thrown into the water. The people rush into the icy river after it to get him, and the person who secures it is supposed to be assured of great good luck for the coming year.

Raw Animals.

With a heart attuned to nature study" a little Hungarian girl in the Canadian northwest exclaimed: "Yah, teacher. It's certain beautiful on our farm. Where the plain and the small hump run across, you."

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

U.S. Commissioner L. G. Browning with office located at Thief River Falls, is prepared to take homestead entries final proof etc., within the Crookston U. S. Land District.

Office in News building, three doors south of the post office.

J. K. WOOD.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota.

"ECZEMA and PILE CURE REE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication.

Flat Pub. May 17th, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 16th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that OMUND ROBERTSON, of Erie Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1138 made June 17th, 1905, for the N. W. ¼ Section 31 Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on June 25th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens O. Hemmestahl, Ole O. Strande, Engebrigtsstad, Theodore Jacobson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub InThe Sunbeam April 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 25, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th, 1907, viz:

Andrew M. Johnston.

H.E. No. 712, Red Lake Series for the N. ½ N. ½ Sec. 36 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Vattendahl, Ole Stoklas, of Radnian, John Foland, of High Landing Minn. William d. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. S. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on June 8th, 1907, viz:

Peter P. Korstad.

H. E. No. 938, Red Lake Series for the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ole A. Thorsson, Tandrup Saltveit, Knut Opsahl, Simon Opsahl, all of High Landing Minnesota.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. May 10th, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 8th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 18, 1907 viz:

Raymond Arudt.

H. E. No. 852, Red Lake Series for the S. ½ of Sec. 26 Tp. 153 R., R. 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Patrick Sullivan, Peter C. Thue, of Radnel Minn. Alfred Ely, of Fallbrook Minn. Auguste Ruehnel, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Lend On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN BIRDEN,
Rhoda Minn.

H. K. Homme.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Will attend all sales in Kent-onsent reasonable rates.

Erie, Minn.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH

Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privileges payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on,

or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

The Right Goods, Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

FURS. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.

From $4, to $6. for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Halsrt, Prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

Hearses That Carry a Voice.

The parish church of Chertsey possesses a curious anomaly. It has several pews in the gallery, which are bought and sold by auction, just like a table or a chair, and these pews give their purpose for the time being a legal right to vote at parliamentary elections in the division. Moreover, the members of the pews have to pay the poor rate of 12 d. per rule, the hearse, a privilege they are not so eager to buy as the pews are. Many years ago the churchwardens of Chertsey were at their wits' end in order to raise money for the preservation and repair of the sacred edifice, and they could find no solution to the question until some parishioners suggested that they should sell the gallery-pews to the highest bidder. They accepted the idea and obtained a special act of parliament allowing them to do this and also to sell the hearse.

Hearses After Night.

There is often kind of vehicle that neither the oldest nor the youngest inhabitant has seen on the street at night, or, if he has seen it at all, only hurriedly. That is a hearse. Every other kind of conveyance used by modern man is driven about the streets freely after nightfall—the hearse alone comes under the curfew law. Early hours seem to be imposed upon that somber carriage by common consent. The public doesn't like to see it after dark, and the undertakers don't like to drive it. No doubt there are hearses that are compelled by the exigencies of funeral arrangements to come home at unseasonable hours, but when forced to an infringement of the unwritten law they proceed through quiet streets where they will be least likely to wound the sensibilities of the superstitious.—Pall Mall Gazette.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Applications to make your fine proof are written out free, at this office.

WANTED:

Person to travel in home territory; salary $3.50 per day and expenses. Address, J. A. Alexander, 125 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill.

H. S. Quam of Deer Park was up here Tuesday lookin up the prospects to get a lot of freight down to Thief River Falls by the boat route.

There was a social dance at the Radney hall on Saturday evening last, which was enjoyed by about 20 couple. Music was furnished by the Kolskie band and was first class.

Hans Quam is going to move down to Thief River Falls for the summer so as to improve his property down there. He will ship by boat from here.

Our school term will close on next Friday May 31st. We understand the teacher and scholars have prepared to render a good programme on the afternoon of that day, and the parents are invited to attend.

Death called at the home of Willie Rodman in Deer Park on Saturday morning last and took from them one of their two months old baby twins. Surely death is abroad in the land, and the roads don't seem to be to bad for him to get out this way

Arrangements are being made for a social at the Highlanding school house on Saturday evening June 1st, for the benefit of the school library. First class music will be in attendance and a pleasent evenings entertainment provided. Remember this is for the benefit of the school library and we hope to see all take an active interest in making the intertainment a success.

We have some pretty good farmers in Highlanding township who are putting in a good big crop in good order this spring. On this side of the river we have Walt McAndreas, and P. Sullivan, on the other side is Henry Arndt, P.G Weld, Peat Hunstad, Ray Arndt, Ole Overum, Mrs. Shoeten, T.S. Jacobson, Rolstrand Bros., Alfred Hammerstein, and August J. Wentzel. These and many others are putting in good sized crops this spring with full faith that they will get good returns for their labor.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Everybody busy planting that garden.

Butter maker Halverson left last Friday for Winger to visit with his friends and relatives.

Miss Ida M. Lillo and her mother left for an extended visit with relatives and friends in Olmstead county, this week

Mrs. R.N. Fore visited with Mrs. A. Rolandson on Tuesday.

Mr. Letvig completed his well at Mr. Rolandsons this week at a depth of 206 feet, being the first flowing well struck in Deer Park Township.

Miss Thone Johnson is going to work for Mr. Sails this summer.

August Lillo went down to Plummer yesterday to meet his sister Eindra who returned from Grand Forks, where she has been staying the past few months.

Mr. P. Mihn and his son John left for a visit to the town of Hill River Wednesday.

M.H. Hyland, Hans Quam, and Mike Kolski drove down to Gully Sunday, returning Tuesday.

Married At Sunbeam.

On last Monday afternoon, at Sunbeam Halvor K. Homme, of this township and Miss Thone Knutson of Equality township were united in matrimoney by W. G. Hunt, justice of the peace. The happy young couple will make it their future home on the farm of Mr. Homme here Erie in this County.

THE SUNBEAM joins with their many friends in wishing them a long and happy journey through life.

Crossed The River.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Swanson, of Deer Park are mourning the the loss of their oldest daughter, a girl four years old, who died of heart failure on Friday morning last. The little one has been suffer from a nervous desise all her short life and the parents have been carefully nursing her and hopeing she would get well when she got older, but death called and ended the little ones suffering on Friday last.

Funeral services were held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Swanson on Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. B A. Meatue, which was attended by a large number of neighbors and friends, who came to render their assistance and consolation to parents, The remains were buried on the farm as there is no laid out burying ground in Deer Park township, as yet.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the kind neighbors and friends who rendered us their assistance in our late bereavement, we extend our sincer and heart felt thanks.

W. A. Swanson,
Mrs. W.A. Swanson

CRACK NUT SUNDAY.

Queer Method of Hearing a Sermon Still in Use in England.

"One fine autumn Sunday I attended a service in a north of England country church that would have driven a New York preacher clean crazy," said the man who travels. "The congregation didn't do a thing but sit around and crack nuts. Fancy a New York minister talking to a crowd of that kind! The modern preacher likes to have things quiet when he talks. It disconcerts him to hear a baby cry or a woman cough or an old man snore. If he is put out by such trifles as these, it is interesting to conjecture what he would do if he were to take hold of a congregation where everybody brought nuts to crack during the sermon.

"Whispers, it seems, used to do this in England and even in our own states during colonial days. This disturbance was not a weekly occurrence by any means. If it had been, the poor preacher would have undoubtedly left his flock to administer spiritual consolation to suit themselves. But as it happened only once a year he was forced to endure it. This one day which was attended by such remarkable license came the Sunday before Michaelmas day and was called 'cracknut Sunday.' Nobody, no matter how pious he might be, hesitated to avail himself of the peculiar privilege granted him, and men, women and children came to church with their pockets stuffed with nuts, which they completely cracked and munched during the sermon.

"It was that kind of a sermon that so impressed me with its oddity. It can be easily imagined that when forty or fifty people get to cracking nuts with all their might the noise is apt to be something terrific, and many times the minister was hard put to it to 'hear himself think.' That custom, from being regarded with high favor for many years, finally came to be looked upon as a nuisance, and the habit was suppressed, except in a few remote localities, although the act of suppression was attended with considerable difficulty, so firmly had the nut cracking fever taken hold of the fancy of the people."—New York Press.

Definitions.

Asked to define a suffragist, a British schoolboy answered, "A person who creates a disturbance." One boy described "sarf" as "a form of seed which grows in the Pacific ocean." In an essay on the canine had a pupil declared that "mast dogs ldrive by keeplog," and another gave the singular of "twaln" as "worsted."

There Yet.

Scott—My wife's mother has visited us only once in five years. Mott—That isn't bad. When do you expect her to pay her second visit? Scott—Oh, she hasn't got through her first yet.—New York Telegraph.



XXXX Coffee Chums at work

Try One Cup of This Coffee

You won't pay any *more* for McLaughlin XXXX Coffee, but you'll get the very best grade of coffee at a reasonable price, because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always clean—always fresh—always good—always the same quality—in fact, the Standard Coffee.

Sold in full 16-oz. packages.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

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Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

A Theatrical Superstition.

They were rehearsing a new play, and every one was nervous, for the first night was close at hand. The play was a tragedy, yet at the end of the dying scene, as the curtain descended, said: "Three beers, please."

Those words concluded the play. Yet they were entirely out of keeping. The concluding words should have been, "I die, but, since I have saved you, I die happy," or something to that effect.

A dramatic critic new to the business asked how it was that the tragedy ended with "Three beers, please," and the stage manager said:

"Superstition. It is always thought bad luck in rehearsals of new plays to speak the last sentence before the opening night. He who has the last sentence to speak substitutes some meaningless phrase for it. If he dared to speak the true phrase the prospects of the play would be thought doomed. Some playwrights write even entire the last line of a play. They whisper it to the assembled company on its first reading, and from that day till the actual production the line is never again heard."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Diet and Digestion.

Abstemiousness in diet is very conducive to good digestion. It is preferable to eat a little underfed than overfed. Hence we come to one of the first causes of indigestion in the adult, too large a quantity of food. After an ordinary meal the food should all have left the stomach by the end of six or seven hours. If owing to an excessive quantity the stomach cannot deal with the amount some food remains in the stomach and ferments. This creates discomfort, pain, wind, nausea and perhaps vomiting by means of which the stunned stomach gets rid of its burden. If the sufferer is not thus fortunately sick the best thing he can do is to drink a large tumbler of lukewarm water, which will probably induce vomiting and so wash out the stomach. Half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda added to the fluid will cause still more relief. During the next twenty-four hours the lightest diet, such as a little tea and dried toast, some boiled rice, a little arrowroot or corn flour, should be taken.

W. G.Hunt.

Notary Public.

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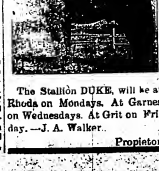


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The Stallion DUKE, will be at Rhoda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. —J. A. Walker.

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With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



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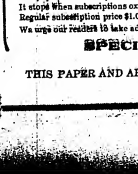
MR. FARMER

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It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.



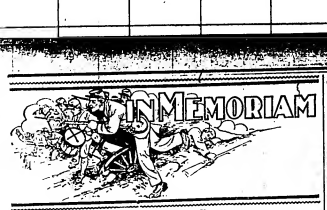
Among its contributors are:

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Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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SPECIAL OFFER:

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TICK-Tick-Tickety-Tick-Tick.
The telegraph instruments spelled out the nation's cry for help. Into every city, village and hamlet went the rallying call to Columbia's sons.

A nation's emblem—Old Glory—had been fired upon. Flying from the mast head it had been met in a southern port by the ominous boom of defiant cannon.

War, grim visaged war, had come. A conflict that was to leave its record of heroic deeds, of unexampled valor, upon all history.

A conflict that was to pit brother against brother, friend against friend, each battling for the right as he saw the right.

From the farm and factory, the store and office, the pulpit and schoolroom came the answer. It echoed from ocean to ocean, from east to west and north:

"We're coming, Father Abraham,
Five hundred thousand strong!"

The roll of the drum, the shrill notes of the bugle, marked the mustering camps, and five them gathered the flower of the nation's manhood.

From out these mustering camps there marched an army clad in blue, each hero eager to perform that duty, no matter what it be, assigned to him.

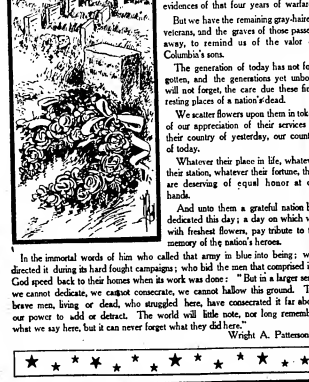
"Southward, ever southward," was the battle cry. "Southward to meet the foeman, an army clad in gray."



For four long years the din of battle resounded through the land. For four long years there was an incessant boom of cannon, a rattle of musketry, the clash of steel upon steel. For four long years the army in gray proved a valiant foeman for the army in blue. Sons of the north and of the south fell upon hundreds of stubbornly contested battlegrounds, and found a last long resting place side by side in nameless graves. The prayers that ascended unto heaven from those battlefields were for both blue and gray; one bugle's strains sounded the final "taps" for the valiant sons of both the north and south.



Near half a century has passed away since the disbanding of those two mighty armies; since the victorious blue and the defeated gray parted with a handshake at Appomattox. The heartaches and pain of four years of strife are healed by the glories of peace and a reunited nation. Back to the plow and the factory, back to the store and office, back to the pulpit and school room, back to the duties of peace, to the work of repairing the devastations of war, went Columbia's sons, north and south.



As we gather today with spring flowers to do reverance to the heroes who have gone we must look back that half a century to review those scenes of conflict.

The cannon that then dealt death and destruction are today moss covered and buried beneath the debris of the battlefields of old.

Time has healed the ravages of war, and covered with a softening hand the evidences of that four years of warfare.

But we have the remaining gray-haired veterans, and the graves of those passed away, to remind us of the valor of Columbia's sons.

The generation of today has not forgotten, and the generations yet unborn will not forget, the care due these final resting places of a nation's dead.

We scatter flowers upon them in token of our appreciation of their services to their country of yesterday, our country of today.

Whatever their place in life, whatever their station, whatever their fortune, they are deserving of equal honor at our hands.

And unto them a grateful nation has dedicated this day; a day on which we, with freshest flowers, pay tribute to the memory of the nation's heroes.

In the immortal words of him who called that army in blue into being; who directed it during its hard fought campaigns; who bid the men that composed it a God speed back to their homes when its work was done: "But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living or dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

Wright A. Patterson.



Women Should Study to Look Pretty in Theater



"Looking pretty at the theater is a thing that all should study," says a fashion writer. "It means so much to a woman. At the theater, with a man by your side, here is time to think and to reflect. Matches are made at the theater. A man looks at the women by the side of him and thinks. Just what he thinks depends upon her appearance.

"The profile is important from a standpoint of failing in love, if one may drift so far away from the topic. The woman who does not study her profile when she is going to the theater makes a great mistake. She should know which side her escort will sit on and she should dress her curls to dance more gayly on that side. And she should likewise study her jewels and prepare them for inspection on that side. She need not be vulgar nor ostentatious, but she should try to please.

"The theater-going woman should look at her side face to see if she has a double chin. The double chin is a very discouraging feature. It denotes experience and few men like experienced women. If the chin be too double it can be reduced by the wearing of looser bands around the throat and also by the trick of holding up the head and chin. The minute the head is lowered the chin and neck will thicken.

"Few American women look well at the theater, for the simple reason that they hurry too much. The American habit of hurry pervades most women, and they hurry through their dressing with results that are plainly visible later on. Take time; time is beauty—when one is dressing up."

IN WEAVES OF VOILE

Material Popular for "Dressy" Costumes, Such as Afternoon and Reception Affairs.

Voile is unquestionably the most popular material for reception gowns and afternoon dresses this season. There are coarse voiles, approaching very nearly to canvas, and then there are qualities so fine as to be almost indistinguishable from chiffon. There are plain and fancy, striped and figured, dark shades and light, in fact, all kinds of conditions of voile, made up in almost every conceivable model from the most severe tailor costume to the daintiest and most elaborate robe for the spring weddings, luncheons, etc.

As this material is so very fashionable it is certainly better to have a suit of voile than anything else, and really a remarkable amount of wear is to be derived from a smart robe of this goods.

For afternoon use this season voile gowns are especially attractive. Perhaps the striped ones are most in favor, but the various checks and figures are also much in evidence. The striped voiles are often in two shades of one color, but a narrow stripe of a decided tone in combination with white is probably the most popular. The majority of voilings are made up over white this year, so that in order to give character to the trimmings are generally rather decided and striking in coloring. A pink and white striped voile, for example, will be trimmed with a deep shade of rose velvet or silk, or if the tint of the voiling is a deep carnation, then a touch of pale blue in the trimming is exceedingly smart. Brown, in either the bodice or the hat, is frequently made use of to bring out the color of a pale pink, blue or mauve.

There is a great deal of lace used in the decoration of nearly all the newest costumes, and on some of the silk and voiling models the bodice is composed almost entirely of white, cream or ecru lace with just some straps or embroidered bands of the material itself to show the color. There is a decided suggestion of the popular suspender dress necessitate in many models that have straps coming up over the shoulder from a high wide band of the material, which is either run up from the skirt or else separated by a girdle or band of lattice work in silk or ribbon. The sleeves and yoke in such a garment should be composed entirely of lace with just a touch of the color in silk or ribbon found about the cuff. There is a great deal of embroidery used this spring, and it is now found possible to work with silk upon almost any cloth.

BODICE OF CASHMERE

Costume That Has Points Differing from Ordinary—Pointed Revers Trimmed with Velvet.

This is a bodice made to a dress of wine-colored cashmere. The vest, of embroidered net over silk, is attached to the right side of lining, and is hooked over to the left. The material is set in two inch-wide tucks each side from waist, both back and front, and is slightly gathered at waist. The pointed revers are trimmed with a strap of velvet, and the fronts are connected by straps of



velvet, passed through holes to form loops on the right side.

There are five one-half-inch tucks to draw the sleeves below elbow; the turned-back cuffs match the revers.

Materials required: 2½ yards 46 inches wide, 1¾ yards lining, five-eighths yard lace 18 inches wide, five-eighths yard silk, one-quarter yard piece velvet, one yard ribbon velvet, 1¼ inches wide.

Freak Jewelry.

Among the charms most generally worn at the present moment are the signs of the zodiac cut in gold and acting as a spell during certain months against all unlucky influence, sprigs of white heather set in crystal, jade stars having points according to the owner's lucky number, boxwood pigs, Connemara marble owls, small pieces of wood begged from lucky card tables and carried in miniature boxes of gold, lucky beans, lucky nails, and, of course, that well-tried talisman, the bent sixpence.

Proving is as easy as wearing when PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are used. Ask your druggist.

An easy way to get money is to inherit it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

What reason could not avoid has often been cured by daisy.—Seneca.

Ship Your Cream to Us.
The largest Creamery in the Northwest. Milton Dairy Co.? St. Paul, Minn.

Most people seem to enjoy coming out of a church more than they do going in.

We Want Your Cream.
Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Any woman can make a dollar go so far that her husband will never see it again.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

No, Cordelia, a man doesn't necessarily have pain in his eyes when he is color blind.

U. S. Dip, Wash and Disinfectant
the best & cheapest. 1 Gal. makes 100 Gallons, Dip, wash or spray. 1 Gal. 75 cts., 3 Gals. $2.25, 5 Gals. $3.50. Write for 32-page booklet, Stock Growers' Enemies. It's free. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It may not be possible for a young man to measure life; but it is possible to say, I am resolved to put life to its noblest and best use.

To improve the general health, take Garfield Tea daily for a time; it purifies the blood, eradicates rheumatism and many chronic ailments, and keeps the health good. Garfield Tea is made of herbs; it is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The rich man's son is called a prig if he walks in the way of the righteous, and he is denounced as a degenerate if he endeavors to put his father's money into circulation.

Famous Book Free.
Every reader of this paper can get free of charge one of Dr. Coffee's famous books which tells of a new method by which persons afflicted with Deafness, Head Noises, Sore Eyes, Failing Sight from any cause, can cure themselves at home at small expense.
Write a letter immediately to Dr. W. O. Coffee, 359 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

The people of Colorado are so confident that publicity pays large dividends that they are going to spend a fund in advertising the state's resources.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Probably there is no other article of commerce subjected to so much adulteration and misrepresentation as White Lead.

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All lead painted in Dutch Boy Style is pure.

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is a mild cured and perfectly cooked corned Beef, and carefully packed in Libby's Great White Kitchens. It is prepared as carefully as you would make it in your own kitchen.

It has the characteristics and delicious flavor of the right kind of corned beef.

For Quick Serving—Libby's Corned Beef, cut into thin slices, arranged on a platter and garnished with Libby's Chow Chow makes tempting dish for luncheon, supper.



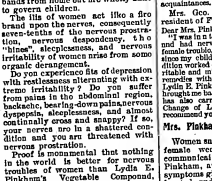
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LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
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DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces to the pound. DEFIANCE IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Tired Nervous Women Make Unhappy Homes



MRS. NELLIE MAKHAM

A nervous irritable woman often on the verge of hysterics, is a source of misery to everyone who comes under her influence, and unhappy and miserable herself.

Such women not only drive husbands from home but are wholly unfit to govern children.

The ills of women act like a fire brand upon the nerves, consequently seven-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues", sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some female derangements.

Do you experience fits of depression with restlessness alternating with extreme irritability? Do you suffer from pains in the abdominal region, backache, bearing-down pains, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and occasionally cross and snappy? If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition and you are threatened with nervous prostration.

Proof is incontestable that nothing in the world is better for nervous troubles of women than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Thousands and thousands of women can testify to this fact.

Mrs. Nellie Makham, of 161 Morgan St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I was a wreck from nervous prostration.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs and today holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any medicine the world has ever known, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the laboratory at Lynn, Mass., which testify to its wonderful value.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Women's Ills.

MRS. GEO. A. JAMES

I suffered so I did not care what became of me, and my physician gave up all hopes of my recovery. Physicians failing to help me, I was urged by a friend to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I want to tell you that it has entirely cured me. I think it is the finest medicine on earth and I feel like recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances.

Mrs. Geo. A. James, a life long resident of Fredonia, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I was in a badly run down condition and had nervous prostration caused by female trouble, in fact I had not been well since my children were born. This continued to worry me very much, and I was often worked on my nerves until I was irritable and miserable. I had tried many remedies without getting much help but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me back to health and strength. It has also cured me safely through the Change of Life. I cannot too strongly recommend your medicine."

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Free from the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest road of recovery advised. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

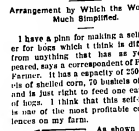
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A Certain Cure for Tired, Hot, Aching Feet.
DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.
This signature is on every box.
For FREE trial Package, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

SELF-FEEDER FOR HOGS.

Arrangement by Which the Work Is Much Simplified.

I have a plan for making a self-feeder for hogs which I think is different from anything that has as yet appeared, says a correspondent of Prairie Farmer. It has a capacity of 250 bushels of shelled corn, 70 bushels of oats, and is just right to feed one car load of hogs. I think that this self-feeder is one of the most profitable conveniences on my farm.


The Back-Board.

As shown in fig. 1 there are two divisions, one being for shelled corn and the other for oats. Twelve spaces on each side are made for the corn and four on each side for the oats. Each space, whether for corn or oats is 11 inches wide in the clear, 22 inches high and 18 inches deep.

At the end of each one of these stalls is a space exactly three inches wide, for feeding grain to the floor into the stall. As shown in fig. 2, a six-inch board is placed a few inches back of the opening so as to prevent the corn and oats from getting out and under the feet of the hogs.

In fig. 3 there is shown a front view

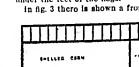


Fig. 1.—Ground Plan of Self-Feeder.

of this self-feeder with the stalls arranged for the hogs. As already suggested, similar stalls are made on the rear side.

By this method I wish to say most emphatically that hogs cannot and do not waste any feed. They feed quietly and profitably, but I do not recommend that any feeder attempt to use a self-feeder of this kind with mixed grade hogs. Arrange to feed an even car load and I believe that it is more important that they should be even in size.

I have found that hogs fed in this way will make money fast and easy. It is important, however, to keep good oats at one end and good shelled corn


Fig. 2.—One Side of Self-Feeder.

on the other and you can safely count on getting one pound of pork for every five pounds of grain fed. Providing you put this little building up properly any intelligent farmer can make a structure of this kind for $40, and will save him a great deal of labor to feed.

Here is another strong advantage in a feeder of this kind. If you have some of that corn-and-to-death land, plant to clover and then pull this self-feeder when empty to the place where you want the land built up. Next fall when the corn is gathered from this land you will find, if your experience agrees with mine, that where you had your feeder you have your best corn.

I do not have my hogs get sick when starting them on feed. We prefer starting pigs to feed when they weigh about 150 pounds.

SHEEP NOTES.

Do not hurry sheep through doors and gates so that they will crowd and get hurt.

Grain should be given the ewes twice each day. Hay in the morning, shredded fodder at noon and a feed rack of hay at night.

Sheep should not be caught by clutching handfuls of their wool, as this injures the fleece, but by nothing of giving pain to the sheep. Catch them always as if they had no wool.

This is the time of year when you will need the best feed for as the warmer weather comes the appetite is not so keen, and they will also need a more succulent feed at this time.

Early lambs and their mothers as well need to be kept warm for quite a while. They will soon get a good hold on life so that they will endure almost anything. But they will do much better in return for good treatment.

When a lamb stands with its back bent up in the shape of a rainbow, you had better look after it. It is not doing well, for some reason. Perhaps the mother does not have enough to eat; or it may be the food of the ewe is not nourishing enough.

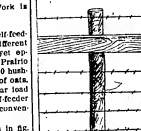
Half the Living.

Those who do not have a garden lose a great deal, for a good garden furnishes half the family living.

FENCING AGAINST DOGS.

Narrow Board Just Below Top Wire Proves Effective.

Many shepherds testify to the benefit of a good fence around sheep as a defense against dogs. A fence that is tight enough to turn dogs as well as


Plan of Dog-Proof Fence.

high enough so that they cannot readily jump over will, in many cases, prevent the dogs chasing the sheep. Especially where the sheep are confined in a lot with a high fence, dogs will not enter, and seldom do much damage.

Where wire fences are used, a device such as shown in cut is very effective. To get over this fence, the dog will jump at he railing and he throws back by the top wire. A few attempts of this fence and he will give it up. Such a rail can be made from poles and need not be expensive. The point is to allow no dogs to enter by way of gates or embankments where fences may not be kept secure.

DO NOT MIX BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Experience of One Farmer Was That It Did Not Pay.

The temptation of farmers not especially interested in dairying to cater to meat production as well as milk is very strong, but if they will follow the experience of others who have endeavored to carry on dual purpose stock raising, I believe they can save themselves some costly experiments. I refer in particular to the mixing of different breeds of cattle in order to obtain an animal that will be valuable for both milk and beef.

I met the other day a farmer, continues this writer in Orange Judd Farmer, who had used no less than four different breeds of bulls in the last six years. He said he had arrived at the point where he was determined to sell out everything and start again, this time to breed one kind of stock and keep them pure.

The demand to-day is for animals that are able to do a certain class of work a little better than the ordinary or common kind. To do this we must use special purpose animals. There is no dodging the fact that such animals will in the long run perform their work with greater economy and greater profit. There is no objection to grading up with one line of stock. In fact, this is a good method to pursue, and certainly a practical one, but I believe it is a great mistake to use, in this grading up, animals with a great difference of type and conformation.

As competition grows sharper, and it certainly will, we will feel the need of getting the best service from not only our live stock, but also our fields. The importance of making two blades of grass grow where one formerly did, or to make a cow produce as much butter as two of the common sort, or a steer to fatten a year earlier and with less feed than his scrub cousin, is growing more urgent every year. Don't be satisfied with average results for the average is always poor, and certainly one should have an ambition to do better than poor.

The Mortgage Lifter.

Some successful hog raisers like to speak of the hog as a mortgage lifter, and doubtless he is that in many cases. The great fecundity of the hog and the fact that his meat always brings a big price makes him an easy animal to feature on to help lift the debt that has been placed on the farm. The study of the hog and his needs will increase in importance as a mortgage lifter. There is no doubt that if we can learn how to keep the cholera away and learn to furnish cheap hog food, rich in muscle-building elements, we will reduce in number the mortgages on American farms.

Abnormal Appetite.

The sow that eats her pigs has an abnormal appetite. It is believed by hog feeders that this is caused by a deficiency in the food. A ration of corn meal with nothing to offset the high starchy properties does not give the substances that the sow needs for the building up of her body. She seeks to satisfy the abnormal craving and the pigs suffer.

The Kicking Horse.

The kicking horse should not be suddenly startled. When entering the stable where a horse is he should be spoken to. Fear is often the cause of a horse kicking, this being due to his instinct of self-protection. Horsemen that handle kicking horses make a practice of speaking gently to them, especially when working about them.

Talk to your sheep; they will understand you. Try it and see.

WORN TO A SKELETON.

A Wonderful Restoration Caused a Sensation in a Pennsylvania Town.

Mrs. Charles N. Preston, of Ikland, Pa., says: "Three years ago I found



that my house work was becoming a burden. I tired easily, had no ambition and was fading fast. My complexion got very low and I lost over 50 pounds. My thirst was terrible, and there was sugar in the kidney secretions. My doctor kept me on a strict diet, but as his medicine was not helping me, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me at once, and soon all traces of sugar disappeared. I have regained my former weight and am perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

An Oversight.

When Chapple got up the other morning he wandered around his apartment in his pretty pink pajamas, the very picture of woe.

"What's the matter, sir?" inquired his valet.

"I don't know, Alphonse," he groaned; "I passed a most unhappy night."

Alphonse looked him over carefully.

"Oh, sir," he exclaimed, "I know what was the matter. The trousers of your pajamas were not creased. You must be more careful, sir. There is had prepared for you were hanging across the foot of the bed."—The Bohemian.

ITCHING RASH 18 YEARS.

Girl's Rash Spread and Grew Worse Under Specialist's Care.—Perfect Cure by Cuticura Remedies.

"When my daughter was a baby she had a breaking out behind the ears. The doctor said that she would outgrow it, and it did get somewhat better until she was about fifteen years old, and after that she could get nothing that would drive it away. She was always applying something in the way of salves. It troubled her behind the knees, opposite the elbows, back of the neck and ears, under the chin, and then it got on the face. That was about three years ago. She took treatment with a specialist and seemed to get worse all the time. We were then advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, and now I don't see any breaking out. M. Carley, 11-19 Sixteenth St., Bay City, Mich., May 30, 1906."

The Money Devil.

"It's my candid opinion," he said, "that money is infested with seven devils, and I shouldn't wonder if 70 times seven would be more correct. There is trouble and a world of worry in the very name of it. When I haven't got it, I'm worrying as to where I'll get it, and when I get it I worry about what to do with it; for I put it in the bank I worry because it don't grow fast enough, and if I spend it I worry because I got rid of it so soon; so you see, it's a world full o' trouble anyway you take it! The poor hess and curse it; the rich don't know what to do with it; there isn't a handful of happiness in a ton of it. Here come a bill collector and I get what little I haven't got. Stay here and entertain him while I climb to the roof!"—Atlanta Constitution.

NO KISSING IN CHURCH.

Galician Peasants Punished for Untimely Osculation.

Twenty Ruthenian peasants belonging to lapso, in Galicia, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from a week to a month, for kissing each other in church.

A fend has arisen between two parties in the town, and the priest preached a sermon in which he urged the peasants to moke friends before they came to confession again. They took him at his word, and on the following Sunday the two hostile parties marched up the church side by side, and kissed the altar. Then they solemnly shook hands and kissed one another on both cheeks in the Polish fashion to seal the reconciliation.

The kissing scene excited laughter among the members of the congregation, and the priest prosecuted the peasants for unseemly conduct in church. The court held that a church is no place for kissing and found the peasants guilty.

FIT THE GROCER

Wife Made the Suggestion.

A grocer hos excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. A Cleveland grocer has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

Ha says, regarding the effect of coffee: "Two years ago I had been drinking coffee and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves.

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast and did not feel like attending to my business duties.

"One day my wife suggested that inasmuch as I was selling so much Postum there must be some merit in it and suggested that we try it. I took home a package and she prepared it according to directions. The result was a very happy one. My nervousness gradually disappeared and to-day I am all right. I would advise every one affected in any way with nervousness or stomach troubles, to leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee.

"There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and A FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Minnie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. J. S. Alexander, of Omoha, Neb., says: "A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is, deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boarman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sharp men know that cutting remarks do not pay.

Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts, Etc. To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

In relating his experiences a man usually poses on his own hero.

For Prices on Poultry, either live or dressed, write R. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

The honor that is among thieves consists largely of fear.

Don't Scream Your Head Off. Krause's Cold Capsules will cure you almost instantly. At all Druggists, 25c.

A paradox is a woman who thinks herself more lovely than the one of whom she is jealous.

"To be on good terms with human nature," Dr. Wells' Garfield Tea purifies the blood, eradicates disease, regulates the digestive organs and brings 100% Health! Manufactured by Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by druggists.

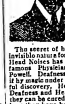
Some people, after expressing the wish to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, let it go at that.



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Mica Axle Grease Helps the Wagon up the Hill
The load seems lighter—Wagon and team wear longer—You make more money, and have more time to make money, when wheels are greased with
Mica Axle Grease
—The longest wearing and most satisfactory lubricant in the world.
STANDARD OIL CO.

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once. 60c.
Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

DEAFNESS CURED BY NEW DISCOVERY

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured," —Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.
The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have suffered or what cause their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that thousands of people who were discovered cures. These testimonials astonish even the cured patients themselves marvels; the quick results, and the certain cure have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without spending a cent. Write to-day to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 1548 Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery absolutely free.

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Let us tell you how and what to patent for you. Book free. Highest references. Best results. Patents secured or fee returned. Offices: Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland and Detroit. Established 1865.
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DEFIANCE STARCH outlasts to work with and does the washing stitches unbroken.

A. N. K.—G (1907—21) 2179.

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LOCATED FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Over 200,000 Americans have settled in Canada during the last year. Why? Ask any of them. They will tell you the fact that Canada is beyond question the greatest farming land in the world.

OVER NINETY MILLION BUSHELS
of wheat from the harvest of 1906 means good money to the farmers of Western Canada. Many in the world has to be fed. Canada is the only selling and Mixed Farming. Unlimited quantities of Coal, wood and water in abundance. Churches and schools convenient; markets easy of access. Taxes low.
For advice and information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Canadian Government Agent.
CHAS. FILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Machine, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Don't Build a Good House
and then cover it with poor paint. Demand Masury's House Paints because they will preserve the beauty against the inclemencies of weather and retain their original appearance for a longer period than any of the other paints so generally offered for sale.
Masury's House Paints have proved, after an experience of Sixty-five Years, that they are the best house paints you can buy. They have never failed to give complete satisfaction. They are guaranteed pure Linseed Oil Paints. This is important. The way to know you are getting the best is to look for the name of
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FREE To convince any one of the merits of Paxtine we will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of directions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.
PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membranes of the throat, nose and mouth. It relieves infections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. It is positive power over these troubles is extraordinary and results in curing thousands of cases of catarrh and other troubles after all else has failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00, or sent postpaid by mail. Remember, every box IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World in the Interest of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

"NO MORE MISSIONARIES WANTED," SAY JAPANESE

COPYRIGHT, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.

TOKIO, Japan—That many or most Japanese Christians say no more foreign missionaries are wanted in Japan, and that numbers of the strongest missionary leaders agree with them, at least to the extent of saying that no new forces should be sent out for the present, is the rather sensational conclusion to which I have been forced after six weeks' study of the missionary situation here.

A grave crisis confronts the missions in Japan. How serious it is the church people in America have no conception. That an open rupture between the missions and the Japanese churches has been narrowly averted, and is still a dangerous possibility, is freely admitted on all sides. The gravity of the situation is recognized by everybody concerned. It affects present religious conditions in the empire, but, more important still, it has a bearing upon the future of Christian missions in almost every country in the world. The success that are up for settlement here and now will constitute a precedent for all other mission lands. The very magnitude of the crisis has sobered all parties concerned, so that the bitterness and hostilities which marked the earlier stages of the controversy are passing away, and on every side the extreme views are being modified.

Japanese Churches Assert Themselves.

The present tense situation has its tap root in the spirit of Japanese nationalism, nurtured by outside agencies. The native church in Japan covers the entire empire. It has many self-supporting congregations, and powerful leaders not a few. It is said that in remote government schools where there was not a single Christian, the students are nevertheless divided into Uemura and Ebana camps—these latter being the names of the preachers who are the leaders of two parties in the churches, whose vigorous newspaper controversies is peculiar to a wide constituency. The Japanese church has an established foreign mission work of its own in Formosa and Korea.

I have been at pains to inquire as to the character of Japanese Christians. On all sides I hear that the intelligent devotion of Japanese Christians to the central truths of Christianity is unquestioned. Whatever the outcome of the present controversy, the native church will remain loyal to the teachings which it has had from the missionaries. I personally have seen congregations of Christians here, of several denominational names, whose devotion and sincerity was apparent to any observer. A riper or more saintly character it would be hard to find than one old blind man with whom I talked, who has been through long persecution for the sake of his faith.

Undoubtedly, too, Christianity has come to have a recognized place in the life of the nation. It is a factor in the present thought and development of Japan which no Japanese leader pretends to ignore. Broadly speaking, there is now no hostility to Christianity; yet I yesterday saw one of the old edict boards which 50 years ago decorated the highways, prohibiting with death any one accepting Christianity or harboring a Christian. All of the many Japanese writers and teachers with whom I have thus far talked freely concede at least as important place in Japan's future to Christianity, while Christian authors, like Matsumura, confidently declare that it is bound to swallow up Buddhism and Shintoism. Japanese Christians are beginning to have their own schools and orphanages, supported by themselves, as well as their own religious books and periodicals.

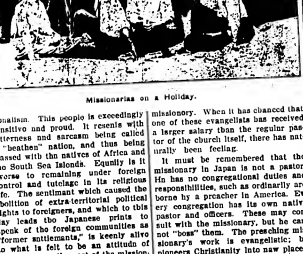
Why No More Missionaries.

The foregoing is an endeavor to give a clear glimpse of a situation that seems to be understood very slightly in America. Back here one hears echoes of fervid reports of "Japan's Religious Awakening," and "Japan's plea for missionaries." Over these I have seen old missionaries shake their heads. At the recent meeting of the Council of Missions of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches which struggled with the present burning issues it was declared openly that no more new missionaries should be sent here until the present problematic situation has been adjusted. It may be that some men already here will have to return home. To a mere observer it appears reasonable that a man who has been in Japan many years without having learned the language, or acquired the Japanese viewpoint, or attained sympathetic and fraternal relations with the native Christians, should consider himself called to some more congenial field of labor. A recent issue of "Mission News," a monthly published in Kobo in the interests of the Japan-American Board Mission, contained these striking sentences: "The time for 'extra-territorial' Christianity in Japan is rapidly drawing to an end, if it is not already passed. Missionaries and missionaries are being united. They have accomplished a mighty work in the past and it is in their power to do even greater work in the present and immediate future. Will they meet the test and rise to the opportunity that is theirs?"

On this last point the Japanese are quite insistent. They say that a new day demands a new kind of help from America. Instead of men to do preaching and teaching—for which native talent there are now sufficient qualified Japanese—they want men of the character and calibre of President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Union Seminary, New York, who made a pronounced impression during his recent visit to Japan. They want statesmanlike leaders, men of large culture, great learning and broad sympathies. They hear that America has in the way of teachers and pastors may profitably be sent to Japan to lead her native leaders and inspire her native inspirers.

In the meantime the majority of missionaries, as well as many Japanese, declare that Japan still needs the missionaries. Yet a native church empire say frankly that this whole uproar is a Tokio product, and they hint at the ambition of certain Tokio leaders to control the Japanese church. An English missionary told me that the control of funds could not be turned over to Japanese until the latter, as a nation, have learned new ideas of trustworthiness. He cited the case of a treasurer who used trust funds to pay his father's debts, and declared that his obligations to his father took precedence to all other obligations. On the other hand, some missionaries assert that such charges are the mere race prejudice of the white man.

As to the confusion of hundreds of conflicting opinions upon this all-absorbing topic of Japanese ecclesiastical independence, I have gathered at least one conviction, namely, that so long as the present state of uncertainty and turmoil exists, the American missionary organizations would do well to send no more young preachers to Japan, although the field for unordained teachers is large.



Missionaries on a Holiday.

tionalism. This people is exceedingly sensitive and proud. It resents with bitterness and sarcasm being called a "heathen" nation, and thus being classed with the natives of Africa and the South Sea Islands. Equally it is averse to remaining under foreign control and tutelage in its religious life. The sentiment which caused the abolition of extra-territorial political rights to foreigners, and which to this day leads the Japanese press to speak of the foreign communities as "former settlements," is keenly alive to what is felt to be an attitude of superiority on the part of the missionaries.

Underlying the problem, also, is the lnarsiaed and ineradicable Anglo-Saxon sense of superority to other races. I myself have seen enough to warrant the belief that there is ground for the Japanese sensitiveness on this subject. Not all missionaries conduct themselves toward the Japanese preachers and Christians as toward a man, a brother and an equal. Such men are few, but they should be nailed home. Their usefulness here is ended, if it ever existed. To this attitude on the part of certain foreigners may be traced the ecclesiastical inconsiderateness, not to say discourtesy, of the Japanese. Missionaries not a few know as well as the native ministry what it is to have their feelings hurt.

Church Union Ahead of Homeland.

Church Union Ahead of Homeland.

The upshot of the matter has been the growth of self-governing Japanese denominations. The largest of these is "The Church of Jesus Christ in Japan," which includes all the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies; there are hara none of the Presbyterian subdivisions that exist in America. Next in size comes the "Kumiai," or Congregational churches, with warrant shortly be included the United Brethren and Methodist Protestants. The Methodists, Episcopal, North, South and Canadian—have been seeking consolidation. At first the missions boards across the water which are interposed obstacles to this union, but the Japanese Methodists objected, but the Japanese Methodists spoke out so promptly and loudly that all barriers to the creation of one Methodist church in Japan have been removed. The Protestant Episcopal church and the Church of England have likewise joined forces. There is little doubt that this union movement will continue, the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians coalescing at an early date. Many predict a speedy union of all native churches into one Japanese Christian church. Certainly the strongness of opinion that the missionary denominational and sectarian divisions of American Christendom cannot be perpetuated here.

The present enrolled membership of the Protestant churches of Japan, by the way, is about 45,000, the past year showing an apparent decrease—through an error, it is claimed, in the statistics. Long before the churches of American got together in New York, in the Interchurch Conference on Federation, there existed a solidly established federal organization here, "the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions," which has effected several practical results, including the production of a common hymn book for all the Japanese churches.

Where the Conflict Comes.

The paradoxical element is true, broadly speaking, that while the relations between the individual missionaries and the individual Japanese Christians have been cordial, the relations between the missions and the native churches have been strained. At the crux of the question has been the control of the forces and the funds. The missionary and his personal helpers have worked in and for the local congregations, but the latter have had no control over them. The missionary is entirely outside the jurisdiction of the native church. He works when and where and how he pleases, or as his mission directs. So, too, the evangelists employed by the missionary are governed to the matter of salary and labor entirely by the

DEAD MERCHANT

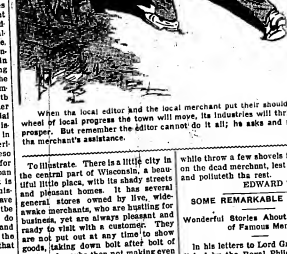
HE SOMETIMES DRIVES TRADE AWAY FROM THE TOWN.

HINDRANCE TO LIVE MERCHANT

Are as Much to Be Feared as the Competition of the Catalogue House—Should Be Awakened or Buried.

Why should the home merchant be patronized instead of the mail order house? The subject has been exhausted almost from all points of view and all sides there is no valid reason why the merchant at home should not—excepting two, price and articles wanted.

It is not the intention of the writer to jot down a pleasant flow of language or to produce an interesting bit of reading matter, but merely to state a few simple sentences that I have seen and learned of the competition between the catalogue houses and the home merchants. In the first place no one community suffers greatly in this competition. That makes the problem all the more difficult in solution. I mean by this that the majority of buyers in no one community purchase by mail. The business of the mail order house is scattered over a large territory, the number of orders coming from any one community compared with the whole is comparatively small to the number of orders in the town. There is an exception to this in a community where the home merchants are dead ones and ask exhorbitant prices.



When the local editor and the local merchant put their shoulders to the wheel of local prosperity the town will move, its industries will thrive, it will prosper. But remember the editor cannot do it all; he asks and must have the merchant's assistance.

To illustrate. There is a little city in the central part of Wisconsin, a beautiful little place, with its shady streets and pleasant homes. It has several general stores owned by live, wide-awake merchants, who are hustling for business, yet are always pleasant and ready to visit with a customer. They are not put out at any time to show goods, taking down bolt after bolt of cloth and maybe then not making even a five-cent sale. They take that as a part of their business; they are always willing to send post-haste to the city for any article they may not have in stock that is wanted by a customer; their stocks are up-to-date and free from shelf-worn goods. Courtesy reigns in them even better measure and quality than their elders would receive. And these men are advertisers. Their ads in the local papers are changed regularly and show time and study. They meet the competition in more than half way in special sales and clearing of odds and ends. Here is an instance where there is no loss in the purchase for a person sending away after goods. And the people do not. Very few articles of general merchandise are shipped into that city. The buyer and seller are working in harmony to their own interests and advantage.

But look at the other side. The city which we have in mind has one hundred and one furniture store. Both have fairly good stocks for the size of their city and trade, but just step into either one of these stores. The proprietor may be in the back room or the front office for all you know, but by and by some stir is heard and leisurely he makes his appearance—either going to a clerk or customer—and probably with some grumbles about being disturbed, asks what is wanted. There might as well be placards in the store announcing "Buy what I've got and keep off," or "We are busy, don't disturb us." No effort is made to show you an article; nothing is ever taken down from the shelves unless directly asked for. Neither hardware nor furniture man acts willing to get what you want if he does not have it in stock. And again—neither one of these stores believe in advertising. They use no space in their home papers; a newcomer would never know the city possessed such places of business enterprise. Who ever heard of a country hardware or furniture store having a special sale, or harvest sale or the like? But why not? These two storekeepers are like target at the mail order houses. I wonder why? I talked with the railroad agents in that little city and he said lots of hardware and furniture was shipped in. He said, "One day I made out an express order for $34 to pay for a bill of hardware. I told the man to go up and see if the merchant couldn't fill the order. He went but soon came back, saying that he didn't have half of the stuff on hand and that he couldn't cut a bit on what he did have."

Column after column has been written denouncing the fact that the buyer spends her or his money away from home, that she or he is helping to build up the mail order house to the detriment of the home merchant. The sentiment is good and the cause is worthy but all the efforts being made to stop this undertow; but no amount of writing, and no amount of home patriotism will ever overcome the bad effects of the dead merchant in the little town. The truth can ha plainly seen.

Let us turn back to the general stores and look up the proprietor of any one. He probably will be found busy waiting on a customer, but if not he will tell you that it is not the catalogues alone that he fears, but also that it is the lethargy of these two dealers. They are helping to drive away trade from home.

I have wandered from the subject and gotten over on the buyers side of the fence; but isn't it well at times to look at the other side of this pitiable story? I started to write a few lines on "Why People Should Trade at Home," and have gotten into the field of "Why the Home Merchant Should Induce People to Trade at Home." It may be fair to the little town to once in a while throw a few shovels full of earth on the dead merchant, lest he stinketh and polluteth the rest.

EDWARD T. HALE.

SOME REMARKABLE HORSES.

Wonderful Stories About the Steeds of Famous Men.

In his letters to Lord Granville, published by the Royal Philosophical society, who was also greatly interested in natural history, Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution in America, relates how the horse of Alexander the Great, Bucephalus, would at night, on hearing a blast of the trumpet from the soldiers on guard, answering the approach of the enemy, run at great speed to his master's tent and with his teeth grab the sleeping monarch and shake him until he sprang into the saddle and galloped toward the enemy.

Also that the great Caliph Hnroun-el-Raschid in the eight century in marching toward the forces of Constantine, Constantinople constantly had a number of trained Arabian horses (direct descendants of the famous horse used by Ishmael 4,000 years ago) thrown forward as scouts, who from time to time returned to camp and by a peculiar whinny and neigh reported the proximity of the enemy.

But, to come down to the present day, it is related by a retired New England clergyman, whose sands of life had nearly run out, that one day on leading his horse down through a lane to a brook for a drink the animal suddenly halted and, turning its head round, grabbed up with its teeth one of his bird shoes which had just dropped off, and, shaking it in its mouth with the nails dangling, it backed up against a stone wall and clapped it onto the hoof and with a few violent kicks nailed it on again.

The Actor's Complaint.

The physician looked grave.

"What is' grand opera as distinct from light opera?"

"Oh, you pretend to appreciate one, you mean?" he said, "but ten more years of work."

"Grinding his teeth, the actor hissed malevolently:

"Curse you, why didn't you tell me this before? Are you aware that you have robbed me of at least seven farewell seasons?"

Where the Difference Lies.

"Well," answered Brightley, "I consider it more gentlemanly to doubt your word than to believe you did enough to have originated those stories."

TERRORS OF RUSSIAN WINTER.

It Is So Cold That All Human Activity Is Nearly Suspended.

"Winter in Russia," said a traveler, "is a time of rest. The only work possible in the country is woodchopping, and since very few men engage in this profitably the majority of the peasants spend the cold months beside their stoves—sleeping.

"When the first snow tells they heap it up against their huts and it helps to keep them warm. In the towns every street is piled with mounds of snow ten feet high, restricting the fairway of traffic to half the usual breadth of the road.

"Bonfires burn at all street corners, round which the policemen on duty, the errand boy and the casual loafer stand thawing out frozen toes and trying to gain comfort in the cheery glare of the blaze. In Moscow the municipality has this year erected hundreds of little huts warmed to fever heat with stoves. Between these and the government drink monopoly the poorer classes of society citizens, who, but for that terrible wind, would be seeking work in a score of different directions, hover to and fro. Vodka is consumed in astonishing quantities, and it has the property of enabling the generous drinker to withstand this icy blast for hour after hour—in fact, so long as the stuff is procurable. Much credit is due to the government drink monopoly shops, and when they close the streets become strangely deserted by all but the few well-to-do who care to face the cold on business or pleasure bent.

"The only garment that will keep out frost and wind is the Siberian sheepskin, ordinary fur-lined coats with huge collars embedding the head covered with wide-eared fur cap, are useful only for short drives; for onlyking over a few miles the dokha is indispensable. This is preferably ostrich skin, without any nap heavy, close fur within, and made large enough to envelop the wearer with ease when six ordinary fur coat. If need be, as well.

"It is astonishing what extremes of cold and change the human frame will accustom itself to. You sit in a warm house at a temperature of 65 degrees one moment and the next you are out in the street breathing with exhilaration generous lungfuls of air at 40 degrees below the opening of the first door and the closing of the third—you always have at least three doors—you always have to get in and out of during a Russian winter."

King Came to Rescue.

At the time of the marriage of the crown prince of Sweden, Miss Emma Thursby, the American singer, and Mme. Christine Nilsson were appearing on alternate nights at the Royal theater at Stockholm. Mme. Nilsson would sing in opera one night and Miss Thursby in concert the next.

Both ladies were invited to the court ball given by King Oskar in honor of the crown prince and his bride, and both wished to attend. But neither had a court train, and how were at their wits' ends to know what to do. Every dressmaker in Stockholm was busy night and day; it was too late to order the dresses from Paris. Mrs. Nilsson finally solved the difficulty.

"I will write to the king about it," she said. And she did.

"Your most gracious majesty," she wrote in her letter, "Miss Thursby and I have no dress fit to wear to the court ball. What shall we do?"

"Come without them, Oskar," was the answer which he got back the same day.

They went to the ball and had a memorable time.

Donkey Was Too Sensitive.

Ellen Terry at a dinner in New York was condemning snobbishness. "It is the most contemptible of all shortcomings," she said. "And undoubtedly the so-called aristocratic snobs inflict a great deal of pain with their insults. They don't understand the hurt they inflict, though. A snob has no imagination. He has no more idea of the power of his work than had the little boy with the donkey. There was a little boy whose father gave him a donkey for an Easter gift. All week well with the animal for some weeks. Then one afternoon the lad limped into the house in tears. 'The bad donkey kicked me,' he howled.

"Shocked you? Then you must have been cruel to it,' said his mother.

"'I wasn't cruel to it at all!' he sobbed. 'I only just tried to carve my name on it with my new knife.'"

A Perfect Gentleman.

"But," protested Miss Jokeley, "I assure you the stories I've been telling you were original with me. I shouldn't think a gentleman would doubt my word."

"Well," answered Brightley, "I consider it more gentlemanly to doubt your word than to believe you did enough to have originated those stories."

Mere Housewives.

The prominent idea of education announces that "girls who wish to become merely housewives will enter the new course," while those who wish to study at the universities will enter the gymnasiums. In the gymnasiums, the domestic economy and the care of infants will be taught; in the gymnasiums, the science of household management. Hero is a new slogan for the American comic papers. We have heard of "mere men" from those who smile at women's new "spheres." Now come "mere housewives."

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1907. NO. 9.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

MRS. TAFT ACCOMPLISHED MUSICIAN AND LINGUIST



WASHINGTON.—Somewhat interested in the prospects of Taft's presidential boom is Mrs. Taft, wife of the secretary of "peace and war." If events continue in their present drift she is likely to be a prominent candidate for first lady of the land.

She thinks—and does not deny it—that "the judge" is the best man yet suggested for Republican candidate in 1908. She hopes that T. R. will continue of this mind. She says she thinks T. R.'s indorsement will help.

Mrs. Taft became acquainted with the inside of the White House when, at the age of 16, she was Helen Herron of Cincinnati, and visited Mollie Hayes, daughter of President Hayes, at the White House. Her father was John W. Herron, law partner of President Hayes.

Mrs. Taft takes great pride in being a thoroughly domestic woman. She is a musician, and an accomplished linguist. She organized one of the first president of the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra.

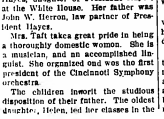
The children inherit the studious disposition of their father. The oldest daughter, Helen, led her classes in the cathedral school, from which she graduated last year, and now is preparing for Bryn Mawr college.

Robert Alphonso, the eldest, now 19, is an undergraduate at Yale. He expects to adopt the hereditary occupation of law. He took a special course two years ago at Oxford in English law and history.

Charles P. Taft, youngest of the family is named for his rich newspaper uncle in Ohio. At the Force public school in this city, he site beside his crony, Quentin Roosevelt. He knows what he will be when he grows up—a soldier in the army. He plans to go to West Point as soon as dad will let him.

Secretary Taft is not a man of wealth. He has always had to live on his salary, and a secretary's salary does not go far in Washington.

The Tafts, therefore, do not entertain in any showy way, though they are able to select their friends from among the most interesting people, and their fondness for music has brought them in touch with musicians and artists.



NO CABINET MEETING—TEDDY HAS PHOTOS TAKEN

BECAUSE President Roosevelt wanted to have his picture taken on horseback—at least so the story goes—a regular cabinet meeting was postponed the other day for the first time in the memory of the oldest attache of the White House.

The president, it is said, has been thinking for some time that he ought to have a few more photographs. As day after day passed without furnishing the necessary sunshine he became more and more nervous. On the particular morning in question, after the cabinet members had gathered the clouds suddenly disappeared and the sky was clear for the first time in two weeks.

Without waiting to give much of an explanation the executive told his advisers not to wait, but to come around again next day. Then he donned his riding clothes, telephoned the photographer, called for Captain Fitzhugh Lee, and hurried to the riding course at Rock Creek park.

For more than an hour the president rode gracefully in front of the photographer, usually leaping his horse over hurdles. Some splendid negatives resulted and Mr. Roosevelt feels more than justified in postponing the cabinet meeting.



JUSTICE HARLAN WINS BALL GAME BY HOME RUN

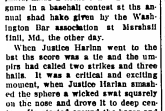
JUSTICE HARLAN of the United States supreme court, aged 74 years, made a home run and won the game in a baseball contest at the annual shad bake given by the Washington Bar association at Marshall Hall, Md., the other day.

When Justice Harlan went to the bat the score was a tie and the umpire had called two strikes and three balls. It was a critical and exciting moment, when Justice Harlan swung and the sphere a wicked swat squarely on the nose and drove it to deep center. He started around the bases and his leg work was really marvelous.

His sprinting qualities surprised and delighted the fans, who were wild with enthusiasm. The ball went over the head of the center fielder and was lost in the tall grass.

Before it was recovered Justice Harlan had reached the home plate, where his stood slapping a mint julep which had been prepared hurriedly for the agile Kentuckian as a reward for lining out a four-base hit and showing the younger element how to get around the bases.

It is feared there will be a vacancy on the supreme bench, as "Home Run" Harlan has already received offers of contracts from a number of ball teams which are weak at the bat and need heavy hitters.



GRANDSON OF GEN. GRANT TO WED SOCIETY GIRL

THE most noted society event in Washington at least once a year will be the wedding of Miss Helen Dent Wrenshall, a pretty and talented Washington girl, to Charles Grant, of San Diego, Cal., a grandson of the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, which will be a function of the early June. While the blood of the greatest general America has produced courses through the veins of the young future bridegroom, the bride-to-be boasts of a lineage equally aristocratic. Miss Wrenshall says she is a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great.

When but a young boy young Grant was sent to Washington by his father to attend school. He remained here for two years, and during this period he became acquainted with Miss Wrenshall. Although very young the attachment was very strong, and after leaving the school he returned to Washington at least once a year.

After leaving school Grant went to the coast to soon left off banking and started in the real estate business, which he still follows. His father, U. S. Grant, Jr., is one of the prominent business men of San Diego. The groom is also a nephew of General Fred Grant.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

KUROKI WAR GENIUS



Among all the men who gained distinction in the Russo-Japanese war none has attained a higher place in the esteem of his countrymen and in the respect of the soldiers throughout the world than Gen. Baron Ital Kuroki, commander of the Japanese first army now visiting in this country. Until the appearance of Field Marshal Oyama before Liao Yang Kuroki was in supreme command of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, and even after the arrival of his superior officer, Kuroki remained very much in the limelight during the remainder of the campaign.

Kuroki it was whose military genius and sagacity forced the Russians to make the first of those "masterly retreats" that later became so much of a habit with the czar's soldiers that they will go down in history as the principal features of the war. Absolute coolness and military daring of a character such as few commanders in history have displayed are Kuroki's principal characteristics as a leader.

When the occasion, in his opinion, required it, Kuroki did not hesitate to go against all the established rules of attack and defense.

Military observers on duty with the little Japanese commander commented freely on his wonderful nerve, but from the fact that his apparently foolhardy maneuvers were almost invariably successful they could do nothing else but praise him.

GIVES MILLION TO CITY

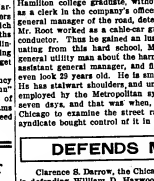


Gen. William Jackson Palmer, who has offered $1,000,000 worth of land to Colorado Springs for park purposes, finds at 70 years of age that he has too much money. He bought the site six years ago, when he sold his interest in the Denver & Rio Grande railroad to the Goulds for $6,000,000. At that time he turned over the princely sum of $1,000,000 for distribution among his former employes on the railroad.

Palmer began life in 1852 in the employ of the Pennsylvania road. He quit to serve through the civil war in the union army, retiring with the rank of brigadier general. He then went west and helped build the Kansas Pacific line.

Gen. Palmer was the first president of the Denver & Rio Grande, which he built through Colorado in 1871. He founded Colorado Springs July 13, 1871. Ever since he has made his home at Glen Eyrie, a picturesque canyon just north of the Garden of the Gods, three miles northwest of that city. He has given liberally to Colorado college. Recently he gave the city Austin Bluffs, about 1,000 acres, for park purposes. He says he has retired from railroading and he has invested his millions in building up Colorado Springs and in other public enterprises. He is averse to notoriety, but no Colorado pioneer has greater claims for distinction.

YOUNG CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY

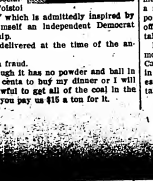


If you should go into the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railroad company in New York city a very portentous conviction that several hundred miles of trackage and many hundred cars, and representing an investment or $200,000,000, and should have business calling for the attention of the general manager, you would probably get a surprise when he appeared, unless you knew him. For you would be ushered into the presence of a grayheard with furrowed face, showing the years of business experience qualifying him for so important a position, but a mere lad—in appearance a college freshman. Tall, raw-boned, keenly alert, he would stand before you and transact his business with a cureness and briskness that would startle.

This is Oren Root, nephew of the secretary of state, and recently made, while scarcely over 30, vice president of the road.

Young Oren Root is the greatest railroad manager in the world. By sheer ability and hard work, within eight years, he has worked up from a clerkship to be general manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway system. He has 4,000 miles of road to oversee and 14,000 men to direct. Mr. Root, a Hamilton college graduate, without any sort of technical experience, began as a clerk in the company's auditing department. His quality, H. H. Vreeland, then vice president of the road, determined to advance him. At his suggestion, Mr. Root worked as a cable-car gripman, then as a motorman, and then as a conductor. Thus he gained an insight into the operation of the roads. Graduating from this hard school, Mr. Root became an inspector, starter and general utility man about the barns of the company. After that he was made assistant general manager, and finally general manager. Mr. Root does not even look 29 years old. He is smoothly shaven, has light hair and blue eyes. His has stalwart shoulders, and untiring energy. In all the time he has been employed by the Metropolitan street railway he has been out of New York only seven days, and that was when, at the request of a syndicate, he went to Chicago to examine the street railway system there. Upon his report the syndicate bought control of it in that city.

DEFENDS MINERS' CHIEFS



Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago attorney who is defending William D. Haywood, the secretary of the Western Miners' Federation, accused of conspiring to murder former Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho, is noted for his successes in the cause of workingmen. Darrow began his career as a railroad attorney, but found his real forte lay in legal assaults upon monopolies and great corporations. In the great coal strike of 1903 Darrow made a brilliant appeal for the men before the Roosevelt arbitration committee. The award of this body, which workingmen live and his sympathy with their aspirations have developed marked socialistic tendencies. He is a great admirer of Tolstoi and has written a book. "Resist Not Evil," which is admittedly inspired by the Russian philosopher. Darrow calls himself an independent Democrat and is an ardent advocate of public ownership.

A characteristic utterance of Darrow, delivered at the time of the anthracite strike, was:

"The whole system of jurisprudence is a fraud.

"It is unlawful to get a pistol, even though it has no powder and ball in it, and say to a man you must give me ten cents to buy my dinner or I will blow the top of your head off. But it is lawful to get all of the coal in the world and say we will let you freeze unless you pay us $15 a ton for it.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

NEW YORK.—The marital troubles of various members of the Gould family continue to interest a great many people in this town. Out of the five married children of the late Jay Gould, who left to each of his offspring a large fortune, but two, George and Howard, seem to have been able to avoid notoriety in connection with their domestic affairs. The story of the Countess of Castellane is known to all the world, how her ambition to shine socially led her to marry a French scamp with a title and a great longing to spend the millions her father had left to her. Now the troubles of Howard and Frank are being aired in the public press.

Only a few days ago it became known publicly that Frank Gould, who married the granddaughter of Eugene Kelly, the banker and philanthropist, who left a huge fortune, was on the verge of separating from his wife. The trouble, it seems, originally arose over a difficulty concerning the religious training of the children. Before her marriage Mrs. Gould was ostensibly a Roman Catholic, although she did not conform to the ceremonies of that institution when she wedded Mr. Gould.

The husband says that the trouble was due to a case of too much mother-in-law; that Mrs. Kelly interfered in the affairs of his household and that he would not put up with it. The friction is supposed to have been caused by disputes over the manner in which the children should be educated. In order to get a dispensation for one of these mixed marriages the Catholic church requires that both parties to the marriage shall sign an agreement that any issue of the marriage shall be brought up in the Catholic faith.

When Miss Kelly married Mr. Gould no such dispensation was sought and the ceremony was performed by a Protestant minister. By this act alone, according to the rules regarding matrimony, promulgated at the Council of Trent, Mrs. Gould excommunicated herself from the church and could no longer approach the sacraments until she had admitted the sin in confession and performed the penance imposed by the priests.

There is nothing to show that Mrs. Gould ever applied to be restored to membership in the church, which carries with it the right to the sacraments and burial in consecrated ground. Whether the children should be brought up as Catholics seemed to be the point at issue.

ACTRESS WIFE OF HOWARD GOULD SEEKS A DIVORCE

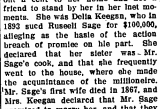


FOLLOWING thie story comes the report that Mrs. Howard Gould, who was Katherine Clemmons, an actress, has filed a petition for divorce. The causes of the disputes of the Howard Goulds have been many, but the one which probably attracted greatest attention was the alleged discourtesy of Mrs. Gould to the architect who designed the Castle Gould in Yorkshire. It was said she deliberately insulted him. He demanded payment of his fee and release from his contract. This was refused, and he sued Howard Gould, obtaining judgment for $60,000.

Mrs. Gould has been in frequent consultation with her attorney regarding the best course for her to pursue since the separation. The final determination to bring matters to a head a short time ago, when William Hawley throatened to sue Howard for $250,000 which Hawley alleged was due him in payment for the work of having Mrs. Gould shadowed by detectives and in other ways trying to get together material on which Mr. Gould could sue for divorce.

The Goulds were married in London, 1895, in the Holland House, where Miss Clemmons had been residing. Under the provisions of the will of Jay Gould a son or daughter whose marriage was displeasing to the other members of the family might be deprived of his or her share in the estate; but, although his marriage did not meet their approval, the heirs of Howard Gould did not enforce the clause against him.

Mrs. Gould's sister, Miss Ella Clemmons, married a Chinaman named Sun Yue in accordance with celestial rites.



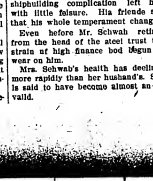
A WOMAN who caused a great sensation in this city 14 years ago, and whose name decorated the headlines of the newspapers for many days, died the other day in the city hospital, a charitable institution, without a cent to her name and not a friend to stand by her in her last moments. She was Delia Keegan, who in 1893 sued Russell Sage for $100,000, alleging as the basis of the action breach of promise on his part. She declared that her sister was Mr. Sage's cook, and that she frequently went to the house, where she made the acquaintance of the millionaire. Mr. Sage's first wife died in 1887, and Mrs. Keegan declared that Mr. Sage promised to marry her, and that they had one son, who was named Joseph Christopher Sage.

She said she had sent the child to Ireland and did not know whether he was living or not. The suit was not begun until 25 years after. Mr. Sage's defense was that the suit was purely blackmail, and it was dismissed by the supreme court. After that the woman used frequently to go to his office in Broadway to annoy him, and once she threatened to kill him with a knife.

Three years after the trial a body found in the cellar of a tenement house was identified as that of Delia Keegan. When all preparations for the interment had been made, Delia bobbed up in the police court and was sent to the island for drunkenness. After she was frequently arrested for vagrancy, and finally disappeared from the public. Nothing was heard of her for years, until her death was announced at the hospital.

WOMAN WHO ONCE CAUSED GREAT SENSATION DEAD

STEEL MAGNATE SCHWAB WOULD SELL MANSION



FOR reasons not explained Charles M. Schwab is said to be offering his magnificent mansion in Riverside drive for sale. It cost him $3,500,000, but it can be bought for less than that sum. Mr. Schwab did not find supreme happiness in his costly home which he expected. He set out to build a palace that would let New York in its furious pace and make it marvel. It was his ambition to have a roof tree worthy of the fortune he possessed. Now, it is rumored, an offer less by a million than it cost will take it.

In a moment of confidence several months ago Mr. Schwab told Andrew Carnegie that he was tired of living in a palace; that he wished he might escape from the burdens the life entailed.

Before the palace was finised it began to wear on Mr. Schwabs' nerves. There were strikes and disputes about decorators' bills and endless delays. After the Schwabs had moved in business troubles began to harass the owner. The stormy events that followed his ventures in the shipbuilding trust, his retirement from the presidency of the United States Steel corporation and his organization of the Bethlehem Steel company form the debris of the shipbuilding complication left him with little leisure. His friends say that his whole temperament changed.

Even before Mr. Schwab retired from the head of the steel trust the strain at high finance had begun to wear on him.

Mrs. Schwab's health has declined more rapidly than her husband's. She is said to have become almost an invalid.

PRESBYTERIANS END TEMPERANCE FIGHT

THEY ADOPT RESOLUTIONS APPROVING WORK OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Call It Safe and Sound—The Final Vote Came After Two Hours of Exciting Debate—Text of the Resolutions Adopted.

Columbus, O., May 23.—Following two hours of exciting debate, which, at times, became acrimonious and severed upon personalities, the Presbyterian general assembly Wednesday at the close of one of the liveliest sessions in its history adopted without a dissenting vote resolutions declaring as its policy that the permanent committee on temperance shall not embark upon or interfere in political work and endorsing the American Anti-Saloon league as a "safe, sane and effective organization in the advancement of the great cause of temperance," and pledging to it the fullest cooperation "consistent with the constitution of the church."

The Resolutions.

"Whereas, The Presbyterian church has always stood for the separation of the church and state and the assembly believes that the church in its organized capacity should not, through any of its agencies, be entangled with the political organizations of the state, while urging upon its members as Christian voters to take active interest in political affairs, hringing to the service of the state a conscientious performance of civic duties; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the assembly declares as its policy that the permanent committee on temperance shall not interfere in political primaries, either in the election or defeat of candidates for political office, enter into the organization of campaigns, frame bills for presentation to the legislatures, lobby before legislatures, or otherwise entangle the church with the political activities of the state, provided that nothing herein may be construed as limiting the constitutional right of petition as granted to our standards.

"Whereas, We contend that the church as an organization must continue to do its own temperance work.

"Resolved, That the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, U. S. A., most heartily commends the American Anti-Saloon league as a sane, safe and effective organization in the advancement of the great cause of temperance and pledges itself thereto the fullest cooperation consistent with the constitution of the church.

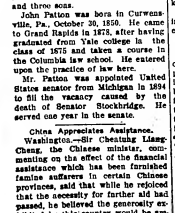
Columbus, O., May 25.—The finance committee reported that during the past year $4,609,852 had been received for the use of the various boards of the church. The trustees of the general assembly have invested in securities $968,963, a balance of $17,800 remaining in their hands uninvested.

Kansas City, Mo., was unanimously selected as the place for the next assembly. The report of the standing committee on temperance was accepted without acrimonious debate.

EX-SENATOR PATTON DEAD.

Michigan Statesman Succumbs to Attack of Typhoid Fever.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 25.—Former United States Senator John Patton died Friday of typhoid fever. He returned last Thursday from Aiken, S.



Ex-Senator John Pattnn.

C., where he had been in search of health. He is survived by a widow and three sons.

John Patton was born in Curwensville, Pa., October 30, 1850. He came to Grand Rapids in 1873, studied law, graduated from Yale college in the class of 1875 and taken a course in the Columbia law school. He entered upon the practice of law here.

Mr. Patton was appointed United States senator from Michigan in 1894 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Stockbridge. He served one year in the senate.

China Appreciates Assistance.

Washington.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese minister, commenting on the effect of the financial assistance which has been furnished famine sufferers in certain Chinese provinces, said that while he rejoiced that the necessity for further aid had passed, he believed the generosity exhibited by this country would be amply repaid by the entire elimination of any further irritation between the two countries.

Erie Railroad Machinists Strike.

Huntington, Ind., May 25.—All the machinists, about 75 in number, employed in the Erie railroad shops in this city, went on strike Friday. The strike is a final protest against piece work which the company, it is said, has been looking for the past two years to enforce on the machinists.

VETERANS HOLD REUNION

GRAND ARMY OF ILLINOIS MEETS AT DECATUR.

Thousands March in Parade—Hear Reports and Elect New Officers for Ensuing Year.

Decatur, Ill., May 23.—Six thousand visitors are in Decatur on account of the meeting of the department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic and six affiliated organizations. The business sessions Wednesday were chiefly occupied with reports of officers. In the afternoon a parade was held, with 18 visiting posts and many bands and drum corps in line, 4,000 men in all.

The report of Assistant Adjt. Gen. Partridge gives the total membership of the department of Illinois December 31, 1906, as 18,211, showing a loss of 945 members during the year. One new post, Old Glory No. 798, has been organized since January 1, 1907. It meets in Memorial hall, Chicago.

Col. A. C. Matthews, of Pittsfield, was elected department commander without opposition. Quincy was chosen as the next meeting place. Mrs. Asca H. Trail, of Plymouth, was elected department commander of the Woman's Relief Corps, and W. C. Creighton, of Champaign, was elected commander of the Sons of Veterans.

BIG LEGAL BATTLE BEGUN.

Contest Over Estate of Mrs. Eddy Is in Court.

Concord, N. H., May 24.—Following several skirmishes, the first legal battle fought about the person of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, leader of the Christian Science denomination, in connection with the suit in equity seeking an accounting of her property, was opened in the Merrimack county superior court here Thursday. The original suit, brought by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., his daughter, Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker, of Bangor, Me., a nephew of Mrs. Eddy, was brought in the name of the Christian Science leader by her three relatives, acting as "next friends," and was directed against Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary, and several other leaders of the Christian Science church, asking for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property, which the "next friends" alleged was being misapplied by the defendants.

Judge Chamberlain announced at the outset of the hearing that the proceedings should be confined strictly to the question of the intervention of the trustees as plaintiffs. He said that he would not consider Mrs. Eddy's competency at this time.

DESK TRUST HEAVILY FINED.

Must Pay a Total of $42,750 for Violation of Law.

Chicago, May 22.—Fines aggregating $42,750 as a means of smashing a trust were used by Judge K. M. Landis in the United States district court Monday, when Frederick A. Holbrook and 12 church and school furniture companies were punished for stifling competition. The court action was a bomb in the government anti-trust crusade and brought consternation to the trust officials. It is believed to forecast similar vigorous methods upon the part of the government toward other trusts and trade combinations.

Holbrook, who was indicted as the moving spirit of the furniture trust, was fined $5,000, the maximum penalty. The American Seating company and the A. H. Andrews company, which were the principal corporations in the combine, were fined $5,000 each, while the other nine companies were given fines of from $500 to $2,000.

Five Die When Steamer Burns.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 22.—Four coal passers perished and one passenger, Mr. M. Rhondes of Detroit, was burned fatally when the Crosby line steamer Shenandoah, formerly the Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire early Tuesday in the middle of Lake Michigan. Rhondes died in a hospital here. Fifty passengers and all the crew except the four coal passers were taken off in small boats by the freighter Kerr, the steamer Stratford and the Naomi's sister ship, the Kansas, which was en route from Milwaukee to Grand Haven.

The loss on the Naomi, which is in command of Capt. Thomas Traill, is estimated at $225,000.

Reject Irish Council Bill.

Dublin, May 22.—The Nationalist convention, called by leaders of the party to act on the Irish council bill introduced in the house of commons by Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, Tuesday decided to reject the measure. Resolutions to reject the bill and calling upon the Nationalist members to do all in their power in the house to defeat it, were passed. The resolutions were introduced by John E. Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party. The meeting was held in the round room of the historic Mansion house.

Wheat Passes $1.05.

Chicago, May 23.—Amid the wildest excitement on the Chicago Board of Trade at its opening Wednesday December wheat took the biggest jump in the present campaign. It soared 5¼ cents over the dollar mark at the very opening of the pit. The parade in the pit was almost terrifying to witness. The buying orders from all over the country were pouring in by the thousands and the prices of wheat for July and September, as well as for December, kept above the one dollar mark. No May wheat was sold.

THE CHIEF INGREDIENTS.



TRAIN HURLED OFF TRESTLE BY FIENDS

PACIFIC COAST FLYER WRECKED AS RESULT OF A DASTARDLY PLOT.

Fishplates Connecting Rails Are Removed and Tracks Pulled Apart with Wires—$10,000 Reward for Perpetrators of Deed.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 22.—A fatal train wrecking plot was perpetrated near here Wednesday that resulted in the death of one man and the injury of 22 persons, four of whom are dying.

Train No. 29, one of the Southern Pacific's coast line flyers, due here at 9 o'clock Tuesday night, was hurled from the tracks on a trestle at West Glendale, ten miles north of here, at 12:30 a. m. Wednesday by the deliberate work of murderous train wreckers. Seven cars plunged off the trestle, while the train was making 40 miles an hour, falling 16 feet to the bottom of a gulch.

At the Southern Pacific general offices in this city notices were posted offering $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the wreck. The officials announced that they had no clew whatever.

Fishplates and Bolts Removed.

In accomplishing the wreck of the train, which was the "Coast Line Limited," a devilish ingenuity was exercised. At a point on a curve near the closed. At a point on a curve near the Arroyo Seco the fishplates and bolts of two connecting rails on the southward track had been removed, and in the apertures whence the bolts were taken strands of heavy wire were fastened at the end of each rail.

From the appearance of the track after the wreck it was evident that some person hidden on a hillside close to the trestle had pulled the wire as the train approached and spread the rails outward toward the edge of the trestle.

Injured in Wreck.

Cincinnati, May 22.—Two persons were dangerously injured and 20 others slightly hurt Wednesday afternoon when the Chesapeake & Ohio flyer was wrecked at Lawrence creek, the engine being thrown into the ditch and the buckling of the track under it. The accident occurred between Brooksburg and South Hipley, Ky., and help was at once sent from these and other nearby towns and within two hours all the injured had been removed from the scene of the wreck and were on their way to Maysville and Cincinnati.

Sherman Declines Position.

Washington, May 24.—Lieut. Gov. Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois, Thursday declined to accept his appointment by President Roosevelt as a member of the Spanish treaty claim commission. The reason assigned by Senator Cullom, who took Mr. Sherman's declination to the White House, was that Mr. Sherman did not feel like leaving his present position when the legislature of Illinois had not yet formally adjourned its session of this year.

President's Itinerary Laid Out.

Washington, May 24.—The president, it is said at the White House, will not make more than one stop in any one place on his way down the Mississippi river after he leaves Canton on the thirtieth of September. Unless present plans are changed, only three stops are to be made in all, St. Louis, Mo.; Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn. He will embark at some point in Iowa.

Two River Steamers Burned.

Gallipolis, O., May 23.—The Ohio river packet Chevalier and the transfer steamer City of Huntington were burned to the water's edge near Hesler station early Wednesday. The loss is $13,000. The crews narrowly escaped

ELECTION IS HELD VOID

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS DECIDES CONTEST.

Louisville and Jefferson County Officials Ousted and Governor Given Power to Fill Vacancies.

Frankfort, Ky., May 23.—The court of appeals Wednesday handed down its opinion in the contested election cases from the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, upholding the contentions of the fusionists and declaring the election void, thus reversing the decision of Judges Miller and Kirby of the Jefferson circuit court. The court rules that the Republicans has the power to fill the vacancies by appointment and an election for all city and county officials is ordered for next November.

The Democratic officials have 30 judicial days in which to enter a motion for a rehearing.

WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Leaders of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church.

Columbus, O., May 22.—The Women's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. Darwin R. James, now on a tour around the world.

Vice presidents, Mrs. W. J. Darby, Indiana; Mrs. C. W. Welker, New York; Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Indiana; Mrs. M. E. Boyd, New York; Mrs. E. E. Pomeroy, Minnesota, and Mrs. S. Pingry, New Jersey.

Secretary of the board, Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole.

Treasurer, Mrs. S. T. Lincoln.

Field secretaries, Mrs. Flora D. Palmer, Miss Julie Frezer and Miss Edith Hughes.

Reports submitted showed an advance in every department of the work during the last year.

Move to Reduce Pullman Rates.

Washington, May 25.—A definite effort was begun Friday before the interstate commerce commission to secure to the public a reduction in the rate of fare charged by the Pullman company for its sleeping car accommodations. This is the first time in the history of the commission that a proceeding has been brought against the Pullman company, and it promises to be an action of more than ordinary interest and importance in that it will open up the whole question of sleeping car rates, not only on the lines of the road mentioned specifically in the complaint, but throughout the country.

Machinists Leave Their Jobs.

Jersey City, N. J., May 25.—More than 3,000 machinists and helpers along the Erie railroad between New York and Chicago were called out on strike Friday, demanding an increase of pay and the abolition of the piece work system. The machinists were receiving 25 and 27½ cents an hour for a ten-hour day, and the helpers 15 and 18 cents an hour. They demand a 10 per cent increase, which would give the machinists who are receiving 25 cents an hour 27½ cents and those getting 27½, 30 cents.

Will Not Abandon Steel Plant.

New York, May 25.—E. H. Harriman, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, said Friday that there is no foundation for the report that the plant of the Illinois Steel company is to be removed from South Chicago to Gary, Ind., or that the South Chicago plant is to be abandoned.

Ex-Judge Hargis Acquitted.

Lexington, Ky., May 24.—Almost exactly three years after the shooting of Town Marshal Thomas Cockrill at Jackson a verdict of not guilty was returned here Thursday in the case of ex-Judge James Hargis, the first of those who were jointly charged with that murder, and another chapter in the famous Breathitt county feud annals was concluded.

MRS. M'KINLEY PASSES AWAY

WIDOW OF MARTYRED PRESIDENT SINKS PEACFFULLY INTO ETERNAL SLEEP.

Her Beautiful Life—Though an Invalid for Thirty Years She Was a Constant Help and Inspiration to Her Husband.

Canton, Ohio, May 27.—Mrs. William McKinley died at 1:35 o'clock Monday afternoon. The transition from life to death was so peaceful and gradual that it was with difficulty that the attending doctors noted when dissolution came.

There was no struggle, no pain. Mrs. McKinley never knew of the efforts made for days to prolong her life, nor of the solicitous hopes and fears of her sister and other relatives for her recovery.

At the McKinley home when death came there were present Secretary Cortelyon, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, Mrs. Sarah Duncan, Mrs. Luther Day, Justice and Mrs. William R. Day, Doctors Portmann and Rixey and the nurses.

"Mrs. McKinley lived hours longer than we expected," said the secretary.

"Her vitality was wonderful," said Dr. Portmann.

In National Mausoleum.

The body of Mrs. McKinley will be placed in the vault in West Lawn cemetery which holds the body of her husband, until the completion of the national mausoleum on Monument hill, when both caskets will be transferred to receptacles in that tomb.

From numerous friends of the deceased Mrs. Barber this evening received telegrams of condolence on the death of Mrs. McKinley. Among them were telegrams from Presidents Roosevelt and Vice President Fairbanks.

Ill Many Years.

Mrs. McKinley's life of almost sixty years had been made familiar to the nation by the fact that for over thirty years she was an invalid. Through all this she showed an unwavering faith in the power of her husband and constantly encouraged and helped him. She believed that his star of destiny would never set until he had become president and for more than a quarter of a century cherished that belief.

After President McKinley's death, she expressed a desire to join him and prayed day by day that she might die. Later, however, she frequently told friends that she desired to live until the completion of the McKinley mausoleum, which is the gift of the nation, and which is to be dedicated on Monument Hill Sept. 30 next.

Her Life.

Ida Saxton McKinley was born in Canton June 8, 1847. James A. Saxton, her father, was a progressive banker and his wife a woman of extraordinary culture. Ida Saxton was reared in a home of comfort and ease. After attending the Canton schools she was a pupil at a private school at Delhi, New York. Later she went to a Cleveland academy and finished her education at Brook Hall seminary, Media, Pa., where she spent three years. Part of the years of her young womanhood were spent in the Stark County bank which belonged to her father. On several occasions she had charge of the institution.

On Jan. 25, 1871, William McKinley and Ida Saxton were united in marriage. After an Eastern trip, the McKinleys purchased the home on North Market street, which in later years became famous as the McKinley cottage.

It was during the short sojourn in this home that Mrs. McKinley's health broke down under the burden of grief. There were born to them two daughters, Kate, on Christmas day, 1871, and Ida, on April 1, 1873. But the mother's heart was broken when Ida passed away in August, 1873. Mrs. McKinley's mother having died the week before the child was born. Kate, the first born, lived for three and one-half years. Then in Chelsea, Mass., says: "I was sick for a year that almost heart-broken wife became an invalid.

A Devoted Wife.

Her life as the wife of William McKinley was a most happy and devoted one. They never "kept house" while in congress, because of her invalid state. She, however, desired to be with him as much as possible and spent much time in Washington. On his tours when he was congressman, governor and president she traveled with him as much as practicable.

After the crushing blow which came to her when the assassin's bullet struck down her husband, friends despaired of her life for a month or more. However she rallied and for several years enjoyed better health than usual. She would not consent to leave her Canton home.

During the five years of the incumbency of Mr. McKinley in the White House, Mrs. McKinley was in very poor health and did not take a very active part in the social life of the capital. On important state occasions she would take her place in receiving line, but on other occasions the president's niece.

President at Funeral.

Washington, May 27.—President Roosevelt learned of Mrs. McKinley's death shortly after 2 o'clock. He immediately announced that he will leave for Canton Tuesday night to attend the funeral which will take place Wednesday.

Nothing I Ate Agreed With Me.



MRS. LENORA BODENHAMER

Mrs. Leonora Bodenhamer, R. F. D. 1, Box 99, Kernersville, N. C., writes:

"I suffered with *stomach trouble* and indigestion for some time, and nothing that I ate agreed with me. I was very nervous and experienced a continual feeling of *unrest and fear*. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did me no good.

"I found in one of your Peruna books a description of my symptoms. Then I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice. He said I had catarrh of the stomach. I took Peruna and Manalin and followed his directions and can now say that I feel as well as I ever did.

"I hope that all who are afflicted with the same symptoms will take Peruna, as it has certainly *cured me*."

The above is only one of hundreds who have written similar letters to Dr. Hartman. Just one such case as this entitles Peruna to the candid consideration of every one similarly afflicted. If this be true of the testimony of one person what ought to be the testimony of hundreds, yea thousands, of honest, sincere people. We have in our files a great many other testimonials.

"Whiskers."

"Whiskere" was a word formerly used to designate the hair on the upper lip. Scott more than once speaks of "whiskers on the upper lip" and so does Defoe in "Robinson Crusoe." Johnson defined a "whisker" as the hair growing on the upper lip or cheek when it has become of a length to be whiskers; a mustachio." It seems to have taken its name from a fancied resemblance to a small brush, to "whisk" properly meaning to sweep, and a "whisker" having been a particular kind of feather brush—also, in the slang of a former time, a switch or cat. In the seventeenth century a "whisker" signified among other things a brazen lie, a "whopper."

A Benefactor.

"Why don't you do something for the unfortunate and art?" "Have done something for them," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "My corporations have helped scores of writers and illustrators more than anything else that ever happened."

Supplied.

"Don't you want to get a talking machine for your phonograph?" "Thanks; I have a wife at home now."—N. Y. Herald.

PALE, WEAK PEOPLE

MADE STRONG AND ENERGETIC BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

General Breakdown Caused by Deficient Blood Supply Corrected by This Tonic Remedy.

A feeling of general weakness, poor appetite, loss of breath after the slightest exercise and broken sleep are some of the symptoms of general debility. You may think that these are a contradiction to each other and that you will worry along, hoping all the time to feel better soon. But this is a mistake, for every one of the symptoms is caused by bad blood, which will grow more pale and weak before health will be restored again. A tonic treatment is necessary and for this purpose Pink Pills are a better remedy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. J. G. Harvey, of 95 Willow St., Chelsea, Mass., says: "I was sick for a number of years from general debility and indigestion. I was never free from stomach trouble and my nerves were so shattered that the least exertion benefitted me for any serious work. My health completely exhausted me and terrible pains in the small of my back. Those pains would sometimes last for a month or two. My sight grew weak; there seeming to be a blur constantly before my eyes. I had to consult a doctor and plan on my work, and the attempt to do so completely exhausted me.

"I was finally forced to give up a position I had held for two years and more. After trying several medicines without help, I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got them at once. They made me feel so much better and so much stronger that I started in business with a grocery here in Chelsea. I have kept well here in Chelsea. I have never had a return of former sickness and cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as an excellent nerve and blood tonic."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have long been recognized as an excellent tonic remedy in cases of indigestion and general debility, where the stomach and other organs of the body are weakened and disordered simply through lack of vitalizing elements. They have also been especially successful in curing anaemia, rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fevers.

A pamphlet on "Diseases of the Blood" and a copy of our diet book will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

State Fair Attractions.

Hamlino.—Dan Patch, the king of pacers; Sweet Marie, the queen of trotters, and an airship that will astonish the natives are some of the attractions assured for the state fair this fall. A new feature of the Dan Patch exhibition will be a moving picture machine carried in an automobile in front of the horse. If Dan keeps up his past record of breaking his previous record on the local track those who fail to see this exhibition will be given an opportunity later of seeing the wonderful horse make his mile on the canvas.

The race program for this fall will be the best in the history of the state. A new feature this year will be the Northwestern futurity with a guaranteed stake of $5,000, of which $3,000 will be for three-year-old trotters and $2,000 for three-year-old pacers. The futurity will be open for foals of 1907 to race as three-year-old in 1910, that are foaled, owned, raised and trained in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, North or South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington, Manitoba and the Canadian provinces west of Manitoba.

Arrangements also have been made for the appearance of a noted French aeronaut who will give exhibitions with his airship.

Insurance Figures.

Minneapolis.—A total of nearly $9,000,000 was spent by Minnesota residents for life insurance during 1906, according to the preliminary life report of the insurance department.

The report shows that during the year the level premium or old line companies wrote 36,842 policies aggregating $27,371,455. The number of policies in force at the end of the year were 171,269, with an aggregate value of $159,187,840. The losses incurred in the state were $1,828,709 and the premiums received amounted to $7,292,656.

The report shows that during the year the net mortality was only 77 per cent of the expected mortality.

For these same companies a "normal expense portion of premiums" is given as $129,017,751 and actual expenses paid $109,785,300. These figures are for business in all the states of companies doing business in this state.

The report on the assessment life and accident associations shows 19,424 policies written in the state during the year, aggregating $8,130,300, and 20,983 in force at the end of the year aggregating $1,136,300, and policies in force at the end of the year aggregating $10,493,378. These companies received in premiums $45,189 and paid losses amounting to $61,987.

P. O. Burglary.

Mendota.—The vault and the safe doors of the postoffice were shattered with nitroglycerin by burglars at 4 o'clock in the morning and $750 in cash and stamps were stolen.

The postoffice forms part of the general store of E. Bernier & Sons. The safe blower got into the building through a rear window. The safe in which the money was deposited is inclosed in a large vault capable of use for the purpose of securing the funds of Uncle Sam. The thieves lined the door of the vault with nitroglycerin and blew it off the door. They nvidently thought the plunder was within, but they were confronted with a safe inside the vault. This also was charged and blown open.

Mr. Bernier says that the total amount taken was about $750 to $780. He says that about $80 in money and stamps belong to the government.

Murder at Tenstrike.

Tenstrike.—What later may prove to have been a cold-blooded murder has been unearthed at Tenstrike in the finding of the body of Gilbert Johnson, son of Gull Lake.

Early in February John Johnson and Peter Matilhson hired out to William Fellows to cut timber and they established their camp near the lake. The men were busily engaged for five or six weeks cutting logs on the Fellows claim, two miles from town.

At the time of the disappearance of Johnson, Matilhson ate breakfast, but two weeks later he returned for his clothes and money. He said that he had been sick in the hospital; that he and his partner were going to locate in the West, and that his partner had gone. Matilhson has not been seen in this vicinity since.

NEWS NOTES.

Lewiston.—Ora Gibbs, thirty-eight years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in a shed on his farm. Coroner Steinbach found the deed to be due to mental derangement.

Mankato.—Christian Larson of North Mankato has failed in two lawsuits to recover an acre and a half of land that ought to be his, but which Damo Nature has appropriated through the waywardness of her agent, the Minnesota river.

Luverne.—At a meeting of the board of education a resolution was adopted suspending for the balance of the school year, eleven of the high school boys who are charged with "having pushed Supt. Hayward's anatomy in the process of initiating that gentleman into the Society of Red Owls."

Plenty of Fish Eggs.

St. Paul.—The Minnesota game and fish commission has this spring stocked the waters of any game and fish department in the United States for the number of pike eggs collected in any one season, and expects to be able a little later to claim the nation's record for the largest number of pike fry ever raised in any one state during a season.

Samuel F. Fullerton, superintendent of fisheries, says the work of collecting pike eggs is now over; that the pike eggs collected at a conservative estimate number 280,000,000, and that estimating that only half of these will hatch, the game and fish commission will later have 140,150,000 pike fry for free distribution for restocking waters thruout the state.

Hanged Himself

Thief River Falls.—J. H. Werntlein, a cattle buyer of this city, hanged himself in his barn. He is believed to have been mentally deranged. He came into the house late in the afternoon, washed himself, and, putting on his coat and hat, stepped out of the door, as his wife supposed, to go down town. This was the last seen of him alive. After the family had finished supper the wife sent one of the sons to look for his father. Going to the barn the son discovered his father's body hanging from a rafter in the hayloft. Werntlein was forty-seven years old and is survived by a widow and seven children, the youngest of whom is a baby of ten months.

Accidentally Shot.

Keillhor.—While out hunting in the woods near here, John A. Aamodt sat down on a log to read a letter. He rested his gun muzzle on the log, the muzzle pointing toward his stomach. While absorbed in the contents of the letter Aamodt came in contact with the trigger of the gun and it was discharged, the load of heavy shot tearing a gaping wound in the body. A passerby heard the report of the gun, came over and found him writhing in agony on the ground. He died before assistance could be reached.

Killed by Steam Shovel.

Moorhead.—Sivert Siverson, twenty-eight years old, was killed by a steam shovel on the line which was running near Muskoda. The accident happened about midnight and owing to the darkness is not exactly known how it occurred In some manner the man was caught between the big scoop of the shovel and the end of the machinery and as the scoop rose he was caught and crushed to death.

Homesteader Missing.

Spooner.—Henry Hunke, a young settler, formerly of Duluth, who has been living on his claim on the Rapid river near the Clementson postoffice, has disappeared. His brother, William Hunke, who was his neighbor, believes that the missing man was murdered. Henry Hunke has been a sufferer from tuberculosis and two years ago came to this part of the state from Duluth to take the outdoor cure.

Silver Fox Trapped.

Fosston.—The first silver fox trapped in Minnesota for many years was captured recently on the Red Lake reservation. The skin has been sent to Knute Rose of this place, who will dispose of it. The skin is of good size and quality and at the current rate of quotations probably will bring $200.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis.—Bandits scarcely 16 years old and well versed in the art of robbery from reading dime novels, held up Charles Haugen in an alley back of the Tribune building, robbing him of $5, his entire cash supply.

Duluth.—At a distance of two and a half miles southeast of Hibbing, A. B. Coates of Virginia and A. M. Miller, Jr., of Duluth have shown up what is described as the largest bonanza ore body that has been found in several years on the Mesaba range. The deposit is estimated at 500,000 tons.

Red Lake Indian Agency.—John Morrison, Jr., has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the Cross Lake Indian school, which was established three years ago. Mr. Morrison leaves the service to engage in private business. His successor is Mr. Davis, an employe in the Indian service.

Rochester.—The dead body of an infant was found floating near a dam in the Zumbro river in North Rochester by two boys who were fishing. The body evidently had been in the water for several months, as it was in an advanced state of decomposition. No clue has been found as to the identity of the baby.

Belle Plaine.—The little neighbor girl who sang to him as his life was ebbing away, and who devoted the rest of her time to making him comfortable in his last days, James O. White has willed his entire estate, amounting to $10,000, to the beneficiary, and the estate is valued at upwards of $10,000.

Washington.—A certificate to begin business with a capital of $25,000 was issued to the First National Bank of Brandon.

Slayton.—By a vote of 109 to 18 Slayton voted $10,000 to build an addition to its schoolhouse.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Railroad officials presented arguments before Gov. Deneen urging the repeal of the two-cent fare bill.

Alleged agent of China disappeared from New York with guns valued at $250,000 and sent back pawn tickets.

Henry C. Frick lost $30,000,000 in the current stock slump, after an amazing career as a pinager, Wall street hears.

The Red Cross has discontinued the receipt of contributions for the relief of Chinese famine sufferers. The total was $220,000.

Opponents of United States Senator Bailey, of Texas, have called a state meeting for Dallas June 14 to organize against his supporters.

George G. Sill, Yale '62, ex-lieutenant governor of Connecticut, died at Hartford, following an attack of locomotor ataxia. He was 77 years old.

The car barn of the Buffalo Lake Erie Traction company at Blasdell, N. Y., was burned, together with 25 cars. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, probably will be invited by the unionists of Rutland, to contest the parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Finch.

Secretary Straus, in a speech before the Manufacturers' association, at New York, urged a larger share for labor in prosperity and "drastic publicity" for corporations.

Eugene McClellan fatally cut James Rhinehert's throat at Hobart, Ind. McClellan, talking in his sleep, said something which displeased Rhinehart, who attacked him.

Theodore Tilton, who more than 30 years ago caused a sensation in the United States by accusing Henry Ward Beecher of intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, is dying in Paris.

The Minnesota supreme court has refused a rehearing in Dr. T. E. W. V. Appleby, whose contest for his wife's $1,000,000 estate left to the Wilder charity, was decided against him.

George F. Chepmen, vice president and general manager of the United railroads, died in San Francisco. Mr. Chapman contracted a cold which rapidly developed into pneumonia.

A proposition has been made to the Italian government to fix the pope's revenue. One plan is to capitalize the fund into state bonds, which would yield an income of $760,000 a year.

Several pieces of fine marble being carved at the works of George W. Maltby & Sons, in Buffalo for the McKinley mausoleum, at Canton, O., were ruined by the fire which destroyed the plant. Loss, $50,000.

B. F. Yoakum, the Rock Island & Frisco railroad financier, arrived in New York from a trip through the southwest, declared that the wheat crop in that part of the country was nearly a total failure.

The Chinese authorities seized in Tientsin 8,000 rifles, 200,000 rounds of ammunition and 5,000 bayonets secretly consigned by a German firm to the Chinese revolutionists to be used in the antidynastic outbreak which they have been planning.

An attempt was made by a gang of armed yeggmen to loot and terrorize the city of Hornell, N. Y., as a result of which John Hendy was fatally shot, Thomas Kelly was severely beaten, several citizens were injured and three yeggmen were arrested.

Do Not Ask Disarmament.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., May 24.—The recommendations, which the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration will send to the international peace conference soon to convene at The Hague, will contain no word on the subject of disarmament or limitation of armaments. The principal recommendations are a general arbitration treaty for the settlement of international disputes, and the establishment of the principle of the inviolability of innocent private property at sea in time of war.

Refuse to Negotiate with Man.

Hamburg, May 24.—The Shipowners' association has declined to negotiate with the German Seamen's union, the members of which went on strike for more pay and better treatment, unless the man return to work.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	May 25.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 85	@ 6 75
Bulls, Stags	3 25	@ 5 00
Sheep, Slate	3 50	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 60	@ 4 80
WHEAT—July	1 04	@ 1 05⅝
Sept.	1 04	@ 1 05⅝
Dec. July	91	@ 91⅝
RYE—No. 2 Western	81	@ 82
BUTTER—Creamery	23	@ 28
Dairy	21	@ 25
LIVE POULTRY	13	@ 15
EGGS	16	@ 17
POTATOES (per bu.)	50	@ 60
PORK—July	17 50	@ 17 75
September	17 50	@ 17 75
LARD—July	9 75	@ 9 77½
Oats, May	46½	@ 47½
Rye, September	75	@ 75
	Milwaukee.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor's	$1 03	@ 1 04
July	1 03	@ 1 04
Oats, Standard	46	@ 47
Rye, No. 1	80	@ 80
	Kansas City.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$1 00	@ 1 01
July	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn, May	48½	@ 48¾
Mar. No. 2 White	48½	@ 48¾
	St. Louis.	
CATTLE—Best Steers	$4 90	@ 6 25
Texas Steers	2 85	@ 4 10
HOGS—Packers	6 00	@ 6 15
Butchers	6 12	@ 6 20
SHEEP—Natives	3 25	@ 4 00
	Omaha.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ 6 00
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@ 4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy	6 00	@ 6 10
Mixed	6 00	@ 6 10

"SPARTA OF JAPAN"

GEN. KUROKI, MILITARY GENIUS OF MIKADO'S COUNTRY.

Something of Representative of Island Empire Who is Now Visiting This Country—Descendant of Polish Noblemen.

New York.—In was in 1864 that a prince of Japan whose name history does not reveal, visited Japan as a guest of the nation. A graduate of the military schools of Europe, the visitor was reputed to be one of the leading princes of his time in skill as a military strategist and tactician. There was detailed as his escort a quiet-spoken staff officer of the mikado's army, a man with the testimony of a Grant and the face of a Sheridan. As he was completing his visit the prince turned to his escort and said:

"I thought I had learned all that there was to know of tactics and strategy, but you have shown me that there was much more knowledge to be obtained on military matters than can be had in the schools of Europe. Taking your schooling from us you have greatly improved on everything that we taught."

The staff officer to whom the prince paid his high compliment was Gen. Itei Kuroki, the now celebrated warrior who commanded the first army corps in the war with Russia, and who rendered such conspicuous service at the Polish Memorial Opera referred to him as his "strong right arm." Gen. Kuroki is now in this country on a mission to the Jamestown exposition.

Born 62 years ago in Satsuma, the "Sparta of Japan," Kuroki at an early age entered the military service of the mikado, and rose grade by grade from the lower ranks, attaining in 1894 the rank of lieutenant general. That was the year of Japan's war with China, and in that conflict Kuroki commanded the Sixth division of the invading army. It is related that his division had been scheduled to be the last one to be landed for the main invasion of Chike, and that Kuroki chafed so much over the inaction that he fretted himself into a state of illness. But immediately the troops were landed and the smoke of battle began to roll from the front all of Kuroki's illness vanished and he joyously exclaimed: "Ah, this makes me well again."

From the very beginning of the war with Russia, Kuroki hated the world's attention by the display of his military skill. Then he set to work to people began to inquire more closely about this warrior whose military genius seemed so resplendent. Efforts were made to trace his origin, and although the inquirers found little assistance from the silent soldier, it was finaly ascertained that he was of Polish origin. A nephew of the general, who was also pursuing his studies in Europe, wrote a letter in which he said that Kuroki's father was a polish nobleman who had fled from Russia after the revolution of 1831. His nobleman, whose name was Kourowski, first went to Paris, afterward to Turkey, later joining the Holland troops in Borneo. From Borneo he went to Japan and there married a Japanese. From the union was born Kuroki, who, because of the nobleness of his father, was nicknamed "The Pole."

It is said that the general is very proud of his Polish origin, and that he has always cherished the dying wish of his father that his son would some



GEN. KUROKI,
(Japan's "Pole" Who is Now Visiting This Country.)

day be able to take vengeance on the nations for their cruel treatment of unhappy Poland.

Kuroki's genius for war was never more conspicuous than in the great turning movement at Liao-yang. When Kuropatkin threw the whole weight of his army upon the angle held by Kuroki, he should, according to all military precedent, have destroyed his foe. But Kuroki not only held the enemy at bay, but held them long enough for a supporting column to turn their flank.

Kuroki's part in the last great battle, that of Mukden, was that of a fierce and vigorous attack upon the very strong position that was held by the Russian center, and with any hope of carrying it, but in order to force Kuropatkin to carry out the movement which ultimately led to his destruction.

MINERS' OFFICIAL ON TRIAL.

William D. Haywood Charged With Conspiracy to Commit Murder.

Boise, Idaho.—William D. Haywood, who has been placed on trial in this city for the alleged murder of former



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
(On Trial for Complicity in Steunenberg Murder.)

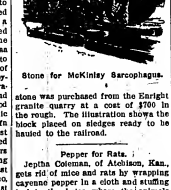
Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, was secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, and was in Denver, Col., at the time (December 30, 1905,) that Steunenberg was blown to pieces by a bomb that had been placed at the gate of his home in Caldwell, a suburb of Boise. Haywood is reputed to have been the virtual head of the miners' organization. That he was instrumental in the assassination seems to be indisputable; and the enemies of Haywood declare that Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was but a figurehead in the conduct of affairs. Haywood has long been known as an energetic official and a man of radical views. In recent years he has been a Socialist in politics, and in 1904 openly avowed that the Western Federation of Miners stood for Socialism and was working for the triumph of that doctrine. Lemmitzman, though a prisoner in Idaho, he was the nominee of the Socialist party for governor of Colorado.

Frank Steunenberg was a remarkable man, mentally and physically—a big man, strong in his convictions and courage. He stood seven feet in his stockings and was built in proportion. Born in Iowa in 1861, he spent his boyhood in that state, and in 1887 he went to Idaho, then a territory, where with his brother he started a newspaper. He took to politics naturally, and was chosen a member of the convention that framed the Idaho state constitution. He was next elected to the legislature, and speedily became so popular that he was boomed for governor. To this office Steunenberg was twice elected, his last term expiring in 1901. Until December, 1899, he had never been cast of the Mississippi. He was a defender of Mormonism on the principle that it had as much right to religious as any other religious denomination, and he was also an advocate of woman suffrage. Steunenberg frequently used to say that he was certain he was a marked man.

TO HOLD M'KINLEY'S BODY.

Stone from Which Sarcophagus Will Be Carved.

Boston.—The body of William McKinley will rest in a green granite sarcophagus in the tomb at Canton, O., that of his wife beside it in a similar stone receptacle. The accompanying picture shows the stone from which the sarcophagus for the martyred president's body is to be made, as it appeared when hoisted recently from the quarry in Windsor, Vt. The stone is nine by five feet and weighs 17 tons. A cap weighing one ton is to be made from a smaller block. The



Stone for McKinley Sarcophagus.

stone was purchased from the Enright granite quarry at a cost of $700 in the rough. The illustration shows the block placed on sledges ready to be hauled to the railroad.

Pepper for Rats.

Jeptha Coleman, of Atchison, Kan., gets rid of mice and rats by wrapping cayenne pepper in a cloth and stuffing it into the holes where the animals pass in and out. They gnaw at the rags, and the first thing they know they have a dose of the pepper that makes them wish they had not been so industrious. Mr. Coleman does not know whether they sneeze themselves to pieces or simply hike to the neighborn. Anyhow, thy disappear.

No matter what the poetry books say about One Love, it is a fact that it is easier to transfer a heart than it is to transfer a piece of real estate.

BEAUTY HINTS FOR THE GIRLS.

Above all, girls, if you would be beautiful, make it a point to always wear a smile on the face, wear it wherever you can. No matter if your feet are wet and your shoes squash water every time you take a step, smile anyway. Remember the old saying, "Smiles are worth more than face powder."

The complexion should be thoroughly carried before it attains a height. A good plan is to take a mixture of oat meal and mucilego and plaster it on the face. When you remove it in the morning a nice, rosy, healthful complexion will be the result.

With the coming of summer freckles may be looked for as usual. These may easily be avoided by wearing a baseball mask when you go out of doors.

Some people find hinckheads very annoying. The best way to remove them is to pry them out with a hat pin or sharp file.

There is nothing so fatal to facial beauty as a bad carriage. See that your conchman keeps it in good condition.

The eyebrows may be made heavier and derker by shoveling coal three hours every day in the backyard.

Keep the nails clean and well polished. A little stove polish and a brush will do it nicely. Remember the words of a celebrated French beauty: "Well kept nails is a source of great gratification."

Keep the hands soft and white. If the knuckles are too prominent run them through a clothes wringer twice a day for a few weeks. This will also make the hands longer and more graceful.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

His First Operation.

The visitor found little Bessie crying as though her heart would break.

"What is the trouble, little girl?" asked the visitor, sympathetically.

"Boo-hoo!" sobbed Bessie. "Bobby wants to be a surgeon when he gets big."

"And does that worry you, my dear?"

"Yes; he has cut all the sawdust out of my dolly to see if sho has appendicitis."

Too Rare.

Guest—Can you tell me what thet chap with the long hair is doing over there?

Proprietor—Is musicnir deaf? Znt is one great musicinn imported from Europe.

Guest—Is, eh? Well, he is like this beef you just served me.

Proprietor—How is zat, monsieur?

Guest—Why, he is raw and needs plenty, of roasting.—Chicago Daily News.

Revenge.

"That young student upstairs must have a tremendous correspondence, postman; you always have letters for him."

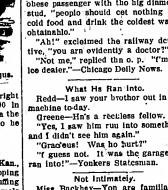
"Yes, I quarreled with him once, and ever since he sends himself a postcard every day, so I have to mount five flights of stairs to deliver it."

A Hard Language to Understand.

Bacon—I see that Jeremiah Curtin, a prominent philologist in Boston, has said to be the master of seventy languages.

Egbert—And yet he might go to London and ask a bus-man a question and have to give it up after the busman had repeated his answer a dozen times.—Yonkers Statesman.

A HINT FROM CUPID.



Give a girl a good dinner and meko love to her afterwards—much better than before.

Campaign of Education.

"In the summer," remarked the obese passenger with the big diamond stud, "people should eat nothing but cold food and drink the coldest water obtainable."

"Ah!" exclaimed the railway detective, "you are evidently a doctor?"

"Not at all," replied the o. p. "I'm an ice dealer."—Chicago Daily News.

What He Ran Into.

Redd—I saw your brother out in his machine to-day.

Greene—He's a reckless fellow.

"Yes, I saw him run into something and I didn't see him again."

"Graceful! spilled on it, hey?"

"I guess not. It was the garage he ran into!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Intimately.

Miss Backbay—You are familiar, I presume, with "Sartor Resartus?"

Mr. Carondelpt—Er—only slightly. In our part of the country we don't take much stock in that. They say he sneaks out of paying his election bets. —Chicago Tribune.

Getting a Rest.

Bacon—Do you enjoy walking?

Egbert—Oh, immensely! You see, I can't get my wife to walk at all, and when I'm walking I'm where I can't hear her talking!—Yonkers Statesman.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

A[illegible]niration alone will not run a [illegible] Sooner or later such advisers will find that the object of their offerings has be[illegible] to other ways that they do [illegible] —in other wo[illegible] compelled, in order to live, to seek the friendship of those who are not so platonic in their love, but unite their practical esteem with sentiment that binds mutual admiration in other professions. There are to many men who expect an editor to slave in defense of their pet notions and hobbies, advocate their views against the strongest opposition, and coolly withhold the business support by which alone a small newspaper can live. —Green Bush Journal.

The attorney general's ruling is tha[illegible] ce of path master is [illegible] It is the duty of [illegible] commissioners so th[illegible] general says, to ap[illegible] superintendent of po[illegible] hi[illegible] duty it shall be to[illegible] general supervision ov[illegible] building in the co[illegible] the duty of ea[illegible] board of super vi[illegible] township in[illegible] under the sup[illegible] county superin[illegible] highways, have charge of[illegible] the work in each dis[illegible] consequently the oath ma[illegible] last March have bee[illegible] out of existence, say[illegible] attorney general. —C[illegible] Journal

[illegible]stman Again,

[illegible] states that some [illegible] town of Highlanding [illegible] divided on the [illegible] question. Olaf R[illegible] Vattendahl who cir[illegible] county seat removal [illegible] this township report [illegible] voter in the town [illegible] refused to sign Thief River Falls [illegible] and that one was W. G. Hunt, the editor of the Sunbeam —Thief River Falls News.

Whew, How do you other Highlanding fellows who did not sign that petition. like that? We know some of you that have been voting for 18 years in Polk county and this is the first time we ever heard you were not voters. But this comes from John Eastman's paper, the most noted liar in northern Minnesota.

Any voter to read the above editorial of John Estman will understand the situation. He stabed us in the back and he has done it at every opportunity that he has had. Then he comes a round and says, "you jump on us Who in h— is us?

He wants to create the impression by the above that Hunt has no "neighbors" No friends and had ought to be disfranchised from doing business unless his business does not conflict with John Estmans business. We want to say to our friends that this is a fight between Estman and Hunt and he has got the best of it up to the date, because we have been placed in the position of biting off our hose to spite our face, but if worse comes to worst and the blanket thrown down, that we have got to fight. there is one vote in Deer Park and one in Highlanding that will stay by The Sunbeam.

Pretty Bad Roads.

A man came up from Kratka the other day and told the following story which seems to be to good not to go in print.

There was a stranger stoped and inquired the road to Thief River Falls, and a man who had just come over the road started to give him directions. Stranger; "How far is it from here to Thief River Falls?

Native; "About 16 or 18 miles depends on which roden you take."

Stranger; "Which road should I take?"

Native; "Ay don't know but which ever one you take you will wish you had taken the other one."

Stranger; "The roads are pretty bad up here."

Native; "Y[illegible]h pretty bad, but when you kome down to Thief River Falls they get worst."

Stranger; "Which is the best road?"

Native; "Ay tink you better go south road but ay don't know. better go all over ay tell you. When you come daw a few miles you come to a little swamp, looks like a creek, don,t go dare, go little farder up, if dare can cross all right, there is an oder swamp little farder on. Don't kome dare. you will see little brush throwed in the roaden that the Indians put in before the reservation opened: Don't kome dare; But if you get across that place you kome to a little varse place a little farder on. dare is an old vogen standing by the roaden. The man lost his team in the swamp but saved the wagon, Don't kome dare."

Stranger; "My god this must be an awful road and you come over it;"

Native; Yah, but ay had a bal[illegible] pair of skies and a boat, [illegible] kome true all right."

[illegible]ressman Steenerson [illegible] himself in favor of Sec[illegible] Taft for president [illegible] newspaper [illegible] has struck a popular [illegible] the people of [illegible] things an old trick of [illegible] Steenerson [illegible] that are popular [illegible] people —Fulmer Pioneer

It is easy to get popular with the people if you represent the people, and [illegible] represents the people.

The First Man Dressmaker.

As far back as 1730 there was in Paris a man dressmaker, probably the first of his kind. His name was Rhomberg, and he was the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich. He owed his success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He drove a beautiful carriage on the boulevard and had an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. He left a large fortune to his heirs.

Doctors and Solemnity.

The days are past when every self respecting doctor was expected to dress in a style tastefully blending the divine with the undertaker. But a "sustained and impenetrable solemnity" is still a priceless possession for those who would achieve success in medicine. If this is a natural gift, so much the better; if not, it should be acquired at any cost.—British Medical Journal.

Chotohazree at the Gymkhana.

In "Modern India" the author, William Eleroy Curtis, records his meeting with the word gymkhana and "ventures to say that nobody who has not been in India can guess what that means."

And if you want another conundrum, what is a chotohazree? It is customary for smart people to have their chotohazree at the gymkhana, and I think you would be pleased to join them after taking the beautiful drive which leads to the place. Nobody knows where the word was derived from, but it is used to describe a country club—a bungalow hidden under a beautiful grove on the brow of a cliff that overhangs the bay—with all of the appurtenances, golf links, cricket grounds, racket courts and indoor gymnasium, and everybody stops there on an afternoon drive to have chotohazree, which is the local term for afternoon tea and for early morning coffee.

A Financial Coup.

"You don't mean to say that you loaned Stickler your umbrella?"

"Yes. And it was economy to do it. [illegible]"

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok,
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martir Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B Witebterman Lindsay,
Andrew Ellingson, Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L K Moen, Garnes Minn
Ed Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OSCAR HANSON, of Erie Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1121 made April 8th, 1905 for the N. W. ¼ Section 25 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 4th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Johasrud, Christ Odegard, Peter A. Korstad, Andrew T. Nelson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 3, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 1st. 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, M[illegible] on June 14th, 1907 viz:

Nels Lyland.

H. E. No. 1181 Red Lake Series for the Lots 5 6 7 [illegible] S. W. ¼ S E ¼, Sec. 2 Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land. viz:

Ben K. Kvestad of Highlanding Minn. Halvor Swanson, Ole N. Cougard, Olof Han[illegible]son of Hilda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES L. PETERSON of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim. viz: Homestead Entry No. 1297 made April 7, 1906 for the S. E. ¼ S E. ¼ Sec 21. N. E. ¼ [illegible] S [illegible] & W. ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Christ Odegaard, Lars Ferlj, Hilmer Iverson, Ole Johnsrud, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 27th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, OLE T. GULLINGSRUD of Kratka, Minn, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1091 made March 21th, 1905, for the S. W. ¼ Section 11, Tp. 153 N, R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Svee T. Hjinvold, of Kratka Minn., Erik T. Gullingsrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. Erish L. Myhre, Joe Kliee of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 27, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEPH VORLICKY of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 12[illegible] made July 13, 1905, for the S W. ¼ Sec. 1, Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Bowling U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota [illegible]

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank Zavoral of Erie Minn. Andrew Hanson of Brunkeberk Minn. Charlie Vorsek, of Thief River Falls Minn. Joseph Treda, of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

[illegible]

To [illegible] Canada from [illegible] dent dressed it [illegible] seating it by his side in a buggy, [illegible] ed over the boundary [illegible] After he got safely into [illegible] house he [illegible] that there is no [illegible]

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE to any afflicted a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 100 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. May 17th. 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that OMUND BJORGUFSON, of Erie Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1183 made June 17th, 1905, for the N. W. ¼ Section 15 Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on June 25th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens O. Tommerdahl, Ole O. Straede, Even Skjulestad, Theodore Jacobson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Apr. 23, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June, 4th, 1907 viz:

Andrew M. Johnson.

H. E. No. 714, Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 33 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Vattendahl, Jur Stolaas, of Radney Minn. John Paloul of High Landing Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office Crookston Minn. Apr. 22, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before [illegible] M. Bakon, Municipal Judge in the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on June 5th, 1907 viz:

Peter P. Korstad

H. E. No. [illegible] Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 26 in Tp. 153 N. of R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter H. Thoreson, Tandrup Saltved, Knut Opsahl, Simon Opsahl, all of High Landing Minnesota.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. May 10th. 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 6th. 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on June 18, 1907 viz:

Raymond Arndt.

H. E. No. 552, Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼, Sec 20 Twp. 153 N., R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Patrick Sullivan, Peter C. Wold, of Kuehnel Minn. Alfred Eve, of Sunbeam Minn. Auguste Kuehnel, of Kuehnel Minn.

R. J. Montague Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn

The Hindoo Strong Man.

The Hindoos tell wonderful stories of the feats of Bhima, who was their strong man. Among the wonders credited to Bhima are the following: Pursued by a tiger, his mother when nursing Bhima let him drop. The force of the impact shattered in a thousand pieces the rock on which he had fallen but the boy was none the worse. When he quarreled with other boys he gathered them up, ten or fifteen at a time, and plumped them into the nearest pond. His cousins hid themselves in a tall banyan to jeer at him, but he tore it from the ground without effort. He snapped his bonds like Samson, and a hungry cobra's fangs could not penetrate his skin. His triumph, however, was the defeat of Bakasura, who [illegible] a [illegible] of food at a [illegible] and [illegible] trees for [illegible]

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods [illegible] Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

Furs. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.

From $4, to $6, for Mink [illegible] us before you sell.

John [illegible]

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD, FOR RESULTS

Corroborative.

"This," exclaimed the orator, "is a decadent nation! As before the fall of Rome everything was rotten, so today in our erstwhile fair land everything"—

Just here an egg struck him fairly.

His nostrils dilated.

"I desire," he continued, "before retiring to add that this egg is corroborative evidence."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Case For Sympathy.

"I have three children, who are the very image of myself," said Jones enthusiastically.

"I pity the youngest," returned Brown quietly.

"Why?" asked Jones.

"Because he is the one who will have to resemble you the longest," said Brown.—Tit-Bits.

His Constancy.

A story is told of General Sir Alfred Horsford, who believed in a celibate army. A soldier once sought his permission to marry, saying he had two good conduct badges and $25 in the savings bank. "Well, go away," said Sir Alfred, "and if you come back this day year in the same mind you shall marry. I'll keep the vacancy." On the anniversary the soldier repeated his request. "But do you really, after a year, want to marry?" "Yes, sir, very much." "Sergeant major, take his name down. Yes, you may marry. I never believed there was so much constancy in man or woman. Right face. Quick march!" As the man left the room, turning his head, he said: "Thank you, sir. It isn't the same woman."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Elmer Eve is working in THE SUNBEAM office this week.

There seems to be a few people who still have the Canada fever but its cold enough in this country to suit us.

John Mostrom the upriver merchant, has been adding quite a large stock of new goods to his store this week.

Miss Myrtle Fuller is so well pleased with this part of Minnesota that she may invest in some realestate in this township.

Mike Kolski and John Radnecki were down to Crookston Tuesday making final proof on their homesteads.

John Mostrom, B. Castello, and Olaf Hanson of Hilda, were passengers down the river Monday on the Dan Patch.

Miss Fuller from Blooming Prairie Minnesota came up for a visit with her sister Mrs. Walt McAndress, on Friday last.

WANTED:

Person to travel in home territory; salary $8.00 per day and expenses. Address, J. A. Alexander, 129 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill.

There will be an auction sale at the Costello farm in Deer Park Township tomorrow afternoon at which a large amount of personal property will be disposed of.

It is reported that there is large quanity of freight at Thief River Falls waiting for shipment up the river by boat. The new steam boat will soon be ready, which will help release the pressure.

Ye editor was transacting business at Thief River Falls the first of the week, returning by way of Plummer on Tuesday.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Every body is busy cleaning up.

Mrs. Ofthus and Mrs. Ed Rustad left on Wednesday for Lessor to visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Annie Boli Rolandson visited with the family of Martin Hyland on Sunday.

Mrs. Saaye Bzaste left for Thief River Falls to see a Doctor, as her health is very poor.

Henry B. Castello was around shaking hands with his old time friends Saturday.

Mr. Grunderson was taking pictures the other day with his camera.

Mr. Andrew Letvig visited with M.E. Hyland on Sunday.

Martha Hyland visited the family of Mr. Hans Quam on Sunday.

Mrs. Pete Milne and daughter Mary visited with Mrs. E. Carlson the other day.

Miss Ella Grigg is teaching the school in Dist. No. 10.

Miss Lou Green left for Red Lake Falls to finish up her term of school.

Mr. Lynch had the biggest cream check for April, it amount to $30.75, who will be next?

Mrs. A. Rolandson called on Mrs. E. Carlson on Tuesday.

Mr. Beanie Rustad was down to Plummer after a load of flour for Singer Bros., and took down a few cans of choice butter for the Clearwater creamery.

Mr. Rosland and Mr. Brelans went to Polsbo after some lumber.

Mr. A.W. Erskine visited with Mr. A. Rolandson on Sunday.

The Thief River drive passed here on Sunday afternoon in charge of Mr. Horn.

The Mike Kolski string band will be at the social tomorrow night, and good music may be expected.

Don't forget the social at the school house tomorrow evening. All are invited, remember this social is for the benefit of the school library.

On our swing around the circle, Monday evening we met a large number of people, and heard many expressions of opinion. We met friends, and we met enemies, We met Sweeds, we met Norwegions, we met Irish, and and we met Dutch, we met Americans and Polandars, increased our subscription list and came home happy.

We had a nice shower of rain yesterday, which has started the grain growing at a rapid rate. There is plenty of time for the grain to grow and make a bumper crop yet this year. Northern innesota may be a little slow but she always "gets there". All the wheat seeds froze to death last winter so there is nothing to injure the crops.

Father Adolph from Thief River Falls held religious services at the residence of P. Sullivans on Tuesday morning last at 10 o'clock a.m. There was a large attendance. Through a rush of other work, we mislaid the announcement last week, which it was our intention to publish, which we very much regret, but mistakes will happen.

Don't Trouble The Farmers.

As Mr. Costello has brought THE SUNBEAM into the row between him and Mr. Swanson of Deer Park, we make this announcement in the same communand in the same place that the article complained of, was published.

NOTICE. We hereby absolve Mr. Swanson from any blame in the matter of the publication of the articles complained of by Mr. Costello as he simply acted in his capacity, as correspondent for THE SUNBEAM from Deer Park Township and gave the news and represented the speech of the people. We shoulder the whole thing and weigh 165 lbs.

We are located on sec. 29, Tp 153 N.R. 40 West, Town of High landing, Post office adress, Sunbeam. No use to go trying to look up Swanson when you can find us so easy, and we will promptly move to dismiss any action brought against him. Bring the action straight against Hunt and THE SUNBEAM. Come on this boy.

J. WALSETH.

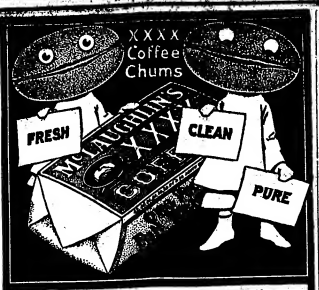
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procturator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dohlet Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.



A Really Good Coffee At a Reasonable Price

McLaughlin's XXXX comes to you in clean, sanitary packages; always fresh and sweet. Each package contains one full pound of *coffee*, and it's a good, satisfactory drink every time, for it is always the same.

In fact, it can be called the Standard Coffee.

Do not confuse XXXX with inferior coffees put up in packages.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.- ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn. J. L. RADNECKI,-Radney Minn. M. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.- MORN & GJERNESS, Garnes Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thirday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 1.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM May 31st. 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 25th. 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 10, 1907, viz:

Lars Haaven.

H.E. No. 5878 Chippewa Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 158 N. R. 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Olof K. Gjerore of Radny Minn; Fingvold Husbey, Olaff Tande. Ole Brunsen of Garnes Minn.

Landing Minn.

M. J. Monsegue, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 28, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on July 10, 1907, viz:

Ludvig Grovd.

H.E. no. 1011 Red Lake Sch. for the S.E. ¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 153, N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaker, of Ellis Minn. Engvald Husberg, Nils Reichert, Olaf Tande, of Garnes Minn

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31th 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on July 10th 1907, viz:

Ethel K. Gjelsten.

H.E. no. 5878 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 158 N.R. 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

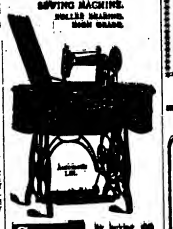
Lars Haaven of Lake Minn. Engvald Husbey, Olaff Tande, Ole Brunsen of Garnes Minn.

M. J. MONSEGUE, Register.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

DUKE.



The Stallion DUKE, will be at Hilda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. J. A. Walker.

THE FIRST STATE BANK OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Spring & Summer, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA----MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa.

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your intrests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.



Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College.
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect. It stops when subscriptions expire. Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. We send out FREE 13 BIG weeklys of the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.00 a year.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

"Slinky Bill's" Revenge

By Hugh Pendexter

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Mr. William Bilks silas "Slinky Bill," worthy of countenance and complaint of face, passed at the corner and baked back after the slouching figure of a man in a red sweater. He knew it was "Hunch" Bugan, and yet it puzzled him that "Hunch" should be about. He even forgot for the moment that he ought to be angry with his former pal, when he remembered the scrape up in Monroe county, where "Hunch" turned state's evidence, and only escaped Auburn prison by sending his mates there for long terms. Mr. Bilks had always treasured the remembrance in his mind and had sworn that once free, and when enough to keep away from the banks that are under the protection of the American Bankers' Protective association and policed by the Pinkertons, he would find time to locate "Hunch" and even up the score. But the spectacle of "Hunch" sober and evidently intent on business eliminated all thoughts of vengeance for the moment, and it was soon as the sweater threatened to be lost in turning a corner that Mr. Bilks remembered and quickly dogged the self-foisted rescendo until the chase ended in a tall tenement house.

"Hich! my here, eh?" growled Mr. Bilks, as he passed the building and noted the number. "It's a long time since I done that dip, but 'Hunch' has a long mem'ry fa'nk heavens! An' we-goin' ter settle dat little account afore some leave old New York. Now, what has that bloke under his hat? So-ber! An' in de mornin'? He must have a fat lay, an' I reckon he'll stand fer a pipe."

A casual mingling in Steinbelmer's saloon on the corner brought him the information that "Hunch" had been hiding up in that vicinity for several days and incidentally ordering the strong waters. This settled Slinky Bill's determination, and as he had no immediate job in sight he engaged a room in a nearby lodging house and allowed his beard to grow until he looked like a cross between an anarchist and a hedge fence. In this way he came to learn of all the exits and entrances of his quondam pal, and from several trips in his wake, to a certain section of the Long Island shore, he decided some game was on, whereby a summer home was scheduled to wake up and find the larger portion of his furnishings missing. One day "Hunch" drove out among the back alleys and kitchen approaches on a meat cart, after consoling the driver into an acute state of insensibility, and it needed no second sight to tell Mr. Bilks that the land was being spied out in the old approved style.

Once "Hunch's" hunting grounds had been located Slinky Bill was content to remain unseen but where he could observe his enemy's movements and goings, knowing instinctively the hour of the killing had not yet arrived. The long, spring-sight visits reminded Slinky of his youth and his trust in "Hunch;" of the time when he thought it the keenest thing to hunt in pairs and have abiding trust in his mate. The belief of those days had been destroyed by the non-set of the crime, one up in Monroe county, and now Slinky followed the moonlit trails alone, with no one to call on that was a sharer of the loot, with none to play him double. If the memories saddened the old cracksman it in no way weakened his purpose to have an account with his false comrade. If anything, it intensified his desire to settle, he had grace to regret that the honorable calling in which he was numbered a light should be disrupted by private hate. He appreciated that "Hunch" was playing an eminently legitimate game in warring upon organized society, yet those four years in Auburn prison could not be cried down to the good of the order.

So he watched, and one night he knew "Hunch" was to make his strike. No sooner had the prattler left his hiding place and made for Long Island than Slinky Bill was at his heels, winning his sobriquet anew by the silent manner in which he kept pace and dogged his quarry.

First "Hunch" entered a summer house, occupied by a few domestics, and after rambling over the structure at his leisure, reappeared, carrying something in a small canvas bag that occasionally gave forth a mellow clink. Then another house was entered and the same fruitful exit was observed by the lone watcher.

"Per de love of—day," he bore, but yonse certainly makin' a real clean up dis time," muttered Slinky Bill under his breath, forced to admire the remarkable way in which "Hunch" was covering the circuit.

At last even "Hunch" grew weary of well doing and paused undecided whether to take in the big house with the gable roof, or to go home, after thinking it over under a shade tree for some minutes he evidently compromised with himself by stealing away to a less pretentious section of the town and halting back of a neat frame house.

"Why, say," gasped Slinky, "dis is jest cigarette an' beer money. He can't be down as low as ter tap dat humble joint."

But "Hunch" evidently possessed the bread philosophy of not stealing until fish as good for something, for after a quick survey of the moonlit premises he sneaked to the kitchen window and was soon inside the house. Mr. Bilks felt a wave of righteous indignation sweep over him as he swung his gum shoes over the sill and carefully kept a few paces behind the commercialized burglar. There was more risk in a small home like this, he well knew, than in one of those big barn-like places he had already entered; but as far as any commotion was concerned the two crooks might have been moonbeams, or falling leaves, so easily did they move from room to room. Then "Hunch" deftly weighed the silverware in the dining room, and would have grunted in disgust if he had been an amateur, for the stuff was all plated. He had not need to turn on his lantern to ascertain this. But as he was preparing to softly retrace his small eyes caught a glimpse of a toy bank, the property of some youngster, and rather than leave entirely without compensation he gingerly turned a handful of pennies and silver into his great coat pocket.

"Per de love of—Why, say, dat four flush is breakin' do kiddy's bank," moaned Slinky Bill, overcome to find even an enemy in his profession playing so low and onery a game.

Then as the hunted one turned to drift as silently as a shadow to the window Mr. Bilks anticipated him, and as the robber of tots reached the ground he was met with a stunning blow from a chunk of lead, fastened to a strip of leather.

"If yonse had been a true blue ter de callin' youse would have got off wid jest a touch fer de stuff. But I can't stand ter see a man sneak t'ings on a baby," commented Mr. Bilks, standing over the prostrate form and listening



Silently Replaced Them, Piece by Piece.

to learn if any alarm had been given.

All was as still within as the blackness of the garden wall, and after removing the bulky canvas bags from his old betrayer's pockets Mr. Bilks again entered the kitchen window and made for the dining room. There producing his lantern, he carefully counted the pennies and nickels, abstracted so short a time ago from the little bank, and silently replaced them piece by piece.

"Jest a dollar an' forty-tree cents," he growled. "An' ter t'ink dat one of us would sink his manhood, as de misdoubt say says, for dat!"

Then he fumbled in his pockets and at last produced three shining silver dollars. How de warden frisked it from some poor devil afore deatin' it out ter me, but so far as I'se concerned it's dead honest an' I reckon de bank needs it more'n I does." And the broad face went to join their humble brethren.

With this charitable errand done, Mr. Bilks noiselessly retraced his soft steps and emerged in the moonlight just as "Hunch" began to show signs of returning to reason. "Come along," he growled, catching the prostrate form by the collar and dragging him out to the road. "Come along, yonse baby's bigger. It goes again de grain ter leave youse where de cops can pinch yonse. But when yonse wakes up an' misses dat bit of stuff from de big bug's house I hopes yonse will swear off dis Christmas tree work an' reform. Gawd knows when a big live man sinks ter dis dat room fer a reform is open."

And as the moon watched Mr. Bilks wend his carefree way homeward to wet the big city, laboriously carrying several bags of clinking stuff, the five-year-old in the home of the ribbon-counter clerk dreamed on of saving up pennies until he could buy a pony.

Hids Warship Designs.

That strict secrecy which was observed in the construction at Fairfield, Glasgow, of the cruiser Indomitable will henceforth be enforced in the case of all ships built for the British navy. The staff will be sworn before being intrusted with the carrying out of minute details and no one in the yard will be able to learn anything like complete details of warship designs.

New Models in Costumes of Coat and Skirt Order



The new models in street and other outdoor costumes of the coat and skirt order are especially attractive, and among the newest ones some distinct novelties are shown. The coat of both the cloth and linen suits is generally of the plain tailored order, although for dress occasions some charming trimmed suits are shown.

A new skirt which has been brought out recently by several leading tailors is the side or box-plaited model, with crosswise tucks running around the lower part. One especially favored style shows three crosswise tucks, each two inches in width, the lower tuck being about four inches from the bottom, the second about six inches above, with the same distance between it and the third tuck. This style is varied by having small tucks in groups at the head of each large tuck, the model being especially good in thin wool and voile materials.

Most of the linen and cloth coats are made plain and semifitting and are cut from six to 12 inches below the waistline.

The first design shown in the cut illustrates such a suit, this model being in brown and white check linen. The fronts of the coat were cut on the bias and the center gore of the wide circular gored skirt was also cut bias.

The second figure shows a more elaborate suit. This model was in voile over silk, but the same design is practical for linen materials. Braid was used for the ornaments down the front, and inset pieces, braided, were set into the coat and skirt, as pictured.

STYLES FOR THE HAIR

High Dressing Still the Favorite Vogue—Tortoiseshell Pins and Combs Used Very Frequently.

A high dressing is still accounted the essence of smartness, and the favorite disposal of the moment takes the form of curls and loosely disposed coils with soft tendrils about the forehead, while a parting is usually indicated, a little to the left side of front. Large ondules are the order of the day, and the pompadour is also very much in considerably over the brow, while the back is taken up with a sharp sweep, and the sides rolled back in graceful and becoming fashion.

The bagone is faithful to her top dressing, but in lieu of that atrocious all-round pompadour, held in subjection by three combs, the hair is parted in the center, or a little to the left, and puffed out and rolled back at the sides, when a pair of fancy combs come into prominent requisition. The remainder of the hair is then twisted into a figure-of-eight coil low down in the nape of the neck. The inevitable fine hair net keeping all in order, sided by two large, round-headed pins; or some girls dispense with these, and elect to don a large black silk bow placed at the top of the coil.

Tortoiseshell pins and combs form invaluable adjuncts to the modern coiffure. In fact, it is quite unusual to see a head unadorned with these useful and ornamental details. Frequently for evening wear, these are surmounted by sprays of sequin leaves, birds and wings, while flowers and maidenhair fern are still permitted a place, though tinsel fancies strike the more advanced note.

A Little Hat Hint.

The hats being worn at present are simply chefs d'oeuvres. Independence, imagination, and art reign supreme, both in the choice of colors and the evocation of styles. What a lot of exquisite models! The hat to-day has a little conquering air. But what plays a very important role, though in a discreet one is the barrette. It has the appearance of being of no importance, this little bit of velvet or tulle, lined with buckram. Well, it is often on this simple accessory that the whole style of a hat depends. The barrette is the base, on which the hat is placed; on it depends, in a great degree, whether it will look well or not.

To Keep Dresses Fresh.

One of the nicest ways of keeping dresses, especially evening ones, fresh is to sew throughout the lining (neck which is rather hard to obtain bit of silk does for this purpose. Make the sachet about one inch square. Put in a layer of soft white wadding, into which has been sprinkled some sachet powder, sew up and tack firmly to various places in skirt and bodice. This gives the delicate elusive fragrance to your frock which is rather hard to obtain when liquid perfume is used. It also has the additional benefit of keeping destructive moths at bay, which are so fond of

CHOOSING THE HAT

Rules Women Should Observe When Buying Their Headgear—Individual Characteristics to Study.

If a woman has a thin face and is inclined to be sharp featured let her beware of hats that go up off her face.

This kind of hat only tends to outline her defects and she should choose a hat that is brought well forward.

Her hair, too, should be loosely arranged and never drawn back in a plain fashion. Sharp or smart hats should be almost avoided and fancy edges adopted.

If one has features that look good at a casual glance but will not bear inspection a hat should be selected that is not with many corners and angles will be her most becoming design.

This tends to mystify and one finds herself unwilling to investigate—the effect is too good to unbalance.

A well-cut face should dwell warily with the picture hat. It is very liable to have its saving graces drowned in the depths of the enormity and should never be attempted by anyone who has not the height sufficient to carry it off. A well-formed face can show off most any model and it is with this sort of face in view that most designs are created.

OF DOTTED FOULARD.



Pretty blouse of lime foulard with white spots. It is shirred at the top and bottom and over the shoulders are ruffles of the material, headed by tiny ruffles of plain silk to match, which are fagoted to the blouse.

The collar and cuffs are of guipure, edged with the plain silk and finished at the points with tassels. The knot and girdle are also of plain taffeta.

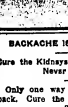
Frock Trimmings.

Tulle combined with lace is popular for the yoke and sleeves of the silk voile gown. Liberty satin, also trims these frocks; a favorite method is to have a broad band of it around the bottom of the skirt.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.

Only one way to cure an aching back. Cure the cause, the kidneys.



Thousands of cures made by Doan's Kidney Pills. John C. Coleman, a prominent merchant of Swainsboro, Ga., says: "For several years my kidneys were affected, and my back ached day and night. I was languid, nervous and lame in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away, and the great relief that followed has been permanent." Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

SAHARA GROWING DRYER.

French Observer Says the Oases Are Shrinking and Will Disappear.

C. F. Gautier, a French explorer, is authority for the statement that the Sahara is continuously becoming drier to such an extent that the oases are perceptibly drying up and will disappear altogether in a relatively short time. He quotes historic records and physical signs to show that springs were at one time more plentiful than now, and that the extent of the patches where vegetation flourishes were much greater even 50 to 100 years ago.

As the climate of the region has undergone no change in perhaps thousands of years, he believes that the disappearance of the water must be due to purely mechanical causes. He considers that it is due to the continual advance of the great sand masses to the north, thus forming an impenetrable barrier against the watershed of the Atlas mountains.—N. Y. Sun.

BABY ITCHED TERRIBLY.

Face and Neck Covered with Inflamed Skin—Doctors No Avail—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"My baby's face and neck were covered with itching skin eruptions of a pustular nature, and she suffered terribly for over a year. I took her to a number of doctors, and also to different colleges, to no avail. Then Cuticura Remedies were recommended to me by Miss G—. I did not use them at first, as I had tried so many other remedies without any favorable results. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and to my surprise noticed an improvement. After using three boxes of the Cuticura Ointment, together with the Soap and Pills, I am pleased to say she is altogether a different child and the picture of health. Mrs. A. C. Breslin, 171 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20 and 30, 1906."

Ghosts of Dead Lakes.

In the great basin between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas lie the ghosts of many dead lakes. Rivers still flow down to the coast, but these one-time great reservoirs and are licked up by evaporation and the sunbeats back. Of all the lakes that once lay there, only Great Salt Lake, Lake Tahoe and Bear Lake are left. Utah's Southern Pacific rolls for 165 miles across the bed of what was once Lake Lahontan, and the passenger gazing idly from the window may see the terraces and wrinkles in the crust of the fossil lake which nature robbed and hoarded of its crystal treasures ages ago.—Exchange.

No Time for Extras.

Tiny Sister (rushing into big sister's room)—Please hurry, Lulu, Mr. White is downstairs. Lulu (very grandly, while she dabs her face with the powder puff—Very well, dear; I'll be down. Tiny Sister (nervously)—Oh, please don't wait to shave!—Woman's Home Companion.

It is frequently easier to be sure you are right than it is to go ahead.

Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts, Etc.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Strictly Business.

"Do you guarantee that there are no broken hearts in this matrimonial bureau?" "Oh, no; but, then, we always allow for breakage."

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

All Misfortune.

"Pop," said Farmer Kornstop's little boy, "what does it mean when you say 'misfortunes never come singly?'" "Wal," replied Farmer Kornstop, "that's just about the truth. First comes a wet spell that'll spile the tomatoes an' then comes a dry spell that spiles everything else."

A Counter Irritant.

"Have you made arrangements to prevent fraud in the election?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum; "I couldn't quite manage that. But I've done the next best thing to defeat the opposition's iniquity. I've made arrangements that'll make their fraud so insignificant by comparison that it won't be noticed."

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

For Hot, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet.



SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes tight or new shoes easy. A certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. 30,000 testimonials. Try it to-day. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept a substitute. Trial package FREE. Address,

Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Genuine bears above signature. U. S. A.

Have a Decided Manner

when you talk to your painter about House Paints. Tell him you want

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS

because you know them to be the best. They have been the

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS.

They will not spot, rub off, flake off, peel or blister when properly applied, and will live the longest under all kinds of exposure.

JOHN W. MASURY & SON

NEW YORK and CHICAGO

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. 50c. By Mail. At Druggists. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Dishes for your table!

In every 25c family package of

Quaker Oats

you will find a piece of finest American china, either cup and saucer, plate or bowl, etc.

The oatmeal in the package is the finest in the world and it costs no more than inferior brands.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO

If you want a delightful surprise buy a package of Quaker Wheat Berries, new and delicious.

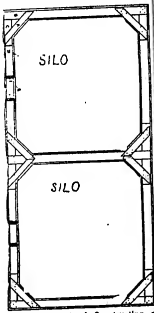
THE DAIRY



THE SQUARE SILO.

How It Can Be Built and Made Sufficiently Strong.

The square or octagon silo is not as strong as the round form, but it can be made sufficiently strong to be a successful silo, but all things considered, a round silo is much to be preferred, both for strength of construction and ease of building and repair,



Showing Method of Constructing a Square Silo and Method of Cutting the Corners.

says Hoard's Dairyman. If a square silo is desired, our illustration will show the method of building and especially the method of cutting the corners, which must be done to keep the silage from hanging in the corners and so spoiling. The frame is made of 2x6, laid horizontally a foot apart so as to obtain the utmost strength. The lining and outside is put on as in other forms of silo.

CONCERNING THE COWS.

A Series of Don'ts Which the Farmer Should Remember.

Don't be unkind to the milk cow.

Don't use a club but kind words instead.

Don't torment a cow by teasing her young.

Don't allow cows to sleep in a muddy shed.

Don't permit the cow to drink impure water.

Do not feed the milk cow "rotten" or decayed corn.

Don't allow your fingers nails to grow long if you are a daily milker.

Don't allow any loafers around when milking, such as dogs, children or cats.

Don't yell at the cow, and beware of profane language, it leaves a bad impression.

Don't fail to keep some sort of salt handy so the cow may have free access to it.

Don't expect a cow to give as much milk when half fed as when properly cared for.

Don't, when milking, beat the cow for stepping backward when flies are numerous.

Don't allow your cows to be chased by dogs, or be hurried when going to or from pasture.

Don't expect the cows to come from pasture by mere calling them but drive them up slowly.

Don't forget to allow the cow civil treatment and she will return the same in good measure.

Don't milk until dusk during the hot months so as to avoid the presence of the flies which so vigorously attack the cow just before sundown.

DAIRY NOTES.

Do not change the feed suddenly.

Keep the separator clean by washing after each separating.

Stir each of the separate lots of cream every day to keep them uniform.

It takes capital to run any business, but the best capital a creamery can have is plenty of raw material.

Feed the farm by the way of a good cow. Give her the right feed and she will give your land the right fertilizers.

Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness about the cattle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy and all utensils.

Instead of buying more cows the average farmer could make more money by spending the money on better care of the cows he already possesses.

Buttermakers, don't quarrel with a patron; patrons, don't quarrel with your buttermaker. Children quarrel; business men state their case, and then it is a case of "take it or leave it alone."

Dairying.

Dairying is not a frontier business. It follows after the pioneers and is a more finished type of farming, requiring more skill and knowledge than ordinary crop production.

SECRET OF GOOD CREAM.

Suggestions Which if Followed Will Give Good Results.

The following suggestions are given as a guide for the production of cream of good quality:

1. Clean cream, cold cream, and rich cream are the three words which tell the secret of producing sweet cream.
2. Be clean and sanitary in milking.
3. Have all pails, crocks, cans, and dairy utensils scalded and clean.
4. Keep the separator clean by washing after each separating.
5. Cool each lot of cream in cold water before setting it away and have it thoroughly cooled before adding to the general lot of cream. (A good way is never to mix a fresh batch of cream with older cream, but keep each lot from the different separatings, separate and in one-gallon crocks.)
6. Have a well-ventilated cave or cool cellar in which to keep the cream.
7. Stir each of the separate lots of cream every day to keep them uniform.
8. Have a wire screen for each crock so as to "air the cream" and keep out flies and insects.
9. Skim a rich cream—35 to 45 per cent—and it will keep sweet longer.
10. Deliver the cream to the creamery or receiving station three times a week in summer and twice a week in winter.
11. Insist upon the creameryman weighing out the sample of cream for a test instead of measuring in a pipette. The scales are more accurate.
12. Have the cows come fresh in September and October and receive 25 to 30 cents a pound for the butter fat in winter instead of 15 to 20 cents a pound in summer.
13. Make a study of the herd of cows, select the best ones, sell the poor ones, buy or raise more good ones, grow more cowpea and alfalfa hay for winter feeding, and make the cows keep you instead of you keeping the cows.

A BAD PRACTICE.

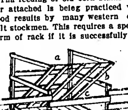
Don't Let the Milk Remain in the Barn After Milking.

A good many keepers of cows have in the cow stable and behind the cows, pegs on which to hang the milk pails that are too full of milk to prevent their being further used at that milking. A man fills the pail, hangs it on the hook and proceeds to milk another cow. By the time the milking is completed several pails have been hanging on the pegs for 15 minutes to half an hour. In addition the empty pails hung on the same pegs before they were taken for milking purposes and just as readily gathered germs as when they had the milk in them. So far as the milker can see, there is no reason why this practice should not be continued. The pails look clean when they are taken down to be used for milking purposes and the milk in the pails that have been hanging there looks as clean as any other milk. The pails are hung too high to catch any visible dirt. The custom is bad, says the Northwestern Agriculturist, but its badness is hard to prove because the student and the scientist know that the air is full of odors and germs that are constantly settling in the pails to become manifest later in bad flavored butter or quickly souring milk. The milk should be removed from the stable as fast as milked, that the time exposure to bad odors may be as short as possible.

FEEDING CORN AND FODDER.

Special Form of Rack Which Makes the Practice Easy.

The feeding of old corn stalks with ear attached is being practiced with good results by many western corn belt stockmen. This requires a special form of rack if it is successfully followed.



Rack for Feeding Corn.

One such as shown in the sketch is a good one. The corn is put into the rack at a, and the cattle reach over the bar, c, and eat it through the slanting slats, b. Corn that falls off drops down upon the platform, e, where it is reached by the stock.

There is no loss in this method of feeding, says Farm and Home, and tests at the Nebraska experiment station show that in many cases a greater net profit can be secured from the feeding of corn to the stock with the fodder in this method than can be had by feeding shucked or shelled corn.

Never, No, Never.

Never milk with wet hands. Never mix warm with cold milk. Never close a can containing warm milk. Never try to break a kicker with a club. Try kindness. Never form the habit of feeding and milking at irregular hours. Never allow the cans to stay in the dairy stable while being filled with milk. Never add an animal to the dairy herd before being sure it is free from disease. Never buy a cow on her pedigree alone. It's her performance at the pail that counts most. Never allow cows to become excited by hard driving, unkind words, or unnecessary disturbance.

THE NEW INSURANCE AGENT.

He Comes in With the New Law—Paul Morton on His Opportunity.

The new insurance law of the State of New York has opened up a promising field for both men and women with brains and energy in the sale of life insurance. The law now provides standard forms of policies, each of which practically bears the hall mark of the State of New York, and this new order of things has established the sale of life insurance on a correct basis.

The prohibition against rebating and extravagant allowances to agents has driven out of the business the old type of insurance agent, who in many cases virtually bought business, with large rebates, instead of selling it. His place is being taken by professors, lawyers, school teachers of both sexes, and others, who find that being a life insurance agent under the new system offers greater reward than their previous vocations. The law has reduced commissions but all of the commission now goes to the agent. Life insurance is something that everyone needs and under the present system its sale is being conducted with becoming dignity and propriety.

Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has taken the lead in building up an agency organization that is in keeping with the demands of public sentiment, and the standard he has set for his company. He says: "We want new agents, both men and women, but none except energetic, able and truthful people need apply. For such there is a splendid opportunity."

Mr. Morton's policy of injecting new and vigorous blood into the agency force of the Society is meeting with success in all parts of the country.

WORK OF TRUE GENIUS.

Rivers' Ingeniously Baited Trap Was Worthy of Success.

Rivers was sitting at his desk, with an unfinished page of manuscript before him, deeply absorbed in thought.

Brooks entered the room.

"What's the matter, old chap?" asked Brooks.

Rivers looked up with a heavy smile.

"I am struggling with a conundrum," he said.

"Let's have it."

"It isn't finished yet."

"How far have you got?"

"All I've written is the answer: 'One is a planked shad, and the other is a plaided shank.' I've got to have a question for it."

"That's easy. All you need is something Scotch, isn't it?"

"By George!" exclaimed Rivers, grabbing his hat. "I believe you're right. Thanks, dear boy! I'll make it a hot scotch."

Brooks glared at him, but he took him out.—Chicago Tribune.

One Hundred Years Ago.

Gen. Zebulon Pike was discovering the peak that bears his name. "The reason why I know I'm the first white man that ever saw it," he said, "is that it hasn't got any patent medicine signs on it." Regretting that he couldn't spare the time to stop and discover the gold that lay hidden all around him, he took a parting look at the snowy summit of the peak and resumed his toilsome march.

Squaring Accounts.

The man was near starving to death. The world owed him a living and he was trying to collect. He accosted the world thus: "You see, nature is pressing me for what I owe her and so I ask you to square up what you owe me." The world laughed: "You pay the debt of nature first and then I'll come across."—Kansas City Times.

Afraid.

"Don't you want to hold the baby?" asked the fond young mother. "No, thank you," promptly replied the old sea captain, backing off. "Don't you like babies?" "Not much, ma'am. The last time I held one it got—er—seasick."

"Pshaw!" exclaimed May Pechis, "I wonder what makes these gloves of mine so tight. "Ah!" sighed the lovelorn youth, "I, too, would be intoxicated were I a glove upon that hand."

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment, a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The better some people are the more violent the reaction.

Krause's Cold Cure.

For cold in head, throat, chest or back. Best remedy for La Grippe. Druggists, 25c.

Many a man has lost his mental balance by attempting to entertain two or more ideas at the same time.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

When a woman is unable to get what she wants she tries to convince herself that it wasn't worth having anyway.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Bright Man.

"Yes, he is very bright." "Always says the right thing at the right time, I suppose?" "Better than that; he always keeps still at the right time."

To be on good terms with human nature Be Well! Garfield Tea purifies the blood, eradicates disease, regulates the digestive organs and brings Good Health! Manufactured by Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by druggists.

An Artist.

"The man who painted that spurious picture was an artist, at all events," said the connoisseur. "I don't know about him," answered Mr. Cumrox, ruefully, "but the dealer who sold it to me was."

U. S. DIP, WASH AND DISINFECTANT
The Best and Cheapest.
1 GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS.
Dip, wash or spray, 1 gal. 75c; 3 gal. $2.25; 5 gals. $3. Write for 32 page booklet, Stock Growers' Enemies. It's Free. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sunshine the Great Disinfectant.

Let plenty of sunshine into your house. Sunshine is the greatest of disinfectants. It will also discourage "bugs" of all kinds, great and small. No room is fit to inhabit if the sun doesn't shine full into it for a couple of hours daily. Carpets and hangings? Yes, of course it will fade them. If you value your carpets and hangings more than the health of yourself and family by all means keep out the sun.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One Redeeming Feature.

A youthful New York artist recently invited a friend to dinner in her studio. As the bachelor maid's skill was greater in mixing colors than in catering to grosser tastes, the dinner was something to gnash one's teeth at and upon. The roast chicken was tough, the potatoes were underdone, the pineapple salad was pithy. In anguish of mind, the young hostess sank to the depths of apologizing.

"The dinner was delightful, I assure you," said her guest, a charming woman who would cheerfully have perished at the stake rather than utter a tactless word: "I have rarely tasted such tender gravy."

Not So Long.

There was so much ceremony connected with a church cornerstone laying in New York city a few weeks ago that the moving picture machine man felt warranted to take a couple of miles of photographs.

These pictures proved to be very good, and large crowds were delighted with the exact reproduction of the dedicatory exercises.

"I like the moving pictures better than I did the original service," confessed a prominent member of the congregation.

"You do," gasped a devout elder. "I'm surely pained to hear you say so. Why should you prefer the pictures?"

"Because the picture man," answered the prominent member, pleasantly, "cut out all the sermons."

Talk is cheap if you get it from a gossip.

Perfectly simple and simply perfect is dyeing with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. 10c per package.

A woman never forgives a man for forgiving her for not forgiving him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

She is a wise girl who knows enough not to pretend to to know too much.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

We cannot understand a character greater than our own until something congenial to it has grown up within ourselves.—Whipple.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

A Dig at Her.

"O! dear," sighed Miss Mudd, "I do wish I knew of an effective way to preserve my complexion."

"If you keep the box in a cool place it will be all right, won't it?"

To improve the general health, take Garfield Tea daily for a time; it purifies the blood, eradicates rheumatism and many chronic ailments and keeps the health good. Garfield Tea is made of herbs; it is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the Scent.

Crimson Rambler—"Are you burning gasoline in dat automobile, mister?" Sparks—"No, my friend; I'm trying alcohol just for an experiment." Crimson Rambler—"I thought so. Would you mind me hangin' on behind fer a mile or so, jest fer de smell?"—Puck.

Her Answer.

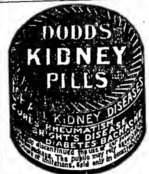
"Now, children," said the kindergarten teacher, "I have explained to you how many trees give us food, in the way of fruit, and in other ways. You remember that I said man taps the maple trees to get maple sirup. Where does the tapioca come from, then?" "I guess," said Olive, after a pause, "that you tap the oaks, don't you?"—Judge.

Return of the Prodigal.

"I do play in tough luck sometimes," declared the impecunious girl. "Last night, you remember how it rained. I happened to be in the neighborhood of some friends of mine whom I had not seen since the last hard rain. I concluded to call. Before they asked me in they grabbed the umbrella I carried, hurried across the room with it, placed it in a closet there and locked the door on it. "Thank heaven!" they cried. "At last! Our long lost umbrella!"

About Even.

"Do you think an editor or an orator stands the better show as a candidate?" "It's about an even thing," answered the cynical citizen. "One runs the risk of writer's cramp, and the other takes a chance on clergymen's sore throat."



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

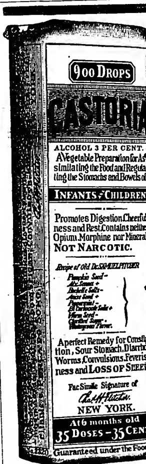
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



MISS JULIE FLORENCE WALSH

WOMEN SUFFER

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have immediate assistance.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong?

The cause may be easily traced to some feminine derangement which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, dragging sensations, flatulency, nervousness, and sleeplessness.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded, a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result. The best remedy for all these symptoms is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from native roots and herbs. No other medicine in the country has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female ills.

Miss J. F. Walsh, of 328 W. 36th St., New York City, writes:—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been of inestimable value in restoring my health. I suffered from female illness which caused dreadful headaches, dizziness, and dull pains in my back, but your medicine soon brought about a change in my general condition, built me up and made me perfectly well."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints, such as Backache, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and organic diseases. It is invaluable in preparing for child-birth and during the Change of Life. It cures Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, and invigorates the whole system.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

Canadian Government Free Farms

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

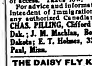
Over 200,000 American farmers who have settled in Canada during the past few years testify to the fact that Canada is, beyond question, the greatest farming land in the world.

OVER NINETY MILLION BUSHELS

of wheat from the harvest of 1906 means good money to the farmers of Western Canada when the world has to be fed. Cattle Raising, Dairying and Mixed Farming are also profitable callings. Coal, wood and water in abundance; churches and schools convenient; markets easy of access. Taxes low.

For advice and information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Canadian Government Agent, CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Machlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

HOW THE COLLEGE MAN REACHES THE HEATHEN

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Karuizawa, Japan.—Exactly how a missionary goes about introducing his teachings to a "heathen" community which knows absolutely nothing about Christianity is an interesting point seldom made plain; now I have seen it done, and the procedure is worth describing. This trip to a large interior town, where missionaries and Christianity are unknown, with the incidents which befell by the way, was the most interesting experience thus far encountered in Japan.

In several features this particular preaching expedition was abnormal. It was made in connection with an excursion to the famous hot springs of Kusatsu by a party of missionaries who are accustomed to their vacation in Karuizawa, the largest summer resort for foreigners in Japan. There were eight young American missionaries, two Japanese teachers or evangelists, and myself, in the party which started early one morning for the 20-mile walk over the mountains to Kusatsu. It was worth while to get this intimate view of missionaries for three days of hard travel under these conditions was enough to reveal the inwardness of a man's nature.

Escaping from the five russors from



In the Hot Sulphur Baths at Kusatsu.

the one scrolled European hotel, who lodged or at various points along the latter half of the journey, and despite assurances from apparently disinterested persons that all the necessities were full, the party, by an exercise of its Japanese speech and western persistence, found on eminently satisfactory Japanese hotel, where all the missionaries were at once at home, being quite accustomed to eating and sleeping on the floor. At once the native teachers set out to arrange for a religious service by the foreigners.

The Preachers and the Police.

Soon the kindly paternalism of the Japanese police was encountered. Immediately upon reaching their inn, the foreigners had been obliged to register their names and ages and occupations, where they came from, whither they were going and how long they intended to stay. This is part of the marvelously complete system whereby the police department keeps a record of every foreigner within the borders of the empire. Soon the Japanese teacher returned to say that the police, while quite willing that the visitors should hold a preaching service in the public square, insisted that it be very short and simple, lest there be trouble with the rough element in town. Later there came a second message, couched in politest terms, suggesting that the meeting be held in the hotel, where the honorable gentlemen lodged, at the upper end of the village.

So it was arranged. Shortly after eight o'clock, lighted by the conventional paper lanterns which the inn supplied, we proceeded to the public square, alongside of a steaming pool whose sulphurous fumes suggested the opposite of things heavenly. In fact, Kusatsu itself is a good place for preaching. Its very existence is based largely upon the consequences of the immorality. The permanent population is about 1,500 persons, all living off the visitors, who number between three and four thousand, more than a score of whom are Europeans. These hot sulphur baths, for centuries the most famous in Japan, while efficacious in rheumatism and gout, are more generally used for the most loathsome skin diseases. By far the largest number of visitors go to Kusatsu as a penalty for their own or their parents' transgression of the moral law.

The Old and the New in Competition.

But to return to the party of missionary visitors in the center of the village. The simple presence of so many foreigners, apparently in good health, attracted attention. When the older of the two Japanese preachers announced, holding aloft his lantern, that the foreigners would speak and sing that night, heads began to appear on all sides. Then the missionaries, all of whom speak Japanese, gathered about their one hymn book and began to sing a Japanese translation of a familiar hymn. In the meantime the native evangelist was busily accosting individuals, inviting them to the service and giving them tracts.

Two hymns were sung, the announcement was repeated, and the procession wended its way down near the foot of the hill, with natives bringing up the rear. Another hall was made and a similar procedure was adopted; and again, further up the village, a third stand was made. This was a short distance beyond where two native story-tellers were entertaining large crowds with sing-song recitals, after the ancient custom. The missionaries considerately moved to a distance before singing, lest they should disturb these audiences, but they nevertheless got a considerable following from the fringes of the latter. At a slow pace, to accommodate the lame and the halt, the crowd moved on to the appointed meeting place, having created a sensation in the town.

A Fresh Sensation For the Jaded.

Curiously, and the desire of the missionaries to avoid this fact if possible, found on examination to be largely responsible for the attentive company of about 50 Japanese which gathered when the meeting opened. Outside the room, which, in the convenient fashion of the land, was enlarged by removing two of the walls, was a border of wondering women and children. Inside were the men, sitting on their knees, according to the native code of politeness; after the introductory address, one of the auditors spoke up and, with profoundest apologies for the rudeness, asked if the men might not be so impolite as to sit cross-legged, the more comfortable posture, since they were most of them invalids. With many mutual bowings—to live in Japan insures abundant exercise for the muscles of the back—the request was of course granted by the missionaries, only half of whom, I noticed, knew the art of sitting on their knees; I found the ordeal of sitting cross-legged for more than an hour quite severe enough.

The meeting was the first Christian service ever held in that ancient community, the official said, although I later learned that when Revs. T. M. McNair and E. R. Miller spent a vacation in Kusatsu a score of years ago, they also conducted Christian services. Naturally it was as interesting to me as to these Japanese who had never seen a missionary before.

After a hymn in English, sung from memory, and an introductory address and prayer by the native preacher—who, by the way, recently refused an increase in the ten-dollar-a-month salary which a Pennsylvania church pays him, because he said the work elsewhere needed the money more than he—Mr. Hall spoke in Japanese. There was a vein of humor in his address, which abounded in illustrations, and caused the audience to utter the Japanese equivalent for "Hear! hear!" Throughout the meeting, most strangely enough, the addresses and their telling points were applauded by hand-clapping.

Despite the lateness of the hour to which this meeting had been prolonged, the party was astir almost at daybreak, and on a tour of the town watching the bathers. Whoever will may see these, for the Japanese know nothing of the American interpretation of modesty. Then an early start was made for Shibu, more than 20 miles distant, by way of Shirasu, an active volcano 7,500 feet high. This tramp is enough to test the religion of anybody, even a missionary, for it is entirely over mountains, and the road is superlatively bad, though the scenery is superlatively beautiful, rivaling Colorado's best.

The Petite Police.

The faithful Japanese preacher had omitted the climb up Shirasu and so he reached Shibu another village famous for its mildge baths, ahead of the main party. He returned and lectured to the missionaries, who arrived at sundown, to find the town expectant of a meeting, all the preparations for which had been made. Several rooms on the first floor of the native inn where the visitors spent the night were thrown into one, making room for upwards of a hundred persons seated, while many more could stand outside or sit in the house across the alley, so ugh is neighbor to neighbor in the old Japanese villages.

Word came from the police that should this meeting place be too small for the foreigners' purpose, the police themselves would provide a larger room. But some 200 men, women and children crowded around when the service began, and listened to the new teachings with an attention that could not be surpassed in a Fifth Avenue church. The same speakers took part, although with different addresses. A considerable circle of young men, mostly students, gathered about Mr. Hall after the meeting, for further conversation. At this service a native Christian woman, who had moved into the village from another town, was a delighted part. One of the American Bible Society's colporteurs was also present; and, in general, this segment somewhat familiar with Christianity then did Kusatsu, although there are no Christian services held there.

Where Religion Is Cheap.

The next morning the Americans, who were quite accustomed to creating a stir by their appearance in native villages, went to Nagano, where is one of the most celebrated Buddhist temples in Japan, dating back to 670 A. D., although the oldest portion of the present structure is only six centuries old. The high priesters of this temple is an aust of the emperor. The temple ores is crow-ded with statues and buildings of absorbing interest. I noticed one bronze Buddha of heroic size holding a baby, and some devotee had put a modern bonnet, of cheap calico, on the latter's head! On several occasions I have seen images thus incongruously adorned.

Thousands of devout pilgrims visit this temple, and the emperor himself has a sumptuous suite of apartments therein, although the Shintoists claim him as one of their number. In fact, he has rather impartially patronized both faiths; and thousands of his subjects do likewise. Ordinary pilgrims to the temple are kept outside the wire screen before the altar, but the missionaries, by the application of the silver key which unlocks doors the world over, were omitted to a closer view and a complete inspection. They were even taken down through the absolutely dark underground passage where the keys of paradise may be found, attached to a huge padlock. And assuredly those young Americans were glad and ratified when loudly enough for all the celestial doorkeepers to hear. This trip in the dark is supposed to purge the soul of sin, though, paradoxically enough, the priest who was our guide warned us that if we had any evil in our hearts when we entered we would come out changed into dogs, which is the common belief. Of course this priest emerged barking and growling like ours with the cans to their tails.

It must not be inferred that the missionaries were disrespectful to the temple or its worshippers. They moved about reverently and unshod, and were genuinely interested in the bewildering explanations of who's who in this sect of Buddhism. There are more than 20,000 ancestral tablets placed in one apartment, I noticed one that was surmounted by the Mikado.

As souvenirs of this trip I have written from the high priest that I have performed an early morning devotion at a certain shrine, and have received absolution from him in person—although, as a matter of fact, it was nearly noon when we were in the temple, and I never saw the high priest. I bought the document from a priest in the temple office for one yen and a half cents, Buddhism (I am sorry to say), guaranteeing protection to my body from every kind of harm, and all for the sum of eight cents. Religion comes cheap in Japan. I saw priests emptying the money boxes which stand before each shrine, and later stringing the coins together. These are all of copper, and of the lowest denominations, two sen, one sen, half sen, rin and half rin. The last two are the commonest, and are worth respectively, one twentieth and one fortieth of an American cent. These are now seldom used in commerce, and are called "curiosity money." The sen is worth one-half cent.

The elaborate and costly Buddhist temple and its ritual and priests was in sharp contrast with the impoverished simple services which these unofficial missionaries had been holding; but the latter had a confidence and a vitality which made one foresee the possibility of the overthrow of Buddhism by the plain gospel of the Nazarene.

HOME TRADE FABLE

HOW THE TRANSFORMATION OF A TOWN WAS EFFECTED.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

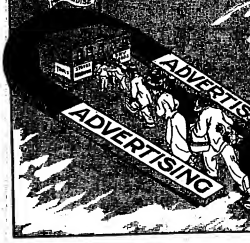
One Public Spirited Citizen Who Realized the Big Possibilities and Cultivated the Field to Advantage.

Once upon a time there was a Man, who, in his youth was reared upon a farm located near a Small Town of Great Promise. Two weeks in each year when he was not sawing wood, feeding the stock or picking potatoes, he was allowed to attend the little red schoolhouse in the town. By hard labor during the day, and persistently reading a few old books which were heirlooms in his family, and each week absorbing the intelligence contained in the Weekly Mirror, he, by the time he could mark down his age at 21 years, had accumulated sufficient knowledge to run away from home. He wandered to a large city and there got a great muscular power assisted to gain for himself a position as Chief Scrubber in a large store. He had not acquired the cigarette habit, and his faithfulness to his scrubbing brush, and his unwillingness to know all about his employer's business, soon attracted the attention of the Old Man, and at the end of a year he was promoted to Head Rustler in the shipping department at the large salary of eight dollars a week.

His disregard for scooting when the closing time came, and his total lack of weekly bead so pleased the Old Man that from time to time the ambition youth was advanced until at the end of six years he was drawing the biggest salary paid by the house, and would keep his mind occupied. He loved the old work. He saw that it needed new life. He figured out that there were 600 farmers in the neighborhood. Each farmer surely spent $60 a month somewhere for supplies. This meant a total of $30,000 a month; $360,000 a year. Then the few hundred people in the town would add other thousands to the volume of business. Why not build a great store and supply the wants of the people? He would spend some money and build up the town. He bought half a block on which three of the stores stood. He erected a large brick building, and soon he had installed in it great stocks of goods. Other merchants in the town shook their heads. The Public-Spirited Man was certainly crazy. Farmers when they came to town looked up the big building with wonder. The Weekly Mirror had to send away for type to set up the page advertisement for the new store, and to get a new press for the printing of circulars and posters.

One month after the opening of the store the graveyard quietness of the town was passed away. Streets were filled with the teams and the wagons of the farmers. A new elevator for grain was started, and the railroad placed a new switch in the yard to accommodate the increased business. The son of the old town blacksmith opened the old shop closed for years because of no trade. New life was rapidly being injected into the place.

There was an election. A lot of newcomers selected the Public Spirited Citizen for chairman of the town board. He was elected. In six months the streets were paved, an electric lighting plant was in operation, along with a water works. The Great Store keeper had a way of doing things, and he did them. News of the activity of the town reached near-by villages, and the people came to see the Big Store and to buy goods. A cold storage plant in connection with a new commission house operated by friends of



The advertising magnate will draw trade to the stores of our community just as the advertising of the catalogue houses is now drawing it away from the home store. The people are interested in the store news of this town. Will you not give it to them?

soon he was taken in as a member of the firm. Age and hard knocks and brushes with the business world developed in him marked business ability. He forged to the front as a financier and a public-spirited citizen. As years passed he prospered, and he became what he was envied by after his vast business interests. There were times that he longed to begin again in the small home town. Often in his youth he dreamed of some day being chairman of the village board. Only chance and luck from the old home had he returned, and then to find the town just the same only a little more dilapidated, and in the weed-overgrown kirkyard the neglected graves of his good parents.

Strenuous business life and saddlous attention to the accumulation of capital without vacation, caused him to suffer from what the doctors pronounced neurasthenia, and advised total rest from mental effort. The man of business diligently in amoeing money. Residences in a quiet place was recommended as chairman from the commercial worries. The Great Merchant sold his vast interests to e combine, and after careful consideration decided that he would seek rest and a renewal of health in the town where he at one time started life. He went back to his old home and where in childish imagination he would be powerful and famous by becoming chairman of the town board. Accordingly he retired from the city, purchased the old homestead where he was wont to pick the potatoes, and also built a residence and became a Great Factor in the town. Soon he began to improve the landscape. Buildings and streets were the same, only showing the ravages of decay. The citizens were in possession of the descendants of the owners who conducted them when he was a boy. There was suggestive of peace. It was an ideal place for a man who desired to pass his declining years in contemplation of the hereafter. There, life was much like unto death. There was fresh air in abundance, but it was leisurely spent its beauty ever the country and the town, and even the weeds on the streets were allowed to spring up, bloom and reach maturity without interruption by the scythe or the sickle.

Within a year the Retired Business Man had regained much of his old-time spirit and health. Habits of activity and love of business impelled him to once again seek work that the Storepeeker, caused Farmers to bring in tone of butter and hundreds of thousands of eggs, and chickens and other produce. The transformation was quick from a Dead Town to a Lively Small City. A high school was established, new churches were built, and some of the pious people were shocked to see an opera house erected. The Pan-Handle & Skeddle railroad, which for years had been running 20 miles from the town so as to avoid its ruts as to have it on its main line, co the place had two railroads. Enterprising men who wanted to locate in a Live Town rented their eyes toward the place. Soon there was smoke from a half dozen big factories, and in five years after the Public-spiritel Citizen had started his store his old home town had increased its population 1,000 per cent. It was no longer printed in little type on the maps, but in capital letters.

MORAL.—Do not underestimate the possibilities of your community, or fail to develop them. No city was ever made except by the people buying goode elsewhere.

D. M. CARR.

Civilization in Abyssinia.

A sawmill is already at work at Adie Abeba, Abyssinia, and Greek Africans are engaged in quarrying and stone hewing. Machinery in connection with house building generally is likely to be in demand as soon as the means of transport are provided. The government is already building in Europe a steam saw stone houses may be seen, some even of three stories in height in the capital.

World's Submarine Cables.

The total length of submarine cables in the world is given as 440,000 kilome—279,632 miles, of which 60 per cent. are British, ten per cent. American, a little more than nine per cent. French, and about seven per cent. German. A great advance in this domain has been made during the past few years by Germany, whose efforts tend to constitute an independent system.—Memorial Diplomatique.

Dreams Go by Contraries.

"What do you suppose is every Londoner's day dream?"

"I don't know, unless it is to become a knight mayor."—Baltimore American.

A Fowl Question.

"Pop?"

"Yes, my son."

"Do Mother Carey's chickens come out of the ship's hatches?"

Sporting Gossip.

Court tennis has never enjoyed the popularity in the United States that it has in England and older countries. It is the father of nearly all games played with a ball, lawn tennis and squash. By some authorities the Spanish game pelota or jaiali is held to have had its origin in the pastime in which young Jay Gould recently became world's champion. As the records run, court tennis was in the beginning an outdoor sport, but gradually its development became an indoor pastime of the elect. Perhaps its finding its way indoors had a political significance. When it was introduced in England and France it became immensely popular and edicts were issued by the crowns of both countries prohibiting "idle games." Tennis was chief among them and historians have it that the reason back of the orders was that the kings of the two countries thought that if the people played these games they would not practice "their military duties." Court tennis, as it is played to-day, is as different from lawn tennis as the earth is from the moon. The only two features in common are the racquets and balls. These even are different. The court tennis racquets are larger and heavier than those used in lawn tennis, and the balls, while of about the size and color of the lawn tennis spheres, are made of cloth covered with rubber. They are also heavier. The court in which the game is played is an oblong within an oblong. There are two walls all around, one higher than the other. Along the left-hand side and at the heeard end an angular shelf or "pent well" is formed by coanecting the outer and inner walls. Several of the hall must be made directly against the sagie or the well above. The regulation court should be 94 feet and a half between its innor walls and 38½ feet wide. The vernsecular of court tennis contains such expressions as "chases," "nicke," "pesese," ote. Thero is a "dedess," as talet in the service wall of the court, which means a point to put a ball there. There le en "cad gallery" higher up on the "peat wall" side and a "grille" is a "hazard" corner of the court for the esmo purpoec. The floor is marked off like a football gridiron and each line has its significence and value. The court is separated midway by a not running the full width of the court. One side of thie net is the "hasard" side, tbe opoelte tbo "service."

Alfred Shrubb, of England, one of the greatest distance runners of the world, arrived in this country the



Alfred Shrubb.

other day. His purpose in coming to thie country is, it is understood, to give exhibitions and secure if possible a series of professional matches with Tom Longboat ,the Indian runner.

Professiosal prize fighters first saw the light of day in England. Writers on boxiens and fistisee are not agreed as to the date of their origin, but some of the older scribes believe it was in the seventeenth century. In ono of Hogarth's pictures, entitled "Gin Lane," there is a representation of a bully offering to tackle anybody and howling for a challenge to stir enough meat of muscle to enter the lists with him. That was during the reign of George II. The fellow figured by Hogarth was a man well known in London in those days. He was called Fig, an ignoramus of a prize fighter, but a fighter all the same, and many writers agree that he was the original professional fistic fighter. He held his place with another of his class, a Venetian gondolier known as Jawbreaker. There was much early date. Fig licked the gondolier, and held on to his prestige until his death. Another of the renowned English fighters who at one time enjoyed considerable fame was Tom Pipes. Tom cracked his elbow too frequently, however, and was whipped by a sleveniy, nasciauitc person called Hamet Sinith. All stood high in the fame amphitheaters of those days. They all fought for "the diversion of gentlemen," with, of course, a lot of money on the side.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1907. NO. 10.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

UNCLE SAM IS HUNTING FOR NAVAL SURGEONS



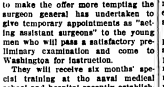
WASHINGTON. — Notwithstanding the superior inducements which a naval career offers for a young physician over the uncertain and overworked lines of the average struggling general practitioner the medical corps of the navy has not found it possible to secure enough naval surgeons to meet the needs of the service.

Admiral Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, has adopted extraordinary measures to meet the case, even going so far as to send circulars to many of the best medical colleges soliciting applications from the graduates for appointment as naval surgeons. And to make the offer more tempting the surgeon general has undertaken to give temporary appointments as "acting assistant surgeons" to the young men who will pass a satisfactory preliminary examination and come to Washington for instruction.

They will receive six months' special training at the naval medical school and hospital recently established here or at the Mare Island naval hospital in the case of applicants from the Pacific coast. At the end of that course the graduates will receive appointments as assistant surgeons with an annual salary of $1,750, supplemented by allowances of $423 and mileage and other inducements.

The difficulty in securing applicants lies in the fear of the examination to which they must submit. Admiral Rixey insists that this fear is unfounded if the applicant has been properly grounded in the principles of medicine, while for the "collateral examination" which the candidates must take, this is nothing more than an elementary test of the candidate's general knowledge of English, arithmetic and literature, and even knowledge of foreign languages is not essential.

Not even these comparatively simple requirements, however, it is stated, are met by the majority of applicants, which is the opinion of the naval medical corps in a severe commentary upon the training afforded by many medical institutions. The shortage of doctors in the navy has become really serious.



ROOSEVELT'S AMBITION ONCE WAS TO BE SAILOR

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made his first speech when he was ten years old. At that time he would a bold sailor be. He had read all the marvelous tales of the sea and his ambition was to sail the ocean blue in command of a staunch craft that would carry him to the uttermost parts of the earth. He was permitted by his governess to spend much time about the wharves of New York and he thus became personally acquainted with many of the most famous skippers of that time. Chief among his heroes was a certain Captain Isaac, commander of the clipper ship Rival.

This old sea dog used to fill the mind of the future hero of San Juan with astonishing stories of storms at sea and hairbreadth escapes from a sepulcher in Davy Jones' locker. It fired the imagination of the youth and stirred his ambition. In 1865, the boy who is now president raised a fund by popular subscription for the purpose of a library for the officers and crew of the Rival, all of whom were his friends.

At the head of a delegation of youngsters he visited the ship when it next came into port and with due ceremony presented the library, consisting of 45 volumes, to the skipper. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Roosevelt. When reminded a few days ago of this event by an old friend the president said he remembered it perfectly and that frequently he had wondered if any of the officers or crew of the Rival were still alive, and, if so, if they remembered his speech.

"I thought it was a mighty fine speech," said he, "and so did Captain Doane."

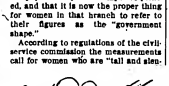
THE "GOVERNMENT SHAPE" CAUSES MUCH COMMENT



THERE is considerable breezy comment among certain women employes of Uncle Sam's two open shops —the government printing office and the bureau of engraving and printing —over what is termed by some of the fair workers the "government shape." It is said this shape was created by the civil service commission for the women employes of the bureau where the paper money and stamps are printed, and that it is now the proper thing for women in that branch to refer to their figures as the "government shape."

According to regulations of the civil service commission the measurements call for women who are "tall and slender and sinuous!" height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 154 pounds; bust, 36 inches; waist 25 inches; hips 43 inches, and back 15½ inches.

A case of the rejection of a young woman from Michigan is cited because she was not tall enough for her width to meet the requirements, although her percentage in other directions was said to have been high. It is explained that it is necessary for a woman to be tall in order that she may reach the notes while on the press. A woman of short stature could not reach the notes, while one of unusual girth would not have room to stoop between the presses in the process of printing.



OLD CLERKS IN LAND OFFICE TO LOSE JOBS

COMMISSIONER BALLINGER of the general land office has recommended to Secretary Garfield a general reorganization of the force of his office. The secretary has the matter under consideration and while no official announcement has been made of his intentions it is known that he approves Mr. Ballinger's plan and it is expected that it will soon be put into effect.

The first dismissals will be made in the division of the office in which land patents are prepared. There are about 75 clerks in that division, and of those about 16 or 20 will be relieved from duty. The reason for immediate action is the fact that the law provides for the typewriting of the patents and the recorded copies of them. Many of the employes are elderly persons who have been on the rolls for years, and some of them, it is said, cannot typewrite.

The lowest salaries paid in the division is $900 per annum, and the commissioner complained that many of the employes can not earn that amount. Where possible places paying less will be provided, but there are comparatively few of those positions, and even those are all occupied.

There is not such urgency in other divisions, but there are said to be many clerks throughout the bureau who are incapacitated by age or other infirmities and whose service can not, therefore, be retained in justice to the department.

The commissioner expresses deep regret for the necessity which compels his course, but justifies it on the ground that no less radical course would insure the efficiency of the office.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SENATOR SPOONER'S SUCCESSOR



Isaac Stephenson, who won the long drawn out fight for the United States senate seat vacated by John C. Spooner, is a multimillionaire lumberman and iron miner of Wisconsin. He and his brother Demmel of Menominee, Mich., were born in New Brunswick and came to Michigan when Samuel was eight years old and Isaac six. Iron ore was discovered on the lands on which they settled, just about the time they had grown up.

Isaac's land lay across the Wisconsin line. Samuel's was on the Michigan side. They became residents of the states in which their property was situated and rapidly accumulated wealth. Both sought congressional honors. Samuel served four terms in congress from his Michigan district and Isaac served three terms in congress from Wisconsin. Isaac was a candidate for senatorial honors twice before. He is 77 years old and his home is in Marinette.

Senator Stephenson is a many-sided man. He is a banker, a lumberman, a promoter of great industries, a farmer, a yachtsman, a fisherman, a devotee of out-of-door sports such as horse racing, and a philosophical man of affairs. He believes in churches, though not himself a member of any denomination. He has contributed thousands of dollars to Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and other religious societies. He has built new church edifices and bought belfry chimes galore.

Mr. Stephenson is no orator and will not endeavor to make extended speeches in the upper branch of congress. He will do his work in committee rooms and at the White House—the work that counts for the state and his constituents.

REIGN OF "BOSS" ENDED



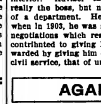
Abraham (commonly called "Abe") Ruef, who recently pleaded guilty to accepting a bribe, was for years a conspicuous figure in the political life of San Francisco. He made Schmitz mayor, he controlled the Republican and Labor party machines, and he was dictator of the police force and of the saloon element. Ruef's father was well off in this world's goods and gave his son a good education. The confessed criminal is a fair Greek and Latin scholar, and has an intimate acquaintance not only with German, but with French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. His linguistic abilities account in part for his political success. He began life as a lawyer's clerk and made rapid progress in the profession, and it is said of him that had he not abused his mentional talents he would have made a name and a place for himself.

Ruef, secure in the power of his machine, for years defied the press and the decent element of the city. A lawyer and a graduate of the University of California, he represented a curious phase of the educated man in practical politics.

Ruef had a genius for organization. When the police began to interfere with the saloonkeepers, Ruef, as Mayor Schmitz' legal adviser, acted also as their legal adviser. Enormous fees for his services looked safer than weekly or monthly blackmail. The reason of vice, deep and fashionable, soon recognized his extraordinary skill as an attorney. There was trouble about building permits and Ruef intervened for more big fees.

Aside from the newspapers few dared to antagonize Ruef. It was necessary for Preident Roosevelt to send Francis J. Heney to San Francisco as a prosecuting official to call an honest grand jury.

EGYPT'S NEW RULER



As the successor of Lord Cromer, the man who for 20 years has been the real ruler of Egypt, though nominally merely the British consul general there, Sir Eldon Gorst has a most difficult post to fill. Gorst does not lack admirers, who declare that he will prove the right man in the right place. He is the eldest son of a remarkably able man, Sir John Eldon Gorst, who is still living. He was named after his father, long before, of course, it was known that he had inherited his father's brains.

When his ability brought him a knighthood he dropped his first name, that there might not be two Sir Johns in the family. But in Egypt everybody still speaks of him as "Johnnie" Gorst. He went there when 25 as an attache, and rose rapidly through the diplomatic grades. Great administrative talents and considerable social gifts commended him to Lord Cromer, and within an extraordinarily short time he had become undersecretary to the ministry of finance, and again adviser to the ministry of the interior. "Adviser" in Egypt is a euphemism for the British official who is really the boss, but nominally the subordinate of the minister at the head of a department. He was financial adviser to the Egyptian government, when in 1909, he was summoned to London to assist the foreign office in the negotiations which resulted in the Anglo-French agreement that so largely contributed to giving England a protectorate hand in Egypt. His services were rewarded by giving him one of the most responsible positions in the permanent civil service, that of under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.

AGAIN TO BE A BRIDE

Anna Gould is the subject of society gossip of the moment in France. A romance, it is said, of some years standing, is to be consummated shortly by marriage. The former Countess de Castellane (Boni) has for a long time had two steadfast admirers or at least two great friends whom she admired. One is a Frenchman, the other an Englishman.

The moment there seemed to be a possibility that she could wed again there was much gay gossip as to the chances of the two men. The betting was on the Englishman, for it was thought la petite American had a sufficiency of the French husband.

But now it is said that the Frenchman is the first favorite and that in the course of the near future Anna Gould will once more change her name. It is the general opinion among men who know her that while Anna Gould is a sweet little woman she is not attractive in face or form. But she dresses magnificently, has charming piquant ways and manners and still possesses quite a hoard of good American dollars.



Anna Gould has quite recovered her position in society largely due to Henry White, the new ambassador to France. The other week a reception was held at Holy Trinity lodge by the American colony in Paris in honor of the new ambassador. There were those high-class and fashionable people who know how to entertain. Among the guests were the Duchess de Rochefoucauld, who was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, the duchess of Marlborough, and Anna Gould, the Countess de Castellane (Boni).

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

WIDOW HEIRESS PREFERS HAPPINESS TO MONEY



NEW YORK.—Mrs. Catherine Walker Duryee, known at the time of her marriage to William Duryea, Jr., son of the late starch manufacturer, as the prettiest girl in Gloscove, L. I., will lose her share of her late father-in-law's $200,000 estate by marrying a young preacher.

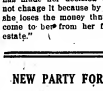
Her father-in-law's will, recently admitted to probate, leaves her $15,000 outright if she remains single and more than $100,000 at the death of his wife, if she has not taken a husband. She gets practically nothing if she weds.

Regardless of the will, she is to marry in the near future Rev. Samuel Angus, who recently graduated from Princeton university, and who at present is teacher of languages in the Harvard Theological seminary.

She met the minister at Clifton Springs, where they were both spending a part of last winter in search of health. They fell in love, much to the annoyance of the Duryea family, and so it happens that Mrs. Walker Duryea will not only give up her fortune but will permanently suffer the frowns of her relatives if she persists in marrying a theological professor.

Rev. Angus was told that under the Duryea will the daughter-in-law would forfeit her share of the estate if she married.

"We knew full well the provisions of Mr. Duryea's will," said he, "and it does not make a particle of difference in our plans. My intended wife has made her decision and she will not change it because by marrying me she loses the money that would have come to her from her father-in-law's estate."



NEW PARTY FORMED TO MAKE WAR ON LANDLORDS

THE constantly increasing rents in New York, with no relief in sight, have driven many tenants of moderate means to form a new political party, with the doom of the landlord as their slogan. Cornelia Donovan is president of the organization, and says it has 10,000 members, with more joining all the while. He says the situation is intolerable, and that strong means must be used if the tenants are to get anything like fair treatment. He asserts the belief that fully 90 per cent of the voting business men who start in New York are put down and out by the landlords. The government, he says, protects the borrower from the lender, but the miserable tenant who cannot pay his monthly rent is ejected without redress.

Mr. Donovan proposes to have a series of mass meetings to stir up enthusiasm in the matter. He declares he is going to appeal to Governor Hughes for help to "end the landlords' day of robbery," and recommends that the name of the owner of each house be displayed publicly on the building or at least printed in all receipts for rent. In this way he hopes to prevent the dodging of the real owners, through paid agents.

Donovan has a big job on his hands, without a doubt, as the rights of private property are pretty closely guarded in this country. But all joking aside, many of the complaints he fathers are founded on solid facts, or rather customs. The borough of Manhatten is a place for only the very rich or the very poor to live. Both of these are tolerably well looked after in the matter of housing, but the great middle class suffers by reason of the fact that comparatively scant provisions have been made for them within their means. The enormous increase in the cost of living in New York city proper, combined with the almost equivalent increase that suffers for moderately comfortable quarters, is driving hundreds away.



WOMAN KEEPS SERVANT GIRL SIXTEEN YEARS

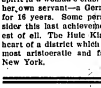
THERE are many remarkable women in New York, but the most remarkable of them all, probably, is Mrs. Huie Kin, the clever American wife of the superintendent of the Presbyterian Chinese mission at 26 West Ninth street.

For eighteen years she has been her husband's associate in the mission work. During this time Mrs. Huie not only has had the duties pertaining to an American household of extraordinary size to attend to, but she has had to shoulder many additional responsibilities imposed by Chinese custom.

Despite the fact that she has nine children, the last two of which are twins, and that these nine children, like most children, are enough to wear out any ordinary woman, she remains young and does not look to be a day more than 35 years old.

She adds to the family income by renting rooms in her big house to two Americans, man and wife, two or three young Chinamen, and a Japanese, students at Columbia university. She assists regularly at the four or five services her husband holds on Sunday.

She has 40 or 50 guests to dinner every Sunday. She is the leading spirit in a woman's club. She has kept her own servant—a German woman—for 16 years. Some persons will consider this last achievement the greatest of all. The Huie Kins live in the heart of a district which once was the most aristocratic and fashionable of New York.



CUSTOMERS OF GATES FAILED HIM IN CRISIS

MANY stories were circulated in Wall street as to the causes of the retirement of John W. Gates and the control of Tennessee Coal & Iron, Republic Iron & Steel and United States Realty & Improvement. These stocks he is said to have accumulated with a view to holding them as permanent investments.

During the recent decline it is believed that these stocks were freely used as collateral by his other stock holders of Tennessee and when the big slump came the bankers whom Mr. Gates approached to assist him in arranging his affairs over the crisis suggested that he with them, and failed to respond to his call for margins.

The firm of Charles Gates & Co. had been carrying a lot of people in speculative operation who proved ungrateful when the call for funds to protect their accounts was finally made. This is said to have been one of the main causes for the retirement of the firm.

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LINES

PRESIDENT IS EMPHATIC IN HIS RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO RAILROADS.

Declares There Is Much Good to the Public and to Corporations in Wise National Regulation—Men of Predatory Wealth a Peril.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 31.—After paying a tribute to the men who gave up their lives that the union might be maintained, and after speaking in praise of the gallantry, patriotism and devotion of Gen. Lawton, President Roosevelt Thursday turned his attention in his address at the Lawton monument unwilling to the economic problems of the hour, making particular and pointed reference to the matter of federal control of the railroads.

The speech places the president in a still more advanced position on economic subjects, but oft through his course there was expressed the determination to see that no legitimate business interest should suffer.

The principal points made by the president were as follows:

Stop Crimes of Cunning.

"The power of the nation must be exerted to stop crimes of cunning no less than crimes of violence."

"One great problem that we have before us is to preserve the rights of property; and these can only be preserved if we remember that they are in less jeopardy from the socialist and the anarchist than from the president man of wealth."

"Every federal law dealing with the question of with railroads has been a step in advance in the right direction. . . . There will be no halt in the forward movement toward a full development of this policy; and those who wish us to take a step backward or to stand still, if their wishes were realized, would find that they had invited an outbreak of the very radicalism they fear."

Closer Railroad Control Certain.

"The movement to regulate railways has come to stay. The people of this country have made up their minds—and wisely made up their minds—to exercise a closer control over all kinds of public service corporations, including railways. Every honestly managed railway will gain and not lose by the policy."

"The purpose of these of us who so resolutely believe in the new policy, in its thorough carrying out and in its progressive development, is in no sense punitive or vindictive."

"We favor the railroad manager who keeps in close touch with the people along his line rather than in close touch with the speculative market."

Needs of Commerce Commission.

"Ample provision should be made by congress to enable the interstate commerce commission, by the employment of a sufficient force of experts, to undertake the physical valuation of each and any railroad in the country, whenever and so soon as in the opinion of the commission the valuation of any road would be of value to the commission in its work."

"It is plainly inadvisable for the government to undertake to direct the physical operation of the railways save in wholly exceptional cases; and the supervision and control it exercises should be entirely adequate to secure its ends, and yet no more harassing than is necessary to secure these ends."

Warning to Railroad Men.

"Let the big railroad men scrupulously refrain from any effort to influence politics or government save as it is the duty of every good citizen in legitimate ways to try to influence politics and government."

"In providing against overcapitalization we shall harm no human being who is honest; and we shall benefit many, for overcapitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic . . . and puts a premium on gambling and business trickery."

"We hope as one of the chief means for betterment of conditions to secure as complete publicity in the affairs of the railroads as now obtains with regard to national banks. There need be no fear on the part of honest men that movement for national supervision and control over railways will be for their detriment."

Appeals for Power.

"I ask for full power to be given the federal government to control by single state can by legislation effectually cope with these powerful corporations engaged in interstate commerce; and while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others."

"The shippers of the country must be supplied generously with cars and all other equipment necessary to properly care for our commerce, and all this means that the national government must be given full and effective power of supervision and control."

Cold Weather Damages Rye.

Omaha, Neb., May 28.—The United States weather bureau reports below freeze general all over Nebraska Sunday night. Wheat is probably not injured. Rye suffered greatly. Corn is unaltered, in some fields not having even sprouted. Market gardens in Douglass county suffered $200,000 damage.

Seven Die in Car Wreck.

Myrtle, O., June 1.—Seven persons died of injuries received in the wreck of the Cleveland & Southwestern trolley car Thursday, when the car was struck by another car.

CHINESE OFFICIALS KILLED

SERIOUS UPRISING IN PROVINCE OF KWANTUNG.

Rioters Also Reported to Have Destroyed the German Mission Station at Lienchow.

Swatow, Province of Kwantung, China, May 28.—A rebellion has broken out at Wongkong, in the Uping district of the Chinchu prefecture. All the civil and military officials at Wongkong have been assassinated and their yamens burned.

The local revolutionists, who were joined by natives of the neighboring provinces, concentrated their attack on the officials without being molested by the police.

Kwantung province is in the southern part of China and has a population of about 30,000,000.

Berlin, May 28.—According to dispatches received here from Shanghai and Hongkong native rioters have destroyed the German mission station at Lienchow, near Pakhoi. The missionaries escaped.

New York, May 28.—Four missionaries of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions are now stationed at Lienchow, according to a statement made at the offices of the board in this city Monday. They are Rev. John S. Cunkle, who lately returned to Lienchow, after a furlough in England; Rev. Rees F. Edwards and his wife and Miss Ella Patterson. They have been in the mission field so long that their home addresses are not accessible at the office of the board in this city.

No information of troubles at Lienchow has been received from the Presbyterian missionaries.

THRONG TO MEET PRESIDENT.

Crowds Gather at Stopping Places Along the Route.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 31.—The president's trip from Bellefontaine, where he first appeared in public Thursday morning, to Indianapolis, was a continued ovation. At all places where the train stopped, starting at Bellefontaine, and including Sidney, O., and Union City, Muncie and Anderson, Ind., great crowds were gathered and pressed around the president's car. At several places the president made brief remarks in keeping with the day, and at others he shook hands with as many of the people as could get near him.

At Bellefontaine, O., where it was generally known his train would stop, the largest crowd was on hand. Here Vice President Fairbanks introduced Mr. Roosevelt in a few words, to which the president responded, speaking briefly of good citizenship, reminding the veterans who were assembled that the day was especially their day and declaring that what impressed him most in this country was the fundamental unity of the people.

The train bearing the president left here for Fort Wayne, Ind., where he passed the night on his car. Stops were made at Anderson and Muncie.

KILLED SELF AND SISTER.

Double Tragedy the Work of Discontented Illinois Girl.

Springfield, Ill., May 31.—It is now accepted as a fact that Cora Lederbrandt, the 17-year-old daughter of Joseph Lederbrand, a farmer residing ten miles east of this city, whose body, together with that of her sister, Carrie, aged seven, was found in the bottom of Sugar creek, near the Lederbrand homestead, with a 12-caliber revolver wound in the temple of each, killed her sister and then, wading into the creek, shot herself with the revolver with which the deed was done was found on the bank of the creek by Thomas Brunk, one of the searchers.

Cora Lederbrand had been in a despondent mood, and it is supposed that she made up her mind to end both her own and her sister's life. The sister was dead and dumb and had been an invalid since her birth.

Cummins Would Do Senator.

Des Moines, Ia., May 29.—It is announced definitely that Governor Cummins will be a candidate for United States senate, subject to indorsement of the Republicans at each year's primary election under recently enacted primary law. It has been rumored many times that Gov. Cummins would seek a seat in the senate, but no definite announcement was made until now. Senator William B. Allison is the Iowa senator directly affected. Senator Dolliver having been reelected by the last legislature. Gov. Cummins announcement may mean a precipitation of another fight such as was waged among Republicans in Iowa last year.

Trust Takes an Appeal.

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—Attorneys for the Central Coal & Coke company, recently found guilty of being a member of a trust to control the price and output of ice, imposing a fine of $8,000, Wednesday filed a bond bare in an appeal to the United States supreme court.

Lutheran Synod Adjourns.

Sunbury, Pa., May 31.—The general synod of the Lutheran Church of America adjourned Thursday. The synod accepted the invitation of St. Paul's church, Richmond, Ind., as the place for their next meeting.

Delmas to Defend Bribers.

San Francisco, May 28.—Delphin M. Delmas has been engaged to defend Abraham Glass and T. V. Halsey, two officials of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company, indicted for bribery.



METHODS OF "BEEF TRUST" EXPOSED

A SYSTEMATIC SHORTAGE OF WEIGHT FOUND IN BOXES OF CHICKENS SOLD.

Exposure Follows Arrest of New York Dealer — Magistrate Recommends That Action Be Commenced Against the "Trust."

New York, May 31.—In the Myrtle avenue police court, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Harry Schmidt, an employe of Armour & Co., the Chicago packers, was arraigned on a charge of having sold meat at short weights.

The arrest of Schmidt followed on extensive investigation made by inspectors of the bureau of weights and measures. They have found that on every box marked as containing 50 pounds of chickens there is a shortage of four pounds or more. The trust will only sell at "box weights."

Butchers throughout the country are paying 16 cents a pound for boxes supposed to contain 50 pounds of chickens. They receive only 46 pounds and so lose 64 cents on every box.

It is necessary for the butchers to add this additional cost to the retail price, so the public has to foot the bill. This practice has been going on for nearly a year, but the butchers have feared to take action, knowing that the trust would retaliate by discriminating against them.

Wants Officials Arraigned.

Magistrate Neumer, before whom the case against Schmidt was up for hearing, was indignant at the revelations made.

"I will hold this prisoner for trial in the general sessions," he said, "and in the meantime I trust steps will be taken to bring an action against the officials of Armour & Co., who have guilty knowledge of this fraud. Little can be gained by convicting this defendant, as he is merely an agent. A stop should be put to this systematic method of making the public pay for the commercial shrinkage of chickens."

"It would be hard to estimate how many millions of dollars the public has been swindled out of by this outrageous method," said Inspector Frederick H. Tighe.

"The same conditions exist all over the country. The butchers fear to oppose the trust, and so the fraud has never been exposed before."

Inspector Tighe also declared that the trust uses the same methods in selling pork tenderloins and lard.

Voliva Is Deposed.

Chicago, May 29.—William Glenn Voliva, general overseer of the Christian Catholic Apostolic church, has been deposed as temporal head of Zion City, and the opposition to him is rejoicing in the belief that his spiritual leadership also is dead. Tuesday Voliva was notified that his lease on the tabernacle, the administration building and the four school buildings in Zion City will be canceled by John C. Hately. Voliva also was summoned to appear before Judge K. M. Landis of the United States district court Wednesday and make answer to the charge of contempt of court.

Insurance Official Indicted.

New York, May 29.—The May grand jury, which has been investigating the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society, Tuesday returned 18 indictments against Thomas D. Jordan, formerly controller off the Equitable. Perjury and forgery in the third degree were charged. No indictments were found against present officials of the society.

Bondholders Buy Railroad.

Toledo, O., May 29.—The Toledo Railway and Terminal company and all its equipment was sold Tuesday by the bondholders by a master commissioner. There was but one bid and that was made by the bondholders' committee, which bid $1,000,000. The road is the Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern railway, extending from Toledo to Bowling Green, O., a distance of 25 miles.

ADVANCE OF TEN PER CENT

WAGES OF NEW ENGLAND COTTON OPERATIVES RAISED.

Approximately Two Hundred Thousand Workers Are Affected by the Increase Just Made.

Boston, May 28.—The general upward movement in the wages of New England cotton mill operatives Monday affected about 85,000 operatives in Rhode Island, southwestern and western Massachusetts, Amesbury, Mass., and Newmarket and other places in southern New England. The advance in the sections named amounts to about ten per cent. Early next month it is expected an increase of five per cent will be given in many mills in other manufacturing districts. The cotton mills of New England employ upward of 200,000 hands when the machinery is fully manned.

In Lowell the operatives have requested an advance of ten per cent, and Monday through the textile council declined an offer of a five cent increase made by the manufacturers. Aside from this effect upon the 20,000 operatives in Lowell, the situation in that city is of interest also because mills in Maine and New Hampshire have usually followed the lead of Lowell in regards to wages.

AFFECTS TAXATION OF GRAIN.

Important Decision Made by Minnesota Supreme Court.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 1.—The supreme court has decided that the Northwestern Elevator company of Minneapolis need not pay the personal property assessment on 29,000 bushels of grain stored in its elevators at the Minnesota transfer. The only tax that can be collected from the Northwestern Elevator company in this office furniture, which amounts to about $250.

This is considered a most important decision, as it may affect every elevator company in the state in regard to taxation of the grain in the elevators. The assessment on the grain in the northwestern elevator at the Minnesota transfer was about $350.

Scope of Land Convention.

Denver, Col., May 31.—The scope of the land convention to be held in the city June 18, 19 and 20 has been enlarged to include consideration of arid land reclamation. This will bring before the convention the projects of Colorado water users against alleged government usurpation of their rights in the San Luis valley. Colorado is not the only state interested. Similar conditions are said to exist in the states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

An effort will be made to have the convention adopt resolutions against what is called "government by rules and regulations, and not by law."

Mrs. McKinley Laid to Rest.

Canton, O., May 31.—The body of Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley now rests by the side of that of the late President McKinley in the receiving vault at Westlawn cemetery.

The funeral services held at the McKinley residence on Market street Wednesday afternoon were witnessed by a distinguished company, including President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, Gov. Harris and many State officials both of the nation and state.

Wisconsin Wins Big Race.

Madison, Wis., June 1.—Wisconsin freshmen won from the St. John's Military academy crew, of Delafield, Friday. The race was pretty close until half the course of a mile was covered, when the Delafield stroke lost his oar. Wisconsin rowed in a little better form than the soldier boys.

Syracuse won the four-oared race, leading Wisconsin by about five lengths at the finish.

Wisconsin won the eight-oared race.

A Cornell Defeats Harvard.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 31.—Cornell won the varsity race from Harvard by three

PRESIDENT IS GIVEN OVATION AT LANSING

MAKES THREE ADDRESSES FRIDAY AFTERNOON IN THE MICHIGAN CAPITAL.

Occasion Is Semicentennial of Founding of State Agricultural College—Speaks of Importance of Country's Rural Interests.

Lansing, Mich., June 1.—President Roosevelt, whose address Friday afternoon on the campus of the Michigan Agricultural college was the climax of the semicentennial celebration of the founding of that famous institution, arrived in Lansing at ten o'clock in the morning over the Lake Shore railroad in his special car. He made a number of short addresses during the morning from his car platform at small towns.

Special excursions trains had been bringing in thousands of people since daylight and when the president's train arrived the number of strangers in the city was estimated at 50,000.

Has Escort of Guardsmen.

Twelve companies of the Michigan national guard had been brought into the city to escort and guard the president, together with a troop of cavalry from South Huron, Mich., and two divisions of the Michigan naval reserve.

The president was given an ovation as he concluded his balcony speech and went into representative hall to address the members of the legislature. His speech there about ten minutes. He said that the railroad problem in this country must be dealt with unflinchingly, but with sanity and with reason. There must be, he said, steady progress along the lines that already have been laid down. He also mentioned some of his own experiences as a member of the New York legislature.

Guest of College President.

After the second address of the president and his party entered automobiles and were driven to the residence of President J. L. Snyder, of the agricultural college, where luncheon was served.

At two p. m. the president made his formal address from a platform erected at the head of the campus.

Children the Best Crop.

That there is no relaxation in President Roosevelt's vigorous views regarding the importance of the country's rural interests was evidenced by his speech.

"The crop of children is the best crop of the nation," said the president, "and the best tribute to the work of the farmer's wife, who, he declared, should neither be an idler nor a drudge.

The city-ward trend of the rural youth was deplored by the president, and he urged a more efficient course of agricultural education as a means of offsetting this exodus and upholding the integrity of the rural community.

"Points" of the Speech.

The telling points of the speech follow:

"Workers should get over the idea that to earn $12 a week is to call it a week's better than to earn $25 a week and call it 'wages.'"

"Many country communities have not the social coherence. In such communities, for instance, the country church has come back as a social and religious factor."

"Ambitious native-born men and women who now tend away from the farm must be brought back to it."

"I emphatically believe that for the great majority of women the only really indispensable industry in which they can engage is the industry of the home."

"I have not the slightest sympathy with those hysterical and foolish creatures who wish women to claim easy lives by shirking their duties."

Four Burned to Death.

Long Branch, N. J., June 1.—The two daughters of Dr. and Mrs. A. Schiffer of New York, secretary of the United Cigar Manufacturing company, Marion, aged ten, and Ruth, aged 14, and two servants, Mary Dilter, and Tilly Monthon, were burned to death in a fire which Thursday night destroyed the handsome residence of Jacob Rothschild, which Mr. Schiffer had rented. In attempting to rescue her children Mrs. Schiffer was so severely burned in fighting the fire.

Forty Thousand Idle at Frisco.

San Francisco, May 31.—According to the figures based on an investigation conducted by Harbor Commissioner W. V. Stafford, there are approximately 40,000 persons idle in San Francisco as the direct result of the existing labor troubles.

"Lord" Barrington to Hang.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 31.—The supreme court in banc Thursday decreed that "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington, now in jail at Clayton, Mo., shall be hanged on July 25 for the murder of J. P. McCann, a St. Louis horse man.

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Pure White Lead, good paint that it is, cannot carry adulterants without having its efficiency impaired. To get Pure White Lead durability, see to it that every keg bears the Dutch Boy trade mark—a guarantee that the contents are absolutely Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

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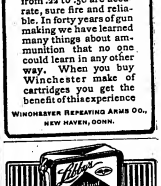


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Libby's Veal Loaf With Beef and Pork

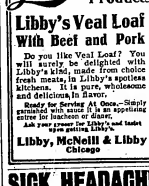
Do you like Veal Loaf? You will surely be delighted with Libby's kind, made from choice fresh meats, in Libby's spotless kitchens. It is pure, wholesome and delicious. In flavor.

Ready for Service at Once.—Simply garnished with sauce it is an appetizing entree for luncheon or dinner.

Ask your grocer for Libby's veal loaf spoon potting, Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

SICK HEADACHE



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

BEWARE SUBSTITUTES.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

The Vicksburg Shaft.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Fully 2,000 people clustered around the Monumental circle in the Vicksburg National Military park to witness the sixth dedication of a state memorial, the event



being the unveiling of the imposing granite obelisk that stands 90 feet upon its base, placed here in commemoration of the Minnesota soldiers who fought horo during the war.

Governor Johnson and General Hubbard of Minnesota and Governor Vardaman of Mississippi delivered addresses. The monument was unveiled by Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Vardaman.

Never Touched Him.

St. Paul.—Elmar Hodgins, fourteen years old, residing at Gladstone, miraculously escaped death beneath the wheels of a freight train at the Chicago Blodgett plant, East Seventh street. He is employed at the plant and was sitting on a platform near the tracks when he lost his balance and fell between the rails of a spur track just as a string of box cars was being backed past the platform.

Young Hodgins fell directly in front of the cars, three of which passed over him before the train could be brought to a stop. The train was uncoupled and the rescuers expecting to find a mangled corpse picked up Hodgins very much alive and only slightly scratched. He had fallen directly in the center of the track and the cars had passed over him without touching his body.

Boy Lost.

Solway.—John, the three-year-old son of William Shepherd, disappeared from his home near this place and not a trace of him has been found. It is feared he has either perished from hunger and exposure or has been devoured by wild beasts. Hundreds of men and boys with dogs have scoured the country for miles around. The county officials have offered $100 reward for the return of the boy dead or alive.

Body Stops Engine

Hibbing.—The lifeless body of Joseph Pavovich, engineer at the Stevenson mine at Stevenson, was found wrapped about the shafting of his engine, which was stopped. It is presumed that his clothing caught in the gearing and his body drawn after it. The stopping of the engine caused an investigation to be made, which resulted in the finding of the body.

Girl Goes to Prison.

Minneapolis.—Estelle Swift, a pretty 16-year-old girl, was sentenced by Judge H. D. Dickinson to one year in state prison. She had pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree. The girl admitted that she had already served two sentences for grand larceny.

Town Wiped Out.

Nankato.—The recent burning of W. L. Hoover's store, house and barn wipes out the last building at old Nashville Center, southeast of here. A dozen years ago the place was a village of considerable importance. In recent years fires have been frequent and of peculiar destructiveness. This was the fifth fire that has occurred in the Hoover stores. Two village halls have been burned, and every other business place has been wiped out, one after another. Mr. Hoover will not rebuild.

Drainage Fund Apportioned.

St. Paul.—Appropriations for state drainage work during the current year have been made by the state drainage board. The new law authorizes spending state money in two ways—on state ditches built on the assessment plan, and in state aid for county ditches. The following appropriations were made for state ditches:

Completion of Rosean river channel, $21,003.02; Kitson county, $10,000; Marshall county, Stranquist ditch, $2,500; Beltrami county, $5,143; Koochiching county, for ditches near International Falls and Northome, subject to investigation by the state engineer, $15,750; Itasca county, $6,000; St. Louis county, $10,000; Aitkin county, $700.

Engineer Ralph estimates that for every dollar the state spends on these ditches $2 will be paid in assessments by private land owners, so that the work will command three times as much money as the state appropriates.

The members of the commission will inspect the work on the Rosean river June 26 and 27.

Appropriations in aid of county drainage work were made as follows:

Aitkin county, for Mississippi river cutoff, $3,000 a year for two years.

Wabasha county, two ditches, $6,000.

Todd county, Long Prairie river ditch; $3,000; Wing river ditch, $3,000.

Wabasha county, Zumbro river cutoff, $3,000.

Norman county, $3,000.

Polk county, $5,000.

Traverse county, Mustinka river cutoff, $5,000.

Steele county, $5,000.

Nicollet county, Rush river ditch, $7,500.

Wadena county, Leaf river ditch, $2,000.

Engineer Ralph was instructed to investigate as to the proposed drainage of Heron Lake, in Jackson county, and two proposed ditches in Stevens county.

NEWS NOTES.

Ashville, N. C.—The National Library association in session here, decided to hold its next session in Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis.—Joseph Cohen, a 12-year-old boy, fell from a log in the Mississippi river at the mouth of Minnehaha creek and was drowned.

Melrose.—Thomas Burke, a Great Northern engineer, while operating a steam shovel got his foot caught in the machinery. The foot was seriously crushed, resulting in the loss of three toes.

Moorhead.—The one-and-a-half-year old child of Ole Farder, foreman on the Benedict farm at Hawley fell into the Buffalo river and was drowned. The body was recovered about half an hour after the child was missed.

Bank Centre.—Bert Rice, twenty-two years old, was found dead in his brother's barn. He had been dead several hours. Circumstances indicate suicide, but no cause has been suggested. He had no perfect health.

St. Paul.—Errors and omissions in the gross earnings reports of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad for 1907 to 1908, the tax upon which amounted to $2,935, were reported to the state treasurer by Public Examiner Anton Schacfer.

Winona.—In United States court the jury returned a verdict of $7,750 in the suit of John Moore against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for broken limbs caused by the breaking of a derrick on a car on which he was working.

Winona.—Ping creek farmers awoke one morning of last week to find nearly all the dogs in the neighborhood killed and a horse valued at $175 so badly bitten that shooting was necessary. The cause was a large dog said to be afflicted with rabies, which had visited the vicinity in the night and which left before it could be overtaken.

Faribault.—Edwin Sherwin, a hardware merchant of Nerstrand, in the eastern part of Rice county, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. It is supposed that he committed the deed while in a fit of despondency over business trouble. He was in partnership with a brother who was in the store when the shot was heard, but in another part of the building.

Duluth.—Extensions of the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg road from Virginia to Duluth, seventy miles, is expected to be ready for business in 1907. The line will give a direct route from Winnipeg to Duluth by way of International Falls. The length of the road will be 170 miles. It has traffic relations with the Canadian Northern. Extensive terminals will be made at Duluth.

Owatonna.—At the annual boys' contest in declamation at Pillsbury academy, first place was won by Neal Kellogg of Milwaukee, and second by Harold Green of Dodge Center. In the young ladies contest, first place was won by Miss Helen Berrier of Flasher, and second by Miss Eva Hars of Owatonna.

Winona.—Andrew Gazell was run down by a train, while picking up coal droppings near the depot of the St. Paul railroad. One foot was badly crushed and cut. He was taken to the hospital. Amputation of the foot at the ankle may be necessary.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The French cruiser Chanzy, which went ashore on one of the Saddle Islands May 20, will prove a total loss, and has been abandoned.

Announcement is made that plans are near completion for the merger of several cement concerns in the east, which will be known as the National Cement company. It will have a capital stock of $25,000,000.

Prince William of Sweden will arrive at Jamestown on the cruiser Fylgia on August 18. Later the cruiser will go to New York and the prince will visit Newport, Tuxedo, Saratoga and other near-by resorts by rail.

The president of an Illinois university has addressed a letter to the Brazilian minister of education suggesting an exchange of professors between the two countries similar to that between eastern seats of learning and universities in Germany.

Instructions have been issued through the Russian consulate in London to the Russian steamship lines to refuse passages to the social democratic members of the lower house of parliament, who have been holding a congress at the British capital.

The seamen's strike at Glasgow, Scotland, has reached an acute stage. The employers refuse to recognize the unions and have taken no notice of their demand for an advance in wages. Atlantic liners due to sail June 1 for New York and Canada have not found crews.

FRENCH SAILORS ON STRIKE.

Complete Paralysis of Commerce of the Nation Threatened.

Paris, June 1.—A general strike of sailors and others belonging to the French naval reserve began at almost all the ports of France at daylight Friday and threatens the complete paralysis of French commerce. The navigation companies are making energetic representations to the government, claiming that the movement is not directed against them and saying that unless it is settled immediately it will cause untold injury to French commerce.

The strike was decreed by the executive committee of the National Seamen's union because the government's new bill increasing pensions from $40.80 to $72.50 in the case of seamen and from $156 to $200 in the case of captains is regarded by the members of the union as being inadequate.

The tie-up is almost complete at the Mediterranean. Atlantic and channel ports. At Marseilles the sailors and longshoremen struck almost to a man, and even the fishermen drew up their nets.

Millers Hear Secretary Taft.

St. Louis, May 31.—Before an audience of millers from all parts of the country, attending the annual convention of the Millers' National Federation, and marking the largest gathering of millers ever held in this country, Secretary of War Taft Thursday afternoon made an address at the Odeon on the topic, "Recent Instances of National Altruism."

The assembly constituted the final session of the convention of the federation, which invited Secretary Taft to address the body. President J. W. Burk of Springfield, O., presided, and introduced former Missouri Governor E. O. Stanard, a miller of St. Louis, who, in turn, made a brief speech introducing Secretary Taft.

Minnesota Jurist Dead.

St. Paul, June 1.—An Owatonna, Minn., special to the Pioneer Press says: Judge Lewis L. Wheelock dropped dead at his home in the city Friday afternoon. Judge Wheelock has been prominent for years in Minnesota politics, at one time being considered as a possible candidate for governor, and serving several terms in the Minnesota senate.

Gives Birth to Quadruplets.

Heantington, Ind., June 1.—Mrs. Frank Cronton, aged 43 years, and the wife of a section foreman on a traction line, living near Andrews, gave birth to four children. There were three girls and a boy. The combined weight of the four children was 11½ pounds. Two of the children have since died.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 1.

LIVE STOCK—Beeves	$6 85	@ 7 60
Hogs, State	7 60	@ 7 70
Sheep, State	5 00	@ 6 00
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	4 85	@ 5 10
WHEAT—July	1 04½	@ 1 04¾
September	1 04½	@ 1 04¾
Corn, July	67½	@ 67¾
RYE—No. 2 Western	78	@ 78
BUTTER	23	@ 25
EGGS	17	@ 18
CHEESE	12½	@ 13

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 75	@ 6 60
Common Steers	4 25	@ 5 60
Canners, Good to Choice	4 15	@ 4 25
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 00	@ 4 75
Calves	3 00	@ 7 25
HOGS—Prime Heavy	7 45	@ 7 50
Mixed Packers	7 45	@ 7 50
Heavy Packers	7 45	@ 7 50
BUTTER—Creamery	24	@ 26
EGGS	17	@ 18
LIVE POULTRY	17½	@ 18
BOOS	11½	@ 12
POTATOES (bu.)	45	@ 55
WHEAT—July	97½	@ 98
September	97½	@ 98
Corn, July	63½	@ 64
Oats, May	47½	@ 48
Rye, September	85	@ 85½

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 01	@ 1 05
July	97½	@ 98
Corn, July	63½	@ 64
Oats, Standard	47½	@ 48
Rye, No. 1	85	@ 85½

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, July	87½	@ 87¾
September	87½	@ 87¾
Corn, May	47½	@ 48
Oats, No. 2 White	47½	@ 48

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Best Steers	$6 00	@ 6 25
Native Steers	4 50	@ 5 75
HOGS—Packers	7 40	@ 7 45
Butchers	7 40	@ 7 45
SHEEP—Natives	5 00	@ 6 00

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$5	@ 6
Stockers and Feeders	4	@ 5
Cows and Heifers	3	@ 5
HOGS—Heavy	7	@ 7
SHEEP—Wethers	5	@ 6

WHISTLER'S COCK FIGHT YARN.

Disguised Eagle Prized by Yankee Sailors Against British Champions.

Whistler used to take delight in telling a story of some American sailors who were at a cockfight in a seaport in England, when one of them remarked to the owner of the champion:

"We've got an American cock on board that can whip any bird here."

"Go fetch 'im on," said the Englishman, quick to a bet and see. If 'e licks one bird we 'ave plenty more to throw in that can lick Jany blawsted American bird you can fetch 'em."

"All right; we'll bring one," said the sailors.

When they got aboard they rigged up an American eagle. After their own manner they painted, trimmed, spliced, and reeled fore and aft, transforming the eagle to a cock. When ready they went ashore, and at the pit chucked in their new gamecock which, overcome by surprise, promptly backed close to the wall.

"Now bring on your birds," yelled the sailors.

A strutting cock was thrown into the pit, and was another surprise to the poor dismantled eagle. He backed closer and closer to the wall, wondering what would happen next.

The cock walked three times majestically around the circle, cuffing at his strange opponent, the eagle pitifully shashed and bedrabbled, cronching lower and lower, and looking around for some sign for an explanation of what it all meant, while the crowd were yelling madly for the English fighter.

The eagle made himself smaller and smaller, but at last, finding that he could get back no further, and thinking that something was expected of him, stretched out his long claws as the cock dashed at him again and took his opponent by the neck.

Here Whistler ended, with an imitation by motions of what the eagle did. He stretched out his arm, shaped his hand like a claw (by this time I looked like a reel one), drew it to his mouth, and, with one bite, pulled off the head, as he thought an eagle might do it. He looked blankly about the room, as the eagle had done, at the astonished crowd and said:

"I never saw your other birds."—Century Magazine.

Wood Felled by Gladstone's Axe.

What Mr. Gladstone most enjoyed about the Chateau de Chorone (adds our correspondent) were the beautiful walks in the neighborhood. Many photographs were taken of him there, but the one he liked most was a photograph in which he and Lord Rendel appeared walking arm in arm, deep in politics! discussion. I came across a copy of it once in a remote farmhouse in Monigomeryshire, and on the back of it was written, "To Mr. John Jones with best wishes from Mr. W. E. Gladstone."

John Jones was a farmer, a constituent of Lord Rendel, a tremendous admirer of Mr. Gladstone, and an amateur woodcarver. He had once written the prime minister asking for some wood felled by the statesman's own axe, and for some time afterward he regularly received a supply of wood whenever Mr. Gladstone brought down a new tree.

This he worked up into walking stick handles, crosses, lockets, necklaces, etc., and they were greatly prized among his friends.—Manchester Guardian.

Delicately Put.

Stuyvesant Fish was discussing in Philadelphia the March panic.

"I was gravely cool," he said, referring to a remark that indirectly cast the blame for the panic on a certain man. "I was cool. My remark was true or false, it was couched delicately. It reminds me of the story of the beaten.

"A footman called his master up by telephone and said:

"'Oh!' cried the master, 'what a terrible misfortune! But my wife—is she safe?'

"'Quite safe, sir. She got out among the first.'

"'And my daughters—are they all right?'

"'All right, sir. They're with their mother.'

"There was a pause. Then:

"'That, sir,' said the footman sauvely, 'was what I wished to speak to you about, sir. Your mother-in-law is lyin' asleep in the third story back, and knowin' your regard for her, sir, I wasn't sure whether I ought to disturb her or not, sir.'"

Suiting Music to the Work.

The mistress of the house is a cultivated Bostonian of much musical taste, and the whole of the time the man who believed himself alone in the house, fretted her artistic soul by whistling, called it back, from the head of the back stairs, "please don't whistle those vulgar ragtime melodies!"

"Yes, mem," returned Joseph, meekly. "I know, mem," he continued, with unexpected spirit, "but you cannot expect a rhapsody of Liszt with cleaning the knives. That will come later, when I'm polishing the silver."—Youth's Companion.

Taken Literally.

"Lady," said Weary Willie, "I'm near dead fur a good square meal."

"Well," said Mrs. Hankseed, "if you'll say some of that wood over there I'll let you eat your fill."

"Good day, lady; I ain't never et no wood, thank ye, kindly."

IS COOK FOR A KING.

M. MENAGER, FRÊNCHMAN, A GENIUS IN HIS ART.

Edward VII. Pays $10,000 Salary Yearly to Monarch of Royal Kitchen Who Prepares Meals at Buckingham Palace.

London.—One of the privileges which the sovereign is still allowed to retain in democratic England is the appointment of his own chef.

When there is a change of ministry King Edward, at the dictation of the prime minister, has to take on a new lord chamberlain, who is nominally the boss of the upstairs department of the royal household, and a new lord steward, who is supposed to have supreme control of the culinary department.

But the real monarch of the palace kitchen, the "chief cook," as he is officially styled in good old Anglo-Saxon, is not subject to the vicissitudes of politics. Whatever party is in power he continues to hold his job at his majesty's pleasure, which is just as long as he contrives to satisfy his majesty's highly cultivated epicurean tastes.

This is a matter which really affects the king more closely than a change of administration, for whether the liberals or the conservatives are in a majority, he can exercise very little control over the government.

The august functionary who ministers to the royal appetite is M Juste Menager, a native of the land of good cooks, and something over 40 years of age. He gets $10,000 a year, which is $500 more than is paid the first sea lord of the admiralty, the famous Sir "Jackie" Fisher, who practically runs the British navy.

M Menager has an easy billet. He is paid his big salary not so much for what he actually does, as for knowing how to do it.

So great a culinary artist is not expected to produce three masterpieces in one day. With the breakfast of the king, which is always a modest meal, he does not concern himself. He is not required to sleep under his master's roof like most of the royal menials, but lives in a private residence a short distance from Buckingham palace. He always drives to the palace, arriving there shortly after 11 o'clock. In his own private office, a sunny apartment adjoining the kitchen and overlooking lawns, he receives the luncheon carte drawn up by Lord Farquhar, the master of the king's household, and begins his day's work.

The office of the lord steward, who is nominally at the head of the gastronomic department, is practically a sinecure. It is at present filled by Lord Knebworthy, who pockets $10,000 a year for drawing his salary and looking imposing on state occasions



M. JUSTE MENAGER.
(King Edward's French Chef.)

when his attendence is required.

If M Menager were capable of envy he might occasionally envy the lord steward. But he has declared that he would not be happy if he were not able to practice his art. And so far as fame is concerned, as the king's chef he enjoys a far greater measure of it than is bestowed on any figurehead functionary. Besides abundance of leisure he is allowed time in which to cultivate his own pet hobbies or seek gastronomic inspiration. After luncheon is served he is free to lay what he pleases until six o'clock, when preparations for the great vent of his domain—dinner—begin.

At his command for this work are four master cooks, and a retinue of well trained attendants, all clad in immaculate linen. Perfect discipline prevails among them. Clockwork reg-



M. JUSTE MENAGER.
(King Edward's French Chef.)

ularity is the rule. Each dish is begun and finished within a minute of the appointed time. Few words are spoken.

The king's kitchen contains something like $10,000 worth of utensils. There are no less than 800 pots and pans, most of them of copper, and five coursers are solely employed to keep them brightly burnished. There are 4,000 knives, 2,000 forks, and as many spoons of various sizes used for cooking and kitchen purposes. For the service of the royal table there are 5,000 forks and spoons of massive silver.

Like the king himself, M Menager is a tactful man. He knows how to please the women folk and the man who does that is sure to be popular. He has hedly challenged the opinion entertained by most exalted chefs that women are incapable of mastering the higher mysteries of the culinary art. He encourages women cooks. He frequently dines at the Buckingham palace. He has declared that there are at least half a dozen women cooks in London who are capable of preparing a dinner fit for the king.

TO SUCCEED SECRETARY LOEB

Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock Slated for Post.

Washington.—Frank H. Hitchcock, who began his Washington career



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK.
(Slated as Loeb's Successor as Secretary to the President.)

some time ago by making as the youngest chief clerk of any department, is booked to be secretary to President Roosevelt beginning January 1 next, when Secretary Loeb retires for the presidency of a Washington trust company.

Hitchcock is now the first assistant postmaster general, and George B. Cortelyou, who grew over the department, declared he was easily the most efficient worker in any division of the national capital.

It is undoubtedly on the recommendation of Mr. Cortelyou that he is going to get the new appointment, and he is regarded as just the man to carry out the spirit which has prevailed there for several years.

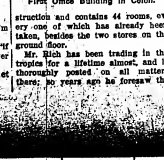
Hitchcock is a man from the ranks, an example of what can be done in Washington without pull. Educated in Boston schools and working his way he went to Harvard and graduated in 1891. Out of Harvard he was recommended to Washington for chief clerk of a department, and soon there he came. His assistant work did not hold him, for he took up the study of law, and graduated from the Columbian law school in Washington and was admitted to practice before the supreme court.

Meanwhile he had been taking other civil service examinations in various places, and finally attracted the attention of Cortelyou, who took him under his wing.

COLON'S NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

Success of Trader Who Foresaw American Occupation of Panama.

New Orleans.—The first office building in Colon was recently opened to tenants through the enterprise of Isidore Rich, a Central American trader of this city. The building occupies a lot 60x85 feet, is of substantial con-



First Office Building in Colon.

struction and contains 44 rooms, every one of which has already been taken, besides the two stores on the ground floor.

Mr. Rich has been trading in the tropics for a lifetime almost, and is thoroughly posted on all matters there; so years ago he foresaw the American occupation of the isthmus and continually shunts to be taken from his cell that he mfy not electrify the walls and steel doors. It is said that, primarily, his condition is due to imbibing large quantities of "Jersey lightning" before his incarceration in November, 1901, for 12 years for attempted criminal assault.

Tremton Has a Dynamo.

Trenton, N. J.—Despite the fact he is full of electricity and that he will, charge the whole institution, George Denby, a negro convict from Burlington county, has been removed from the state prison to the state insane asylum in this city.

Denby thinks he is a living dynamo producing electricity in large quantities and continually shunts to be taken from his cell that he mfy not electrify the walls and steel doors. It is said that, primarily, his condition is due to imbibing large quantities of "Jersey lightning" before his incarceration in November, 1901, for 12 years for attempted criminal assault.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act, of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The county seat removal petition is about completed and the work of the attorneys will soon begin.

The St Hilaire Spectator is for Taft for president. Harry he believes in supporting a man of pull for the position.

Our farmers are going to fight the meat trust by raising an army of hogs and sending them after the trust hand first. That is, Swift and Armour can keep their 18 cent bacon and the farmers will kill and eat the pork of their own raising.

The Minnesota State Agricultural society are out with their premium list for their Fair to be held at the state fair grounds midway between St. and Minneapolis on September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The fair promises to be better than ever thisyear as very liberal prizes are being offered or all exhibits.

We are in receipt of a letter from a friend in Canada dated May 27th saying that their winters snow was still with them. By the same mail we recieved a letter from a sister in Oklahoma stating that the wheat crop had been knocked by a green bug. Take a look at our healthy growing grain in Northern Minnesota before you decide to locate elsewhere.

In addition to proof of the truth as a defense to an action for libel, the publisher can show that the character of the plaintiff was so bad that he had nothing to lose by the publication.--Ex.

It seems by the above that a party of shady reputation principaling an action for libel, where a newspaper had told the truth a bout him, would not only loose his case, but would get his reputation shown up proper.

Frederick Warren of the Appeal to Reason a Socialist paper published in Girard, Kan., has been indicted by a grand jury in Fort Scott on the charge of sending threatening and scurrilous matter through the mails He was arrested and adulitted to bond.

This paper used to be a socialist paper but of late years it has become an Armichistpaper, which has become so scurrilous that it is unfit to be circulated through the mails.

The railroad company always keep a strong lobby at St. Paul during every session of the legislature to look after their interest, and the "wood chucks" that they slip through at every session would fill a forty acre lot. Two years ago they slid through a bill to the effect, that in order to get a marriage license, that the applicant must personaly appear before the clerk of District Court. What for? so the railroad company could collect car fare, of course. If the people don't begin to get onto their job and put a lobby in that legislature to look after their interest, there will be a law passed that a man must personaly appear before the County treasurer and aware that he has two cows, one hog, a yeller dog and an old clock in order to be allowed to pay 15 cents personal property tax.

We hear of snow storms in Michigan, army bugs and chich bugs in Oklahoma and Kansas, but we are fortunate up this way with a prospect for a big crop Northern Minnesota where crops never fail.

Lawyers Have Another Job.

The Lawsuit Petitioned For Has Commenced.

The Crookston Daily Journal, for last Monday says:

"Two more suits in the Red Lake County Seat removal fight were filed today. This morning the petition asking for an elect ion to be called by the county commission was filed with the county auditor at Red Lake Falls by the Thief River contingent and this morning F. A.Grady of Red Lake Falls appeared before Judge Watts and secured an order on the auditor of Red Lake Co. to show cause why he should not be enjoined from calling a meeting of the county commissioners of Red Lake County to act on the petition. The writ was made returnable before Judge Watts here next Friday afternoon when the arguments will be heard."

A Remarkable Bridge.

Among the many odd nooks and corners and crannies of the auld Emerald isle is Carrick-a-rede, on the Grey Northern railroad of Ireland. It is an isolated rock, separated from the mainland by a chasm sixty feet wide and more than eighty feet deep, and it is at this place that the salmon are intercepted in their retreat in the rivers. A rude bridge of ropes is thrown across, which remains during the fishing season, and this bridge, which is protected by a single rope rail, swings about in the most uncomfortable manner, often rendering it a dangerous feat in stormy weather save to the natives, who cross it with the utmost indifference. The chasm is derived from "Carrig-a-rede-bush" (the rock in the road) on account of the intercepting of the salmon. Near by on the west side of the island is a cavern in which have been found the bones of horse, ox, deer, sheep, goat, badger, otter, water rat and of several kinds of birds.

Nobody Was There.

To take the census of the British empire is a matter of difficulty in certain districts. A native official was ordered to take a census of what was known to be a populous village in Uganda. He returned with the report that there was no population, the explanation being that the inhabitants had fled on hearing of his approach. More precise instructions were given to him, and he paid another visit to the village. The result of his inquiry was given thus in the tabulated form: Number of huts, 257; inhabitants, men over eighteen years of age, 0; men under eighteen years of age, 0; women, 0; children, 0; total, 0.

Butchery in War.

In one of the Greeks victories so many English were taken captive that even the bumblest soldier among the French had one or more prisoners. The victors, however, fell to quarreling, and, ill feeling becoming rife in the French army in consequence of these quarrels over the prisoners, Do Guesclin ordered all the captives to be butchered, and the brutal order was carried out.

How She Knew.

Mr. McSosh--What was it that made you think I'd been drinking last night? Mrs. McSosh--Oh, I don't know. I suppose the fact that you were fearfully drunk had as much to do with it as anything.--Cleveland Leader.

Proof of a Good Thing.

Dotson--What become of that man who had twenty-seven medals for saving people from drowning? Doc Weber--He fell in one day when he had them all on, and the weight of 'em sunk him.

Only an Episode.

Mary--Uncle dear, what's a honeymoon? Bachelor Uncle--The time between the marriage and the divorce.--Manchester Blatter.

Oddly Marked Tombstones.

In an old graveyard in Malta the monument to the founder of a distinguished family is marked with the outline of a human leg. It is formed by black streaks in the granite running through the stone, for at the back there is another leg, but much smaller in dimensions. Nobody saw this blemish when the stone was set up. Not until years had passed did any one notice it. People concluded that they themselves were waiting, to get to the expense of quarrying out another block, so had the leg with eement and stone dust put in instead of the hollow it originally was. This was necessary, to prevent the stranger being short of a leg.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Koekpel, Koekpel, "
Georges Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olaf Bergland, " "
Martin Erlen, Winsor, Minn
Jona B. Witcherman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espelvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub, in The Sunbeam May 3.1907.

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston Minn. May 1st. 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof, will be made before the register and receiver, of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 15th, 1907 viz:

Nels Lojland,

H.E.No. 1191 Red Lake Series for the Lots 5, 6, 7, 9, S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼, Sec. 2 Twp. 152 N. R 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ben K. Kvestad of Highlanding Minn.
Halvor Syverson. Ole N. Lojland, Olaf Hanson of Hiyla Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub, in the Sunbeam May 3, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2d, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES L. PETERSON of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final proof,in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1097 made April 7. 1906 for the S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼, the S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 151 N. R. 45 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Chris Odegaard, Lars Feste, Hilmer Iverson, Ole Johnerud, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 27th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OLE T. GULLEKSON of Kratka, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1091 made March 31th, 1905, for the S. W. ¼ Section 11. Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Sven T. Gjervold, of Kratka Minn., Erik Gullegerud, of Thief River Falls Minn. Christ L. Myhre, Joe Kilen of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 27, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEF VORLICKY of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry,no. 1206 made July 15, 1905, for the S.W.¼ Sec. 1. Tp. 153 N.R. 40W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Bowling U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank Zarocal of Erie Minn. Andrew Hanson of Brunkebeck Minn. Charlie Voracek, of Thief River Falls Minn. Joseph Trenda, of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM May 31st. 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 10th 1907, viz:

Lars Haaven.

H.E. No. 6078 Chippewa Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Olof K. Gjerves of Red Lake Falls, Fredrik Hasberg, Olaf Teade, Ole Strande of Garnes Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

It Looks That Way.

A glimpse of the distinctive interest the amateur and a professional is a book "Professional" in the Lakeside Library.--Life.

J. K. WOOD.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. May 17th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that OMUND ERIKSTROM of Erie Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No.1183 made June 12th, 1905, for the N. W. ¼ Section 15 Tp. 153 N. R.39 W and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on June 25th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens O. Tommerdahl, Ole O. Strande, Even Skjolestad, Theodore Jacobson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31st 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 29th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 10, 1907, viz:

Ellef K. Gjerves.

H.E.No. 1961 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 153 N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven of Lillo Minn. Sigvald Hussby, Olof Teade, Ole Strande of Garnes Minn.

Grundgaer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 29, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on July 10, 1907 viz:

Lukris Grove.

H.E. no. 1011 Red Lake Series, for the S.E.¼ Sec. 25 Tp. 153 N.R. 41 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven, of Lillo Minn. Sigvald Hussby, Ole Swenson, Olaff Teade of Garnes Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th, 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that MARIE SNIDER, of Brunkeberg Minn. has filed notice of her intention to make final Commutation proof in support of her claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 885 made November 11th, 1904, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 36 Township 154 N. of Range 40 W Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew L. Stenerson, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Markuson, Edward Iverson, Lars Runnestrand. of Brunkeberg Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. May 10th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn, May 6th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on June 19, 1907 viz:

Raymond Arndt.

H. E. No. 6625, Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 30 Tp. 153 N., R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Patriek Reinvel, Fred C. Wood, of Knobel Mtds. Alfred Erwin of Brunkeberg Minn. Augaste Knehel, of Knobel Minn.

R.J. Montague Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINDAL.

Rhoda Minn.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. Sometimes a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies; naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasant color. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR. AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

Furs. We pay from 18 to 33 cents for Rats.

From $1, to $3. for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Radnay, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

Corroborative.

"This," exclaimed the orator, "is a decadent nation! As before the fall of Rome everything was rotten, so today in our erstwhile fair land everything".

Just here an egg struck him fairly.

His nostrils dilated.

"I desire," he continued, "before retiring to add that this egg is corroborative evidence."--Philadelphia Ledger.

A Case For Sympathy.

"I have three children, who are the very image of myself," said Jones enthusiastically.

"I pity the youngest," returned Brown quietly.

"Why?" asked Jones.

"Because he is the one who will have to 'resemble' you the longest," said Brown.--Tit-Bits.

The Englishman's Morning Tub.

Until the beginning of the seventeenth century English princes and other babes were immersed three times in the font when christened. The last Prince of Wales who was submitted to this ordeal appears to have been Arthur, the son of Henry II., who died in 1502 at the age of sixteen. The abolition of the practice was strongly objected to opoo sanitary grounds by Sir John Floyer, a celebrated physician, who died in 1734. "Immersion," he says, "would prevent many hereditary diseases," and "the English will return to it when physic has given them a clear proof that cold baths are both safe and useful." So pro-morning tub is the outcome of royal immersion.--London Mail.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

M.E. Hyland made a flying business trio to Thief River Falls on Sunday, returning Monday.

Nels N. Bolstad has quit working at Gully and removed to Bagley, where he has a job of hook keeping.

Wm. A. Swanson is down in the town of Garnes today, helping his father to move up on his Deer Park farm.

James Coleman is drawing out and piling up his cord wood on the river bank so as to have it ready for sale or shipment.

Hans S. Quam is shipping his household goods by boat to Thief River Falls, where his family will stay during the summer.

Miss Mary Sullivan returned home from Thief River Falls on Monday evening for her summer vacation, from attending high school.

Our newspaper brethern are rather precvious about our matrimonal affairs' but they are a well meaning lot and we like to help them along, but we are still single.

Ausmund Homme the Erie contractor was over to see Mr. Walt McAndress Monday to get the job of laying the stone foundation for the new residence that Mr. McAndress will build this summer.

The social at the school house on Saturday evening last was well attended, but the people and management were disapointed by the music not coming, which we very much regret. Mr. Kolski was to furnish the music but failed to appear, and we guess he has lost his nickname of "sure Mike".—

G. Swanson, father of W.A. Swanson of Deer Park Twoship has sold his Garnes farm and is moving up on his Deer Park farm today with his family and stock. We are pleased to note this new addition to the actual settlers of Deer Park township, as Mr. Swanson has a fine farm there and will make it his future home.

Mr. Mark of the P.M. Marks medicine Co. of Poseton was a pleasant caller at this office on Sunday afternoon, as he was stopping at Highlanding for Sunday. He reports sales as rather slow now days as the weather is so pleasant that people are not catching colds so as to use marks celebrated cough te nedies.

Mike McAndress from St. Hilaire came up Saturday for a visit with his brother Walt, Sunday. Mr. McAndress made this office a pleasant call Sunday afternoon, and we enjoyed listning to him for an hour explaning the county seat removal contest. Mr. McAndress is a mah that talks from the farmers and tax payers standpoint, and anyone to listen to him will soon be convinced that he knows what he is talking about. He don't reciet the made up peace of the common hireling for either side of the controversy, but talks from the straight position of the farmer and tax payer.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Oh beautiful summer you did come at last.

Thorwald Brekke returned from the woods Saturday and left on Monday for Grand Forks to see his sister who is sick.

The Clearwater Ladies aid will meet at Mrs. Bendickson second Wednesday in June.

Quite a number of our young folks attended the dance at Plummer Saturday night.

Mr. Olson our leading blacksmith of Rhoda is at his old stand and is ready for work again.

Mrs. Smigjoha came up from their claim near Grit to visit with her daughter Mrs. Oscar Swanson.

Mrs. G. Gunderson was down to Plummer on Monday, on a business trip.

The Clearwater creamery recieved on Tuesday, twenty eight hundred lbs. cream, and on his three last shipments Mr. Hovland got as premium 1½ c.

Well, planting is nearly all done now comes that dreadfull house cleaning.

Miss Annie Bell Rolandson visited with Miss Elvira Lillo on Sunday.

Mrs. Dale and daughter Emma visited with the family of Mr. A Rolandson on Tuesday.

Miss Bruckman returned from Thief River Falls on Saturday, where she has been attending school this winter.

Miss Maggie Short was down to Plummer after a load of merchandise for the store of Mrs Con. Short on Monday.

From Deer Park.

Rhoda, Minn.
June 3rd 1907.

Editor Sunbeam:

As there has been considerable of misunderstanding as to the facts of the Costelle affair in regard to their taxes etc., and for the reason of being misinformed on the subject. I will therefor again say, rather than to cast any bad reflections upon the character of either Mr. or Mrs Costello, I will hereby with draw the entire charge, which was published in the Sunbeam, in the issue dated, March 1st 1907, and below I will publish my oath of retraction to that effect.

State of Minesota. Conn'ty of Red Lake, S.S.

I W.A. Swanson being the author of the article published in the Sunbeam, bearing the date of March 1st 1907 in regard to Mr and Mrs. B.H. Costello, as to taxes etc, being duly sworn doth hereby depose and say that for the reason of being misinformed on the subject, I hereby withdraw the entire charge on any word or words therein contained, that in any way reflected upon the character of Mr. or Mrs. B.H. Costello.

Signed. W. A. Swanson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th, day of June A. D. 1907. W. G. Hunt.

[Seal] Notary Public.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn., June 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Offs at Crookston Minn. on July 17, 1907, viz:

Oscar A. Lindeberg.

H-E. No. 1108 Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 150 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Hevean M. Lillo of Lillo Minn., Oscar E. Lillo of Rhoda Minn., Knute Lidstedt, Lewis Lunde of Badger Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3rd 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ORE VAST-RAND, of Krakia Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 697 made June 29, 1904 for the Lot 2 Sec. 23, Lots 6,7,&8 S.W. ¼ N.W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 150 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Carl G. Olson, Charles Peterson, Elmer Johnson, James O'Brien all of Krakia Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

Baby Animals.

With a heart attuned to "nature study," a little Hungarian girl in the Canadian northwest exclaimed: "Teacher, it's certain beautiful on our prairie, when the birds and the small baby run about new."



Use McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee Every Day Because—

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always uniform in quality and properly blended and roasted.

You do not get good coffee one day and poor coffee the next.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.- ANDREW ELLINGSON, Highland Landing Minn. J. L. RADNECKI.-Radney Minn. E. E. HAVICK, Grit Mino.- MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

Clearwater Creamery.

The Clearwater news has been a little scarse of late, as we have all been taking the advice of THE SUNBEAM and farring in our crops as it says there is still plenty of time for it to grow.

Well, our first months dues for cream has been paid, and although there are some not quite satisfied, yet they should remember that it cost about as much to handle a small amount of cream as it does a large amount, so you see the larger the amount of cream the bigger the price.

G.A. Hoveland our present butter maker has shown his ability as a first class butter maker. This can be proven by our creamery returns as our butter got 1½ cents above best New York price.

Anyone not satisfied with their creamery test are requested to be present on days the monthly test is made, and satisfy themselves that there is a fair test made of all cream.

As the weather has been cold the cream has been delivered to the creamery in very good shape but our last two cream days showed a little falling off in the quality of some of the cream delivered.

We reject that all patrons skim their cream at about 65 deg, then it will keep fairly well for a reasonable time.

Bring your cream on cream days and do not bring any sour acid cream as we can not use it.

It is pleasing to note that our farmers are getting more interested in creamery work, as our creamery is doing a fairly good business.

The board of Directors of the Clearwater Creamery, meet at the creamery on June 21st at 11 o'clock A.M.

The share holders who have not yet brought in their bond of wood, are requested to do so at once as we are in need of it.

It Couldn't Be.

Dean Farrar quotes Tennyson as saying that he related to him the history of a farmer who, after hearing a fine and stimulating sermon from his style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Jerry's inlaid, Sally, that 'ouse be wrong. No constitootion couldn't stand it."

America's Failings.

America has little of the economic sagacity of England, intellectual acumen of Germany or social charm of France.—A. M. Winship in Armenia.

Not Acceptable.

"Bill," said the persistent suitor, "if I were to prove to you that I would go to the ends of the earth for you—"

"Pshaw," replied the heedless girl, "you would have to prove to me that the earth really had ends, and that, you know, is quite impossible.—Pittsburg Post.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DUKE.



The Stallion DUKE, will be at Rhoda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. - J. A. Walker.

Proprietor.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
(Norsk Procitrator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Bohler Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy [illegible] and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

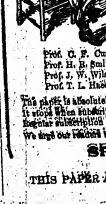
SINGER Bros.
RHODA---MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.



It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:
Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. B. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College.
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

This paper is absolutely reliable in every respect. It stops when subscriptions expire. Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. We have made arrangements by which we can offer this paper and the above farm paper for one year.

SPECIAL OFFER!

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.25 a year.

The Winning of Nora

BY J. NEWELL COTTON

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Pete Lafitte, Canadian-Frenchman, gentleman and "bon fellier," won his prefix from n long and skillful acquaintance with that indispensable lumberman's implement, the "cant-dog," "peavy," or "spike-lever."

Pete was an expert on the landing, having but one rival, and that was his sweetheart's father, big, bony Pat Shannon.

'Cre had, but so. Just the same, Old man down on Pete like some locks, but Pete he care no. Pete an girl just same, other time, hunky."

This was volubly reeled off through an avalanche grin.

Pat had a fine contempt for Pete's skillful manipulation of the "peavy" in such neat tricks as hook catching a log, or giving the "peavy" a rapid turn and a sudden jab, timing the maneuver so accurately as to catch the hook on the log while the "peavy" was rapidly revolving—a clever trick.

"Hasteny monkey tricks, and a monkey that's at thim sure. Faith, the blackguard 'll break his lasety neck some fine day, and small loss to all be nither," Pat would say in fine scorn.

The last part of this remark had reference to another dangerous feat at which Pete was particularly clever. In fact, none of the yardmen dare attempt it but big Pat.

It was to hack catch a big rolling stick, step one's feet to the stick and snap back on the "peavy" stock with all one's might and strength.

If successfully performed, the stick is stopped from rolling and slowly slid along the slippery skids to a stand-till.

If caught too high, over goes the darin' artist, with the chances of a broken limb, if not his neck.

This is the regular mode of stopping a small stick if one end is travelling too fast; but only an expert dare tackle a big spruce with 60 to 100 cubic feet in it.

Pat was very proud of his pretty, red-cheeked daughter, Nora, and kept her pretty close to her little cabin at the foot of the mountain. He didn't allow any of the husky young lumbermen around his shanty. His had other plans for Nora.

One day in passing the cabin Pete had got one entrancing glimpse of that rustic beauty, and promptly blew a kiss to her; then as promptly fell in love with her as she laughingly blew it back.

After this Pete hid lots of business down by Pat and Shannon's cabin, and in consequence the dumb court ship and pantomime love-making rapidly progressed.

It was a little slack on the landing. The loose timber had been loaded onto the waiting log trucks, except in a big spruce with over 100 cubic feet in it.

His burly Pat had just successfully turned the big stick over alone, with apparent ease. A happy thought struck him.

Say, boys, I'll bet ye an avenin' sit-up wid me Nora there's divil a man nyo ye that can turn that stick alone."

They were all very willing to try for this tempting offer, and did so without avail—all but Pete."

"Well, Frenchy, yo are in fer a turn!" hantered Pat.

"Big job, don't it? All same Pete try. No try, so upset sirl."

Selecting two cant-dogs to his line, he carefully tried the stick along, to get in a position so the weight of the ends would be evenly balanced, and then he hooked his "peavy" on low down and got under it.

Slowly his small, wiry body straightened, and with it came the stick, until he stood straight. Catching his other "peavy" on lower down, by a mighty effort he transferred his shoulder to it, then slowly began to straighten again.

It was muscle-trying work, with a dead weight bearing on him; but slowly the stick turned, and after the fourth shift, with a mighty heave, he overcame a crook in the stick and over it went, and started unexpectedly down the skids toward the log trucks.

Just then the landing men, hitherto latent on Pete's efforts, looked up and simultaneously a cry of terror broke from their lips.

Coming up the landing toward them was Nora Shannon.

The slowly revolving stick, each instant gaining speed down the slight incline, caught her eye.

She glanced rapidly around for an avenue of escape. Each side of her were high railways of logs, piled from 20 feet of landing and a four-foot drop to the empty trucks; before her, death.

She was a brave, quick-witted Irish born amid danger; and without a moment's hesitation she turned to make a run for it. She had not taken two steps when her foot slipped on an icy skid and she went down, with one agonizing appeal for help.

"Oh, father! Pete! Save me!"

At the outset Pat had seen the danger, and with a hoarse cry of agony had darted forward and made a wild lunge at the rolling stick.

His hook pulled through the bark, and he fell sprawling on his back, and the stick rolled on toward the doomed girl.

It was then that her agonized cry rang out.

Pete had stood panting after his extreme exertions, in stupefied horror; but as her voice appealed to father and then to him, his nerve came back. He must save her, or die.

Swiftly he sped down the slippery landing. The big stick was scarcely 15 feet from the prostrate girl, and turning rapidly.

With keen calculating eye, he watched that crook in the stick. If he could catch it right, when both ends touched the outer skids, and the heavy belly was coming up, he thought he could check it.

Suddenly he lurched forward; the sharp hook caught low and tore into a firm hold. Almost as soon as the hook struck the stick Pete's feet met it, and back went his supple body on to the "peavy" stock with all his weight and strength. He caught so low that when he threw himself back his body touched the rollway.

Slowly the big stick lifted him, partly checked by his sudden onslaught, until he was almost upright; then with a frantic snap he surged back for the last time.

The great stick trembled its length, paused, slid a couple of feet, then stopped close to the body of the helpless girl. She was saved.

A mighty shout went up from the landing men, and headed by Pat, cry-



She Was Saved.

ing like a child, they rushed forward. It had all happened so quickly that the men, paralyzed by horror, had not thought they could help Pete until it was all over and the glory his.

Pete, pale and trembling with overexertion and excitement, felt Pat's big, brawny hand grasp his, and heard him say:

"God bless ye, me bye. Ye saved me Nora's life, and may the saints preserve ye and curse Pat Shannon if he don't beinye ye are the narviest Frenchman out of Canada. Come down the avening, and we will talk it over wit ther gal. Niver yit was a Shannon accused of ingratitude, and by me faith, I'm not agoing to establish a precadent."

And poor, pale Nora, lyin with a badly wrenched ankle, looked up into Pete's face and smiled her approval —and something else.

And Pete muttered to himself as father and daughter moved off:

"By gosh, all right, upset sirl just same; make Pete nice little wife, eh, bumby, too, just same."

PROTECTS "GRASS WIDOWS."

"Entitled to Same Rights as Those Whose Husbands Are Dead."

Toledo, O.—A divorced woman, whose husband is living, is to be classed as a widow. The appellation "grass widow" won't do.

Such is the interpretation given a decision rendered by Judge R. W. Taylor in the United States district court in the interesting case of Ella E. Giles, bankrupt.

Mrs. Giles, on June 23 last, was adjudged a bankrupt by the federal court. Harry Levison was appointed trustee. Petitioner asked that she be allowed, as exempt under the Ohio statutes, her household goods and a lot worth about $400, situated in North Toledo.

Referee Belford, United States bankruptcy referee, allowed the first-named exemption, but upheld the trustee in his finding that the bankrupt was not entitled to property under the state law.

As a reason Mr. Belford certified to Judge Taylor that "she was denied the right to the real estate because she is not a widow, and because she is not an unmarried female having in good faith the care, maintenance, and custody of any minor child or children of a deceased relative, as required by section 5441."

Judge Taylor holds that Mrs. Giles is entitled to the exemptions asked for. It therefore follows that "grass widows," so-called, can benefit under the Ohio statutes, which resolved into an interesting question for the federal court. Judge Taylor set aside the decision of the referee in bankruptcy.

Author says that it is not painful to starve to death, but as he has not tried it more than three or four times we will have to accept the statement and suspend judgment.

A WOMAN'S WAY.

Her lovers adored her, they asked and implored her
To give them a look or a smile;
Like little dogs trotted in tasks she allotted,
And begging for notice the while.
They fetched and they carried, they dodged and they parried
When snubs for reward did she give;
They took it all meekly, gave in to her weakly,
Just asking permissions to live.

Their worship she scorned, their love lightly flouted,
And treated them all with disdain.
She met vows with laughing, heeded anguish with chaffing,
And took with just tribute their pain.
That they did adore her, the more seemed in bore her,
She said they were idiots all,
So little she prized them that she soon despised them
For being slaves to her thrall.

At last came a wooer who scorned to pursue her;
He ordered her just at his will.
Asserted his power, said he would "allow" her
His need of affection to fill.
They stared in amazement to see her abasement.
For meekly she gave him his way,
That followed the faster when he would be master.
And promised—with joy—to "obey."
—Baltimore American.

All Had Meanings.

"So the proprietor of this hotel has a big phonograph that plays while you dine?"

"Yes, and some of the selections are very appropriate. For instance, if he thinks his guests are getting impatient he puts on such pieces as 'Life Is Too Short to Worry' and 'All Things Come to Him Who Waits.'"

"Hm! Pretty good idea."

"Yes, but the last selection heats them all. If he thinks you might overlook tipping the waiter he puts on Kipling's recessional: 'Lest We Forget! Lest We Forget!'"—Chicago Daily News.

Not Going to Be Too Particular.

Chloe—Yo' is a mighty awury niggah, Sam.

Sambo—Whut yo' gwineter do ter 'vent dat?

Chloe—I sin't.

Sambo—Den whutfo' yo' gwineter say whut yo' done said? Yo' gwineter marry me, ain't yo', Chloe?

Chloe—Deed I is, honey. But I ain't gwineter marry yo' 'cause I don't know yo' is awury—'cause yo' is. If I's gwineter be dat tickler I's done gwineter fill a maiden's grave, sho'.—Judge.

Just Imagine.

Miss Elder—Well, I maintain that woman can do anything that men can.

Mr. Gazzam—Oh, no. The auctioneer's business is one a woman cannot go into.

Miss Elder—Nonsense. She'd make every bit as good an auctioneer as a man.

Mr. Gazzam—Just imagine an unmarried woman getting up before a crowd and exclaiming, "Now, gentlemen, all I want is an offer!"

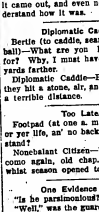
The Jealous One.

"Oh, yes," said the maker of verse; "Yon Scribble is all right on prose, but when he tackles rhyme I can't say he makes a scintillating success."

"Yon don't think his Pegasus is well gaited, eh?" asked the other.

"I don't think his Pegasus is a flying horse," said the maker of verse, "it reads to me more like a horse-fly."—Judge.

IN BOSTON.



"My name, kind sir, is Emerson E. Emerson."

"And what ar the middle 'Es' for?"

"Why, for 'Emerson,' of course!"

Poor Stuff.

P.—I see you have my novel. I'll wager you had to look at the last page to see how it all came out.

Q.—No; I looked at the name of the publishers on the title page to see how it came out, and even now I can't understand how it was.

Diplomatic Caddie.

Bertie (to caddie, searching for lost ball)—What are you looking there for? Why, I must have driven it 50 yards further.

Diplomatic Caddie—But sometimes they hit a stone, sir, and bounce back a terrible distance.

Too Late.

Foolpad (at gun's one a. m.)—Yer money or yer life, an' no back talk! Understand?

Nonchalant Citizen—You'll have to come again, old chap. The bridge whist season opened to-night!—Puck.

One Evidence of It.

"Is he parsimonious?"

"Well," was the guarded reply, "you might say that he carries his money in a purse that shuts a good deal easier than it opens."—Chicago Journal.

Matter of Orthography.

Lola—I told mamma this morning that the sun affected my eyes.

Grace—What did she say?

Lola—She asked whose son I had reference to.—Chicago Daily News.

WHEN WOMEN MEET.

"How do you like my new hat, Lopless?"

"I think it is beautiful, Loey."

"I am so glad you like it. You have such excellent taste.

"Yes, but re—I think that pink how would look more chic on the right side instead of the left."

"Really, I—"

"And a white bird would be much more becoming than a gray bird."

"A white bird? How odd you talk! Why—"

"And those beads! In my opinion—"

"Never mind your opinion. I don't care to hear it. If I didn't know any more about millinery than you do, I would wear a sunbonnet. So there!"

And now people wonder why Loey and Louise don't speak when they meet.—Chicago Daily News.

THERE ARE OTHERS.



"Skinnem gave me a check the other day, and it was returned to me by the bank marked 'no funds.'"

"I always told you Skinnum was a no-account fellow."—Philadelphia Press.

Nothing Doing.

"There was a man in our town,
Who was rather slow;
His boatmen kept going down—
An advertiser? No.
/—Chicago Daily News.

Proof.

"Does your fiancé love you?" we asked.

"Madly, devotedly!" she answered. "Are you quite sure?"

"Quite. How can I doubt? He has shut me up here in this little cage of a place, where he expects me to spend all my time, with nobody's company but his own. If he does not love me, why does he take so much trouble to make me miserable?"

And there about a her fan eyes the beautiful strong light of unshaken confidence.—Puck.

The Silver Lining.

"Terrible accident you had on your wheel," observed the sympathizing friend.

"Oh, not so bad," replied the railway president, cheerfully. "You see, there ain't a single one can be identified except the engineer and a couple of firemen."—Puck.

A Pertinent Query.

Lady of the House—Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?

Tramp—Madam, will you kindly vouchsafe information, my I ask of what practical utility moss is to a man in my condition?

Bixby's Effort.

"Bixby said that when he was making that speech at the banquet the other night he was so settled he didn't know what he was talking about."

"He may not have been rattled. Not a soul who heard him had the faintest idea of what he was talking about."—Chicago Journal.

Sure to Kill.

When the celebrated physician, Sir Henry Holland, told Sydney Smith that he had failed to kill either one of a brace of pheasants that he had shot with easy range near the latter's home, the witty divine asked:

"Why did you not prescribe for them?"

After the Reward.

Lady—What is it, little boy?

Little Jim (carrying a cat)—I came to claim the reward you offered for the return of your canary.

Lady—But that is a cat.

Jim—Yes; but the canary is inside the cat.

Only to Pay the Bills.

Husband — Another new dress! Where do you suppose I shall get the money to pay for it?

Wife—You must excuse me. I didn't marry you to give you financial advice.

Life as a Game.

"Life," remarked the sententious bachelor, "is like a game of cards."

"It's more like a game of chess from my point of view," rejoined the married man. "I invariably move once a year."—Chicago Daily News.

Posts Will Never Organize.

De Cash—Why don't you poets form a union?

Poet—Where would we get the money to pay our dues?—Judge.

Tied and Untied.

"Was their marriage a failure?"

"Not yet. They were divorced before it had a chance to be that."—Judge.

A Trio of Graduation Frocks



Paris muslin frock, with three-flounced skirt, with panel of the muslin tucked and crossed by insertion of lace. Yoke on bodice to correspond, and Berthe inset with lace motifs and insertion.

Showing use of small ruffles. Bodice and sleeves of ruffles crossed by suspender effect of Irish lace. Gulmpe of all-over baby Irish lace. Skirt has insertions of the lace, with six narrower ruffles at the foot.

White embroidered batiste net frock, trimmed with bows of white satin ribbon. These bows may be simulated in white valenciennes lace insertion if preferred.

The yoke is of lace and the material shirred.

THIN SUMMER WEAR

Silks and Organdies, Elaborately Trimmed, Will Be Popular During Hot Weather.

For evening wear nothing is prettier than the thin silks and organdies which may be worn through the summer. There is no evidence of the "simple muslin gown" in the models from which we are supposed to take our cue. They are trimmed as elaborately as may be, still keeping the lines of those already mentioned. A charming marquisette costume of palest blue consists of a skirt in which the front panel and flounces are cut in one piece. Bands of lace insertion outline the panel, and the flounce has a band of insertion around the bottom, with a graceful design in hand embroidery above it and extending half way up the front panel. Oval inserts of crosswise tucking, overlaid a piece, where he expects me to spend with bands of insertion put on in all my time, with nobody's company conventional figures, make up the fanciful bodice and short, puffed but his own. If he does not love me, sleeves, and a band of velvet ribbon why does he take so much trouble to several shades darker than the marmake me miserable?" quisette runs up over the shoulders underneath the girdle and down to the top of the flounce, which it meets underneath rosettes of chiffon. There is a gathered sash-drapery, inside the bodice which rounds out the decollete neck.

Handkerchiefs—

With pale pink, green, blue and violet borders are the finest of the linen and silver sleeves, fleurs de lis, and a great variety of flowers are used in the designs. Some impressive monochrs are crossbarred with a color and at the intersection of the bars there is a small white embroidered dot. Instead of putting embroidery around the edges and in the corners of handkerchiefs in the old-fashioned way, the designs are scattered about in a seemingly careless manner. Insects are extremely popular this year, and flies, beetles and spiders which look realistic in the center of a delicate web are embroidered at the intersection of bars. Fleurs de lis, clover leaves and daisies also are used in this way.

The Value of Appearance.

No woman is so good, intellectual, or beautiful that she can afford to be careless in her dress.

No woman, if she would be of influence, can afford to nag or worry or fret.

No woman has any right to make herself unattractive. The woman who neglects her appearance, because she feels it cannot make any difference to her family, is not only indifferent to her power but is lazy, and shirking her duty besides.

Mistaken Economy.

It is a waste of money to ever buy a cheap embroidery silk. The cotton and nerve force is put on even a comparatively simple piece of work in the effort to have it ruined at the first washing. A silk that runs is an abomination, and most of the cheaper silks are liable to that defect.

Do without embroidery if you will, but never economize on the materials of which it is made.

Popularity of Bands and Tucks.

The wide bands and deep tucks that have sprung into such unprecedented popularity this season continue their vogue, although it is not unlikely that they will come to the same fate as most fads of that order. They have become too common already; but what they will come to the same fate as most fads of that order. They have looking and such a simple method of ornamentation that we shall let them depart with regret.

A Dressmaking Hint.

If you are what is called an "out" size and the paper patterns cut in ordinary sizes do not fit you, rip an old well-fitting dress bodice apart, iron out the pieces so that they will lie flat, and cut a bodice pattern in paper from this. By allowing extra width where fullness will be needed, you can cut blouses from the same pattern.

SMART TUB GOWN

Latest Decree Calls for Marked Degree of Snugness and Trigness—Touches That Relieve.

A noticeable sauguess and trigness is the hallmark of many of the smartest tub gowns. The skirts are simply trousered and their length widths are unbroken except for a band of needlework above the hem or a few tucks in a group. The top of the skirt is mounted with a slight gathering from waist—something more scrooe the back. The bodice, white gathered, edmite of no outward fullness because the material is drawn into the figure lines so snugly and halted. A holero of the same fabric, short and very close fitting, embraces the bust and gives an excellent effect upon the figure, simple as it is.

There is a tailor suggestion about all this, but the handwork in finish takes away the severity somewhat, as the edge of the entire holero is embroidered by hand. So is the high collar-band and stock and the turned-over flat cuffs of the elbow sleeves. It requires little imagination to fancy how becoming such a gown may be with the bodice belted in with rose-pink ribbon and a simple pink rose at front beauty fastened to the corsage just where the holero meets.

A straw hat, a oluster of roses and some tulle, fresh white gloves and shoes and a white embroidered parasol, coupled with youth and beauty, would make a picture as may be found on the Florida Riviera.

DUTCH NECK BLOUSE.



The cut-out pattern of yoke blouse cut square at neck, called the Dutch neck.

BEAUTY HINTS.

The lungs send away waste products, as does the skin. Deep breathing and bathing aid these processes. Getting to bed early, taking exercise out of doors, living a sane, simple life are the plain everyday rules for preserving good looks and vonger.

The proper cure for enlarged pores le thorough bathing every night with a good complexion brush and the use of an astringent wash every morning.

The brush awakens all the blood vessels and gives a to a state of healthful activity. People who use good face creams seldom have enlarged pores. The creams will cause perspiration and this keeps the pores active. Drink lots of water and eat plenty of fruit. These are good medicines for all beauty ills and are especially applicable to enlarged pores.

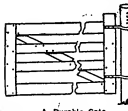
Benzoin must be used sparingly on the skin. It works its best effects when combined with alcohol and rosewater.



DURABLE GATE.

Hinges for Gate Which Permit It to Be Raised on Low End.

Any ordinary gate will answer the purpose. The improvement is in the hinges. These are made of an ordinary wagon tire. The upper one, which I have marked A, is made so it will pass entirely around the post and is bolted to the end of the gate, writes the correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture. The bottom one, B, is made with a shoulder which extends only half way around the post. It is somewhat like a letter "Y," only



A Durable Gate.

the open fork is made round so it will fit the post.

A number of holes bored through the top of a post, one under the other, through any one of which a bolt may be placed. This bolt, C, holds the upper hinge in place. By setting it up or down in the row of holes, the gate may be made to swing high or low, as desired. When there is a heavy snow, the bolt can be placed in the top hole, and the gate will swing over the drift. If it is desired to raise the gate so hogs and sheep can pass under while large animals are restrained, the bolt can be set any height desired to make the passageway under the gate large enough to permit ingress or egress of the smaller animals.

The drawing will explain the construction.

THE DUST MULCH.

It Prevents Evaporation of Moisture and Causes Roots to Strike Deeper.

A Matter of much importance, both as regards saving moisture and preventing root injuries, is the depth of surface tillage. Too shallow cultivation will not be effective in checking evaporation, still one must know that the soil should not be stirred so deep that the top roots are cut. If this is done the growth is at once checked, and the roots are forced lower in search of supplies. From two to three inches have been found the best depth for flat cultivation, where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. When a seed bed has been thoroughly fined, proper handling will bring the corn crop along, with the minimum amount of rainfall. The problem, says Indiana Farmer, is to maintain good capillary action between the lower water systems and the soil where the roots are growing. When the water moves upwards and strikes the dust blanket it is checked, and it must pass out through the plant, rather than by evaporation. It is a pretty nice problem, but the aim should be to make all water and fertilizing material pass through the roots of the growing plants, work for the dust mulch; don't dig down to the wet soil, so that with every cultivation you expose more soil to the sun.

MEDITATIONS.

Failure comes to the faint hearted.

Fear of being caught stands for conscience in some men.

Much of the fertility of American soils has been wasted by the men that have cultivated it.

No man should call himself a good farmer if his land has been growing less productive from year to year.

It is not safe to be governed by the results of a trial of one year on the farm, for frequently results are brought about by conditions which we know nothing about.

The most nutritious hay is made when grasses or clover are in bloom. A delay of one week in the cutting period will make a big difference in the actual feeding value of the crop.

With the prospect of a short hay crop, put away some sheaf oats, when harvest comes again. They make fine feed; in fact, if they are not put up before the straw becomes too ripe, there is nothing better.

Sheep Are Best Producers.

Prof. F. B. Mumford of the Missouri experiment station says that sheep produce more meat from a pound of grain than any other class of farm animals. In fact, a pound of mutton can be produced from about half as much grain as a pound of beef. Even Missouri's mortgage-lifting hog requires more grain to produce a pound of human food than the sheep. With the combination of corn and clover hay for feed, the dry shed for shelter, sheep will always give good account of themselves and respond readily to the care given them.

Save the Lambs and Pigs.

Save the lambs; save the pigs. The ewes and sows will need some green food at this time, or at least some bran and oil meal. If the bowels are kept open and appetites good there won't be much trouble with the youngsters when they arrive.

HARROWING THE CORN.

Do It, and Do It at the Right Time to Obtain Best Results.

Much good can be done with a harrow in a corn field where it is intelligently used, and more harm can be done when put in the hands of a man who knows little and cares less. A very light, slant tooth harrow should be used for this purpose, and then if the field is clear of rubbish so that the harrow can be kept clean it should be most excellent work. Care should be taken not to go on the field when the soil is wet and sticky. One should aim, however, to get on the field as soon after a rain as possible and still do good work before the surface gets dry and crusted. If the harrow is kept moving from the time the corn is planted until it begins to break ground the field will be loose and free from weeds, and then one should keep off until he can follow the rows with the corn cultivator.

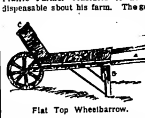
I do not like to harrow corn after it is up, says a correspondent of the Northwestern Farmer. I will not say one cannot raise a good crop and harrow it; but it is usually detrimental and ordinarily does more harm than good. It is not necessary where one does justice to the ground before this time. Corn is one of the crops that must have attention at the right time if the best results are secured, as no amount of after work will fully make up for neglect.

I have often seen a good man and team do more work and better work in one day in a cornfield, than three men and three teams could in the same length of time later on. This was doing the right thing at the proper time and "taking the stitch in time that saves nine" later on.

A FLAT TOP WHEELBARROW.

One Which Will Be Specially Handy in Transporting Boxes, Etc.

We present herewith a sketch of a wheelbarrow which a correspondent of Prairie Farmer considers to be indispensable about his farm. The gen-



Flat Top Wheelbarrow.

eral idea of construction is very well brought out in the illustration. The two side pieces A A are six feet long and are 15 inches apart at the wheel. The end C is supported by two side pieces which are mortised to AA. Frame work is then covered by boards. B is a leg nailed to the bar, extending up to the frame. This kind of a wheelbarrow is recommended for transporting anything in boxes or barrels, finding it particularly suitable for transporting hives of bees.

Keep Good Horses.

We know a farmer who has over $1,000 invested in old plug horses. Ringbones, spavins, wire cuts, curbs and blemishes are noticeable. He has ten head and none of them can be depended on for a decent day's work. He has a neighbor who has three horses, free from blemishes, which cost him $600, but with these three horses he can do more work in a season on a third of the feed than the man who has ten head. At the present price of feed, a horse is not worth keeping unless he is a good one and able to do lots of hard work.

Keep Account of Your Time.

Keep an account of every hour's time needed to prepare the ground, plant the seed, tend the crop and harvest the grain. To this add a reasonable amount for wear and tear of machinery, and the legal rate of interest upon the money invested in the land. When the crop is harvested figure the number of bushels at the prevailing market. If the expense account exceeds the other, then set about to increase the productiveness of the land so that it will produce more the year following.

The Farmer's Income.

One of our exchanges says that $1,000 net income on the farm is better than an income of $3,000 in the city. Of course many of our readers will not believe this, but it is true, nevertheless. The man who has $1,000 clear on the farm after all expenses are paid had better not change places with the city man whose total income does not exceed $3,000 and out of which he has to pay all expenses.

Old Seed Corn.

An extensive corn grower asks whether we would advise planting seed corn two years old, and which now germinates 94 per cent. By all means, yes, replies Indiana Farmer. It is safer to risk that two-year-old seed than seed of 1906, which might show a germination of 98 per cent. The old seed will be more vigorous, but it will require more moisture to start germination.

In Raising Sugar Beets.

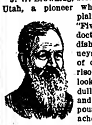
I have found it a very good thing to roll my sugar beets lightly just before thinning them. I usually cultivate once before thinning and again immediately after and then once every ten days until the beets become so large that the cultivator would injure the leaves too much, then I ditch them and lay them by.

See that the little chicks, as well as the older ones, have plenty of water, and renew it often.

A WONDERFUL GAIN.

A Utah Pioneer Tells a Remarkable Story.

J. W. Browning, 1011 22d St., Ogden, Utah, a pioneer who crossed the plains in 1848, says: "Five years ago the doctors said I had diabetes. My kidneys were all out of order, I had to rise often at night, looked sallow, felt dull and listless and had lost 40 pounds. My back ached and I had



spells of rheumatism and dizziness. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me of these troubles and have kept me well for a year past. Though 75 years old, I am in good health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ALMOST FELT ENVY PANGS.

Great Cricketer's Simple Tribute to His Own Worth.

In 1885 there was a great celebration in London in honor of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and among those in attendance was the Australian "crack" cricketer, Bonner, then at the height of his fame.

As one of the guests, says the compiler of the recently published "Letters" of the late Dr. George Birkbeck Hill, Bonner's health was proposed. His response was noteworthy.

"After seeing the way in which Dr. Johnson's memory is revered," he said, with great simplicity, "I am not sure that I would not rather have been such a man than have gained my own greatest triumphs in cricket."—Youth's Companion.

SORES AS BIG AS PENNIES.

Whole Head and Neck Covered—Hair All Came Out—Cured in Three Weeks by Cuticura.

"After having the measles my whole head and neck were covered with scaly sores about as large as a penny. They were just as thick as they could be. My hair all came out. I let the trouble run along, taking the doctor's blood remedies and rubbing on salve, but it did not seem to get any better. It stayed that way for about six months; then I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about a week I noticed a big difference, and in three weeks it was well entirely and I have not had the trouble any more, and as this was seven years ago, I consider myself cured. Mrs. Henry Porter, Albion, Neb., Aug. 25, 1906."

HOW HE BROKE A RECORD.

Took Last Jump from Forgotten Rubber Home Plate.

Billy Powell, greatest hurdler the west has produced, was referring to his college days on the Berkeley track.

"There were five in the race. I drew the extreme outside lane, which gave me a bad finish stretch. But I got a peach of a start, swept the curve like a yacht on her beam ends and came down the straight taking the jumps in beautiful style. I felt I had a varsity record in me at that clip, and I threw all my power into the final strides. Springing for the ninth hurdle I fairly flew through the air, and, dashing to the finish, broke the tape, the world's record for the low hurdles, for the 220-dash, and for the running broad jump, the time being 21 flat, and my last jump over two hurdles at once, clearing 43 feet and some inches.

"Whew!" exclaimed Ollie Snedigar, "why weren't the records ever allowed?"

"Well," continued Powell, "when they went to measure that leap, Col. Edwards started to shove his cane in, to indicate my foremost spike mark, and the stick jumped out of his hand. They scraped the short grass away and found a solid rubber home plate imbedded where the varsity battery used to practice."—San Francisco Chronicle.

CHILDREN SHOWED IT

Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum Food Coffee, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was the most healthful drink in the world for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"My first trial was a failure. The cook boiled it four or five minutes and it tasted so flat that I was in despair but determined to give it one more trial. This time we followed the directions and boiled it fifteen minutes after the boiling began. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich delicious flavour. In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better and better month after month, until now I am perfectly healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to the nerve-destroying regular coffee for any money."

"There's a Reason." Read the famous little "Health Classic," "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

A Sad Mistake.

"In my father's native village lives Mr. S., a very deaf old man. During the summer months he lets his spare rooms to some of the many pleasure-seekers who frequent the place, says a Boston Herald writer, and one day last summer, while Mr. S. was in his garden, a young man of the village chanced by, and the following conversation took place:

"Good morning, Mr. S."

"Mawnin'."

"You've got your house full of boarders this summer."

Mr. S. was picking potato bugs off from his plants, but he managed to stop long enough to answer, "Yes."

"Some nice looking young ladies among them," continued the young man.

Mr. S. stood up and eyed the potatoes critically, then answered:

"Well, they'd ought to look purty good. I just picked two quarts of bugs off 'em."

Stolen Naps.

"How do you like that office boy I sent around?" asked the banker.

"Don't think much of him," replied the broker. "He isn't wide awake."

"But you told me the last office boy you engaged was too forward and you wanted one who was retiring."

"Yes, but this one is too retiring. Every time I slip out for a few hours I find that he retires on top of the big safe and snores until I return."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Monopolizing Them.

Miss Passay—Many young girls nowadays are positively awful. The idea of one being engaged to two young men at the same time. It's simply shameful!

Miss Pert (maliciously)—And it's aggravating, too, isn't it?

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

In Hard Luck Indeed.

She—He has a most extraordinary figure, hasn't he?

He—That's so. I believe an umbrella is about the only thing he can buy ready made.

U. S. DIP, WASH AND DISINFECTANT for All Kinds of LIVE STOCK 1 GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS.

Dip, wash or spray, 1 gal. 75c; 3 gal. $2.25; 5 gals. $3. Write for 32 page booklet, Stock Growers' Enemies. It's Free. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It is motive alone that gives character to the actions of men, and pure motive is in the deed not in the event. Be not one whose eye regardeth reward.—Kreeshna.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

The wise man looks before he leaps—then instead of jumping into the fire he remains in the frying pan.

Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts, Etc.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Pawnbrokers are able to see the silver lining of your clouds.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Aspiring minds must sometimes sustain loss.—Pinto.

CREAM SHIPPERS

The wide-awake farmer who has cream to dispose of, naturally wants to sell it to the best advantage. It is a fact that some creameries pay more than others, and the reason is that some market their butter better and realize more out of it than others. All creameries have to sell their butter and the one that makes good butter and has an established trade realizes more out of it and consequently can pay the farmer more for his cream.

We have been in business nineteen years and have a reputation for making the finest butter, and get a better price the year around than any creamery in the Northwest, consequently we can do better by you than any other creamery can.

This summer we have contracted with a large packer for all the butter we can make above what we use for our retail trade at a **BIG PRICE** so we can afford to pay big prices all summer and we are going to do it.

If you are a cream shipper and are not already on our books we invite you to start at once and keep on all summer right through till fall, and we can promise you larger returns for your cream than you ever got during the summer before.

Don't pass this by as an ordinary advertisement, we mean it, and mean every word of it.

We pay spot cash for every can as it comes in. No delay, no waiting. For every can you ship the money goes to you by return mail. You know what your cream is bringing you each day. We guarantee safe return of all empty cans.

Try us with your next can.

MILTON DAIRY CO.

52 W. Ninth St., St. Paul.

The largest receivers of hand separator cream in the Northwest.

Australia, although in area 26 times as large as the whole of the British Indies, has a population smaller than that of London.

Don't Sneeze Your Head Off. Krause's Cold Capsules will cure you almost instantly. At all Druggists, 25c.

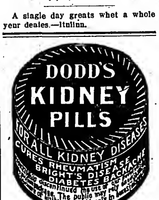
Weak men tremble at the world's opinion, fools defy it, wise men judge it.—La Rochefoucauld.

We Pay Top Prices for Cream. Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Many a men who is on the road to fortune doesn't know where to get off.

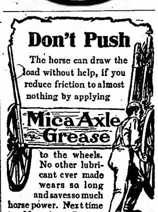
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A single day greats what a whole year deales.—Italian.



Don't Push

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying



to the wheels. No other lubricant ever made wears so long and saves so much horse power. Next time try MICA AXLE GREASE.

Standard Oil Co. Incorporated

Out of the Question.

Mrs. Knicker—"Do you forswear meat during Lent?" Mrs. Bocker—"Gracious, no; James has to have good dinners or I wouldn't get the money for my Easter clothes."

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

I have seldom known anyone who deserted truth in trifles, that he could be trusted in matters of importance.—Paley.

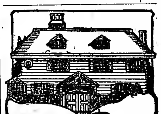
A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. 50c.

Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.





BE SURE YOU HAVE MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS THEN GO AHEAD

MASURY'S House Paints are not fugitive paints that appear satisfactory when applied and then immediately begin to fade. They endure every test of moisture, heat and cold because they are Pure Linseed Oil paints made from pigments selected after sixty-five consecutive years of experience on account of their durable and preservative qualities. They will keep intact the materials of which your house is built, years after other paints have vanished, which makes them the most economical.

JOHN W. MASURY & SON NEW YORK and CHICAGO

NEW WHEAT LANDS IN THE CANADIAN WEST



5,000 additional miles of railway this year have opened up a largely increased territory to the progressive farmers of Western Canada and the Government of the Dominion continues to give ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES FREE to every settler.

THE COUNTRY HAS NO SUPERIOR

Coal, wood and water in abundance; churches and schools convenient; markets easy of access; taxes low; climate the best in the northern temperate zone. Law and order prevails everywhere. For advice and information address the SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Canadian Government Agent.

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Maclan, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS Give Protection FOR 17 YEARS, AT LITTLE COST. Send for free booklet. Milo B. Stevens & Co., 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branches at Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. Estab. 1864. No patent, no fee for our services.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D.C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest ref.

MOTHERHOOD

The first requisite of a good mother is good health, and the experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, more successfully than by any other medicine because it gives tone and strength to the entire feminine organism, curing displacements, ulceration and inflammation, and the result is less suffering and more children healthy at birth. For more than thirty years



MRS. JAMES CHESTER

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has been the standby of American mothers in preparing for childbirth. Note what Mrs. James Chester, of 427 W. 35th St., New York says in this letter:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish every expectant mother knew about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A neighbor who had learned of its great value at this trying period of a woman's life urged me to try it and I did so, and I cannot say enough in regard to the good it did me. I recovered quickly and am in the best of health now."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a successful remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It has cured almost every form of Female Complaints, Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation, Ulcerations and Organic Diseases of Women and is invaluable in preparing for Childbirth and during the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

MINNESOTA-HEALTH AND INDEPENDENCE

Why not sell where you are. Bank some of your profits for income and take up a new home, and start the boys too. Fine water; beautiful lakes; quick, fertile soil; fine climate. 35,000 acres. Farm any size. Title absolute. Investigate anywhere before buying. Write for maps and truthful representations. Address

ROGER C. SPOONER, Pres. Donald L. & L. Co., Bemidji, Minn.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

IN NORTHERN JAPAN

Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.

Sendai, Japan.—Although made famous by a famine, Sendai is now the center of a record rice crop. From a condition of hunger and distress that rattled forth more than $200,000 from warm-hearted Americans, this region has now passed into a period of rare prosperity. The rice crops are 20 per cent. above the average.

A Famine and International Relations.

Only memories and a few hundred orphans remain as reminders of the dreadful famine of a year or so ago. Among the memories is an enhanced appreciation of Americans and their religion. The aid so promptly and generously given during the famine has affected all of Japan. In amount it exceeded the gifts of Japan and all the rest of the world combined, reaching a total of $300,000. In this region especially the feeling towards "the rice country" — which, curiously enough, has always been the way the Japanese write the word "America"—is warm beyond expression. The governor of the province, the mayor of the city, the generals in command of the military forces here, the presiding judge of the courts, the editor of the leading newspaper, and many prominent citizens assured me in most cordial terms of the city's gratitude for the assistance rendered to the famine sufferers.

It took American enterprise to awaken over the Japanese to the serious news of the famine situation. At their Thanksgiving day service in Sendai in 1905 the American missionaries and caves hundreds of years old, carved by the Ainu, where lived the Buddhist priests from the beginning of Sendai's glory. The city is noted for its progressiveness and hospitality to foreigners, and yet for its thoroughly Japanese character. For instance, there is only one vehicle in the city for which a horse is driven, and that is the prisea vaa. Of course there are draught horses, but, or as the Japanese term truly has it, "pulled" by a rope.

When Mr. Lloyd Griscom, the former United States minister to Japan, visited Sendai, the city feted him in the lavish fashion which only the Japanese know. Other Americans have had similar experiences. The American Young Men's Christian association secretaries met last summer at a little seashore village near Sendai, and literally the entire community turned out to welcome them, lining up along the road, and the school children singing songs. The village officials met the visitors a mile or so from town. An evergreen arch was erected over the main street, with the English word "welcome," and the entire convention the one day taken on an excursion to the matsushima.

How the Missionaries Stand.

All this is noteworthy in the light of the fact that Sendai knows few foreigners save missionaries. With the exception of two teachers in the government schools, the entire foreign community in Sendai is made up of Christian preachers and teachers.



A Famine Sack.

formed the first committee of relief, for their work throughout the three affected provinces had made them familiar with the dreadful conditions. Of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of these provinces, 1,000,000 were poverty-stricken. When it set out upon its task of exciting international sympathy for the sufferers (one curious and unprecedented consequence of which was the gift of $75,000 by the dowager empress of China from her private purse) this committee added an English teacher and a French priest to its number. It was this small body of seven men which not only touched the heart of Christendom with its appeals, but even stirred the Japanese themselves, in the latter score.

The recognized fact that these leaders in famine relief—a work which, I learn, was carried on in most businesslike fashion, and in closest cooperation with the Japanese officials—were Christian missionaries, and the American religious newspaper, The Christian Herald, was in the forefront of the contributing agencies, and that great quantities of rice, especially that given by the German Reformed churches, came in "Christian sympathy" bags, could not fail to make a decided impression. If anything was needed to strengthen the respect of the Japanese heretofore for the American religion the famine relief work did it.

Where Americans Are Welcome.

This city is a strategic point in Japan. With a hundred thousand inhabitants, it is considered the metropolis of the north. It has 1,500 soldiers in garrison, and some 3,000 student in its schools. On its bay is Matsushima, one of the "three beautiful places" in Japan, a series of lovely islands, pine-covered and water-worn, with a famous temple on one. From them the city has obtained its favorable impressions of foreigners. It is said that any white man's word is perfectly good in the stores of the city. The attitude of the officials is certainly more than kind; it is cordial and sympathetic to the last degree. On the occasion of the return of Rev. Dr. D. B. Schneder from America he was met at the station by all the prominent officials of the city and province, as well as by a multitude of other persons. It is said that Dr. Schneder, who is the oldest missionary of the Reformed church here, and Rev. Dr. John H. DePuy, of the American board, are the leading citizens of Sendai. Certainly they are high in the friendship and honor of the official classes.

Going the Japanese One Better.

First in importance and magnitude of the numerous Christian enterprises in this place are the two great schools of the German Reformed church, the Tohoku Gakuin, for young men, and the Miyagi Jo Gakko for young women; these schools, though practically all others in Japan, are known by other names in America, which are practically never heard here. These two schools are more modern and better equipped than even the government schools. It was really a surprise to find, ont here in a remote part of Japan, American schools, supported and controlled by Americans, which compare favorably with similar institutions in the home land. The buildings are modern and imposing, far surpassing in appliances and arrangement any of the several government schools which I have inspected. The wisdom of this is most appreciated by those who best understand the Japanese character; here in the seat "face," or "trust," as the American slang has it, must always be considered.

The nearly 300 students of the Tohoku Gakuin are enrolled in preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. The staff of teachers numbers 29, seven of whom are Americans, with Dr. Schneder at their head. I was particularly struck with the strength of Paul L. Gerhard and William G. Seiple, Ph. D., the latter a Johns Hopkins man whose hobby is archaeology. Likewise, Miss Weidner, Miss Powell and Miss Zurfluh, of the girls' school, impressed me as strong teachers and executives who would not be without honor in their own country. All that the government schools teach, and more, is given in the Tohoku Gakuin, the students of which, like those of the former, are exempted from military service. The vigorous athletics of the Japanese, as well as baseball and other American games, form a part of the physical training. Many of the students support themselves, working and living in the industrial home which the denomination maintains at Sendai, rising at two and three o'clock in the morning to deliver milk and newspapers. There is a pronounced religious life among the students; they have a Y. M. C. A., and hold student prayer meetings on the roof of the college tower; they do evangelistic work in the country, teach in Sunday schools, etc. One of them was my interpreter when I was called upon to make an address to the Masachurian veterans and other soldiers in the military hospital, and he certainly was a self-possessed, free and forceful speaker.

Making the Most of Miss Japan.

Japan's newly awakened interest in the education of women affords the missionaries an opportunity for work that reaches far. There are three schools for girls in Sendai, maintained by American churches. As already said, that of the Reformed church, which has been in existence since 1886, is the largest and best equipped. It is run by three American young women, with a staff of 14 Japanese teachers, and has 190 students. All but two of the graduates of this school have been Christians; and the aggressiveness of the Christianity of the undergraduates students is indicated by the fact that every week 20 different Sunday schools are supplied with workers by the school.

A similar high religious standard is maintained by the Baptist school, which has 50 pupils and less pretentious buildings. The Methodist girls' school, with about 80 pupils, of whom 25 live in dormitory, is industrial in character and does efficient work with an equipment unequal to that of the neighboring schools.

The Missionary as Matrimonial Agent.

When calling at the Baptist school I was at first unable to see Miss Buzzelle, the principal, as she was busy condoling with a young man who wanted to marry one of her girls and was trying to enlist her help. I later met the young man, and a fine fellow he seemed. He had seen the girl once and she had seen him. She was willing, and he was eager—extraordinarily so, as such matters go in Japan. But his family felt that the girl's social position was not equal to his, though they finally consented to the match. Thereupon the girl's family, its pride aroused, refused to let her marry the man; and inasmuch as in this country a girl really marries a whole family, and her future happiness is determined more by her husband's relatives than by the latter himself, Miss Buzzelle thought the decision wise and declined to intervene for the ardent suitor. A measure of this sort of responsibility goes with the principleship of a girls' school, always, of course, with the cooperation of the family. The graduates are desired as wives, first of all by the Japanese preachers and Christians. An increasing number of educated men, not Christians, are selecting mission school wives, although the teachers rather discourage the girls from marrying any but Christian men.

Caring for Famine Orphans.

Most appealing to me of all the sights of Sendai was the orphanage which is an outgrowth of the famine. Here 250 children, some of them little girls who were sold from being immoral lives, find a home under the care of Miss Frances E. Phelps, a Methodist Episcopal missionary who nobly represents America's finest article of export—the cultured, fine-spirited, self-sacrificing woman who have given their lives to what they consider the world's highest welfare. Miss Phelps has under this great company of children, ranging in age from two or three years to thirteen or fourteen, some of them orphans only because abandoned by their parents during the famine.

They are a healthy, merry lot, although when rescued there were only two who were free from the dreadful eye trouble so common among the poor of Japan, and all were covered with rags, filth and vermin. Conversation in their appearance within these few months is no more marked than their development along other lines. They sing the Christian hymns, in wide variety, more heartily than I have ever heard them sung by a Sunday school in America. On a slight financial foundation this orphanage is doing a work of vast importance, which must commend itself to one's sympathy and judgment, be he Hottentot, Buddhist or Christian.

The Calmness of Despair.

Scribnerite — Good heavens! We can't stay over night in this hotel!

Comedian—What is the matter with it?

Scribnerite—The bellhop says it's haunted.

Comedian—That settles it. We stay. It is our only chance this season of ever seeing the ghost which is genuinely American.

AROUND THE CIRCLE

HOW THE PRACTICE OF HOME TRADE HELPS EVERYBODY.

THE RESULT OF ADVERTISING

An Increased Use of Printers' Ink in the Local Paper Brought Prosperity to the Entire Community.

"You'll have to stay over Sunday, Mary, as I can have a chance for a visit with you. Can't possibly get the time through the week. Business too lively."

"Things must be getting better with you, John. Last time I was here you seemed to have lots of time to spare. Said business had gone to the dogs, or rather to the mail-order houses. What made the change?"

"Well, to tell the truth, Mary, I just wakened up one day and thought I would give them fellows in the city a little of their own medicine. I got onto the fact that they were killing me by feeding the people around here on printer's ink in the way of advertising, and while I knew most of what they said was lies the people didn't know it, and I started in to show them what I could do. Not at all like they voted me a raise in salary for the coming year. In a talk made by Brother Jones he explained that this was possible because the people were keeping their money at home rather than sending it to the catalogue houses of the cities. Brother Frank (the postmaster) explained that the money order business of his office had dropped to almost nothing, within the past six months. He said that less than a year ago he was handling more than $1,000 each month in the shape of money orders, and that now the total is not one-fourth of that. I understand that they will also increase the school teacher's salary next term."

"A 12-page paper this week, I see. Anything special doing?"

"Not at all. That's to be the regular size of the Record in the future. The increase in business warrants it. The campaign of advertising being conducted by the merchants forced me to increase the size or encroach upon my reading matter columns, and so I increased. Than, too, my subscription list is growing. People who never took the paper before say they want it now if for nothing more then to keep posted on the prices the merchants are quoting. Business in the Record office is booming all around. I have had to advertise for two more job printers, and have just ordered a new printing press. By the way, is that horse you offered me soma time ago still on the



The local merchant who must bear the burden of local taxation is entitled to the assistance of every resident of the community. When you send your dollars to the mail-order houses of the city you but add to the load he must carry. Keep your dollars at home.

lying, you know, but et selling good goods as cheap as the city fellows did, and lots of times a little cheaper. "I went to the local paper and pratty near scared the editor to death by ordering a half page of each issue for six months. Then I set about seeing what I had to sell that the people would want. I really didn't know what was in that store until I started to look it over. Some of the things had been there so long I had forgotten about them. I handled them out and put a bargain sale price on them, told the people about them in the next week's Record, and gave the prices, and say, I just couldn't get them things wrapped up fast enough. Ever since then I've just been buying and selling, buying and selling. Seems like nothing stays in the store. Have hired two more clerks, and they're everlastingly telling me we're out of this, that or the other thing. I just tell 'em to tell the people what you've got and what you are willing to sell them for pays. I've paid off that mortgage that's been hanging over us for the last ten years, and gave $100 to the new church building fund, and it's advertising that did it.

"You'll stay over Sunday, won't you? I've got to get to the store now."

"Jones ordered a new delivery wagon this morning, Jane. Said since the folks around here had gotten used to home and quit sending so much money to the mail-order houses he simply had to have it. You see, have what I make on that wagon to get that new dress with that you've been wanting. Wish you'd buy it of Jones though for he always trades with me."

"Yes, sir, I figure I'm ahead a little more than the freight on that buggy, besides getting a better buggy than you got. I intended to send away for mine, too, like you did, but I saw Brown's advertisement telling the kind of a buggy he had and the price, and I concluded I'd look at it first. He's making better prices than the catalogue fellows, and he's paying the freight besides. I figure that I saved just about enough on that buggy to pay the doctor's bill for Molly's sickness, and then, besides, Brown ordered his hay of me, and he's paying a good price for it, too."

"Now, my dear, you may engage Miss Herman to give Princess music lessons for the winter, prosperity is returning to Jonesville, and I'll be a candidate for the office of justice of the peace next fall. Let's go down town and get a bite to eat."

market! If so you can bring him around. I want him for a birthday present for my wife."

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

TEN GOOD REASONS.

Read Them and Patronize the Merchants of This Town.

Here are ten good reasons for trading with your home business people, right in your own exchange.

Because: You examine your purchase and are assured of satisfaction before investing your money.

Because: Your home merchant is always ready and willing to make right any error or any defective article purchased of him.

Because: When you are sick or for any reason it is necessary for you to ask for credit, you can go to the local merchant. Could you ask it of a mail order house?

Because: If a merchant is willing to extend you credit you should give him the benefit of your cash trade.

Because: Your home merchant pays local taxes and exerts every effort to build and better your market, thus increasing both the value of city and country property.

Because: The mail order merchant does not lighten your taxes or in any way hold the value of your property.

Because: The mail order merchant does nothing for the benefit of market, social or real estate values.

Because: If your town is good enough to live in it is good enough to spend money in.—Gov. Folk of Missouri.

Because: The best citizens in your community patronize home industry. Why not be one of the best citizens?

Because: If you give your home merchant an opportunity to compete, by bringing your order to him in the quantities you buy out of town, he will demonstrate that, quality considered, he will save you money.

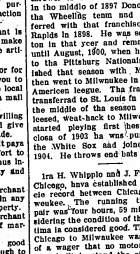
Search for Old Cannon.

A tradition still survives in Luserna county, Pa., that when Gen. John Sullivan marched through that region in 1779 on his expedition against the Indian confederacy of central New York, he buried some superfluous brass cannon along the Wilkes-Barre mountain. To search for these revolutionary relics a number of the best known citizens of Ashley have formed themselves into an historical society. One recent Sunday the members scoured the mountain in the vicinity of Laurel Run, but could find no relics of the kind, nothing save points.

Sporting Gossip.

If any one of the contests in the ring is to be especially commented upon at present, it is the difference in financial status prevailing among some of the men who are on the center of the stage just at present and that existing a few years ago. Take Abe Attell, for instance. When he won from George Dixon in the fall of 1901 he had just been brought from the west by Jack McKeown. Attell had made quite a reputation, in a mild way, by fighting a couple of draws with Dixon, but no manager had come forward to claim him. McKeown picked him up and decided to take him east. His had found Abe hanging around Young Corbett's training quarters in Denver. Abe fought Harry Forbes once and Broad a couple of times in St. Louis, and then went on with Ivery Ymger. This was the biggest house he had battled before in his career, the receipts being more than $4,000. Yanger got the verdict, the police stopping the fight in the nineteenth. Out of the amount won Attell received exactly $15. To-day Abe is nhlo to draw down $1,500 for a 20-round go in Philadelphia, and is credited with making money rapidly. Mike Schreck, who can now command a fair-sized sum in any battle, fought one of the hardest scraps of his career in January, 1902, at St. Louis, with Hugo Kelly. The fight went 15 rounds and there was a total of $7,000 in the house. The fighters divided $400. Is right next go they drew $8,000. Today the sama fight would drew more than that many thousands at the event. The same evening that Jack Sullivan was knocked out his brother Mike, now mentioned as a candidate for the welterweight championship, won a preliminary. He received the magnificent sum of $50 for his share.

John A. Donohue, first lieutenant of the Chicago Americans league club, was one of the chief individual factors in the capture of the world's championship fall of 1906, his fielding being phenomenal and game-saving, and his



John A. Donohue.

batting most timely. Donohue was born on July.12, 1879, at Springfield, O. He played his first game of real baseball at Marietta, O., in 1896, starting as a catcher, where a left-handed thrower is under a heavy handicap. In the middle of 1897 Donohue joined the Wheeling team and was transferred with that franchise to Grand Rapids in 1898. He was sold to Dayton in that year and remained there until August, 1900, when he was sent to the Pittsburg Nationals. He finished that season with Minneapolis, then went to Milwaukee in 1901 in the American league. The franchise was transferred to St. Louis in 1902 and in the middle of the season he was released, weat-back to Milwaukee, and started playing first base. At the close of 1903 he was purchased for the White Sox and joined them in 1904. He throws and bats left-handed.

Ira H. Whipple and J. F. Alofsin, of Chicago, hava established a motor cycle course between Chicago and Milwaukee. The running time of the pair was four hours, 35 minutes. Considering the condition of the roads, the time is considered good. The run from Chicago to Milwaukee is the result of a theory that no motor cycle was ever built to stand the strain of the 100 miles in five hours. Whipple of the Chicago motor cycle "trust" had one end of the wager and William Mohn had the other. It is not known if the wagered was small, but the feeling was high. The pair covered 135 miles in the run, which is to the knowledge of the road, being lost' three times, near Glencoe, Lake Bluff and Lakeside.

Although the Chinese baseball players are mighty scarce in this country over in Honolulu there is a team composed exclusively of Chinese and they play good baseball. The team is called the Chinese Alohas. In a recent game with the players representing the Hawaiian Hotel the Chinese team won by the score of 9 to 8. The line-up of the Chinese team is as follows: F. Yon, catcher; Chang Yen, pitcher; N. Sheng, first base; Ah Yap, second base; Yuan Chew, third base; Hoi Sing, shortstop; Ho Yong, right field; Ah Sam, center field; Hung Ryam, left field.

THE SUNBEAM.

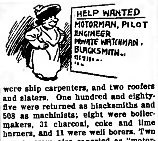
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1907. NO. 11.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

FAIR SEX IS CROWDING INTO EVERY OCCUPATION



WASHINGTON.—The progress of the modern woman in the industrial world and how she is crowding into occupations hitherto monopolized by man is made known in a report issued by the government census bureau. The figures are based on the census returns of 1900 and show that even that long ago woman had invaded all but nine of the 303 occupations in which the bread winners of the United States were engaged. As to whether she has wedged her way into these nine occupations in which man was then dominant the report sheds no light.

The returns show, among other things, that five women were employed as pilots. On steam railroads ten were employed as baggagemen, 31 as brakemen, seven as conductors, 45 as engineers and firemen, and 26 as switchmen, yardmen and flagmen, and 43 were carriage and hack drivers, six were ship carpenters, and two roofers and slaters. One hundred and eighty-five were returned as blacksmiths and 508 as machinists; eight were boilermakers, 31 charcoal, coke and lime burners, and 11 were well borers. Two women were also reported as "motormen."

The number of women at work more than doubled in the 20 years from 1880 to 1900, and there was a noticeable increase of bread winners among married women in 1900, as compared with 1890.

Almost one-fourth of the total number of women at work were servants, 456,405 were farm laborers, 96.8 per cent. of whom were from the Southern states, and 361,804 were negroes. There were 338,14 dressmakers, 327,206 teachers, 328,935 laundresses, 307,706 farmers, 231,458 textile mill operatives, and 146,929 housekeepers and stewardesses.



TO RETIRE ARMY MULES ON A PENSION OF GRASS

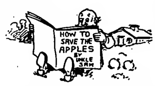
A movement to pension the army mule and furnish him a home when his days of usefulness are over has been started, and if it receives the cooperation of humane societies a bill will be passed by the next congress prohibiting the sale of the obstinate "critters" owned by the government. Under present laws the army mule, along with all other government property, must be condemned when useless and sold to the highest bidder. Patriotic societies which have been organized to look after the welfare of veterans have been asked to join in the movement to provide at government expense quarters and feed for horses and mules which have served faithfully with Uncle Sam's army so as to save them from inhumane treatment.

W. H. Lowder of Miles Camp, Spanish War Veterans, who is taking a leading part in the agitation in behalf of the friendless mule, at a meeting of his camp here, said:

"It is a pitiable sight to see our old army horses and mules, after having seen service in foreign countries, sold to unscrupulous horse dealers. Every one of them are marked with the United States army service mark and it is a disgrace that they should be hitched up to scavenger wagons, ash and brick carts.

Officials of the war department who have command of the army rules raise no objection to the suggestion, and say that if permitted by law it could be easily arranged to find a comfortable home for the worn-out army mules.

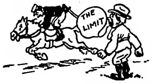
FARMERS TOLD HOW TO USE THE APPLE CROP



THE plant industry bureau of the department of agriculture has decided that the apples of the country are not sufficiently utilized for food purposes and has issued a bulletin of advice to the farmers, telling them how to use the stock that is of too poor a grade for the general market. It pays special attention to the "evaporation" of apples as being particularly valuable in using up the fruit that might ordinarily go to waste.

It points out that the portion of a fruit crop which is of too low grade to market in the ordinary way can often be made to pay at least a large part of the expense of maintaining the orchard or fruit plantation if it is converted into some other form or handled in some way other than that practiced with the better grades. The report details various methods of operating the industry, of handling the waste, the laws on the subject, and the grading and storing of the products.

"While the recent tendency in the apple industry," says Chief Galloway of the bureau, in the bulletin, "has apparently been to centralize fruit evaporation into distinct commercial establishments having considerable capacity and requiring capital to construct and equip, there still remain large regions in which there is considerable surplus of fruit that is unsuitable for packing and shipping in almost every crop year. Encouragement of evaporating, canning, cider making and other methods of utilization appears desirable, and of these evaporating is the one that is most applicable at present to a wide range of conditions, and therefore of most importance to the average farmer."



PRESIDENT ORDERS HARD TEST FOR ARMY OFFICERS

ARMY officers are poor horsemen, in the opinion of President Roosevelt, who has directed that they ride fifteen miles one day every other year at a gallop, trot, and a walk, to test their skill in horsemanship.

President Roosevelt has written a letter on this subject to the secretary of war. The secretary of war has issued an order directing that the president's ideas be carried out. The letter has caused consternation in the army. It is as follows:

"As I have personally observed some of the field officers were physically unable to ride even a few miles at an increased gait, and as I deem it essential that the field officers of the army should be at all times physically fit and able to perform the duties pertaining to their positions, especially in the field; and as I believe that such physical fitness can only be demonstrated by actual physical tests, I desire that you give the necessary instructions to have the physical condition of all officers of the line who are to come up for examination or promotion to the grade of field officer actually tested for skill and endurance in riding, this in addition to the physical examination now required by law.

"I further desire that an annual or biennial test of the physical condition and skill in horsemanship of all field officers of the line be made under the personal supervision of the several department commanders when making their annual inspections.

"The tests should be thorough and should consist of a ride not less than 15 miles,

IN THE LIMELIGHT

A PICTURESQUE MAN



John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, who has been indicted on seven counts for forgery in the third degree and three for perjury, is the most picturesque figure in the insurance game. He is long-haired, gray and swarthy. The indictments grew out of certain "year-end" transactions in which the annual statements to the state insurance department are said to have been "doctored."

Hegemen is a striking personality, both physically and intellectually. In facial contour he bears a strong resemblance, some think, to the late Edwin Booth. His hair is worn in long ringlets which flow over his shoulders and this part of his adornment is his particular pride. The curling locks now streaked with gray are cared for as carefully as the hair of any woman, and when he sits in the sunlight his head appears to be covered with a mass of floss silk. His face is smooth shaven and the cameo-like features are accentuated by a pair of clear, gray eyes that light up wonderfully when his favorite topic—life insurance—is under discussion.

He usually wears an old-fashioned stock and a standing collar, a long frock coat of dark material and light-colored trousers.

His entire life since boyhood has been devoted to figures and to statistical work. He was born in New York in April, 1844, and when he was 22 years old he became the accountant of the Manhattan Life Insurance company where he first displayed those faculties which subsequently elevated him to a position at a salary of $100,000 a year. He left the Manhattan company to become the secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, and in that capacity his zeal and his unflagging energy increased the business of the company to such an extent that the directors voted to make him the vice president. He continued as vice president of the company until October, 1891, when he was elected president.

LEADS WAR ON WHITE PLAGUE



Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, president of the Illinois state board of charities and a noted physician, has been elected president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This organization of doctors, which has already done important work toward the stamping out of the white plague, has just held a largely attended convention in Washington.

After the death of the late Marshall Field Dr. Billings sent in the following bill:

"To services rendered from January 10 to January 17, day and night attendance, time of journey to and from New York—$25,000."

This fee, one of the largest ever paid an American doctor, was allowed without question.

Dr. Billings is noted as a diagnostician. He is a member of most of the technical societies of the medical profession and is consulting physician in many of the Chicago hospitals. In 1902-3 Dr. Billings was president of the American Medical association, and he also has been president of the Chicago Medical society. He is 53 years old and was graduated from Northwestern university medical school in 1881.

Dr. Billings attracted much attention last fall by advocating state regulation of marriage. In a widely-quoted speech he said:

"I do not believe there should be such freedom of marriage. I am no lawyer, but I would like to see society put on its statute books a law forbidding two people to be married, not merely until they had secured a certificate of health from a physician, but until they had obtained a certificate of inheritance showing their antecedents.

"This sounds drastic, but the increase in the defective classes is so impressive as to warrant such a conclusion. Two per cent. of the population of Illinois is insane. The number of defectives is increasing three per cent. annually."

PLANS HAVEN FOR HOBOES



Dr. Ben L. Reitman, organizer of the Brotherhood Welfare association, an institution designed to uplift the "Weary Willie" band more commonly known as tramps, who recently gave an elaborate banquet at a prominent Chicago hotel to a typical gathering of "knights of the road," has aroused reformers and others by his unique plan and many are already becoming interested in his scheme.

Dr. Reitman was born in St. Paul January 1, 1879, and when 12 years old he ran away from home and took up the "Weary Willie" profession. For five years he remained at home and went to school or worked for a period of seven months out of the year and the balance of the time he put in tramping about the nation. At the age of 17 he became fireman on a tramp steamer out of Tampa, Fla., to Europe and sailed around the world several times as first, second and third class and steerage passenger, as sailor, fireman, cook, steward, ship doctor and stowaway. He also has traveled throughout different countries in the guise of tourist, companion, beggar, tramp and investigator. After obtaining knowledge of the world and the various modes of living by its inhabitants Dr. Reitman decided to take up the cause of the tramp and is now devoting his time to the uplifting of this well-known element.

HEAD OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U.



Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and vice president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has, by means of her talents, applied to a lifelong and unflagging fight against the curse of intoxicating drink, achieved not only national but international fame. Than Mrs. Stevens few of our Americans are more in the public eye to-day.

But her home life and surroundings at Portland, Me., few, save her most intimate friends, know of. The Stevens homestead is in Stroudswater, a historic suburb of the charming City by the Sea which the poet Longfellow sang of. The house is of the old Colonial style, severe in its design, but conveying an unmistakable air of gentility and comfort. It is over a century old and was built for Mrs. Stevens' husband's father, who brought his bride there.

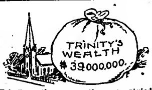
It has always been the noted occupant's aim to preserve the old-fashioned air which characterizes the residence. Nothing modern finds a place within its four walls. While electricity is available for lighting purposes kerosene lamps are the sole illuminant.

The rooms are all large and square. Some years ago Mrs. Stevens converted what was originally the kitchen into her study. Chosen for its southern exposure and for the inspiring view obtainable from its windows it is an ideal working den.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

OLD TRINITY CHURCH HAS ENORMOUS FORTUNE



NEW YORK.—There is probably no other estate in New York about which it would be so difficult to obtain exact information as that with which the Trinity church was endowed by good Queen Anne 202 years ago. The vague statement recently put forth by its rector concerning the income of the parish stimulated an inquiry by one of the title guaranty companies as to how long it would take to make a list of the various parcels of real estate held by Trinity and what such a list would cost. This brought forth the information that it would be necessary to search the public records for three centuries past and that the cost of the investigation would be not less than $1,000.

One of the principal difficulties in the way of finding out how much of the famous old "Bouwerie" of Anneke Jans is now the property of "Mrs. Trin," as the corporation was styled in a parable written in its defense longer than half a century ago, is the fact that many of the holdings are leased for long periods to others, under whose names they appear on the tax assessor's books.

Fifty years ago, when Trinity was investigated by a committee of the state senate it appeared that originally the mother of Protestant churches in New York owned 2,068 lots, of which 318 had been given away and 691 remained. The other 1,059 it was inferred, had been sold. This report is the only full one made since 1814, when the policy of keeping the financial affairs of the corporation a secret was adopted. With this report for a basis, however, and some shrewd computations of the present value of the unassessed property therein listed, Trinity's wealth in real estate has been estimated at $39,368,100.



CHARITY OF "BIG TOM" THAT MADE POOR HAPPY

IT is notable that among the 4,000,000 persons in New York there is none that is doing the sort of charity work that for years made Thomas Brennan beloved by uncounted thousands. "Big Tom," as he was known affectionately by those who were the objects of his kind solicitude and those who looked on admiringly while he gladdened the hearts of hosts of poor folks in the city, was not a wealthy man, but from his comparatively meager pile he gave most bountifully. His peculiar hobby was taking poor women and children away from the crowded quarters on holidays and out to sea or into the country. Chartering a steamer or a train, Brennan would go among the poor on the East Side and pass out tickets to scores upon scores, tickets which told them where to take the boat or the train, and how they could spend the day as his guests, with lots to eat and many games to play, music and fishing tackle for all who wanted to cast a line and bathing suits for those who wanted to swim.

The peculiar feature of Brennan's charity was that it had no tinge of politics in it. There is the Timothy D. Sullivan association which now takes thousands of poor people on excursions in the summer time, but those who go are those who live in the district where Sullivan or his machine wants support, and whose relatives have votes—at least one apiece. But Brennan favored no district, he sought to gain nothing but a look into happy dirty faces, and to make life's burden a little lighter for a few. As he went about the city when he was commissioner of charities and saw a family that needed an outing that family got an invitation to his next excursion, and there was no string attached to it. And when the day arrived the one jovial, fatherly touch of Brennan made all aboard akin.

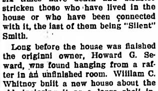
HOODOO HOUSE OWNED BY LATE "SILENT" SMITH



WHEN "Silent" Smith purchased the palace at Sixty-eighth street prosaically known as 871 Fifth avenue, he smiled contemptuously and dismissed with his accustomed brevity of speech the warning of his friends that it was a house of doom. It is recalled that six times have death and disaster stricken those who have lived in the house or who have been connected with it, the last of them being "Silent" Smith.

Long before the house was finished the original owner, Howard G. Seward, was found hanging from a rafter in an unfinished room. William C. Whitney built a new house about the old, inclosing it as a large shell incloses a small one, but without removing the hoodoo which has clung to it since that first tragic event; for scarcely had the fairyland of Italian renaissance been completed within the brownstone walls when the bride for whom Whitney had designed it was brought in to die from the effects of a hunting accident at Aiken. Then one day the report reached the financial district that its leader lay ill in his magnificent home. Mr. Whitney died and gossip forgot the curse until last June, when Stanford White, who had helped to build and decorate the house, was shot by Harry K. Thaw.

Business adversities and ill health have overtaken Amzi L. Barber, and they call him the "asphalt king" no longer, except in derision. Now J. H. Smith, the late owner of the house, is dead. The hoodoo has struck again.



WOMEN OF FOUR HUNDRED OFTEN VISIT "UNCLE"

PAWNBROKERS are doing a land-office business with fashionable women this year. Bridge and poker losses have been so common among the elite that frequent trips are made from the green table to the loan office. It hardly would seem that the little vices of the exclusive social set could have so great an effect on anything so far removed from them in character as a pawnshop. True it is, nevertheless. Most persons in New York's bon-ton circle have money to burn, but they don't always have it when they want to start a little fire, and it's no rare thing for them to be hard pushed to pay their losses within the time prescribed by the unwritten code. Such debts must be paid, of course, and paid promptly. So off goes Miss Four Hundred to one of the several pawnshops catering to the "carriage and automobile" trade and quickly pawns anything from heirlooms to the most modern jewelry. Diamonds that have shone in the ballroom, grand opera and at many fashionable weddings have been pledged many a time. A parure belonging to one of the giddiest as well as one of the richest young belles in town has been pawned a half dozen times, it is said, during the past year. A woman of the Astor crowd recently pawned an enormous emerald with a setting of diamonds and topazes for $2,000.

Then there are women who do not restrict their pledges to gems and gewgaws. Many of them pawn their frocks. Of course, when a costly gown sometimes disappears the owner declares it was ruined through the carelessness of a new maid.

ORCHARD UNSHAKEN BY THE DEFENSE

HIS TREACHERY TO FEDERATION OF MINERS IS CLEARLY BROUGHT OUT.

He Betrayed Both Sides--Admits Thefts and Other Crimes, But Holds Tenaciously to Main Story--Lie Passed by Counsel.

Boise, Idaho, June 8.—Counsel for William D. Haywood continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard at both sessions of the trial Friday, and centered their strongest assault on the events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the earlier meetings between the witness and the leaders of the Federation of Miners in Denver. To the extent that traffic with "the other side" in the war of labor and capital in Colorado was discreditable they succeeded in discrediting the witness.

Taking up the admission that Orchard made in direct examination that he had been treacherous to his comrades in Cripple Creek by tipping off a train wrecking plot, they developed the fact that Orchard entered the employ of J. C. Scott, who had charge of the railway detectives. Orchard said that with Scott he had met W. C. Sterling, a detective in the employ of the Mine Owners' association, and that Scott had paid his expenses and accompanied him to Denver on the trip when he had first met Moyer and Haywood. He said that he had agreed to report to Scott, but that he was lying to him, never intending to make reports to him, and never did make reports.

Adds to His Crime Record.

More crimes, great and small, were added to Orchard's record Friday. A Cripple Creek woman with whom he committed bigamy had three sons; Orchard stole this grade one from a mesamate; he stole two cases of powder from the Vindicator mine; he stole powder to make one of the bombs thrown into the Vindicator coal pile, and he told a lie.

The defense endeavored in various ways to throw the shadow of doubt and improbability around the whole Vindicator story.

Orchard stood the test and strain very well and held tenaciously to the story he related Wednesday and Thursday.

Counsel fired up several times during the day, and in the last passage at arms Prosecutor Hawley said that Richardson told a falsehood when he intimated that Orchard was a fixed witness.

Tells of Steunenberg Murder.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—Harry Orchard crowned his admissions of grave crimes Thursday when, continuing his testimony against William D. Haywood, he made an explicitly detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution.

He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood, was jointly plotted by Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and himself, was financed by Haywood and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt in which Jack Simpkins had participated.

Orchard lifted the total of his own murdered victims to 18, and detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder former Gov. Peabody, Judge Goddard, Judge Gabbert, and Sheriman Bell, Dave Moffat and Frank Herne. Incidentally, he confessed that a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former associates.

Under cross-examination by the defense Orchard confessed guilt of the sordid social crimes of deserting his young child and wife in Ontario, Canada, of living in British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek.

Orchard on the Stand.

Boise, Idaho, June 6.—Alfred Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, the self-confessed assassin of Frank Steunenberg, went on the stand Wednesday as a witness against William D. Haywood, and there made a public confession of a long chain of brutal, revolting crimes, done, he said, at the instigation and for the pay of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

Orchard confessed that as a member of the mob that wrecked the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill in the Coeur d'Alenes he lighted one of the fuses that carried fire to the giant explosion; confessed that he set the death trap in the Vindicator at the Cripple Creek that blew out the lives of Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck; confessed that because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine he had "got even" prior to his associates by warning the managers of the Florence & Cripple Creek railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains; confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyte Gregory, of Denver, killing him instantly; confessed that for days he stalked Gov. Peabody about Denver, waiting for a chance to kill him; confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the depot at Independence that instantly killed 14 men, and confessed that, failing in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of gelatin.

IS JAILED FOR CONTEMPT

SECRETARY OF UNCLE SAM OIL COMPANY PUNISHED.

Made Affidavit Accusing Federal Judges of Conspiring with the Standard Company.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 6.—Judge W. C. Hook, of the United States circuit court, Wednesday sentenced H. H. Tucker, Jr., the indicted secretary of the Uncle Sam Oil company, to serve three months in the Leavenworth county jail for contempt of court, the contempt being a sensational affidavit filed by Tucker alleging a conspiracy between Federal Judges Pollock, McPherson and Phillips and the Standard Oil company to drive the Uncle Sam company out of business.

Judge Hook delivered a terrific arraignment of Attorney Albert L. Wilson, of Kansas City, who prepared the affidavit. He said the only purpose of filing the affidavit was to create a sensation in the papers and influence the public sentiment. Hook declared there was no precedent for such an affidavit and the clerk of the court was criticised for placing it on file. It was stricken from the files by order of Judge Hook.

Tucker commenced serving his sentence Wednesday night. The bankruptcy proceedings were continued until a judge can be found who can sit in the case. Judge Pollock will not preside.

Tucker was on the stand two hours, and was subjected to a grueling examination by N. H. Loomis, general attorney of the Union Pacific, named by the court to conduct the examination. Tucker attempted to corroborate the charges in the affidavit, but before the end was reached the affidavit was prepared on hearsay.

MRS. EDDY'S TRUSTEES BEATEN.

Cannot Be Substituted for "Next Friends" in Accounting Suit.

Concord, N. H., June 6.—The petition of the three trustees to whom Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy had transferred her property, asking that they be substituted as plaintiffs in place of "next friends" in the suit to secure an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property, was denied Wednesday by Judge Robert N. Chamberlain of the Merrimac superior court.

Within a few hours after Judge Chamberlain's decision had been announced counsel for the "next friends" caused summonses to be served upon Calvin A. Pyre, Herman B. Hering and Irving B. Tomlinson, three of the ten defendants to the original suit, requiring them to give their depositions in the equity proceedings for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property. A summons for Lewis C. Strang, formerly Mrs. Eddy's assistant secretary, could not be served on account of his absence from the city. The summonses are returnable Monday, July 1.

SAW THEIR WAY OUT OF CELL.

Three Army Prisoners Escape from Old Castle William.

New York, June 5.—Sawing their way through the steel bars of their cell in Castle William, three army prisoners escaped from Governor's Island, where they have not been captured. A boat is missing from the island, and the men carried the steel window bars with them as weapons.

The escaped prisoners are Henry C. Tomer, R. C. Campbell and Frank West. They were serving two and one-half year terms, respectively for theft, sleeping on post and desertion, and were confined in the same cell on the top tier in Castle William. The men used a rope ladder with which to escape. They sawed the bars of their cell, and the fact that they had saws and used a rope ladder leads the authorities at present to believe that the prisoners had outside help, and Gen. Grant has ordered a rigid investigation.

STRUNG TO CEILING BY WRISTS.

Horrible Torture of Prisoners in Santa Fe Penitentiary Charged.

Denver, Colo., June 5.—The News Tuesday printed a story from Santa Fe, N. M., to the effect that a local newspaper there charges the management of the territorial penitentiary with barbaric treatment of prisoners. An incident is told in which it is alleged that one of the prisoners was strung up by his manacled wrists with an iron chain fastened in a staple in the ceiling, with his toes barely touching the floor, and allowed to remain in this position for 17 days.

During this time, it is charged, his rations consisted of bread and water and it was only when the prisoner fell in a faint that he was released from his torture. According to the story, the charges are now being investigated by the acting governor and the attorney general.

Three Killed by Explosion.

Reddick, Ill., June 6.—Three persons were killed here Tuesday night by an explosion of a car loaded with gasoline. One of the men killed was Fred Hatting, a barber of Reddick. The others were John Frazee and Austin Stockton, both from Danville. Ten persons were injured.

Luncheon for Mark Twain.

London, June 5.—Mark Twain accepted the invitation of the Pilgrims' society to entertain him at lunch June 25. Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, will preside and many notable persons will be present.



KNOX IS WILLING TO BE CANDIDATE

SENATOR ANNOUNCES HE WILL ACCEPT NOMINATION IF OFFERED.

Doesn't Seek the Honor—Gratified by the Action of the Pennsylvania Republicans in Indorsing Him for the Presidency.

New York, June 7.—United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, Thursday night announced his willingness to become a candidate for the presidency in 1908 should the Republican party see fit to nominate him. Senator Knox's position was made known in expressing his appreciation of the action Thursday of the Republican state convention at Harrisburg, Pa., which indorsed him as a candidate for that office.

Senator Knox, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, learned of his indorsement by the Harrisburg convention, through the press dispatches. Having read these, including an abstract of the platform adopted, he said:

"I am deeply sensible of the great honor done me by my fellow Republicans of Pennsylvania.

Gratified by the Action.

"In their convention, composed of delegates elected directly by the people, they have increased my many obligations to them by coupling with the indorsement of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt the suggestion of my name as his successor.

"I note the conventional reference to the fact that no attorney general and senator I was privileged to aid in the formulation of and in carrying into legislation and judicial decision those just policies for the protection of the people which have so greatly endeared President Roosevelt to the nation. I value the action of the convention approving such public service as I have been enabled to render in the past with a satisfaction not exceeded by my gratitude for the unsolicited pledge of support for higher honors and graver duties for the future.

Didn't Seek Indorsement.

"I have too profound a sense of the dignity of the chief magistracy and too intimate a knowledge of its labors and responsibilities to have sought this indorsement. If, however, the wishes of Pennsylvania Republicans and the reasons they assign for their action should commend themselves to the national Republican convention, I should accept its action with full appreciation of its import."

BECKER WON'T GO ON STAGE.

Milwaukee Mayor Refuses Flattering Offer of Theatrical Managers.

Milwaukee, June 6.—Mayor Sherburn Becker, of this city, has decided to decline the offer of $1,000 a week to go on the stage. He will continue his duties as mayor of Milwaukee until the end of his term, he says. He wired Fred Donagher at Chicago, representing Messrs. Brady & Grismer, saying that while he appreciated the flattering offer to play a title role, he must decline.

Rhodius Declared Insane.

Lehanon, Ind., June 8.—Judge Arman Friday declared George Rhodius, of Indianapolis, to be insane and appointed James M. Berryhill, of this city, as his guardian. Rhodius is a justice of the peace to Elma Dare, a keeper of a resort in Indianapolis. It was charged that the Dare woman kidnaped Rhodius.

Frisco Street Car Dynamited.

San Francisco, June 5.—Dynamite was exploded under the first car sent out over the MacAllister street line Tuesday. The forward trucks of the car was raised from the tracks and the passengers were badly frightened, but no serious damage was done. The explosion occurred when the car was half way between Polk street and Van Ness avenue.

AMERICAN HORSES LEAD

SEVERAL TAKE PRIZES IN THE BIG LONDON SHOW.

Pabst's Hackney Stallion Wins First Award and Champion Cup—Victory for Kentucky Hack.

London, June 8.—The first international horse show held in England, an exhibition of horses gotten together in respects to the Madison Square garden show, with the added interest that the competitors come from many countries, was opened at Olympia Friday and will continue for a week.

The morning events saw but one American horse in the ring, Sir Humphrey, a hackney stallion, the property of F. Pabst, of Milwaukee, and he carried everything before him, inking the first prize in the class for hackney stallions four years old and over, footed in or before 1902 and standing over 12.2 hands. Sir Humphrey won the champion gold cup presented by Sir John Kerr for the best hackney stallion in the show.

The American horses gave a good account of themselves in the afternoon. Poetry of Motion, owned by Lawrence Jones, of Louisville, Ky., took the first prize for ladies' hacks not under 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, and the leading lady in this class several entries from the stables of Alfred Vanderbilt and Walter Winans, an American resident of England.

In the competition for the best pair of horses with carriage and appointments Walter Winans took first and second prizes. Mr. Vanderbilt was third.

In the class for trotters, judged on style, not pedigrees or records, Mr. Winans secured both first and second prizes and Mr. Winans got third prize.

SAW NEGRO SOLDIERS SHOOT.

Brownsville Woman Thinks She Could Identify One of Them.

Washington, June 7.—Mrs. Emma Lewis, proprietor of the Lenby hotel in tirownsville, Tex., told the senate committee on military affairs Thursday that she believed she could identify one of the former negro soldiers as a member of the group that shot up the town. She was awake at the time the garrison and seeing the flashes of guns she said that she saw 16 men in khaki uniforms in the town alley shooting into the Cowan house.

She was in a window of her hotel, about 40 feet away, and two of the men looked up while she was watching them. Just at that moment several shots were fired by members of the group and she said she saw the two men distinctly. One was very black and the other a mulatto. The latter had large spots on his face and she is sure she could recognize him if she should see him. She made the description of this man tallies with the appearance of a soldier of company C, who was one of the men involved in the trouble with Mr. Tall, a customs inspector. A subpoena was issued for her to be in Washington to attend as a vestigation, but he has not been found.

CROKER WINS EPSOM DERBY.

Captures British Classic With Orby, Ridden by Johnny Reiff.

London, June 6.—Richard Croker's racehorse colt Orby, bred, Irish trained, backed by thousands of sons of Erin in two hemispheres, won the classic event, Epsom derby. Col. Baird's Wool Winder was second, and that other great Irish colt, Capt. Greer's Sliere, Gallica, prime favorite for the blue ribband of the British turf, made a gallant race, but could finish no better than third.

Croker's victory was not a popular one. His horse was ridden by Johnny Reiff, the American jockey.

Tries to Murder His Wife.

Kankakee, Ill., June 7.—After 36 years of married life, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harmes, living near Bonfield, west of here, quarreled a few weeks ago and separated. Thursday morning Harmes called at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Schultz, where his wife was staying, and shot her. She is not expected to live.

PROBE CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT UNCLE SAM

CERTAIN RAILWAYS AND THE POST OFFICE ARE SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

Inspectors at Work—Investigation Started on President Roosevelt's Direct Order, Already Has Caused Big Saving to Government.

Cincinnati, June 8.—An investigating of the relations of the railroads and the post office department by direct order of President Roosevelt, which has already caused a saving to the government of more than $3,000,000, is declared to be now under way, in an article in The Times-Star.

The article says: "Thirty-two post office inspectors of the United States, the elite corps in the service of Uncle Sam, are at work on a case of alleged conspiracy of certain of the railroads with the post office department of the United States."

In Cincinnati Thursday.

"Four of these inspectors were in Cincinnati Thursday. They are not all still here and, in fact, none of them may be here at this moment, but they are likely to reappear any day and are to be reenforced when they do return. That they held a conference with post office inspector in charge, Holmes, at Cincinnati, is also known.

"What railroads are involved in the allegations is not stated. In brief, the facts are known but the evidence is not at hand.

Ordered from White House.

"The order to investigate is said to have gone out from the White House direct.

"That for the search for evidence has not yielded much fruit. It is being conducted with great secrecy and the least misstep might cause an upheaval to see who was responsible.

"The inquiry has been going on for months, in fact, since last December. One post office division has charge of the disbursement of $90,000,000 annually, and enough has been learned in the investigation to save the United States $2,000,000 a year. The money goes to all the sources of mail revenue, but the alleged conspiracy, from whatever department, is said to have been with certain railroads. It is in connection with the payments for the handling of the mails.

"The inspectors who were in Cincinnati were D. W. Peters, of New York; E. H. Kline, of Indianapolis; A. B. Britton, of Minneapolis, and C. A. Cisler, of Auguste, Ga."

Cortelyou Order Modified.

Washington, June 7.—Postmaster General Meyer has issued an order directing that "when the weight of mail is taken on railroad routes the whole number of days included in the weighing periods shall be used as a divisor in obtaining the average weight per day." This order amends order No. 165, issued by Postmaster General Cortelyou on March 7, 1907, by substituting the words "whole number of days the mails are weighed."

The object of the order of March 7 was to reduce the compensation paid by the post office department for transportation of the mails over railways to increase the number of days to be used as a divisor in ascertaining the average daily weight of the mails carried. The enforcement of that order, according to the department, would have worked an injustice to those railways which afford the most efficient service; that is, those lines which carry the mails seven days in a week would receive less compensation for transporting the same weight of mail than would those which give a service of only six days in each week.

LOW FARES KNOCKED OUT.

Cleveland Car Company Victor in Ohio Supreme Court.

Columbus, O., June 5.—The supreme court Tuesday in a decision in the suit of the city of Cleveland against the Cleveland Consolidated Railway company and a blow at low fares. The case was brought in the circuit court of Cuyahoga county and involved the validity of the street car franchises of the city and the company's rights to operate cheap fares. The circuit court upheld the validity of the franchises of the Consolidated Railway company and the supreme court sustained the circuit court, thus knocking out the low fare franchises.

WILL NOT FIGHT LOW FARES.

Missouri and Illinois Roads to Submit to Now Laws.

St. Louis, June 8.—Announcement was made Friday, following the closed meeting here of railroad officials representing all the Missouri and Illinois roads and several eastern lines, that the passenger officials of Missouri and Illinois roads have decided not to enjoin the enforcement of the new laws reducing fares from three to two cents per mile. The laws become effective in Missouri June 14 and in Illinois July 1.

Respite for Wife Murderer.

Columbus, O., June 7.—Gov. Harris Thursday afternoon granted a respite until June 21 to James Cornelius, the Canton wife murderer, who was to have been electrocuted Thursday night.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Great damage was done by a cyclone that struck the city of Kurtsdire, Indis.

By a vote of 77 to 19 the Wisconsin assembly passed the public utility regulation bills.

Dr. L. H. Blanton, who has been vice president of the Central University of Kentucky for the past 50 years, resigned.

Columbus Croy, town marshal at Shirley City, Ind., was shot and instantly killed by burglers who were looting a saloon.

Gen. William McMahon McKraig, former member of congress for two terms, died at Cumberland, Ind., at the age of 60 years.

Mrs. H. G. Barker, sister of Mrs. McKinley, will give the McKinley homestead to the Memorial association to be kept intact.

France tendered her good offices to the United States to promote a complete understanding with Japan concerning interests in the far east.

Fire which started in the business part of Willow City, N. D., destroyed 15 business places and practically wiped out half the business portion of the town.

Andrew Simonson, a former postmaster of Racine, Wis., died in Chicago. Mr. Simonson was a prominent Democrat and was identified in the building of Racine.

Charles N. Holt, aged 40, member of the well-known Holt family of Alabama, died at Montgomery, Ala., as a result of a dose of strychnia taken with supposed suicidal intent.

The strike of 200 teamsters in Hammond, Ind., was settled, the Teamsters' association agreeing to meet demands for an increase in wages from $12.50 to $14 per week.

Thomas Battle, a confederate veteran, 72 years old, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Atlanta, Ga., for throwing D. M. Berry to his death from a roof 100 feet from the ground.

Francisco Morales and Bemada Mora have been found guilty at Mexico of the murder of Gen. Manuel Barillas, former president of the republic of Guatemala, and have been given death sentences.

Isaac Greenbaum was almost instantly killed and his wife and daughter, a girl of 19, were seriously injured at a Philadelphia fire. J. J. Reynolds, a negro, has been arrested on a charge of arson.

John A. Grant, one of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta, Ga., died at his home there, aged 70 years. He built the Mississippi Valley railroad, now a part of the Illinois Central, and the Texas & Pacific.

Two more arrests of Augusto Nolin, 39 years old, for 14 years past a trusted employe of S. Baumann & Co., leading furniture dealers of New York, thefts aggregating $35,000 by means of false checks will be brought to light.

Three arson suspects—Oliver Leibenguth, William Leibenguth and Oscar Schwank—were arrested near Allentown, Pa., by policemen after a chase. They are supposed to have set fires in allotments that caused losses of $75,000.

MORGAN SUED ON RAIL DEAL.

Sale of Toledo Terminal Road Meets With Opposition.

Toledo, O., June 6.—A petition opposing the confirmation of the sale of the Toledo Railways and Terminal company was filed in the United States circuit court here Wednesday, by the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust company. It alleges that J. Pierpont Morgan and his allies in the banking and railroad circles entered into a conspiracy at the time the terminal road was sold and that a committee representing the bondholders bought the road by a prearranged plan of Morgan and his allies.

Made Collector at Toledo.

Washington, May 7.—The president Thursday announced the appointment of Gen William V. McMackin as collector of internal revenue at Toledo, O.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, June 8.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 90 @ 6 50
Cows	2 50 @ 5 00
Bulls, State	3 50 @ 4 75
Bulls, Common, Patents	2 50 @ 3 50
WHEAT—May	77¾@77¾
July	1 04¾@1 05
Spring, Extra	1 04¾@1 05
RYE—No. 2 Western	82¼@
BUTTER—Creamery	24 @ 27
EGGS	18 @ 19
CHEESE	12 @ 13¼
	CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 25 @ 6 75
Common to Good Steers	4 65 @ 5 15
Stockers, Good to Choice	3 75 @ 4 50
Bulls, Common to Choice	2 50 @ 4 15
Cows	2 25 @ 4 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 15 @ 6 25
Mixed Packers	6 15 @ 6 25
Heavy Packers	6 15 @ 6 25
BUTTER—Creamery	23 @ 27
Dairy	21 @ 24
LIVE POULTRY	12 @ 14
EGGS	17 @ 18
POTATOES (bu.)	55 @ 70
WHEAT—July	97¾@98
December	1 00¾@1 01
CORN—July	61¾@62
Date, July	61¾@ 62¼
September	62 @ 62¼
	MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Nor.	91 @ 1 05
Corn, No. 3	54½@ 57
Oats, Standard	47½@ 48
Rye, No. 1	81 @ 81½
	KANSAS CITY.
GRAIN—Wheat, July	$ 93½@ 93⅞
September	91¾@ 92
Corn, July	57¾@ 58
Oats, No. 2 White	46½@ 47
	ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$ 4 80 @ 6 50
Texas Steers	3 85 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packers	6 15 @ 6 25
Butchers	6 15 @ 6 25
SHEEP—Muttons	5 25 @ 5 75
	OMAHA.
CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 4 50 @ 6 30
Stockers and Feeders	3 90 @ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 4 75
HOGS—Heavy	6 20 @ 6 30
SHEEP—Wethers	5 25 @ 5 75

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Bobcat Attacks Rider.

Crookston.—Joseph Dobias, a farmer of Tabor township, had an exciting adventure with a bobcat and perhaps would have been killed but for the intervention of his dog. Dobias was riding from his farm to Angus and the first intimation he had of the animal's presence was when it suddenly sprang at him from the side of the road and bit viciously at his foot.

The animal which Mr. Dobias was riding was a colt, and it became frenzied at the presence of a wild cat and, throwing its rider started to bolt. The bobcat was about to leap upon the prostrate man when the dog interfered and sprang gamely at the circumstances threat. A fierce contest ensued in which the dog was getting the worst of it. By this time, however, Dobias had picked himself up and secured a club. With this weapon he waded into the melee and between the man and the dog the cat was soon killed. It was a big fellow, measuring 5 feet 4 inches in length and standing 2 feet 3 inches high.

Horse Kills Child.

St. Paul.—Struck down by a horse her father was riding, little Vera Zimmerman, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Zimmerman, received injuries from which she died a short time after the accident. Mr. Zimmerman had mounted a horse to drive a herd of cattle to a neighboring farm, the little girl and her sister following a few poces in the rear. As the start was made one of the animals bolted for the pasture gate and Mr. Zimmerman wheeled his horse to head off the runaway. In so doing the horse was upon the two little girls. One managed to escape but the other received a blow from the horse's hoof that fractured her skull, and she died in less than an hour.

Old Mystery Solved.

International Falls.—John Shaw, a native of Ellsworth, Wis., settled on a claim on Bear river, thirty miles west of here, in the fall of 1906. The following June while following a trail from his trading place to his homestead he became lost, and despite the efforts of his relatives and neighbors no trace could be found of him. Log drivers have just found the skeleton of the old man on the banks of the Bear river a short distance from his trail, they being identified by a watch and a compass. Nothing was found to indicate foul play and it is more than likely that the old homesteader died from exhaustion and exposure. The bones were buried on the homestead and the whole is a mystery that has for three years been a subject of interest in this locality.

Two Brothers Drown.

Akeley. — Henry Fegre, and Ola Fegre, aged twenty and twenty-seven years, respectively, were drowned in Akeley. In company with three other young men they were crossing the lake in a small rowboat, which was capsized. Three clung to the boat and were rescued. The Fegre boys struck out for shore, but the distance was too great and they disappeared before help could reach them. The bodies have been recovered.

Boy Killed in Runaway.

Taylors Falls.—In a collision between two run-away teams the five-year-old son of Davo Conneres of Osceola was killed, his skull being fractured. Postmaster C. D. Emery of St. Croix Falls, sustained three broken ribs; several others were slightly injured. The accident occured while on the return from a ball game and while the teams were going down a steep hill.

Two Boys Suffocated.

St. Paul.—Left alone in the house while their father and other members had gone to a wedding, the three youngest sons of Sam Kopilovich were suffocated by smoke from a fire which broke out in their home at 348 Chestnut street. Two of the boys died while being removed to the ambulance. The third was taken to the city hospital and will recover.

Ends Life With Paris Green.

Willow River.—I. W. Page, employed by the Atwood Lumber company of this place, committed suicide by taking a dose of paris green. Ill health is the only cause given for the act. He leaves a wife and three children.

Lost Boy's Body Found.

Solway.—The dead body of little "Nickie" Shepherd, three years old, who wandered away from his home near this place and became lost, was found about a mile from home in a swamp by Frank Illingbell, a neighbor of the Shepherds.

Arrest Murder Suspect.

Minneapolis.—Theodore Wicherski, wanted in Little Falls on a charge of murder, was arrested in Minneapolis by Detectives Lyons and Purcell, in company with Sheriff Frank Long of Little Falls. Some months ago Wicherski attended a celebration near Little Falls and while intoxicated got into an altercation and pulled a revolver and fired into the crowd. An elderly woman was struck and fatally wounded. Wiiherski made his escape and was discovered working in a mill in Minneapolis.

Sixis Fair Attractions.

Hamline.—Vice-President C. M. Griggs of the State Fair who is chairman of the committee of amusements, is home from a trip to Chicago and other points where he has been in touch with the best things now obtainable for amusement features, and is ready to announce, practically complete, the program of specialties for the fair of 1907.

One of the great specialties secured is a troop of light Bedouin Arabs who are expert acrobats. These are genuine Arabs wearing the costume of the desert and showing the great agility of a people trained to constant muscular activity and tremendous endurance under all conditions.

A very clever act will be presented by Willis and Hassan who are, perhaps, the best equilibrists now before the public. Their specialty is head balancing with ladders etc.

Some exceedingly fine work in the contortion line will be presented by La Carmontella an italian contortionist of European repute and "Norman the Frog Man" so called because of his ability to assume the most grotesque shapes and positions.

Comedy will be represented by Fink's mules—exceedingly funny—Marcella and Malley who do a comedy bar act and a comedy wrestling match, and the Johnny Jonee Country Circus, a laughable burlesque in which goats, pigs, geese, dogs, cats, donkeys and other domestic animals take a prominent part.

Something much above the average in trained animal showing will be seen in Haward's dogs and ponies. They put on an act in which a man and a woman ride dogs and four ponies participate in showing the remarkable attainments possible for dumb brutes.

Several fine acts will be of the aerial class. The Zamora Family is regarded as the most impressive troupe now possible to be engaged and the Weltzman are the premiers of the bicycle world. Contest will be Harold the high diver who descends from an immense height and disappears in a lake of fire, a most horribly realistic piece of work.

The most sensational of all the acts, however, is the marvelous automobile which not only leaps a great gap after descending a steep incline at high speed, but turns a complete somersault in the air before reaching the ground.

Victim of Reckless Driving.

Staples.—As the result of the alleged reckless driving of John Udach, Mrs. Peter Kelly is dead and her daughter and grandchildren are in serious conditions from injuries received in a runaway.

Mrs. Kelly and her daughter, Mrs. Howard Huff, with the latter's child, were driving into town when the team of Udach and Kelly took fright from being run into by a team of mules which were driven by the latter's son. Udach at a furious clip, The neckyoke of the Kelly team broke, allowing the pole to drop to the ground, and throwing the wagon into the ditch. The occupants were thrown violently out. Mrs. Kelly's head striking a stump. She was dead when picked up. Mrs. Huff and her child were badly cut and bruised.

Udach was arrested, but claimed to remember nothing of the runaway.

Shoots His Arm Off.

Willow River.—While out hunting and fishing Peter Solak accidentally discharged a shotgun which he was taking from a boat where he had been fishing, the contents entering his left arm near the shoulder, almost severing it from the body. He was brought to this place immediately, where the physicians found it necessary to amputate the arm. Mr. Solak is in a very weak condition and may not recover. He has a wife and four small children.

Found Dead in a Cabin.

Spooner.—A man named Davis, who used to teach school on the Canadian side of the lake, was found dead in a cabin on Racket Island, one of the islands in the Lake of the Woods, by a cook on Capt. Beandro's boat. The body of Davis, on which were night clothes, lay on the floor. It seemed as if he had tried to kindle a fire, but died before it could be done.

NEWS NOTES.

Little Falls.—Ten cans of brook trout, containing about 50,000 trout minnows, have been planted in various streams within a radius of a few miles of this city. The trout were sent from the Glenwood hatchery at the request of local anglers.

St. Paul.—A patrolman who had an alarm clock in his hat to arouse him once an hour was removed by the police board.

Cottonwood.—Fire totally destroyed the large barn on the J. O. Gray farm three miles south of here, together with nine horses, five cows, grain and machinery owned by T. Loland, the tenant. The barn was insured for $600, about one-fourth of its value, while Loland's loss is total. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Minneapolis.—A state convention of the Christian churches of Minnesota will be held in Minneapolis June 17, 18 and 19. The sessions are to be held in the Portland Avenue Church of Christ. Delegates to the number of 500 are expected to attend.

THE ERROR OF INTERRUPTION.

"Gracious, Smith, but you have a fierce cold. How did you catch it?"

"Hang me if I know how. I've taken off—"

"You idiot! And you don't know how you caught it! Why, a child could tell you. I am surprised that a man of your intelligence, or supposed intelligence—"

"I don't see any occasion for such an outburst as that. You act as though I had committed a crime. I was simply going to say I've taken off—"

"And you don't know how you caught the cold? Why, it's a wonder you're not in the hospital with pneumonia! I didn't suppose a man like you would do that. You read the papers, don't you? Every day you see interviews with doctors—"

"Excuse me, old man. I try to be patient with everybody, but you are taxing my temper to the limit. I start to tell you I've taken off—"

"Yes, and you ought to be ashamed to confess it. Don't you see interviews with our best doctors, where people not to take off their flannels until—"

"Who said anything about taking off his flannels?"

"Why, you did. You said you'd taken 'em off—"

"I didn't say anything of the kind. But I did try to say that I didn't know how I had caught this cold because I have taken awful good care of myself all this spring."—Chicago Journal.

Not Pride, But Caution.

Sweet Girl—Mother, Mr. Nicefellow is coming to take me out riding this afternoon. I may go, may'n't I?

Mother—If he drives up with a span of spirited horses, you can go; but if he comes with that broken-down old nag he had last time, you sha'n't.

"Why, mother, I didn't suppose you would ever have such a foolish pride."

"My dear, a young man who comes with a span of spirited horses expects to drive with both hands."—N. Y. Weekly.

Fool Editors.

Mrs. Grubber—Well, well! What fools these editors be!

Mr. Grubber—Eh?

Mrs. Grubber—Here I writ a letter to the editor of the Punkinville Trumpet, askin' what would be a proper an' inexpensive thing to git for a wedding present; an' here in the paper he's printed a list of about a hundred things what folks give as wedding presents, an' there ain't one of 'em costs less than a dollar.—N. Y. Weekly.

Side Lights on History.

Gen. Sherman was on his memorable march to the sea.

"Everything seems to be going smoothly thus far," he said, "but something seems to tell me that the end will be disastrous!"

Years afterward, when he found he couldn't go anywhere without hearing the brass bands playing "Marching Through Georgia," he realized that his forebodings had been only too well founded.

Far From It.

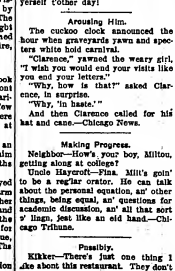
"Dora, dearest, I love—"

"Oi! O!"

"Do you interrupt me, Dora, because you don't want to hear it?"

"That wasn't intended as an interruption, George. Go ahead."—Chicago Tribune.

NOT JUST WHAT HE MEANT.



Owner—Are you lade aware that an ass is allowed to fish here?

Boy—Why we saw yer fishin' an' yerself t'other day!

Arousing Him.

The cuckoo clock announced the hour when graveyards yawn and specters white hold carnival.

"Clarence," yawned the weary girl, "I wish you would end your visits like you end your letters."

"Why, how is that?" asked Clarence, in surprise.

"Why, 'in haste.'"

And then Clarence called for his hat and cane.—Chicago News.

Making Progress.

Neighbor—How's your boy, Milton, getting along at school?

Uncle Hayseed—Fine. Milt's goin' to be a reglar orator. He can talk about the personal antekkin, an' other things, being equal, an' questions for academic discussion, an' all that sort o' lingo. Jest like an old hand.—Chicago Tribune.

Possibly.

Kikker—There's just one thing I like about this restaurant. They don't keep me waiting for my check.

Nokker—No; the waiters probably have found that there's no use in holding it till you are ready to go—you never tip 'em, anyway.—Chicago Tribune.

TOO WILLING.

"Do you love me as dearly as men have ever loved women?" said Mabel, adding an easy anchorage for her cheek about the latitude of his left shoulder.

"More," said George, with waning enthusiasm, for this was about the twenty-fourth encore to which he had responded since eight o'clock, "More, far more, deary. Oh, ever so much more."

"Would you," she went on, and there was a tremulous impressiveness in her voice; "would you be willing to work and wait for me as Jacob worked for Rachel at the well, seven long years?"

"Seven!" he cried, in a burst of genuine devotion. "Seven!" Aye, gladly! Why, and more! Even until seven times seven! Let's make it 70, and prove my devotion."

Somehow or other he was alone when he left the parlor a few minutes later, and it looks now as though he would have to wait 700 years before he saves fast to toastie his toes at the grate in that parlor again.

THE HOME TEST.



Miss Buy—I am sure you made a mistake when you sold me this dog for a full-blooded bird dog.

Mr. Sell—How is that?

Miss Buy—Why, I've tried him on three kinds of bird seed and he won't eat a bit of it.—Chicago Daily News.

She Was Flattered.

Mrs. Sansom—I understand, sir, that you have secretly been making love to my daughter, and I must forbid on acquaintance begun in that way. You should have seen me first.

Shrewd Suitor—Madam, had I seen you first I should have forgotten your daughter and fallen in love with you.

Mrs. Sansom—Um—the informality of the proceedings was all I objected to. Come with me and I will introduce you.—The Royal.

Tight Fix.

"Say, old man, what would you do if a fellow saved you from suicide?"

"I'd go to him, thank him with all my heart, and bestow upon him all that was in my power."

"I don't know how I can do that in this case."

"Why not?"

"The fellow I mentioned married the girl to whom I was engaged."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Sensitive Subject.

"Spacer out of a job? Why, I thought he was running a fashion department in a woman's magazine."

"Yes, but he caused the magazine to lose so many subscribers they fired him."

"How in the world did that happen?"

"Why, the lobster headed his column, 'New Wrinkles for Women.'"—Chicago Daily News.

You Never Know Your Luck.

"I'm so glad you have come, Miss Morrison! I have so longed for a dance with you. May I have the fourth waltz?"

"You may if I am not engaged."

"Your card shows that you're not."

"Yes—but I'm going to sit out the third waltz with Jack, and—well, I may be engaged when the fourth comes."—The Royal.

A Camera Fiend.

Magistrate—Officer, what is this man charged with?

Constable—He's a camera fiend of the worst kind, your worship.

"But this man shouldn't have been arrested simply because he has a mania for taking pictures."

"It isn't that, yer worship; he takes the cameras."

Logic.

Ned—My sister Ethel told you last night that she would be a sister to you, didn't she?"

Jack (savagely)—Yes, she did.

Ned—Well, that makes you a brother of mine, doesn't it, old man? Suppose you lend me five pounds now, on account of brotherly interest.—The Royal.

Too Much For Him.

Friend—Didn't your husband rave when you showed him the dressmaker's bill?

Wife—Rather.

Friend—And how did you quiet him?

Wife—I showed him the milliner's next, and then he became absolutely speechless.—Chicago Journal.

Why It Didn't Kill Him.

"That was a remarkable case—his sound in the vermiform appendix of a Lorain (O.) boy, and it didn't kill him."

"Nothing remarkable about it, for it was a safety pin."—Chicago Journal.

TIMBER KING WALKER.

MULTIMILLIONAIRE OF WHOM LITTLE IS KNOWN.

Could Become One of World's Richest Men by Forming Lumber Trust Which He Opposes—Proud of His Five Sons.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I have no respect for men whose sole object is gain and control over other men for their own personal aggrandizement. Such a purpose in life is false, and contempt is its just due. I shall, if possible, make such an arrangement as will forever prevent the kinds which I now own from passing into the control of those who might abuse them or the people who require their products."

This is the remarkable utterance of a man whose wealth is estimated at at least $40,000,000, and who, though inconspicuous, ranks among the nation's richest captains of industry. By the single stroke of his pen, Thomas Berlow Walker, who owns more timber land than any other man in the country, might stack his millions in equal numbers with those of John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie.

Like all men of vast wealth centimetes of Mr. Walker's wealth vary. Some place it as high as $100,000,000, but $40,000,000 is a very conservative estimate.

In an interview at his home, in this city, the timber king discussed the great economic question of the day and explained his own position. Despite his enormous wealth he is little known outside of his immediate business and home circles.

In lumber circles the uncolved question hos been why a lumber trust was not formed along the lines of other big industrial corporations. In so interview Mr. Walker gave the answer, for the first time publicly. He said:

"As long as I live there will 'never be a timber trust if I can prevent it.

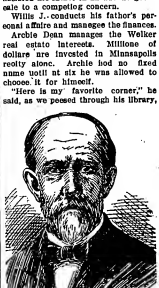
"I have been approached repeatedly to head a combination that would control practically all the lumber supply of the United States and Canada. I have as often positively refused to even consider the proposition."

Mr. Walker is the original individual owner of timber beyond question.

When asked about his five sons and their association with his enterprises, a great pride shone in his eyes.

"All the boys run the business now. As they returned home from school they entered into my business with me, and could they understand it so thoroughly that I really believe I am no longer necessary to its continued success."

Each son manages departments that in themselves stogly constitute vast business enterprises, such as many millioned men would view with envy.



THOMAS B. WALKER.
(Timber King Who is Strongly Opposed to a Lumber Trust.)

Fletcher L. has entire management of the great Minnesota timber tracts and lumber mills.

Clinton has absolute charge of the great timber interests. The development work hes been done there yet, and a herculean task confronts him.

Gilbert M. spent many years on Minnesota timber tracts and finally assisted his father in an advantageous sale to a competing concern.

Willis J. conducts his father's personal affairs and manages the finances.

Archie Dean manages the Walker real estate interests. Millions of dollars are invested in Minneapolis realty alone. Archie hod no fixed name until at six he was allowed to choose it for himself.

"Here is my favorite corner," he said, as we passed through his library,



THOMAS B. WALKER.
(Timber King Who is Strongly Opposed to a Lumber Trust.)

lodlcetlog a case in which the volumes were more vorn than the rest.

"What is the secret of success?"

"Sociology. I love the study of political, religious and industrial problems the world over. I can never tell which affords me the greatest pleasure and interest—those old volumes or my children."

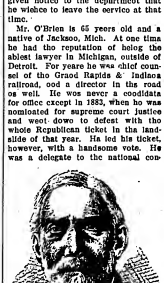
Mr. Walker opieced his great gallery to the public several years ago. There is no closed door and no admission was ever charged. Even illustrations are furnished visitors free.

His home, built years ago, is simplo and comparatively small. Its associations are dearer to him than a gilded palece. Many comfortable benches are placed in the edge of the lawns, and here the people are welcome to come and sit beneath the shade. While his cherishable and philanthropic work is done quietly it is extensive, ond he is the mein supporter of certain institutions to his city.

STATUE TO ENSIGN BAGLEY.

Memorial to Young Naval Lieutenant Erected by North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolloo now has raised two monuments to her sol-



Ensign Bagley Monument.

dier dead in the brief war with Spain. The first was to Lieut. William E. Shipp, of the Ninth cavalry, who was shot and instantly killed by a Mauser bullet at the storming of San Juan hill, in Cuba.

A few days ago the state erected another memorial to an officer who happened by Fate's decree to be the only one of the naval branch of the service to fall in battle that was a colonial daye. On June 30, 1889, he was appointed to the United States Naval academy after a competitive examination. He was made ca ensign July 1, 1897. He served on the cruiser Montgomery, on the battleship Texas and then on the Maine.

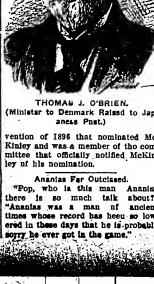
When Lieut. Bagley took com-

O'BRIEN TO BE TRANSFERRED.

Minister to Denmark Will Succeed Ambassador Wright.

Washington.—The state department has formally announced that Thomas J. O'Brien of Grand Rapids, Mich., United Stotes miolster to Copenhogoo, will become ambassador to Japan in September, on the retirement of Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, who has given notice to the department that he wishes to leave the service at that time.

Mr. O'Brien is 65 yeors old and a native of Jackson, Mich. At one time he had the reputation of being the oldest lawyer in Michigan, outside of Detroit. For years he was chief counsel of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, and a director in the road as well. He was never a coodidate for office except in 1882, when he was nominated for supreme court justice and went down to defeat with the whole Republican ticket in the landslide of that year. He led his ticket, however, with a handsome vote. He was a delegate to the national con-



THOMAS J. O'BRIEN.
(Minister to Denmark Raised to Japanese Post.)

vention of 1896 that nominated McKinley and was a member of the committee that officially notified McKinley of his nomination.

Ananias Far Outclassed.

"Pop, who is this man Ananias there is so much talk about?" "Ananias was a man of ancient times whose record has been so lowered in these days that he is probably sorry he ever got in the game."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act. of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Thread has gone up, but cotton remains at the old price. The farmers raise the cotton and the trusts raise the thread.

Now that the thread trust has got control of the thread and raised the price to 6 cents a spool why not set the prisoners in Stillwater to making thread, as well as binding twine.

Our farmers are smiling over the big rain last Sunday night, and well they may as there are only one class of people that have a better prospect to make a profitable seasons work than they have, and that is the attorneys in the county seat removel case.

Thief River Falls has bought a time lock safe for County Audit or O'Brien to put the county seat removel petition in. Two years will be about the right time to set the lock to once, as the lawyers won't get ready to take a final look at the petition much before that time.

The Railroad companys had better take their medicine that was meated out to them by the last legislature, then to force an extra session of the legislature, for if they do it, will stir up the people to such an extent that they will get a more bitter pill to swallow than the present one that they are making such wry faces at.

Editor Pease of the Anoka Union talks reminiscently in this wise: "Fifty years in Minnesota and forty-six of them spent in a printing office. Made some enemies, sold some friends. Newspaper men seldom make an enemy, and those only political. At best newspaper work is of the strenuous kind, and editors are doomed to work. Always plenty to do around a print shop! But there is a fasination in the work hard to resist, and men follow the profession when others offer better and more profitable opportunities. Once a publisher, always a publisher, holds good in this, perhaps more in this, than in any other.

The trial of Haywood for the murder of governor Steinenburg of Idado, has meartbed a den of assasins that is enough to make every law abiding citizen in America to shudder. Harry Orchard who made the informal machine that blew up governor Steinenberg, has confessed to committing eighteen murders as the hired assassin of Haywood, the leader of the western Federation of miners. We are pleased to note that the law abiding class of laborers and socialist organization are beginning to cut this class of assasins out and are disposed to incourage their prosicnution as common criminals of the worst class. It is a disgrace to the laboring men of this country who make their living by honest toil to be classed with an organized band of criminals and assassins, who never did an honest hours work in their lives, who are murdering people and claiming they are doing it for the protection of the laboring men. We hope to see this class of criminals vigorously prosicuted, until they are landed where they will have to do without toil at the end of a ball and chain, or make a market for new brands of good hemp rope.

Get your extra pig or calf ready to pay the raise on your taxes, caused by the county seat fight.

Those that have become discouraged with this part of Minnesota, are begining to think it is a fine country after they have visited other localities.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette, and Courier were near enough alike last week to be twin brothers. We guess Sam is running both papers and he is getting out two pretty good ones if he is.

Rhoda Specials.

Bernth Olson is the busy black smith now days, and the sound of his anvil may be heard at break of day many a time.

P H. Hunderson of Plummer was doing business in this vicinity Wednesday.

Miss Julia Scrigland of Garnes is visiting friends and relitives here this week.

Mrs. Smejaon of Red River is visiting her daughter Mrs. C. Swanson

Mrs. Inga Pederson has disposed of her farm in Winsor township.

H. Wojnerowski has commenced the errection of a new dwelling residence.

Nels Olson is working at carpenter work for W. Woosneerowski now days. He will be through this week.

Poter Milino has been visiting friends near Fosston the past week.

E.N Corison has just closed a succesful term of school at Gully and returned ho ne last week.

Singer Bros. are rushing out a large amount of merchandise from Plummer now days. Rust ad and Nesland are doing the hauling for them

Seeding is completed and the farmers are jubilount, and all expect a bumper crop.

G. Swanson is a busy man now days building pasture and making his farm look bomelike.

Stephen Singer and Berneth Olson made a flying business trip to Sunbeam Wednesday morning.

To The Legal Voters Of Red Lake County.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition is on file in my office, signed by legal voters of said County to the number of two thousand three hundred and forty two praying that the county seat of said county of Red Lake be changed to the City of Thief River Falls in said county, and that a special meeting of the county board will be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 1st day of July, A.D. 1907, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to consider said petition, at which time and place any legal voter of said county may appear, in person or by counsel, and be heard.

Dated June 11th, A. D. 1907.

John B. O'brien.
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

U.S. Mail.

The U.S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. Arrives on the same day's at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam,

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillie, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Iun
Miss Walseth, Esperet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grif Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3rd1907.

Notice is hereby giver that OLE VASTRAND, of Kratka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 467 made June 20, 1903 for the lot 3 Sec. 33, Lots 6,7,8& 9 E. ½ NW ¼ Sec. 28 Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Carl O. Olson, Charles Peterson, Silver Johnson, James O'Brien all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 31, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES L. PETERSON of Erie Minn, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No.3227 made April 7th 1906 for the S.E.¼ S.E.¼ Sec 21. N.E.¼ N.E.¼ Sec. 28 & W.½ of S.W.¼ Sec 22. Tp.153 N. R. 42 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Chrlie Odegaard, Lars Fevig, Hilmer Iverson, Ole Johnson, all of Erie, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 27th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, OLE T. GULLINGSRUD of Kratka, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1091 made March 9th, 1905, for the S. W. ¼ Section 11, Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Svein T. Gjerrold, of Kratka Minn., Erik O. Gullingsrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. Christ L. Myhre, Joe Riles of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 27, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEF VORLICKY of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1305
1903, for the S.W.¼ Sec. 1, Tp. 153 N.R. 40 W.

and that said proof will be made before L. G. Bowning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank Zatopek of Erie Minn. Andrew Hanson of Brunkebrik Minn. Charlie Vorcsek, of Thief River Falls Minn. Joseph Trenda, of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM May 31st, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. ,May 29th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 19 1907, viz:

Lars Haaven.

H.E. No. 6678 Chippewa Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Elief K Gjerset of Rocky Run, Ingvald Hunsey, Olof Tande, Ole Swensen of Garnes Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

A Sarsel Exile.

A new and unique musical instrument which gives forth a weird organine has been constructed by Frederick S. Hall of Malden, Mass. It is made out of a sugar barrel and is hoped to be a decided novelty at the next Expo. One day Hall heard some boys sounding on an

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls innes ota

ECZEMA and PILE CURE FREE.

Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a Positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer, Write P. W. Williams, 400 anhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

Notice for publication,

First Pub. May 17th, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that OMUND BJORGUFSON, of Erie Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No.6193 made June 17th, 1905, for the N. W. ¼ Section 25 Tp. 152 N. R. 39 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on June 20th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens O. Tommerdahl, Ole O. Strande, Even Stjelstead, Theodore Jacobson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31st 1907.
Department of The Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 29th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on July 10th 1907, viz:

Elief K. Gjerhes.

H.E.No. 946 Red Lake Series, for the S. W.¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153 N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaved of Lillo Minn. Ingvald Hunsey; Olof Tande, Ole Swensen of Garnes Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 28, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on July 10, 1907, viz:

Lukris Grovo.

H.E. No. 1011 Red Lake Series, for the S.E.¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153, N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaved, of Lillo Minn. Ingvald Hunsey, Ole Swensen, Olof Tande of Garnes Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th, 1907.
Department of the Interior.

Land office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that MARIA LINDEN, of Brunkeberg Minn. has filed notice of her intention to make final Commutation proof in support of her claim viz: Homestead Entry No, 333 made November 11th, 1904, for the E. ½ N.W. ¼ and the N. ½ S.W. ¼ Section 30 Township 152 N. of Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Gunder L. Bentsrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Markuson, Edward Iverson, Lars Runnestrad, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. May 10th, 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 8th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston minn. on June 18, 1907 viz:

Raymond Ahlst.

H. E No. 765, Red Lake Series, for the E. W. ½ Sec. 9 Twp. 153 N., R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Fairlie Sullivan, Fred C. Wiest, of Rushford Minn. Alfred Erx, of Sunbeam Minn. Auguste Kuehnel, of Kuehnel Minn.

R.J. Montague Register.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER,
Rhoda, Minn.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Just of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also farnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE,

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE
Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.
Furs. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats.
From $1, to $6. for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Radnek, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

Observation.

An observant man in all his intercourse with society and the world constantly and unperceived marks on every person and thing the figure expressive of its value and, therefore, on meeting that person or thing, knows probably what kind and degree of attention it is fit. This is to make something of experience.—John Foster.

Punch Poster.

"I think the exhibit is quite nice," said the timid young lady, "my friends say it's a beauty—really quite lively."

"Humph!" said the wild hearted lobster, "I've noticed that a poster like that never draws a crowd. We want cod, that, once printed, will remain perfectly quiet, and we'll get readers even by mailing them at all cents."

In Praise of Celebrities.

Celebrities are the best natured people under the sun. It is notorious that a big London crowd is of all crowds in the world the most harmless and the easiest to manage. But see them also in their ordinary collections, outside the gallery door of a popular theater or concert hall in the entrance of an excursion train—they are the most tractable, wholesome little kind that is. A deliberately rude or offensive celebrity is hardly to be met with.—T. P. O'Connor in T. P.'s Weekly.

Mr. Wembley Lied—What.

Manager of the theatrical exposition—What business has Mr. Wembley here, Amaster—Morality, man! Why, Wembley is nothing if not moral. Why, Wembley sells more wholesome soap than any other merchant in the world.—Life.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar will cure your cough.

HORSES FOR SALE, at the Plummer livery barn.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

C.L. Clark made a business trip to Rhoda Tuesday.

Oscar Lillo has about completed assessing Deer Park Township.

FOR SALE, 20 cords of wood, by James Colman, Sunbeam Landing.

A. Eve is helping Walt McAndress build pasture fence this week.

Nels Lolland reports all quiet in north east Deer Park. N death and no bearths.

B. Costello is assessing the unorganized towns on the east line of the Reservation.

Halvor K. Homme and Ida Thoresan, of Erie passed by this way Wednesday on their way to McIntosh.

Andrew Eilingson is putting in a ferry at Highlanding which he will have completed this week.

If you hear a cracking noise at night do not be alarmed, for it is only the grain and grass growing.

John Sullivan of Crystal North Dakota is up here looking after his farming interests and visiting his uncle P. Sullivan.

The Dan Patch run aground on their trip up the river this week and were delayed for 24 hours.

Assessor P.C. Wold visited this locality Tuesday and made some little inquiries about how the people were fixed financiely.

We planted potatoes last week and shall be looking for new potatoes on the patch next week. Northern Minnesota is the place where crops grow quick.

We had a bumper rain on Sunday night which continued all day Monday and has thourely soaked the ground up, now watch the grain grow.

Nels Lolland, Ben K. Kvesta, and Halvor Swanson passed by here on Wednesday afternoon on their way to Crookston where Mr. Lolland will make final proof on his homestead today.

We enjoyed an overnight visit Wednesday evening with Nels Lolland, Ben K. Kveste, and Halvor Swanson, Twenty years aquaintence and still friends. Ask these people John, that have done business with us for 20 years, if Hunt ever tried of ever did do them an injury.

There is to be a meeting of the board of Directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Company at the school house tomorrow evening, at which interested share holders have an opportunity to "dig in." If you don't think this is right, read the by-laws under which you are doing business.

Miss Myrtle Fuller who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Walt McAndress for the last two weeks left for her home at Blooming Prairie Wednesday evening. She was accompanied as far as Plummer by Mrs. McAndress and Walt is doing the best he can to look pleasant and keep bachelor hall until tomorrow evening.

The new Highlanding Sunbeam boat will not be ready to commence running on the River for nearly six weeks yet, owing to a delay in getting the engines. There was some complaint made last year about the slowness of the board of Directors but when you compare them with the present management the common people begin to conclude that they were not so slow after all.

Our Corn [illegible]

Potatoes [illegible]

Potatoes [illegible]

into [illegible] ten [illegible] 10 bushels [illegible] ru, $1.00 [illegible] oushel $266. How is that for weeks work.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 15, 1907, viz:

Oscar A. Lindeberg.

H.E. No. 1106 Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 25. Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Herman M. Lillo of Lillo Minn., Oscar A. Lillo of Rhoda Minn., Knute Lidtveit of Lewis Lords of Radney Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE. There is money in the treasurery of school district No. 37 Highlanding, for the payment of orders No. 3. 5, and the all interest on above orders will stop from the date of this notice and parties holding said orders are hereby notified to present same for payment Dated this 15th day of June 1907.

Ole Overum.
Treasurer.

Awful Bad Roads.

We had another talk with the Kratka man about the road to Thief River Falls this week, and it made us laugh so we thought we would put it in print.

We asked him if the roads was getting any better to Thief River Falls and he said.

"Oh yes better some places but them same old swamps aint dry yet"

Rep.: Well we should think that the people of Thief River Falls had ought to try and fix up them bad places if they want our trade.

Native: "Well you see there been a lot of fellers in Thief River Falls yet think we must come there anyhow, and dey don't care a dam how we get dare, and if we get stuck in the swamp and loose our team and vogen they don't care so we get trou in a balloon with the pangle."

Rep.: How far is it across them bad places that you speak about?

Native: "Oh not so far but you see you can not come trou a short place if it been awful bad, but dey don't care for we must come anyhow."

Rep.: Now that they are trying to get the county seat we should suppose they would try to take some interest in fixing up the roads, so the farmers could get in to their new county seat.

Native: "They don't care, they always say Thief River Falls is nearer to you, but if I have to take my halcon skies, and boat to get to the county seat, ay may just as well go to Red Lake Falls as Thief River Falls, and save the expences of moving the county seat."

Rep.: Well now you are a farmer.

Native: "Yah s ath a farmer."

Rep.: Why don't you go down to Thief River Falls and tell that committee to go down to Poston or McIntosh and get a few lessons about building roads, where the two towns got out nine miles away from home and built roads so the farmers could get into town.

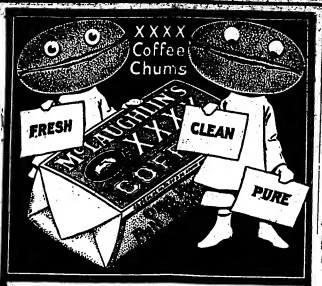
Neither one of them got the county seat, but the farmers got the roads and it was a good investment for both towns.

Native: "I never thoug ht of this before, but I am going down to talk with Thief River Fall about that place, that the man lost his team and saved the vogen."

A little [illegible]. The poor son's performance on the French horn is execrable. It will drive everybody from my house. Tod Hill: "It was a teacher."

"I did not. I said he was a tooter."

Men [illegible] are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit and seldom draw to their full extent.—Tyron.



A Really Good Coffee At a Reasonable Price

McLaughlin's XXXX comes to you in clean, sanitary packages; always fresh and sweet. Each package contains one full pound of *coffee*, and it's a good, satisfactory drink every time, for it is always the same.

In fact, it can be called the Standard Coffee.

Do not confuse XXXX with inferior coffees put up in packages.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.- ANDREW ELLINGSON, Highlanding Minn. J. L. RADNECK.-Rudney Minn. E. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.- MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn

Sunbeam Shadows.

If it is the intention to give notice to a mans neighbors that he is going to make final proof, the notices may as well be published in the St. Paul Dispatch, as some of the papers that they are being published in now, which have no circulation at all in the vicinity in which the land is located.

We have a fine garden and a good cow, and a fine meadow to cut hay on for the cow.

We are somewhat of a printer and can crawl on our type stool and say what we please. No mortgage on the plant, but one on the cow, and if we can't pay we suppose they will take the cow, then we will have to live on our young spring onions for dessert instead of milk. But The Sunbeam will come out "just the same."

Fred Houg the only and the original boatman on the Red Lake River, paid up a years subscription due to THE SUNBEAM Monday last. We are pleased to note that the smiling countenance of Fred passes by here occasionly.

Red Lake Falls are circulating a remostrance against the Thief River Falls petition, which is being liberaly signed, by the farmers who now begin to get onto the fact that there was a "wood chuck" in the wood pile.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Taxes paid, Marriage licenses procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM with.

It Certainly Is.

Miss Farrar quotes Tennyson as having related to him the remark of a farmer who, after hearing a big and brimstone sermon from an old style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally, that 'ell be wrong. No constitootion couldn't stand it."

America's Position.

America has little of the economic capacity of England, intellectual acumen of Germany or social virtue of France.—A. R. Wallace in America.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DUKE.



The Stallion DUKE, will be at Rhoda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. – J. A. Walther.

Proprietor.

J. WALRATH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Notary Public and Conveyancer)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Bobbitt Block, over First State Bank.

Thief River Falls Minn.

Not Interchangeable.

"But," said the literalist editor, "I want to prove to you that I would go to the limit to do what is right for you."

"First," replied the kindly man, "you would have to prove to me that the word limit and what you would do to some connection."—Pittsburg Post.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can obtain the highest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA---MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. E. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Willard of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota



This paper is absolutely reliable in every respect. It stands within subscriptions safely. Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. We give our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER, $1.50 a year.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

: : HER CHOICE : :

By Belle Trimble Mattson

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Her eyes brightened as she sat alone in the flickering firelight. The cool greens and grays of the room took on a little flush, and her face shared it.

The next hour would decide her life; she was gambling with fate, and there was a pleasurable excitement about it.

It mattered little to her which came first; the colonel could give her devotion, not to speak of his wealth and position.

The doctor could give her an equal devotion, and the companionship of a keen and vigorous intellect.

Jack did not count. She had given him the rendezvous only that she might complete her revenge. He was not really in the running.

Why should she marry again at all? But then, why not? She was



Tha Next Hour Would Decide Her Life.

young, and widowhood had begun to pall. It was a life-habit with her to rid herself of things when they palled.

A servant brought a card. So! It was to be the colonel.

Picking from a tall vase one of the long-stemmed lilies the colonel had sent that morning, she went slowly down, her soft white gown floating about her and deepening the dusky shadows in her hair.

A great tenderness filled the heart of the old man as she entered the bright room, with its lily in her hand. He came toward her eagerly; with old-fashioned courtesy he took her hand and led her to a chair.

He spoke of the weather and other trivial things. She watched him and listened. His step had not changed; his figure was no longer vigorous, the ring was gone from his voice, and his lips—

"It pleases me to see you with my lily. They reminded me of your fair sweetness when I saw them this morning. May I hope?"

He stopped abruptly, and she turned her face to his. She noted the flabby lids of his eyes. Still—

She opened her lips to say "yes," and in a moment was surprised to find she had said "no."

When he had gone, she went to her own room again. The lilies oppressed her; their perfume seemed heavy and weak. She hurled her fcen gratefully in a huge bowl of vivid red roses, with cool soft petals and a spicy breath. The doctor had thought them so like her marked personality and abundant vitality when he selected them.

She rang.

"Send Mary with these lilies to old Mrs. Bernard, and take this bowl of roses to the library."

So, it was to be the doctor. Would he come next, or should she give Jack Farnham his congé first?

A nervous ring was followed by the doctor's card on the tray of the immaculate maid. She was rather glad he had come first. It would add a sharp little point to her remarks to Jack Farnham, if she had already promised herself to another man.

She ran lightly down the stairs. He was standing by a table turning the leaves of a magazine.

"I'm strictly that, on the chemistry of foods," he remarked, when the greetings were over.

She felt chilled. The chemistry of foods! Probably that was his deity! Slow, professional he was! Those keen eyes behind the spectacles were likely at this moment taking her in as a "subject." She know this was an injustice, but the thought came to her all the same.

Was he considering capillary action, when cheek flushed and her eyes brightened? She moved, impatient of her own thoughts.

She felt—like an insect under a microscope. His presence had never impressed her like this before. Assuring herself of her own absurdity, she smiled back at him, and he, pleased that he had gracefully prevented the formation of fog in the atmosphere, went on deepening her impression.

Oh, it would never do. She could not sit opposite those professional eyes three times a day for the rest of her life. She would just be a widow.

She broke on him almost abruptly, not answering the sentence he had barely finished.

"Dear doctor, I am sorry to pain you. You came for an answer to-day, and I must say 'no.'"

There is nothing I can say? Nothing could change your decision? It will be a deep sorrow to me else." He spoke in a measured tone, keeping a firm hold on himself.

"No," she said. "No. But, believe me, I am sorry."

He stood up, very grave and white. "You will pardon me, if I go at once?"

Bowing over her hand, but not venturing to look in her face, he went out of her life.

She felt ashamed at the relief that came to her, when she knew she was not, after all, to be the doctor's wife. She sat, thinking still of him, when "Mr. John Fahlen Fernhem's" card was brought her.

"Show him into the back parlor, and say that I will see him presently."

When the servant had gone to do this bidding, she rose and stood before a tall glass. Was her hair right? This man must be made to feel her desirability. It must be crowded on him, and he must then be made to feel, what he had seemed a little blind to heretofore, that this desirability was beyond his reach.

Should she wear some of his violets? How also Jack always was about remembering what flowers one loved, and all those little things that flatter women.

No, she would wear none of his flowers. They were filling with perfume at this minute that back parlor, where this mastered person was likely tramping about.

He was not tramping about; he was standing very still as she came into the room.

Tall, very dark, with a thin, keen face, his one beauty was his eyes. He had several years the advantage of her 30, and he bore heavier traces of those that had passed over him.

He did not rest himself, and his attitude seemed to forbid her doing so. Breaking resentfully through this impression, she sat down, forcing herself to say, as she tucked a cushion into just the right spot: "Sit down, won't you? It seems more friendly. And don't glower at me, I beg. It intimidates me."

Laughing a little at the idea of intimidation, he hesitated a moment, then seated himself on the edge.

"Thank you, yes. I will sit down but I can't, I really can't, rise to frivolities in conversation. It takes a woman," he went on, a little bitterly, "to absolutely disgulse every feeling."

He sat down before her, he took her hands, he almost crushed them, indeed. "Nell, you will come to me? You do love me? Is the love of a life not worth the taking? I have loved you siwnya, dear—I think from the foundation of the world. Can you get along without a love that needs you so?"

Alms! for Jack. There it was—the old masterfulness. She would none of it. Could she "get along," indeed!

She drew back from him. "Thank you; yes, I am getting along very well."

He only stared at her, still leaning toward her.

"The love of a good man is an honor to any woman—"

"Bosh!"

"But I cannot accept yours, and give none in return," she went on, ouerseding his scornful interruption. "My heart is in the grave with Herbert."

"Really, and truly?" he spoke slowly, as if trying to grasp it. "Do you mean that? You—will—not—marry—me?"

"No."

"I will say good-night." He spoke briskly, as he arose. His shoulders looked very square; his brown eyes had lost all the softness of a moment ago.

Bowing stiffly, he left her. She listened. The maid had led the man hall, and she heard him pause. She knew he was getting himself into his overcoat.

Now he was going to the door.

She leaped from her cushions. She ran. She stopped. She should get out before she reached him!

"Oh, wait," she gasped. He, stopped. "Jack, Jack," she panted. "Come back. My heart isn't in the grave with Herbert at all. It is going out of the door with you this minute, and I've just found it out."

Why Glasses Are Clicked.

In answer to a correspondent who asks, "Will you finally settle the question why glasses are clicked when people drink a toast in wine?" a Berlin paper says: "Your question should have included beer. The ancient form is observed with that beverage as well as with wine. There are many versions, but the most logical is the one which is based on the supposition that a good drink is so worthy of respect that in taking it all one's senses should be employed. One sees the liquid, tastes it, smells its fragrance, feels its effect, and the glasses are clicked so that the sense of hearing may also have a share in the pleasure."

Matinee Toque of Mauve Roses and Wings



THE LINEN FABRICS

They Are Well Liked for Little Folks' Wear During the Summer Season.

The heavier, more substantial butcher linens are being revived for children's wear this season, and they are a welcome change, as the fabrics are most practical, wash well, and, though heavy, are cool. Then, too, they look smart when made up with as little trimming as possible, and the simple lines are far more appreciative for construction than anything more elaborate, so that the little frocks, coats and wraps may be safely attempted by the home dressmaker.

In dresses, gulmpe and jumper modes are to be preferred, both for comfort's sake and laundry saving. A pretty little frock in this style seen recently in a shop was of soft cadet blue, box plaited into the belt and hemmed on the bottom. Above the belt was cut a deep slit, and the slashed sleeves were similarly finished. The gulmpe was of fine lawn. The same thing may be carried out in a one-piece dress for small girls, box plaited from the top to long waist length, the fullness springing from the plain forming the skirt portion, and if the embroidery should be beyond the powers of the amateur sewer, then embroidered motifs could be applied. Such a frock will be smart and launder perfectly. Setting the yoke, if there are checks, stripes, etc., should not be forgotten before sending to the laundry.

Coats of butcher linen are very much worn, both in white and colors. The brown shades have, of course, crept in even here and stylish box jackets in leather color are touched up with a little white linen and brown soutache, the closing by means of handsome white pearl buttons. Small boys look manish in this style of wrap topped by a feather tam-o'-shanter.

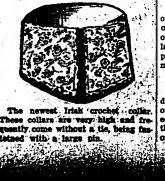
Another revival for boys' wear is the narrow brimmed corduroy or straw sailor with ribbon band. To boys whom they become nothing is jaunter for summer, though for some reason or another these small men prefer the round soft gray and tan hats. These may be more comfortable, but they certainly lack smartness.

In boys' suits gray appears to be a favorite color, and the box coat with the belt is newer than the belted Norfolk model; otherwise boys' styles remain stationary.

Coats and wraps of linen for girls do not differ greatly from those designed for boys, the added collar and cuffs of embroidered white pique or linen being the only mark of difference. For small children a long, full skirt attached to a short body, with the cape effect, is the most popular, and at the same time the most appropriate, as such a wrap completely envelops the figure, while the cape adds warmth as well as beauty.

For misses' wear in the line of light wraps there are loose Dolores and Etones in linens and very light weight cloths that are simple, smart and practical, the preference running being braid or embroidery; and such models offer just the convenience and comfort needed for wear.

LATEST IN COLLARS.



The newest Irish crochet collar. These collars are very high and frequently come without a tie, being fastened with a large pin.

FOR AFTERNOON GOWN

Black and White Striped Muslin a Popular Material at the Present Season.

Black and white striped muslin is so much in favor that it will answer many a doubt about an afternoon gown. You can get it in any quality. The skirt can be made slightly full in six or nine gores, gathered, the belt with the lower edge in round length, but touching for no inch or more. On this put three inches, cut on the bias or straight, edged with clusy lace and tucke or narrow black satin ribbon.

Make the blouse in wide bands over shoulders, running nearly to belt back and front showing a deep V, which is filled in with plaited white Brussels net running with vertical frills of clusy with a stock to match. The sleeves are about four inches wide in these blouses, made Japanese, and run well down below the armhole—which is the new method. They are edged with ribbon and isee end under it is



put a sleeve to match the vest, ending is below elbow with a lace cuff, two inches deep.

Any woman over 40 years old will find this an admirable summer costume, which she can wear for church, calling, and any other, socist affair, with it she wants a rolling hat of white or yellow straw, the brim trimmed underneath with three rows of black velvet ribbon at the round crown heaped with n few large roses in pink or crimson with masses of green leaves spread out on the hat.

insertions of All Kinds.

Dainty hits of insertion of both lace and embroidery are set into lingerie frocks in most delightful effects, and there is no fidelity to any particular designa. Variety is the spice of fashions as well as of life, and the contrarico who injects the most of it into her toilettes is the one who is regarded as the most original. It would seem as if all the inspiration possible had been drawn out of the portraits by old masters, but this is not the case. Some of the new skirts are after Reynolds, modernized, of course, with bands of silk or braid, and combinations are more incongurous than ever.

Tha Sabis Rose in Millinery.

A new rose is indicative of the queer concetts that find favor with women seeking distinctive effect. The center of the flower is pale pink and the color deepens until the edges of the outer petals are quite black. Flowers oh this sort, or in fact, of any, are used very sparingly tha season, which is a veritable feather season, with ostrich plumage still in the fad.

Discarded Waist.

Will make a good corset cover. Cut out neck, round or square; also cut out sleeves, leaving narrow strips over shoulders. Trim all edges with lace and beading and you will be surprised at your pretty corset cover, made without much labor or expense.

The All-White Hat.

The all-white hat for the summer days—due to arrive finally—is to be of the dead white type, it is predicted, but with dark facings to relieve the unbecoming tone of the outer coloring or lack of it.

68, BUT PERFECTLY WELL.

Tha Happy Experience of a New Castle, Pa., Woman.



Mrs. John Mansell, 614 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa., says: "For years I was running down with kidney trouble without knowing what it was, and finally got so bad I was given up. The urinary passages were painful, sometimes scanty and again very profuse. My limbs, feet and ankles bloated dreadfully, and sometimes my whole body. My heart palpitated and I had smothering spells. A week's treatment with Doan's Kidney Pills helped me and a few boxes cured me. At 68 I am strong and well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanta the Rod Restored.

The Shanghai Times editor says: The jail has been well administered, but is fuller than it should be, due, I fear, to the abolition of the cangue and bamboo. The ordinary criminal has no great objection to repeated short visits to the jail, but shrinks from a repetition of corporal punishment. Punishment with the bamboo is in vogue throughout China, and here only has it by special order been abolished. We deprecate the Chinese authorities making this settlement a field for experiment, and will protest for the reintroduction of this salutary method of punishment.

An Artistic Idea.

"I don't mind paying for a picture if it's a good, natural likeness," said the rich man to the fashionable artist, to whom he was to sit for his portrait.

"O, it is quite characteristic and natural, I assure you," replied the artist. "I flatter myself that easy attitude with your hand in your pocket is quite a neat touch."

And so it proved when the bill came in.

Australia to Have Own Navy.

It is stated officially in London that the government has acceded to the wish of Australia to reached her annual contribution of $1,000,000 toward the maintenance of Australasia. The commonwealth will maintain its own navy.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Figures of Lumber Cutting.

Since 1880 more than 700,000,000,000 feet of timber have been cut in the United States for lumber alone, including 80,000,000,000 feet of coniferous stumpage estimate of the census in 1880.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER. R. E. CRAIG, St. Paul, Minn.

No great excellence in any department of life is achieved without effort and training; attainment comes not by accident.—Bremner.

We Want Your Cream.

Write for prices for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Glass mirrors were known in A. D. 23, but the art of making them was lost and not recovered until 1300 in Venice.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Many a girl's idea of doing good in the world is to marry a man and reform him.

We Pay Tep Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Hunter & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

All men are equal—till they are found out.

Wonderful Engineering Work.

The admirable accuracy of the work of civil engineers of the best class is shown in the wonderfully slight deviation of the great Simplon tunnel from the calculations of the men who planned it and executed the work. The tunnel is 12½ miles long. It proved 31 inchoes longer than it was expected to be. When the two headings came together in the depths of the mountain their levels were less than 3½ inches apart.

What He Would Have Done.

Wilhelm—Well, old man, I haven't seen you for an age. And how do you find matrimony suits you?

Johann (sighing)—It's an expensive joy; if I had only known what I had to pay in milliners' bills—

Wilhelm—Then you would have remained single, eh?

Johann—No, I would have married the milliner.—Lustige Blettter.

A Good Charger.

Client—Didn't you meko a mistake in going into law instead of the army? Lawyer—Why?

Client—By the way you charge, there would be little left of the enemy.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We should do everything we can for others, if only to dissipate the thought of what they omit to do for us.—Madame Swetchine.

AFRAID OF PARALYSIS

A NERVOUS SUFFERER CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The Medicine That Makes Rich, Red Blood and Performs Wonders as a Tonic for the Nerves.

Why are nervous people invariably pale people?

The answer to that question explains why a remedy that acts on the blood can cure nervous troubles.

It explains why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also for nervous people.

It is because of the intimate relation between the red corpuscles in the blood and the health of the nerves. The nervous system receives its nourishment through the blood. Let the blood become thin and watery—poor—and the nerves are starved—the victim is started on the road that leads to nervous wreck. Nervous prostration, pale people—but the pallor comes first. Enrich the blood and the nerves are stimulated and toned up to do their part of the work of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich blood and banish nervousness, irritable, ailing people into strong, energetic, forceful men and women.

Mrs. Harriet E. Porter, of 20 Liberty avenue, South Amherst, Mass., says:

"I had never been well from childhood and a few years ago I began to have dizzy spells. At first I could not walk straight. I was afraid of paralysis and was on the verge of nervous prostration. Then neuralgia settled in the side of my head. The pains in my forehead were excruciating and my heart pained me so that my doctor feared trouble of the heart. I tried several different kinds of treatment but they did me no good.

"One day my son brought me some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I found that they strengthened my nerves. I took several boxes and felt better in every way. These were no more dizzy attacks, the neuralgia left mond I have been a well woman ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are invaluable in anemia, rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fevers, and in all of headaches, nervousness, neuralgia, and even the functional troubles of females.

Our booklet "Nervous Disorders, a Method of Home Treatment" will be sent free on request to anyone interested. Write for it today.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH



Ely's Cream Balm

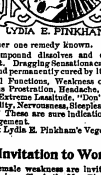
is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. 50c. At Druggists or by Mail.

Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use

Thompson's Eye Water

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Is acknowledged to be the most successful remedy in the country for those painful ailments peculiar to women.

For more than 30 years it has been curing Female Complaints, such as Inflammation, and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, Backache, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

Records show that it has cured more cases of Female ills than any other one remedy known.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage of development. Dragging headache, pain, weight, and headache are relieved and permanently cured by its use.

It corrects Irregularities or Painful Functions, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility; also, Dizziness, Faintness Extreme Lassitude, "Don't care and want to be left alone" feeling, Irritability, Nervousness, Flatulency, Melancholia or the "Blues." These are sure indications of female weakness or some organic derangement.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most excellent remedy.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother—the late Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Her advice is free and always helpful.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

WHEEL FOR PULLING POSTS.

It Makes the Usually Hard Task Easy.

When I have removed the wire from a fence and wish to pull the posts I take an old corn planter wheel, attach a chain to the base of the post and pass it over the top of the wheel to the whiffle-trees, as shown in the il-



Wheel for Pulling Posts.

lustration, writes a correspondent of Prairie Farmer. I find that this makes a very convenient device and posts can be pulled without very much difficulty.

CORN STALKS AS FERTILIZER.

Are of the Best If Turned Under to Decay.

Corn stalks are one of the best ready fertilizers available. They contain elements taken from the soil, so in returning them to the soil we are giving back a part, at least, of that which was taken from it. When corn stalks are burned on the ground, the greater part of their value is lost. The ash which remains is a valuable fertilizer, but if the whole stalks are returned to the soil, all of this ash is saved and also the other substances which, in their decay, liberate more soluble plant food.

A fertilizer to have high value should furnish available plant food, and also improve the physical condition of the soil. Good commercial fertilizers do the first, but not the second. Stable manure furnishes readily available plant food, and also has a high value for improving soil texture. The same is true of all organic matter applied to the soil if it be in a condition for ready decomposition.

Corn stalks in contact with moist soil readily decay, hence, they become available as plant food. As an improver of soil texture, corn stalks have few equals. Being very large, when plowed under, they make the soil loose, which allows free access of air. This effect is felt for two or three years, which is not so much the case with smaller plants turned under.

The richest good can be had from corn stalks by husking the corn as early as it will do in the fall, pasturing for a short time with cattle and hogs to save the waste ears and grain, then immediately dragging them down with a heavy drag or harrow, says Farm and Home. This brings them in contact with the moist winter and spring soil for partial decay, and prevents the washing of the soil to a large extent if the land be hilly. In this way, they are half decayed when plowed under, give little trouble for the season's cultivation, and furnish rich plant food for the summer's growing crop.

DECAYING VEGETABLE MATTER.

Get It into the Soil If You Would Save the Ammonia.

In the decay of vegetable matter nitrogen in the form of ammonia is thrown off. This is the case whether the matter decaying is in the open air or buried in the mass of manure in the barn yard. The escape of the ammonia represents the departure of a fertilizing element that is of value to the farmer. All efforts should be made to prevent the escape of this gas. The only sure way of doing it, says Farmers' Review, is to get the manure or the decaying vegetable matter into the soil where it will be operated on by the forces there and the gas thus combined with elements that will reduce it to a state in which it can be made a plant food. The best heritage pile of horse manure is one of the waste places of the farm. From it the hot steam rises, having in it a very large amount of the fertilizing element named. This is especially so in the spring, summer and fall. Many farmers allow the manure, and especially the horse manure, to accumulate throughout the summer for fall use. In the warm weather the decay of the vegetable matter goes on more rapidly than in the cold weather and the loss is consequently greater. In large stables this loss of volatile elements amounts to a large sum, if the nitrogen be valued at commercial rates.

Government Aid in Road Making.

Government aid in road building will eventually come in this country although the progress in that direction at present may seem rather slow. Other countries have so recognized the importance of improved highways and we believe it is only a matter of a little time when the United States will by federal appropriation. Even the little country of Cuba has authorized the expenditure of $5,000,000 in the general improvement of its public highways.

BURNT CLAY ROADS.

Way in Which Some Sections Are Getting Good Roads at Small Expense.

Clay becomes more or less hard and impervious to water when subjected to heat. Clay has been so far considered one of the worst road-building materials, combining with the gentle rain to form a sticky mire destructive of locomotion by man or beast. The clay, however, may contain within itself the very elements of the salvation of those regions in which it predominates, as witness this from the Southwest Magazine:

"A method has been discovered for converting gumbo roads, long a dread to those who have had to travel in rural districts, into clay-ballasted highways. The process which has been conducted in the Yazoo Valley of Mississippi has been not only simple, but satisfactory and not costly.

"After grading the road to an even width between ditches, it is plowed up as deeply as practicable. After the plowing has been completed, furrows are dug across the road from ditch to ditch, extending through and beyond the width to be burned. Across the ridges formed between these furrows —which should be about four feet apart—the first course of cordwood is laid longitudinally so as to form a series of flues in which the firing is started. From 15 to 20 of these flues are fired at one time.

"The best and soundest cordwood is selected for this course and should be laid so that the pieces will touch, thus forming a floor. Another layer of wood is thrown irregularly across the floors, in crib formation, with space left between, in which the lumps of clay are piled in close enough to allow a draft for easy combustion. After the clay has been heaped upon the floor, another course of wood is laid parallel to the first.

"The third layer is placed in exactly the same manner as the first, and each opening and crack is filled with brush, chips, bark, small sticks or any other combustible material. A top layer of clay is placed over all and the finer portions of the material are heaped over the whole structure; the latter being taken from the side ditches. Finally the whole is tamped and rounded off so that the heat will be held within the flues as long as possible. When coal is available, the two top layers of wood may be omitted and the coal slack thoroughly mixed with the clay.

"It is necessary to get the fires well under way in the flues before the first layer of wood is burned through. The first action of the fire is to drive out the water contained in the clay before the actual burning and clinkering can begin. The firing should be begun on the windward side, and the best results are obtained by firing all the flues at a section simultaneously and maintaining the combustion as even as possible, in case the combustion is too rapid in any flue, it may be regulated by banking the mouth of the flue with clay.

"After the firing is completed, not only the portion of clay which forms the top of the kiln, but the ridges between the flues should be burned thoroughly, so as to form a covering of burnt clay 10 to 12 inches in depth which, when rolled down and compacted, forms a road surface of from six to eight inches in thickness.

"If properly burned, the material should be entirely changed in character, and when it is wet it should have no tendency to form mud. When the material is sufficiently cooled, the roadbed should be brought to a high crown before rolling. This can best be done with a road grader. The finished crown should have a slope of at least one-half inch to the foot.

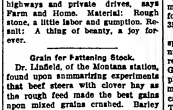
"A burnt clay road will last indefinitely, and it has the double advantage of being dry in wet weather and free from dust in dry weather. There is splendid opportunity for road improvements of this character in the southwest."

A GOOD ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Transforming the Ugly Bridge Into a Safer and Better Condition.

Showing what may be done with hundreds of unsightly crossings on





The Ugly Bridge Transformed.

highways and private drives, says Farm and Home. Material: Rough stone, a little labor and gumption. Result: A thing of beauty, a joy forever.

Grain for Fattening Stock.

Dr. Lindell, of the Montana station, found upon summarizing experiments that beef steers with clover hay as the rough feed made the best gains upon mixed grains crushed. Barley was second, wheat third and oats fourth. In all cases the grain was crushed or ground.

We talk about educating the patrons of a creamery community and then expect the buttermaker there to do the job. We are often mistaken as to which needs the educating.

CHOICE OF TWO EVILS.

Request That Was by No Means a Compliment for Papa.

A New York scientist, the father of a large and growing family, has his troubles. One evening his youngest was holding forth in her best style. The mother could do nothing with the child, so the man of science went to the rescue.

"I think I can quiet little Flora," he said. "There's no use humming to her in that silly way. What she wants is real music. The fact that I used to sing in the Glee club at Yale and sang well, too, may make a difference."

Accordingly, the professor took the child and, striding up and down the room, sang in his best manner. He had not finished the second verse of his song, when a ring was heard. The door was opened, and there stood a girl of 14, who said:

"I'm one of the family that's just moved into the flat next to yours. There's a sick person with us, and he says, if it's all the same to you, would you mind letting the baby cry instead of singing to it?"—Success.

ECZEMA COVERED BABY.

Worst Case Doctors Ever Saw—Suffered Untold Misery—Perfect Cure by Cuticura Remedies.

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. The eczema was something terrible, and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, all but his feet. I used many kinds of patent medicines, to no avail. A friend teased me to try Cuticura. At last I decided to try Cuticura when my boy was three years and four months old, having had eczema all that time and suffering untold misery. I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies. He was better in two weeks; in six months he was well. Mrs. R. L. Risley, Piermont, N. H., Oct. 24, 1905."

PAT SET ONLY ONE LIMIT.

Would Quit When He Was Done With All Things Earthly.

A rich man out in the suburbs who owns a large place has among the many people employed to keep it in shape an Irishman of whom he is particularly fond on account of his unconscious wit, says Harper's Weekly. This Irishman is something of a hard drinker, and, as his income is limited, he is more particular as regards the quantity than the quality of his liquids. The other day the employer, who had been waiting a good opportunity, remarked in a kind tone, as the closing sentence of a friendly lecture:

"Now, Pat, how long do you think you can keep on drinking this cheap whiskey?"

To which Pat instantly replied:

"All my life, if it doesn't kill me."

The Human Shield.

The advent of Descartes day caused Admiral Dewey, at a recent dinner, to praise the bravery of the American troops during the civil war.

"Both sides alike were brave," he said. "North and south, soldiers and sailors. And the bravest act of a recruit was a thing to be seen to be believed.

"There used to be circulated, though, a good story about a Connecticut recruit. This young man, after he had gotten initiated, fought bravely; but in his first engagement he was very nervous.

"A chum of his was in the line ahead of him, and when the bullets began to fly, the chum began to dodge.

"Thereupon the recruit shouted excitedly:

"'Hey, Jim, don't duck. I'm behind ye.'"

Chaspans and Improves Coal.

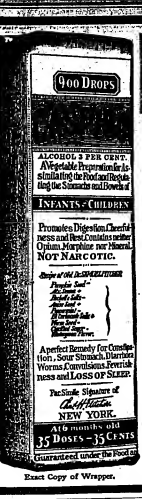
Consul General W. R. Holloway, of Halifax, says that the Canadian commercial agent at Kingston, Jamaica, reports an invention at that place for depriving soft coal of its most objectionable feature by a chemical which, when it is put into the fire, causes the oils said to produce smoke, and calling the resulting article "coalite," which is something like coke in appearance and which can be furnished at one-third the present cost of coke. Five acres of land near Manchester have been purchased, and large works will be erected for its production.—United States Consul Reports.

AN OLD EDITOR

Found $2000 Worth of Food.

The editor of a paper out in Okla., said: "Yes, it is true when I got hold of Grape-Nuts food, it was worth more than a $2000 doctor bill to me, for it made me well once. I have gained 25 pounds in weight, my strength has returned tenfold, my brain power has been given back to me, and that is an absolute material, for I am an editor and have been for 35 years.

"My pen shall always be ready to speak a good word for this powerful nutritive food. I had of course often read the advertisements regarding Grape-Nuts, but never thought to apply the food to my own use, until, in my extremity and sickness the thought came to me that it might fit my case. The statements in regard to the food are absolutely correct, as I have proven in my own case. One very fortunate thing about the food is that while it is the most scientifically-made and highly nourishing, concentrated food I have ever known, it has as delicious a taste that it wins and holds friends." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What Is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Made for Fat Men.

One of the narrow arches in the gallery of the chapel at Columbia university is not exactly symmetrical, although the defect is not noticeable to the casual observer, says the New York Globe. The reason for the widening of the arch after its original construction had rise to a somewhat humorous occurrence. One of the early visitors was a remarkably fat man, who found himself wedged into the arch when he tried to squeeze through and was extricated with difficulty. The builders, recognizing the possibility of other fat people being numbered among the future visitors, decided to widen the arch, sacrificing symmetry and harmony to practical need, as the pier was so constructed as to bear no loss of width on one of its sides.

Mexican Province Advancing.

Yucatan, 50 years ago one of the poorest of the Mexican states, has become one of the richest. Merida, the capital, has well paved streets, well lighted and well cared for by a corps of "white wings." Well-built houses, some of them actual palaces, and all clean and newly painted, line the streets far into the country. A well-built system of mule cars extends all over the city.

Stingy.

Jill—And is he of a forgiving nature?

Jill—For giving? Say, you couldn't wring a cent out of him with a monkey wrench!

U. S. DIP, WASH AND DISINFECTANT for ALL KINDS of LIVE STOCK. 1 GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS. Dip, wash or spray, 1 gal. 75c; 3 gal. $2.25; 5 gal. $3. Write for 32 page booklet, Stock Growers' Enemies. It's free. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

There are many who are living far below their possibilities, because they are continually handing over their individualities to others.—George Eliot.

It Cures While You Walk.
Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, swearing, callous, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

No, Cordelia, it isn't necessary for a man to know how to sew to enable him to mend his ways.

Krause's Cold Cure.
For cold in head, throat, chest or back. Best remedy for La Grippe. Druggists, 25c.

Some men try to convince you that they are good by boasting of how bad they used to be.

High Cream Prices.
Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

A broad-minded man never loses say sleep because another man's opinions fail to agree with his own.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Discretion may be the better part of valor because it can run faster.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
GIVE SATISFACTION
PRICE 50 CTS. A BOX

5 reasons for eating Quaker Wheat Berries

The newest thing in cereal foods
Whole grains of wheat puffed and baked

1 Flavor—*in* it, not sprayed *on* it
2 Takes less cream, tastes better with less
3 All the strength of whole wheat
4 Economy—10¢ for 2 quarts, 1¢ a dish
5 Wholesome, the more the better for children

Large package 10 cents

The Quaker Oats Company

Remember, when you buy oatmeal that the family packages of Quaker Oats contain the largest and best assortment of dishes for your table—fine American china

MINNESOTA-HEALTH AND INDEPENDENCE

Why not sell where you are. Bank some of your profits for income and take up a new home, and start the boys too. Fine winter; healthful climate; fertile soil. Farm any size. Title absolute. Investigate anywhere before you buy. Write for maps and truthful representations. Address
ROGER C. SPOONER, Pres. Donald L. & L. Co. Bemidji, Minn.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FARMS THAT GROW "NO. 1 HARD" WHEAT

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel. Are obtaining big crops. Families with sons can secure homesteads of 160 acres each and additional free grants at very easy prices. Apply at once for information to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the following authorized Government Agents:

W. H. ROGERS, Box 2, Watertown, S. Dak.
W. V. BENNETT, Box 417, Buffalo, N. Y.

the present year a large portion of

New Wheat Growing Territory

HAS BEEN MADE ACCESSIBLE TO MARKETS BY THE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great railway companies.

For literature and particulars address SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or the following authorized Canadian Government Agents:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. Macklin, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. Holmes, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Mention this paper.

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS

are made of ingredients that impart the longest life. They are Pure Linseed Oil Paints and are positively guaranteed to be such by the house of John W. Masury & Son. This firm has been manufacturing house paints for sixty-five years and has always refused to employ substances for the sake of lessening cost of production at the expense of those preservative and enduring qualities which make

IDEAL HOUSE PAINTS

Be sure that each package bears the full name and trademark of
JOHN W. MASURY & SON
NEW YORK and CHICAGO

DAISY FLY KILLER

Daisy Fly Killer

Any quality of Wood cuts or Metal Type Electrotypes Size. If you want the best work at the lowest prices send for estimate. Send 10c for 25 Assorted Cuts, or 25c for 100 Assorted Cuts, or $1.00 for 500 Assorted Cuts, ALL DIFFERENT. ABSOLUTE, A. V.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. ZELLMER & BROTHER CO., 1119 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist Is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

CHRISTIANITY AT THE GATE-WAY TO THE ORIENT

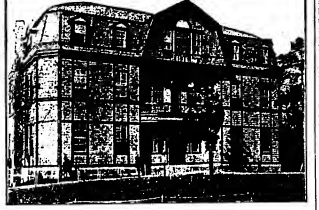
(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Yokohama. This mongrel city is the most that many travelers see of Japan, yet is it neither Japanese nor foreign, and is spoken of disparagingly by everybody throughout the empire except those whose business interests tie here. The city is a comparatively recent creature of foreign trade. It is not characteristically Japanese even in its speech. The "Yokohama dialect" is o byword throughout Japan. Nor is the city's China-ue, though it has a large colony of pictails. Still less can it be called Korean, although its 600 European residents make it the most foreign city in Japan.

The importance of Yokohama lies in the fact that it is the first gateway for the trade of the orient. Here the west first touches the east. It is in the gabic of the Englishman's house, plotting directly at the wooden devil, the power of the letter would ha counteracted. So, whoever visits Yokohama may see a new brass cannon about three feet in length and of three-inch bore mounted on the top of a modern Englishman's residence, with its muzzle pointed threateningly toward the house of the next door neighbor. All this, mark you, is not a tale of old Japon, but a happening of recent months.

Where Missionaries Are Criticised.

Perhaps the incident for which I myself can vouch, having seen the cannon and the wooden devil on opposite gable ends) illustrates the esthetic city of Yokohama, yet the city is scarcely hospitable to ward Christian missionary enterprise. It is perhaps the center of the criticism of foreign



Pierson Hall—Bible Woman's School at Yokohama.

the big hybrid hotels along the Yokohama bund, which neither the east nor the west would own, which charge Waldorf-Astoria prices for Oshkosh accommodations, where the tourists hear the stories concerning missionaries that are retailed around the world as the first-hand knowledge of those who have been on the scene and really know.

The Devil and the Cannon.

A curious story illustrates the composite character of this important city and shows, not only the commingling of the old and the new here, but also the chaotic state of the Japanese mind at present with respect to religion. Upon Yokohama's famous bluff a rich American has built an elaborate home, which so greatly resembles a Buddhist temple that the Japanese were at first angry at what they thought to be mockery. Fearing that for this reason the building might be burned, the insurance companies for a long time declined to accept it as a risk.

At one end of the cobio of this curious structure is the grinning head of a huge wooden devil. A short distance away from this particular house



The Roof With the Devil in It. (The Devil Around Cornar to the Left Cannot Be Seen.)

is the residcoce of a wealthy Englishman, whose servants one day fell ill. They consulted the Buddhist priest near by, who told them that their illness was caused by the malignant influence of the devil on the American house. It would be impossible for them to recover so long as that hideous creature shot its baneful glances in their direction.

Straightway the servants reported to their employer that they must leave. Now the servant problem is a problem the world over, and the merchant viewed with consternation the loss of his present servants and his probable inability to replace them, for the same reason. He urged them to see the priest again, to consider some other remedy, since it was impossible to have the image removed. Whether the Englishman saw the priest at the same time or not does not appear in the story.

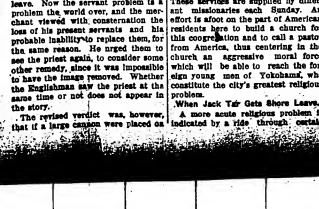
The revised verdict was, however, that if a large cannon were placed on

missions. Here it is that the traveler hears that missions are only "o bluff." It is asserted that nobody here knows anything about missions and that the missionary is chiefly engaged in the profitable task of shutting up the eye of the church at home.

Looking After Americans Abroad.

The stories one hears concerning Europeans (as all white people are called) in the port cities of the orient are not pretty. The criticism of missionaries pales into insignificance beside the criticism of the American business men. In fact the two are said to have a relation. I have heard missionaries charge that it is because Christianity rebukes the lax moral code of the business community that the latter so strongly condemn missions. This is rather too sweeping, and too easy an answer to the charges laid at the door of the missionaries.

First, it is worth finding out just what the churches are doing for the English-speaking settlement. There is in Yokohama n prosperous and well-attended Church of England, supported by individuals and by English business firms, who follow the old English custom of renting a number of sittings



in the gable of the Englishman's house, pointing directly at the wooden devil, the power of the letter would ha counteracted. So, whoever visits Yokohama may see a new brass cannon about three feet in length and of three-inch bore mounted on the top of a modern Englishman's residence, with its muzzle pointed threateningly toward the house of the next door neighbor. All this, mark you, is not a tale of old Japon, but a happening of recent months.

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A NEW TEN COMMANDMENTS

Carefully Revised by the Catalogus Houses—Mail-Order Houses and Pure Foods—The Local Dealer.

The ten commandments as revised to fit the mail order catalogue house plan:

First—You shall sell your farm products for cash whenever you can, but not to us; we do not buy from you.

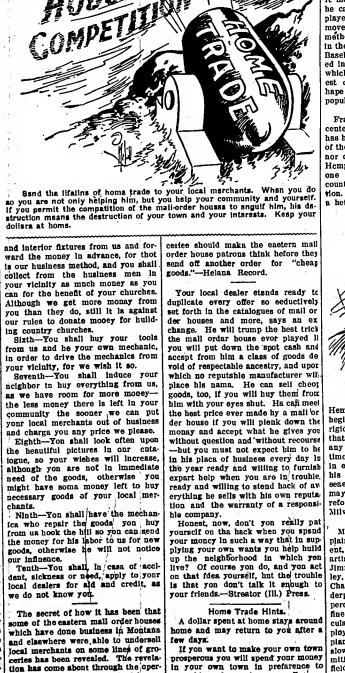
Second—You shall believe our statements and buy all you need from us because we want to be good to you, although we are not personally acquainted with you.

Third—You shall send the money in advance to give us the chance to get the goods from the factory with your money; meanwhile you will have to wait patiently a few weeks because that is our business method.

Fourth—You shall apply to your nearest city to aid you in building good roads so you may conveniently get the goods from the depot which you buy from us, for we do not build country roads.

Fifth—You shall buy church bells when they ordered groceries; that the English language is not understandable. By selling the stuff that has been put under the ban because of its impurity, the mail order concerns have been able to undersell the local merchants living hundreds of miles away from the great centers of supply.

In carrying on this trade-in impure goods, the mail order houses have done the greatest injury to the consumer. While the local merchant has been set by the eastern mail order houss, so it is with the other lines they work off in Montana. The red dies and harness offered at phenomenally low prices, the buggies and wagons, at prices which seem almost like giving the vehicles away, the kitchen utensils which are priced in the voluminous catalogues at figures that indicate the local merchants are highway robbers, the dry goods that are offered at such infinitesimal prices as to compel the ordinary woman to believe the mail order man is a public benefactor, all of these eastern mail order house offerings are on a par with the proved quality of the groceries they have been selling—fraudulent and put out to sell and not for service. The confession on the gro-



Send the lifalins of home trade to your local merchants. When you do so you are not only helping him, but you help your community and yourself. If you permit the competition of the mail-order houses to ruin him, his destruction means the destruction of your town and your interests. Keep your dollars at home.

cestee should make the eastern mail order house patrons think before they send off another order for "cheap goods."—Helena Record.

Your local dealer stands ready to duplicate every offer so eductively set forth in the catalogues of mail or der houses and more, says a ex change. He will trump the best trick the mail ordar house ever played on you. He will put down the spot cash and accept from him a class of goods de void of respectable ancestry, and upon which no reputable manufacturer will place his name. He can sell cheap goods, too, if you will buy your from him with your eye open to that. He can meet the best price ever made by a mail or der house if you will pleak down the price and accept what he gives you without question and without recourse.

But you must not expect him to be in his place of business every day in the year ready and willing to furnish expert help when you are in trouble ready and willing to stand hack of ev erything he sells with his own reputation and the warranty of a responsible company.

Honest, now, don't you really put yourself on the back when you spend your money in such a way that in supplying your own wants you help build up the neighborhood in which you live? Of course you do, and you act on that idea yourself, but the trouble is that you don't talk it enough to your friends.—Streator (Ill.) Press.

Home Trade Hints.

A dollar spent at home stays around home and may return to you after a few days.

If you want to make your own town prosperous you will spend your money in your own town in preference to some bigger burg a long way off.

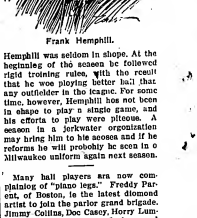
The way to start a wagon out of the mire is for all the horses to pull together. One way to pull together is for everybody to patronize home industries whenever possible.

Money in circulation around the town you live in is much better for your interests than the same money in circulation in a city hundreds of miles away. Your dollar is honored in a big city, but it has friends around home and is therefore easily found.

Sporting Gossip.

Baseball has grown from insignificant to gigantic proportions withio the last 40 years, and the scientific work of the teams delight millions of enthusiastic spectators during the season. The baseball "fan" sees so many things about the game to admire that he would probably become confused if he attempted to describe eil. Writers are to the same predicament. Each patron, however, feels that he has been well repaid for the time devoted to watching a contest between two nines, and his description of the game is always interesting to those unfortunate enough to be absent. In general it may be said that on no other athletic field are the qualities of ingenuity and resourcefulness more advantageously employed than oo the baseball diamond. Football, to be sure, demands the exercise of these elements, but not to ony greater degree than baseball. In baseball, moreover, the honest attendiog ony momentary lepse of attention and intelligent observation is greater than in almost any other game, because, as we all know, a game is frequently decided by the passage of a player from one base, the third, to the home plota, and even so simplo and cosual a thing as a fumble may often result in this loss. It is unnecessarry to drow attention to the physicol odvontogce to the player of the game of baseball. No other game can be said to exceed it in its ability to call into activity every muscle of the body, while itsletioy oso upon the exercise of swift ood accurata vision, of the most cnrefol judgment in gouging distances, ond of the olcoet discrimination in play. In exercising also tho foculties of the spirit, the ethiral and morni scose of a man, the game of baseball is cspecilly to be recommended. Self-re straint under the most trying circumstances, steadioese uoder the severest provocation, such oe the efforts of partisan spectators to "rattle" a player, potience, in lntemen nod pitebpr alike—these qualities are drown upon in every game ood the man who has the most of them in the most abundaot degree is, other things being equal, usually the winner. Of course, the most striking fenture of baschall is its cleanliness and scientific skill. It may, indeed, be said as a fact, he called a kind of living chess, the players, whoo perfectly matched and trayed, acting with scnecilicy of the mathematicol precision of the powns in the most intellectuni ol oil positmes. Baschall, however, possesses the added interest of thot elamont of chance which savore every sport in the highest degree, ood without which perhaps no sport would he univeroally popular.

Frank Hemphill, for three seasoos centerfielder on the Milwaokee team, has been sold to the Bloomington club of the Three I. league by Owner Havenor of the Brewers. The passing of Hamley finds a minor league toker one of the best outfielders in the country out of the baseball associa tion. When in condition there is not a better fielder in the business, but



Frank Hemphill.

Hemphill was seldom in shape. At the beginning of the season he followed rigid training rules, with the result that he woo playing better ball than any outfielder in the league. For some time, however, Hemphill has not been in shape to play a single game, and his efforts to play were piteous. A seeson in a jerkwater organization may bring him to his senses and if he reforms he will probobly he seen in o Milwaukee uniform again next season.

Many ball players are now complaining of "piano legs." Freddy Parent, of Boston, is the latest diamond artist to join the parlor parade. Jimmy Collins, Doc Casey, Horry Lumley, Sam Mertes, Jimmy Jackson and Charley Hickman oil hove piono undorpinnings. Jim McGuire also has the greyhound type and much to be pro furred to the stocky striders of the Roger Bresnahan kind. Pisoo legs have to be tuned up. Only a long sweating and boiling-out process to the spring will give the playere the spirit to stay with the speedy base runners.

The Undecided Cut of All.

He—Is there any hope for me?

She—How should I know? I'm not a lunacy expert.—Baltimore American.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1907. NO. 12.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

MANY PETTICOATS AMONG RURAL MAIL CARRIERS



WASHINGTON.—Barred from becoming letter carriers by a technicality in the postal regulations, women are rapidly invading the ranks of the rural carriers, where there are no restrictions against them. An examination of the records of the post office department shows that there are 237 carriers in the rural communities who are women, and 1,000 substitute carriers are of the same sex.

Who was the first woman rural carrier is something that is unknown by the post office department. Several have claimed that honor. Women were delivering mail matter in the farming communities for Uncle Sam long before his officials who have charge of that branch of the postal service knew anything about it.

There is another way in which they have made inroads into the service. When a man is appointed a rural carrier he is allowed to name his substitute, and many name their wives, daughters, or other members of their families for this place.

When a woman has served six months as a substitute, that is, as a bonded substitute, she will be eligible to appointment as regular carrier, and should there be a vacancy the department will give her the preference for appointment as regular carrier in the rural service.

While the regulations of the postal service make no specific provisions against women as letter carriers in cities, there is a provision which has the effect of barring them from these positions. A uniform which must be worn by city carriers, consisting of coat and trousers and cap of a certain color, is prescribed, and no women has been brave enough to make application in the face of this.

The records of the department show that the women carriers in the rural fres delivery service have made most excellent officers. They have shown great perseverance and ability to perform their duties in all sorts of weather.



DON'T CHEW YOUR MEAT, SAYS CHEMIST WILEY

DON'T chew meat. Gulp it in chunks.

Mastication has no part in the digestion of meat. There is some reason for believing that chewing will make meat indigestible. The saliva is an alkali. Acids are needed for the conversion of flesh into the elements that nourish the human body.

Too much chewing may raise the alkalinity of flesh used for food to such an extent as to seriously hamper the work of the stomach, which, alone, has to do with the disposal of animal matter.

This, in brief, is the gospel of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture. His views were called forth by a report by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale on the relative value of animal and vegetable foods.

Aside from knowledge gained by him as a chemist, Dr. Wiley has noted that the carnivorous animals do not chew their food. They tear it from the bones and swallow it in chunks. Therefore the learned chief chemist holds that if a man can get a chunk of meat down into his stomach, no matter how big it may be, he has done all that nature requires of him.

"Mastication is good for the development of the muscles," says Dr. Wiley, "but chewing of meat is unnecessary, if not positively harmful. With vegetables, however, it is impossible to do too much grinding. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that all the digestion of vegetables is accomplished in the mouth and small intestines. If there is not enough mastication the work cannot be done afterward.

"But Fisher is a faddist; all of us are a bit offkeed in that way. He is trying to make over man so that he will not eat. He ought to know better than that."

FIGHT ON TRUSTS COSTS UNCLE SAM ROUND SUM



"TRUST busting" comes high end the taxpayers foot the bills. Special investigations of the Standard Oil, beef, harvester, tobacco, powder, tinplate, and other combinations have cost enormous sums. Inquiries now being prosecuted into the lumber, watch and other trusts will drew heavily upon the federal treasury.

In the last four years the government has paid out nearly $300,000 in fees for special counsel. These are some of the largest items:

Beef case, $48,000.

Standard Oil (in court), $45,000.

Tobacco cases (under investigation), $12,000.

Paper case (concluded), $20,000.

Harvester Case (under investigation), $20,000.

Fertilizer case (in court), $15,000.

Coal and oil carrying railroads (under investigation), $10,000.

Powder case (under investigation), $7,000.

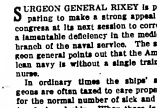
Turpentine case, $25,000.

Total, $242,000.

Fines paid the government, $30,000.

There are almost n dozen other investigations, which have cost a goodly price, but they are of lesser importance.

Kellogg and Morrison are paid $12,000 a year each. Judge McReynolds gets $16,000 n year.



SURGEON GENERAL RIXEY WANTS NURSES IN NAVY

SURGEON GENERAL RIXEY is preparing to make a strong appeal to congress at its next session to correct a lamentable deficiency in the medical branch of the naval service. The surgeon general points out that the American navy is without a single trained nurse.

In ordinary times the ships' surgeons are often taxed to care properly for the normal number of sick and injured aboard ship. When there is an epidemic of fever or measles (the latter often a serious malady among male adults), such as occurred not long ago on the battleship Connecticut, it has been found impossible to give the invalids the necessary scientific and careful nursing required.

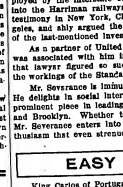
Surgeon General Rixey has, therefore, worked out the details of a plan for the organization of a corps of trained nurses, such as the army has.

Afloat these nurses will necessarily be men, but in the navy hospitals ashore, where the more difficult, lingering and dangerous cases are treated, women nurses will be employed. For $46,000 Admiral Rixey feels that he can make a respectable beginning in the organization of such a corps, and he is seeking support from the secretary of the navy and the president in securing the necessary appropriations by congress.

The first official suggestion of the employment of women in the projected naval nurse corps was broached by the surgeon general in an address delivered by him on the occasion of the graduation of the nurses' class at the Garfield hospital in this city recently.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SKILLFUL "TRUST BUSTER"



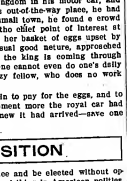
Cordenio Arnold Severance, the government attorney who has unearthed such valuable evidence in the Harriman railroad deals that the department of justice has resolved to start criminal suits, is a young western attorney who had achieved an enviable reputation as a corporation lawyer when he enlisted with the government forces. Mr. Severance was born and raised in Minnesota and has held a number of offices, including that of state senator.

Mr. Severance's law business extends all over the country, from Massachusetts to California. He has been counsel for various railroads in the northwest, also for a number of Chicago packers, for the United States Steel corporation, and numerous other business industries. He was employed by the interstate commerce commission in the recent investigation into the Harriman railways. In connection with letter proceeding he took testimony in New York, Chicago, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and ably argued the matter in Washington, and his skillful handling of the last-mentioned investigation was especially commended.

As a partner of United States Attorney Frank B. Kellogg, Mr. Severance was associated with him in all the important trust investigations in which that lawyer figured so successfully, notably the Western Paper trust and the workings of the Standard Oil company.

Mr. Severance is intimately from the common disease of running for office. He delights in social intercourse and his genial disposition has won him a prominent place in leading clubs of Minnesota, Duluth, Chicago, New York and Brooklyn. Whether telling an humorous story or pursuing an octopus, Mr. Severance enters into the spirit of the thing with all the yim and enthusiasm that even strenuous President Roosevelt could ask.

EASY GOING MONARCH



King Carlos of Portugal is the happiest most easy-going and pleasure-loving ruler in Europe. The only cloud upon his horizon has been a parliament which persisted in trying to make laws and run the country. Life was not worth living, decided the jolly monarch, with such a pest always on hand, so he sent the lawmakers home and proclaimed that he would run the country alone for three years.

The private life of Portugal's monarch is rather interesting, because it is more like that of a private gentleman than the daily round of a sovereign. As he rises at five in the morning, he contrives to get all his "work done before the day, then five days of the six he gives over the afternoon and evening to his one amusement—sport. He has explored every corner of his kingdom in his motor car, and a short time since, when driving through some out-of-the-way place, he had Wiley, "but chewing of meat is unnecessary, if not positively harmful. With vegetables, however, it is impossible to do too much grinding. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that all the digestion of vegetables is accomplished in the mouth and small intestines. If there is not enough mastication the work cannot be done afterward.

"But Fisher is a faddist; all of us are a bit offkeed in that way. He is trying to make over man so that he will not eat. He ought to know better than that."

HAD NO OPPOSITION



To run for office and be elected without opposition is an unusual thing in American politics. This rare distinction has befallen D. R. Anthony, Jr., who was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the First district of Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Congressman Curtis to the United States senate.

Mr. Anthony received a remarkable political indorsement in that he was unanimously nominated by his own party, and the Democrats of the district met and resolved to make no nomination against him.

The new congressman is editor of the Leavenworth Daily Times, and is a son of the late Col. D. R. Anthony, one of the pioneers and historical characters of Kansas' struggle to be a free state. He is also a nephew of the late Susan B. Anthony, and a brother-in-law of Capt. Koehler, the army officer who recently had a clash with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in the Philippines.

As showing the trend of politics in the western states, Mr. Anthony's platform calls for revision of unfair tariff schedules by the friends of the protective principle, stands for government control of the railroads as advocated by President Roosevelt, and declares for the curbing of criminal trusts and monopolies.

SURGEON GENERAL RIXEY



Presley Marion Rixey, surgeon general of the United States navy, who attended the last Mrs. McKinley in Canton, O., has had official care of the health of the presidents of the United States for the past nine years. He accompanied President McKinley on his fatal trip to the Pan-American exposition and was with him when he died.

Dr. Rixey was one of the most skillful, experienced and widely traveled surgeons of the navy when William McKinley became president. He was made a White House physician and took charge of Mrs. McKinley, who had been in precarious health for years.

The engaging manners of the Virginian and the success which attended his care of Mrs. McKinley attracted the president to him. The two became fast friends. One of the last official acts of that never fails to make friends wherever he goes, Dr. Rixey is a general favorite in all circles of official Washington.


Mr. McKinley before he was struck down by the assassin's bullet, was to arrange for Dr. Rixey's promotion to the position of surgeon general of the navy.

One of President Roosevelt's first acts on taking office was to carry out the dead president's wish.

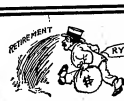
Many honors have come to Dr. Rixey in the course of his career, one of the most prized being a decoration from King Alfonso XIII. of Spain for his valuable services rendered to officers and men of the Santa Maria following an explosion on that vessel.

Rather tall and of courtly bearing, and possessing a wholesome geniality

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

RYAN QUITS WALL STREET TO ENJOY HIS FORTUNE



NEW YORK.—Thomas F. Ryan has ended his days of activity in Wall street. His departure for Europe the other day signalized his breaking away from the personal management of the gigantic corporations with which he has been associated for the last 25 years.

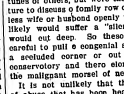
The news of Mr. Ryan's retirement has been confirmed by Wall street by men who know him intimately and who have closely watched his movement in the stock market during the last tradition that Mr. Ryan's ambition, after he had become an important factor in the financial world, was to accumulate $100,000,000. This he has accomplished. His fortune is estimated by those in a position to know at considerably over that figure.

Mr. Ryan, according to "inside" information, will now enjoy a retired life on his magnificent estate in Nelson county, Va. That he may direct his eagerles toward becoming a United States senator from Virginia is considered a strong possibility.

The retirement of Mr. Ryan from Wall street has been expected for some time.

Mr. Ryan's rise to power in the financial world was remarkable. He is now 55 years old. He started his business career in o Baltimore dry goods house in 1868. He soon tired of that and in 1870 came to New York, where he got a position with a Wall street brokerage firm. It was not long before he had made a successful venture in the stock market. With the money he made he started in business for himself. In 1874 he bought o seot on the stock exchange. From thot time he has been a power.

DIVORCE COURT



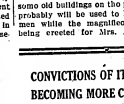
SOCIETY NOW SHUNNING SUBJECT OF DIVORCE

THAT the ostitude of the swell set toward divorce is changing is the conviction expressed by a well-known club man nt the Knickerbocker. He declares that the unfortunate matrimonial experiences of society folk are now seldom discussed in the open, brazen way they were not long ago. Just as some pretty well informed preachers said, in their condemnation of high society, extravagance, and gemology, was in first position es a social questfication. Tutors in the remifications of divorce were earning more money even then instructors in bridge.

But according to the club man mentioned, who, by the way, used to be much interested in divorces and indeed once planned to issue a "Directory of the Divorced," the subject is shunned by the majority of society folk now. Other matters are dis cussed at various clubs, and the wholesome change is very noticeable. To be sure there are some who still talk scandal—in every class there are persons who gloot over the misfortunes of others, but were they to venture to discuss o family row or o faithless wife or husbond openly they most likely would suffer a "silencer" that would cut deep. So these few are careful to pull e congenial spirit into a secluded corner or out into the conservotory and there elone muneh the malignant morsel of news.

It is not unlikely that the torrent of ebuse that has been heaped upon Abe Hummel, representative extraordinary of the trefle in such things, has had a good deel to do with this elooge of sentiment—thet and the Thaw case and the Gould case. To some who peddled libelous stories of morttol rows the revelotions recently made of the dangers of that occupation may have been the deterrent. But the society man who was discussing the subject the other day declared emphatioolly that the reason wos more complimentary—thot it was because New York society people have come to look with more respect upon the private offairs of their own homes.

MRS. ARMOUR TO LIVE NEAR THE PRESIDENT



MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR, widow of the founder of the Armour Packing company, has decided to join the colony of New York millionaires who have country places near the home of President Roosevelt on Oyster Bay. Through her attorneys in this city Mrs. Armour has quietly purchased seven acres of land about three miles from Sagamore Hill. The land is high and has miles of water frontage. It slopes down to Huntington Bay and was o part of the old Simmons farm.

The shore frontage is e sandy beach and at the point where the property touches the water there is a sufficient depth even at low tide for a fair-sized yacht to ride at anchor or tie up in case e lock is built, such as the Roosevelt place, which extends 100 feet or more into the bay.

The property has been on the market for some time, but has looked a purchaser because of the prices asked and the fact thnt there is little shore front compared to the total orea.

The beach property could have been sold ot three times the ocreage price asked for the full tract, but Mrs Armour insisted that the land be sold in one piece. It, is understood the price paid was around $1,500 en acre. The property adjoins the Von Wyck ferm, said to have been leased to Booker T. Washington. There are no other old buildings on the place, which probably will be used to house workmen while the magnificent home is being erected for Mrs. Armour.

CONVICTIONS OF ITALIANS BECOMING MORE COMMON



IN THE last two months there has been n surprisingly large increase in the number of convictions of Italians in New York. It used to be said that it was almost impossible to get a verdict against them, and often the courts, low and high, had turned loose men of whose guilt there was not the slightest donbt, simply because witnesses would dare to testify against the accused.

The wedge has been entered into the world of Italian crime, and the police have learned that it is easier to punish Italian criminals than hitherto. The Mafia is walking around just to save funeral expenses. It no longer has nny terrors for the Latin people. And as for the Black Hand, they laugh nt mention of it. To the average Italian, indeed, a Black Hand'ar simply means a loafer who has grown weary of digging dirt and makes o living by writing threatening letters.

The reasons nre not obseure. A young crop of Italiens hes grown up in this city, and they eore not more about the custom or ways of their parents thon do the descendnnts of the other foreign-born people care about what their people did. As a consequence, when a crimo is committed in Italian quarters now, the police easily find young Italian-Americans willing to volunteer as witnesses. They are not afraid of Italian secret societies of n reel or mythical type, or Italian criminels, no more than a young American is afraid of an American crook or criminnl.

Catholic clergymen who speak Italian have had a wholesome influence on Italian people here.

TESTIMONY TO BACK UP ORCHARD'S STORY

EVIDENCE THAT HE RECEIVED MONEY FROM PETTIBONE.

Steve Adams Identified—His Arrest in Ogden and Telegram to Haywood —Witnesses Confirm Features of Bradley and Vindicator Plots.

Boise, Idaho, June 15—The prosecution in the Steunenberg murder trial Friday, entering in earnest upon the substantiation and corroboration of Harry Orchard's testimony, showed a continuous thread of evidence connecting George Pettibone's store in Denver with Orchard at San Francisco engaged on the Bradley murder plot, partly another direct line by which it is hoped to show that Haywood engaged and paid Steve Adams for the same desperate work, and added special touches of confirmation to Orchard's general story.

Officials of the United States post offices at San Francisco and Denver produced original records showing that in August, 1904, a registered letter was sent under the name of "J. Wolf" from the address of Pettibone's store in Denver to "J. Dempsey" at the Golden West hotel in San Francisco. Orchard swore that he stayed at the Golden West hotel under an alias that was either "Dempsey" or "Hogan," that Pettibone used the aliases of "Wolf" and "Pat Hone" and that under the name of "Wolf" Pettibone, in the month mentioned, sent him a registered letter containing $100, to pay his expenses while engaged on the Bradley murder.

Adams and Haywood Connected.

Police officials of Ogden established the arrest there in June, 1904, of Steve Adams and A. T. Williams. They were sealed up in an east-bound car loaded with fruit, and when arrested for trespass each had a brace of revolvers. When released through the influence of a detective, who was a brother Mason of Adams, they went straight to the office of the Western Union and sent a telegram to Haywood in Denver.

The defense headed off an attempt to get the contents of the telegram before the judge, but the state indicated that it would return to the charge later and further develop the incident when it has broadened its foundation.

Adams Produced in Court.

When the Ogden testimony was introduced Steve Adams was brought into court under guard to be identified. Adams seemed in a defiant humor and walked to a point directly in front of the jury and gazed steadily at the witness confronting him.

Besides its work on the Pettibone Orchard and Haywood-Adams lines the state produced several witnesses who confirmed features of Orchard's story as to the Bradley affair, the first descent into the Vindicator mine with the object of doing violence; the first success of the Vindicator plot and the circumstances under which Detective Lyte Gregory was killed.

Witness Motives Assailed.

Boise, Idaho, June 14.—The men who are battling to save the life of William D. Haywood and the good name of the Western Federation of Miners made their greatest assault upon Harry Orchard Thursday, when, carrying the review by cross-examination of the life of crime down to his confession, they bitterly assailed his guiding motives.

Six days they spent in stripping him before the jury of every shred of morality of character, and then, suddenly turning upon him in final fierce attack, they fought with every means known to the legal craft to convince the jury that Orchard was committing a crime in falsely swearing away the lives of innocent men in the hope of saving his own. They carried their attack to the very language with which the witness answered their questions, and everywhere they alleged by forceful implication that it was put into his mouth by men controlling him.

Orchard Weeps on Stand.

Orchard broke down when they recited to him the tale of David and Uriah, that Detective McParland related to him when he came seeking a confession. He fought to save himself, but tears filled his eyes and he rocked nervously like a falsetto woman. His voice lowered to husky-ness, and he hid his face in a handkerchief. Then he steadied himself and went on strongly to the end. He defended his motives by saying that he had finally experienced conversion and penitence and had resolved to make all possible reparation by freely confessing all. McParland had told him that he was doing a great service for the state, and that states were kind in men who served them; there was no other promise.

Peabody Wants Orchard.

After the noon recess former Gov. Peabody, of Colnrado, met Harry Orchard in the office of the counsel for the prosecution. The meeting was unexpected as far as Orchard was concerned, and when he saw Peabody advancing toward him with hand outstretched he blanched and began to tremble. "I am ashamed to speak to you, governor; I am ashamed to look at you," faltered Orchard.

"Oh, that's all right," said Peabody, laughing. "You need not be ashamed to speak to me now."

Orchard began crying, and when Peabody succeeded in reassuring him he said:

"I am glad that I did not kill you, and that I am spared the thought of that crime at least."

ILL FATED LAUNCH FOUND

BODIES OF SOME OF DROWNED MIDSHIPMEN IN VESSEL.

Naval Officers Convinced It Was Run Down by Barge in Tow of a Tug.

Newport News, Va., June 15.—With canopy frame crushed but canvas still tightly fastened down, the missing launch of the battleship Minnesota was located in 27 feet of water, about 1,600 yards west by south of Fort Wool, Friday afternoon. Across the little craft was a hit-tail piece of towing line, serving to convince the naval officers that they are right in their theory that the launch was run down by a boat of some kind in tow of a tug.

The diver who went down to examine the launch, reported that the beads and arms of three men were protruding from beneath the canvas covering.

It will be Saturday morning before the launch can be raised and at the present time no one knows how many bodies will be found. It is believed that every one of them will be under the canopy, but the fact that uniform cases of midshipmen Urich and Stevenson were picked up in the Roads indicates that these two must have succeeded in getting free from the boat before they were drowned.

Norfolk, Va., June 13—It was reported Wednesday that the disaster to Hampton roads Monday night which resulted in the sinking of a launch from the United States battleship Minnesota and the drowning of 11 men, including six midshipmen, who were returning from the army and navy ball at the Jamestown exposition that night, and five seamen who made up the crew of the launch, would prevent the Minnesota's launch being run down by a tug and coal barge which the former was towing.

The midshipmen believed to be drowned are:

Philip Henry Field, Virginia; Frank-lin Porteous Holcomb, New Castle, Del.; Herber Leander Holden, Chicago Hill, Henry Clay Murphin, Jr., Jackson, O.; William Hollister Stevenson, North Caroline; Walter Carl Ulrich, La Crosse, Wis.

Following are the missing enlisted men:

Jesse Corn, Louisville, Ky.; Robert H. Dodson, New York, N. Y.; Frank R. Plumber, Mabton, Wash.; Harry Lee Van Dorn, West Cedar Rapids, Ia.; George W. Westphal, Neenah, Wis.

SENATOR MORGAN IS DEAD.

Veteran Statesman of Alabama Succumbs to Angina Pectoris.

Washington, June 13.—United States Senator John Tyler Morgan of Alabama, for 30 years a member of the upper house of congress, died at the senate committee on the interoceanic canals, and prominent as a brigadier general in the confederate army, died at his home here Tuesday night.

Senator Morgan had been in bad health for a number of years but had more or less regularly attended the sessions of congress. He suffered from angina pectoris which was the cause of his death. He passed away at 11:15 o'clock. The death bed were his daughters, Miss Mary Morgan and Miss Cornelia Morgan, both of this city, and his secretary, J. O. Jones.

Mr. Morgan was born in Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824. His home in Alabama was at Selma, where the funeral will take place, the body probably being taken from here Thursday.

The senator had held a number of important offices, including membership on the Hawaiian laws commission and arbitrator on the Bering sea fisheries. His chief active interest in the senate in recent years had been in connection with the isthmian canal question. He was a persistent advocate of the Nicaragua route.

CLOUDBURST IN KENTUCKY.

Crops Suffer Great Damage from the Heavy Rains.

Lexington, Ky., June 14.—The third cloudburst within a week passed over central and eastern Kentucky during the night and Saturday morning, doing almost incalculable damage in crops, farm lands and lowlands along their course. In Clark, Montgomery, Bourbon, Bath, Fleming, Scott, Nicholas, Lee, Wolfe, Rowan, Carter, Boyd and other counties corn, tobacco and wheat lands were washed by the landsliding and opening of fissures several inches deep in the ground. In many sections crops practically are ruined.

The Kentucky, Big Sandy, Red, Cumberland and Licking rivers are rising rapidly. Several towns along the Licking river are threatened with inundation. All the rivers in the mountains are filled with logs, thousands of which will be lost.

Hailstones as large as guinea eggs fell here Wednesday night. Two valuable brood mares were killed in Scott county by lightning. One was Queen Louise, owned by George W. J. Bland, of Pittsburg. Trains for eastern Kentucky are running slowly, fearing washouts.

Miss Marian Flah Weds.

New York, June 13.—One of the most notable social events of the season was the marriage Wednesday afternoon of Miss Marian Flah, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Flah, and Albert Z. Gray, son of Judge John Clinton Gray. The ceremony occurred at four o'clock at St. Bartholomew's church. A wedding reception followed the ceremony at the Flah home.

"PARTING IS SUCH SWEET SORROW."



MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

MAYOR SCHMITZ IS DECLARED GUILTY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF SAN FRANCISCO IS CONVICTED OF EXTORTION.

Sensational Trial Ends—Defendant Shows Little Emotion When the Verdict Is Read—Judge Dunne's Charge to the Jury.

San Francisco, June 14.—Mayor Schmitz was found guilty of extortion, as charged in the indictment, by the jury which returned its verdict in Judge Dunne's court at 10:20 o'clock Thursday night.

As the foreman read the verdict Schmitz sat unmoved, with his left hand to his chin. He apparently did not understand, and asked Attorney Barrett:

"What is it?"

"Guilty," said Barrett.

Schmitz's hand dropped to the table, but he showed no other signs of emotion.

The morning of the last day of the mayor's trial was taken up with Mr. Campbell's closing address to the jury for the defense, a speech of great vigor. The afternoon from 2:33 o'clock until after five was consumed by Assistant District Attorney Heney in a fierce closing speech for the state.

Court's Charge Was Fair.

It was the sentiment, equally expressed at both ends of the long table where the opposing lawyers sat, that Judge Dunne's charge to the jury was as fair and as nicely balanced in the scales of judicial indifference as a judge's charge may be.

Judge Dunne, in defining to the jury what the law means by a threat in connection with extortion, said it must be such a threat as would naturally cause a man of reasonably firm mind to give up his property in fear. He cautioned that a threat in extortion need not be verbal or direct. It may be unspoken and merely implied, and come fully within the meaning of the law. He charged that even if Schmitz received part of the money paid to Ruef by the French restaurant men, but did not know at the time of receiving it that it had been paid under threat, the defendant must be acquitted.

Schmitz Ordered to Jail.

San Francisco, June 15.—Eugene E. Schmitz, mayor of San Francisco since 1901, convicted Thursday night by a jury of the crime of extorting money from the owners of French restaurants in the issuance of liquor licenses, asked Judge Dunne Friday to release him on bail until sentence is pronounced Thursday, June 27. The request was denied by the judge who directed that Schmitz be taken to jail. The court intimated that the mayor, like any other convicted criminal, should be locked up in jail.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN OHIO.

Man Kills Wife and Son and Shoots Mother-in-Law.

Ironton, O., June 14.—One of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in this section of the state took place on Symes creek at about noon Thursday, when Charles Shafer shot his wife, her mother, and his little eight-year-old boy, the latter being instantly killed, while Mrs. Shafer died about an hour later. Her mother, Mrs. Thacker, will recover.

Family trouble is given as the cause of the shooting, and back of that is a long story of cruel and brutal treatment.

Shafer is at large, but is being hunted by 100 men with bloodhounds. He will be tracked if caught. He has always been regarded as a dangerous citizen.

War on Coal Trust Begun.

Philadelphia, June 13.—The suit of the United States government against the anthracite coal carrying railroads, which are charged with operating a monopoly in the production, transportation and sale of hard coal, was filed Wednesday in the United States Circuit court in this city.

BLOODY WAR EXPECTED

SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA IS DISCOURAGING.

Zelaya's Attempt to Shift the Blame to United States and Mexico Irritates Officials.

Washington, June 15.—A sanguinary war—perhaps two wars or more, with as many revolutions added for good measure—is what the state department officials now expect to mark the summer of 1907 in Central America. They are much cast down over the sudden and unexpected failure of the joint efforts of the governments of Mexico and America to bring about a condition of permanent peace between the turbulent republics in Central America.

Official news of this failure reached the state department Friday from one of its representatives in Nicaragua, who forwarded the explanation of the president of that country of his participation in the attack on Acajutla. The exasperating feature of President Zelaya's message, according to the state department, was the way in which he sought to place upon America and Mexico the responsibility for the attack upon a friendly state by exclaiming that it was a necessary step in the execution of the plan for a union of the Central American republics.

As a matter of fact, no one of the officials pointed out, certainly the United States and probably Mexico would welcome a combination of these little states into one republic under some capable executive, but it has never for an instant been contemplated that such a union should be brought about by force.

San Salvador, June 15.—The United States gunboat Yorktown, now off this coast, is expected to capture, as a pirate, the Nicaraguan gunboat Momotombo, which recently landed a force of filibusters on Salvadorean territory, where they were defeated and fled.

President Zelnyn of Nicaragua is said to have sent other vessels to Central and to this republic, but they did not succeed in accomplishing their mission, as the coast is well guarded by the Salvadorean fleet, mobilized within the past few days.

PRESIDENT AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Is Warmly Received by His Oyster Bay Neighbors.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 13.—President Roosevelt and his family are at home at Sagamore Hill. The trip from Washington, which was begun Wednesday morning in a drizzling rain, ended in sunshine at five o'clock in the afternoon.

At Jersey City and Long Island City crowds surrounded the car, shouting greetings to the president, who from the train rear in turn greeted the assembly. Cape Town, Africa. The boy's mother died when he was a child. His father disappeared and he has not heard from him in years until to-day.

BOODLERS ARE PARDONED.

Lehmann and Hartman Are Set Free by Gov. Folk.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 15.—Julius Lehmann and Emil Hartman, former St. Louis councilmen convicted of boodling and sentenced to the penitentiary over three years ago, were pardoned by Gov. Folk Friday and released after having served about half their sentences. They are the last of the convicted St. Louis boodlers to leave the penitentiary.

DOUMA OF RUSSIA REBUFFS STOLYPIN

REFUSES TO SUSPEND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

Dissolution Is at Hand—Deputies Accused of Many Revolutionary Crimes—General Strike in St. Petersburg May Result.

St. Petersburg, June 15—The dissolution of the lower house of the Russian parliament appeared Friday to be a question of only a few hours or at most of a day or two.

With only 130 opposing votes the lower house Friday night rejected Premier Stolypin's ultimatum for the immediate suspension of 55 deputies for membership in the social democratic party, and referred the subject to a committee. Although the committee has been instructed to report Saturday evening, it is known in advance that the decision on the main question will be adverse, and that the douma will accept the recommendation.

Situation Seems Hopeless.

In order to keep strictly within the legal limits, the committee may recommend the suspension of 16 leaders on condition that the government disclose the evidence against them, but there is not the slightest expectation on either side that the will save the situation.

An extraordinary session of the council of ministers was held Friday night to discuss the decision of the lower house. Up to a late hour no report had been received of the doings of the council, and no decree of dissolution had been issued.

May Proclaim General Strike.

The session of the St. Petersburg committee of the social democrats was attended by a large number of the accused deputies. The committee resolved on a proposal to proclaim a general strike in the capital. This meeting was held in secret, the police having occupied the headquarters of the party.

Remembering the fiasco of the strike called after the dissolution of the last douma, the committee is hesitating to adopt this measure, although delegates from the workmen in all quarters of the city report that the conditions are ripe for a successful industrial strike and that there is a possibility of extending the movement to the several railroads centering in St. Petersburg.

Deputies Are Accused.

Five minutes before the sitting of the lower house of parliament opened Friday President Golovin received a letter from Premier Stolypin demanding, in accordance with the regulations, that the house go into executive session to discuss weighty matters of state. As soon as the house was called to order the premier submitted an ultimatum saying that unless the demands of the government were granted, and granted immediately, the government would at first tacitly unable to cooperate with parliament.

He then yielded the tribune to M. Kamenshansky, the representative of the Kronstadt courts, who read a long indictment of the Social Democrats. The prosecutor charged 55 specific charges against M. Alexiasky, Prince Tzeretell, M. Dzhapardize, Gerue, Orel, Anukin, Bjelousoff, Arzimkoff, Kirienko, Lomatschidze, Lopatkin, Miltroff, Komar, Syeroff, Selmikoff and Vinogradoff. The charges against the deputies named included almost every crime in the revolutionary calendar.

The parliament, astonished, took a recess of an hour and after the various groups had discussed the situation, the matter was referred to a committee.

EDDIE GUERIN GOES FREE.

British Court Refuses to Extradite Notorious Criminal.

London, June 15.—Should the decision given in the divisional court Friday by the lord chief justice, Lord Alverstone, and two associates, hold good, a British subject convicted of crime in a foreign country who escapes to British territory cannot be extradited. The decision was given in the case of Eddie Guerin, who attempted to the United States from Devil's island, then come to England, where he was arrested and ordered to be extradited to France by a Bow street extradition court magistrate.

Guerin formerly resided in Chicago, where he was twice convicted of crimes, and went to France on his release. There he was sentenced to penal servitude for life for a bank robbery in Paris and was sent to Devil's island. A foreign consul general alons Guerin has been sent back to America.

The court decided that the extradition act did not apply to the case and discharged the prisoner.

BANDS QUIT G. A. R. PARADE.

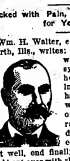
Union Musicians Refuse to Play at Ohio State Encampment.

Canton, O., June 13.—Because a nonunion band had been engaged to take a part all the union bands engaged here at the state Grand Army encampment withdrew Wednesday afternoon just as the immense parade started in review before Gov. Harris and Commander Harman and staff.

T. G. Woodland, a veteran who came here to attend the encampment, died suddenly Wednesday from heart disease. His home was at Cleveland.

SUFFERED TORTURES.

Racked with Pain, Day and Night, for Years.



Wm. H. Walter, engineer, of Chatsworth, Ills., writes: "Kidney disease was lurking in my system for years. I had torturing pain in the side and back and the urino was dark and full of sediment. I was racked with pain day and night, could not sleep or eat well, and finally became crippled and bent over with rheumatism. Doan's Kidney Pills brought quick relief, and in time, cured me. Though I lost 40 pounds, now weigh 200, more than ever before."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD IDEA FOR MATCHES.

Double Enders Popular Among Smokers in Mexico.

"Mexico may be behind us in some things, but she has us lashed to the mast when it comes to making matches," said a man just in from the land of the Montezumas as he handed out a new leaflet with a head on each end.

"I saw nothing but double ended matches while I was away, and I can tell you that they save one's record with the Recording Angel if you drag down in your pocket and find one match the chances are that you are sure of a light, because if one end goes out the other is left. These old time matches, just revived, that splutter brilliant sparks may be all right when it comes to pleasing the baby, but the fellow who puts on the market a double ended match will find a ready demand."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Eternal Woman.

It is because it is always impossible to know how a woman will act, to grasp the workings of her mind, to pierce the veil that hides the innermost recesses of her soul, that she has held such complete sway over men. He can never definitely rely upon her. —London World.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A generous mind does not feel as belonging to itself alone, but to the whole human race. We are born to serve our fellow-creatures.—S. S. Smiles.

Don't Sneeze Your Head Off.

Kruse's Cold Capsules will cure you almost instantly. Price 25 cents.

Men who make good use of their time have none to spare.



Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

unequaled for their delicious taste. They are put up in most convenient form for serving, requiring only a few minutes preparation. They have a fine flavor and freshness which will please every one.

An Appetizer Dish.—Drop a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausage in boiling water until heated, about 15 minutes, and serve as taken from the can. Have a dish of mustard and lettuce leaves handy, and you have a delicious meal.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

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PROTECT YOUR IDEAS

THE PRESIDENT TO EDITORS

Roosevelt Delivers a Notable Address at Jamestown, Va.

Speaks Before the Delegates to the National Editorial Association—Touches Upon Important National Questions.

Jamestown, Va.—The following is the address of President Roosevelt before the National Editorial association at the exposition here:

It is of course a mere truism to say that no other body of our countrymen wield as extensive an influence as those who write for the daily press and for the periodicals. It is also a truism to say that such power implies the gravest responsibility, and the man exercising it should hold himself accountable, and should be held by others accountable, precisely as if he occupied any other position of public trust. I do not intend to dwell upon your duties to-day, save that I shall permit myself to point out one matter where it seems to me that the need of our people is vital. It is essential that the man in public life and the men who writes in the public press shall both of them, if they are really good servants of the people, be prompt to assail wrongdoing and wickedness. But in thus assailing wrongdoing and wickedness, there are two conditions to be fulfilled, because if unfulfilled, harm and not good will result. In the first place, be sure of your facts and avoid everything like hysteria or exaggeration; for to assail a decent man for something of which he is innocent is to give aid and comfort to every scoundrel, while indulgence in hysterical exaggeration serves to weaken, not strengthen, the statement of truth. In the second place, be sure that you base your judgment on conduct and not on the social or economic position of the individual with whom you are dealing. There are good and bad men in every walk of life, and their being good or bad does not depend upon whether they have or do not have large bank accounts. Yet this elemental fact, this fact which we all accept as self-evident, when we think each of us of the people whom he himself knows in his business and social relations, is often completely ignored by certain public men and certain public writers. The men who thus ignore it and who attack wickedness only when found in a particular class are always unsafe, and are sometimes very dangerous, leaders. Distrust equally the men who is never able to discover any vices of rich men to attack and the man who confines himself to attacking the sins and shortcomings of rich men. It is a sure sign of moral and mental dishonesty in any man if in his public assaults upon iniquity he is never able to see any iniquity save that of a particular class; and this whether he is able only to see the crimes of arrogance and oppression in the rich or the crimes of envy and violence in the poor.

So much for what I have to say to you in your capacity of molders and guides of public thought. In addition I want to speak to you on two great movements in our public life which I feel must necessarily occupy no inconsiderable part of the time of our public men in the near future. One of these is the question of, in certain ways, reshaping our system of taxation so as to make it bear most heavily on those most capable of supporting the strain. The other is the question of utilizing the natural resources of the nation in the way that will be of most benefit to the nation as a whole.

Need of Foresight.

In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the nation the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight. Unfortunately, foresight is not usually characteristic of a young and vigorous people, and it is obviously not a marked characteristic of us in the United States. Yet assuredly it should be the growing nation with a future which takes the long look ahead; and no other nation is growing so rapidly as ours or has a future so full of promise. No other nation enjoys so wonderful a measure of present prosperity which can of right be treated as an earnest of future success, and for no other are the rewards of foresight so great, so certain, and so easily foretold. Yet hitherto as a nation we have tended to live with an eye single to the present, and have permitted the reckless waste and destruction of much of our natural wealth.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. Unless we maintain an adequate material basis for our civilization, we can not maintain the institutions in which we take so great and just a pride; and to waste and destroy our natural resources means to undermine this material basis. During the last five years efforts have been made in several new directions in the government service to get our people to look ahead, to exercise foresight, and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in the place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. The effort has been made through several agencies.

In 1902 the reclamation service began to develop the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation. The work includes all the states from the great plains through the Rocky mountains to the Pacific slope. It has been conducted with the clear and definite purpose of using the valuable water resources of the public land for the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run; in other words, for the purpose of putting upon the land permanent home makers who will use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been opposition, of course, to this work of the reclamation service; for we have been obliged to antagonize certain men whose interest it was to exhaust for their own temporary personal profit natural resources which ought to be developed through use, so as to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole. But there will be no halt in the work of preserving the waters which head in the Rocky mountain region so as to make them of most use to the people as a whole; for the policy is essential to our national welfare.

Operations of Land Laws.

The public lands of the United States should be utilized in similar fashion. Our present public land laws were passed when there was a vast surplus of vacant public land. The chief desire was to secure settlers thereon, and comparatively slight attention was paid as to exactly how the lands were disposed of in detail. In consequence, lax execution of the laws became the rule both in the land office and in the public mind, and land frauds were common and little noted. This was especially true when a system originally designed for the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west was applied to the dryer regions of the great plains and to the mountains and the Pacific coast. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed [illegible] of the home maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law; but both the law and its administration were defective and needed to be changed. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law and the facts and to recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great frauds upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public land by putting it to its best use. Attention was especially called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public lands into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing on the open range; a system of using the natural forage on the public domain which amounts to putting a premium on its destruction. The recommendations of the public lands commission were sound, for they were especially in the interest of the actual home maker; and where the small home maker could not utilize the land, it was provided that the government should keep control of it so that it could not be monopolized by a few wealthy men. Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, except for the repeal of the iniquitous lieu-land law. But the recommendations are so just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that I believe they will surely ultimately be adopted.

In 1891 congress authorized the president to create national forests in the public domain. These forests reserves remained for a long time in charge of the general land office, which had no men properly trained in forestry. But another department, that of agriculture, possessed the trained men. In other words, the government forests were without foresters and the government foresters without forests. Waste of effort and waste of forests inevitably followed. Finally the situation was ended in 1905 by the creation of the United States forest service, which has stopped the waste, conserved the resources of the national forests, and made them useful; so that our forests are now being managed on a coherent plan, and in a way that augurs well for the future.

The mineral fuels of the eastern United States have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the west are rapidly following. This should not be, for such mineral resources belong in a peculiar degree to the whole people. Under private control there is much waste from the shortsighted methods of working, and the complete utilization is often sacrificed for a greater immediate profit. The mineral fuels under our present conditions are as essential to our prosperity as the forests will always be. The difference is that the supply is definitely limited, for coal does not grow and trees do. It is obvious that the mineral fuels should be conserved, not wasted, and that enough of them should remain in the hands of the government to protect the people against unjust or extortionate prices so far as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the regulation of the great oil fields of the Indian territory offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. Last summer, accordingly, I withdrew most of the coal-bearing public lands temporarily from disposal, and asked for the legislation necessary to protect the public interest by the conservation of the mineral fuels; that is, for the power to keep the fee in the government and to lease the coal, oil, and gas rights under proper regulation. No such legislation was passed, but I still hope that we shall ultimately get it.

Preserve Mineral Resources.

In addition to treating aright for the benefit of the whole people the forests and the mineral beds, we should similarly try to preserve for the benefit of all the people the great stretches of public domain, some three hundred million acres in all, which are unfit for cultivation by present methods and valuable only for the forage which they supply. This vast area is now open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction or regulation. When population has increased, as is now the case, such utter lack of management means that the public domain is turned over to be skinned by men whose only concern is to get what they can out of it at the moment, without any regard to whether or not it is ruined so far as the next generation is concerned. In other words, the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse; and as an incident conflict and bloodshed frequently arise between opposing users. With the rapid settling of the west the range is more and more overgrazed. Moreover, much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the absentee owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pasturage and leaving a waste behind, so that their presence is compatible with the presence of home makers.

Prevention of Frauds.

For several years we have been doing everything in our power to prevent fraud upon the public land. What can be done under the present laws is now being done through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice. But fully to accomplish the prevention of fraud there is need of further legislation and especially of a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership. The appropriation asked for last winter, if granted, would have put an end to the squandering of the public domain, while it would have prevented any need of causing hardship to individual settlers by holding up their claims. However, the appropriation was not given us, and in consequence it is not possible to secure, as I would like to secure, the natural resources of the public land from fraud, waste and encroachment.

So much for what we are trying to do in utilizing our public lands for the public; in securing the use of the water, the forage, the coal and the timber for the public. In all four movements my chief adviser, and the man first to suggest to me the courses which have actually proved so beneficial, was Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the chief of the national forest service. Mr. Pinchot also suggested to me a movement supplementary to all of these movements; one which will itself lead the way in the general movement which he represents and with which he is actively identified, for the conservation of all our natural resources. This [illegible]

The inability of the railroads of the United States to meet the demands upon them has drawn public attention forcibly to the use of our waterways for transportation. But it is obvious that this is only one of their many uses, and that a planned and orderly development is impossible except by taking into account all the services they are capable of rendering. It was upon this ground that the inland waterways commission was recently appointed. Their duty is to propose a comprehensive plan for the improvement and utilization of those great waterways which are the great potential highways of the country. Their duty is also to bring together the points of view of all users of streams, and to submit a general plan for the development and conservation of the vast natural resources of the waterways of the United States. Clearly it is impossible for the waterways commission to accomplish its great task without considering the relation of streams to the conservation and use of all other natural resources, and I have asked that it do so. Here, then, for the first time, the orderly development and planned conservative use of all our natural resources is presented as a single problem. One by one the individual tasks in this great problem have already been undertaken. One by one in practical fashion the methods of dealing with them were worked out. National irrigation has proved itself a success by its actual working. Again, actual experience has shown that the national forests will fulfill the larger purpose for which they were created. All who have thoughtfully studied the subject have come to see that the solution of the public lands question lies with the home maker, with the settler who lives on his land and that government control of the mineral fuels and the public grazing lands is necessary and inevitable. Each of these conclusions represented a movement of vast importance which would confer large benefits upon the nation, but which stood by itself. They are connected together into one great fundamental problem—that of the conservation of all our natural resources. Upon the wise solution of this, much of our future obviously depends. Even such questions as the regulation of railway rates and the control of corporations are in reality subsidiary to the primal problem of the preservation in the interests of the whole people of the resources that nature has given us. If we fail to solve this problem, no skill in solving the others will in the end avail us very greatly.

Now as to the matter of taxation. Most great civilized countries have an income tax and an inheritance tax. In my judgment both should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a five to four vote; and in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical workings, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very man whom it is most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would of course be worse than no tax at all, as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable permanent feature of federal taxation, and I still hope that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional.

Inheritance Tax.

In my judgment, however, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose I have in view—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. These fortunes exist solely because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them. It is, of course, elementary that the nation has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which any man shall receive a bequest or devise from another. We have repeatedly placed such laws on our own statute books, and they have repeatedly been declared constitutional by the courts. I believe that the tax should contain the progressive principle. Whatever any individual receives, whether by gift, bequest, or devise, in life or in death, should, after a certain amount is reached, be increasingly burdened; and the rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving from the man giving or devising. The principle of this progressive taxation of inheritance has not only been authoritatively recognized by the legislation of congress, but it is now unequivocally adopted in the leading civilized nations of the world—in, for instance, Great Britain, France and Germany. Switzerland led off with the imposition of high progressive rates. Great Britain was the first of the great nations to follow suit, and within the last few years both France and Germany have adopted the principle. In Great Britain all estates worth $5,000 or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that when an estate exceeds $5,000,000 in value and passes to a distant kinsman or stranger in blood the government receives nearly 18 per cent. In France, under the progressive system, so much of an inheritance as exceeds $10,000,000 pays over 20 per cent. to the state if it passes to a distant relative, and five per cent. if it passes to a direct heir. In Germany very small inheritance are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that an inheritance not in agricultural or forest lands which exceeds $250,000, if it goes to distant relatives, is taxed at the rate of about 25 per cent. The German law is of special interest, because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure, while allotting to the individual states of the empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. In the United States the national government has more than once imposed inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and in the last instance about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent.; and, as a matter of fact, several states adopted inheritance tax laws for the first time while the national law was still in force and unrepealed. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate. This plan is peculiarly adapted to the working out of the theory of using the inheritance tax for the purpose of limiting the size of inheritable fortunes, since the progressive increase in the rates, according to this mode, may be carried to its logical conclusion in a maximum rate of nearly 100 per cent. for the amount in excess of a specified sum, without being confiscatory as to the rest of the inheritance; for each increase in rate would apply only to the amount above a certain [illegible]

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Typhoid fever is prevalent in Pittsburg and an epidemic is feared.

The business portion of Wesley, Ia., was destroyed by fire, the loss being $50,000.

The Wisconsin senate by a vote of 21 to 6 killed the two-cent fare railway bill.

Henry Wolff, of Easton, Wis., in a quarrel with his wife killed her with a blow of his fist.

Five persons were killed and a number of buildings destroyed by an earthquake at Valdivia, Chile.

W. M. Liggett has resigned as dean of the Minnesota Agricultural college. He assigned ill-health as his reason.

Rufus Williams at San Antonio, Tex., confessed to robbing Mrs. Sallie Gibbons of $61,000 after attacking her.

August Meyer, a well-to-do shoe dealer of Brooklyn, was so severely beaten by three highwaymen that he died.

Jacob Moran, after having killed a man at Kingston, N. Y., was saved from lynching by the arrival of the police.

Because she was scolded by her mother, Hazel Holt, 17 years old, committed suicide at her home in Chicago by inhaling gas.

Three masked men raided a sanitarium in Winnetka, a Chicago suburb, terrorized the patients and escaped with booty valued at $1,000.

Jewels valued at $10,000 were reported stolen from the yacht Adroit, owned by Russell Hopkins, a banker of Atlanta, Ga., in New York harbor.

The Helm Memorial library, John Y. Routts' drug store and W. S. Berry's tin store were destroyed by fire at Versailles, Ky. The loss is $32,000.

Art Brunskill, an Arapahoe (O. T.) farmer, was killed by Albert Walters, a hermit who lived in a cave. Walters tried to kill himself, but was captured.

Maj. William P. Butler, well-known officer in the Illinois national guard and former colonel in the regular army, is dead at his home in Bloomington, Ill.

Arthur Appleyard, who got in trouble Thursday in Philadelphia over United Gas Improvement stock, arrived in Buffalo and said he hoped to break even.

In a duel resulting from literary jealousy Alfonso Bscale was killed by Mariano Palombelli, a writer of popular songs, at Naples, and Palombelli is himself dying.

Mrs. Jose A. Hill, prominent in Denver (Col.) society, obtained a verdict of $25,000 against Mrs. Anna Bent, whom she charges with alienating her husband's affections.

Dr. Franz Joseph, a leading Berlin physician, and Frau Burgothelf, prominent in German society, were found dead in bed. They had shot themselves in a suicide compact.

The body of Minnie Kiedsrer, the Chicago girl who was drowned in Cedar lake, Indiana, was found floating near the spot where the sailboat in which she was riding capsized.

When his name was called in court to testify against his father and sister, charged with the murder of the latter's infant child, Emery Mosher, of Huntington, Ind., committed suicide.

Thos. C. Coghill, cashier of the First National bank of Seymour, Wis., has confessed that he has lost $40,000 of the bank's funds in the wheat pit during the last six months and the bank is in charge of the national bank examiner.

$101,789 FOR LOSS OF HUSBAND.

Big Verdict for Woman Whose Spouse Was Killed by Train.

New York, June 13.—One of the largest verdicts for damages ever given in the supreme court in this judicial district was awarded by a jury Wednesday when Sarah L. E. Reed was awarded $101,789 for the loss of her husband, who was killed by a New York Central & Hudson river railroad train at the Van Cortlandt Park crossing three years ago.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 15.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 95	@	6 05
Hogs, State	7 00	@	7 20
Sheep, State	2 50	@	4 45
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	5 10	@	5 65
WHEAT—July	99¼	@	99¾
September	95¾	@	1 00¼
Corn, September	60¾	@	61
RYE—No. 2 Western	62¼	@	62½
BUTTER	23	@	24½
EGGS	17½	@	19
CHEESE	11½	@	12
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 75	@	6 90
Fair to Good Steers	5 25	@	5 75
Yearlings, Good to Fancy	5 00	@	6 25
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 50	@	5 25
Calves	4 50	@	7 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	5 92½	@	6 02½
Mixed Packers	5 90	@	6 05
Heavy Packing	5 90	@	6 00
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	23
Dairy	15	@	18
LIVE POULTRY	11	@	12
EGGS	14	@	17½
POTATOES, New (bu.)	1 05	@	1 10
WHEAT—July	89¼	@	91
December	93¼	@	94
Corn, July	51⅝	@	52½
Oats, July	42½	@	43⅝
Rye, September	83	@	84
MILWAUKEE.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1.01	@	1 02
July	89¼	@	91
Corn, July	51¾	@	52¾
Oats, Standard	43	@	43½
Rye, No. 1	87½	@	87½
KANSAS CITY.			
GRAIN—Wheat, July	$ 83¾	@	83⅞
September	85¼	@	85⅜
Corn, July	47½	@	47⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	43½	@	44
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 40	@	6 50
Texas Steers	2 75	@	5 75
HOGS—Packers	5 70	@	5 90
Butchers	5 80	@	6 05
SHEEP—Natives	3 75	@	6 00
OMAHA.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 50	@	6 40
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@	5 10
Cows and Heifers	3 75	@	4 85
HOGS—Heavy	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
SHEEP—Wethers	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

FAILED IN SMALL THINGS.

Congressman Evidently Was No Hero to His Wife.

There is a certain congressman who, whatever authority he may hold in the councils of state, is of comparatively minor importance in his own household. Indeed, it has been unkindly intimated that his wife is "the whole thing" in their establishment.

Representative and Mrs. Blank had been to Baltimore one afternoon. When they left the train at Washington, on their return, Mrs. Blank discovered that her umbrella, which had been intrusted to the care of her husband, was missing.

"Where's my umbrella?" she demanded.

"I'm afraid I've forgotten it, my dear," meekly answered the congressman. "It must still be in the train."

"In the train!" snorted the lady. "And to think that the affairs of the nation are intrusted to a man who doesn't know enough to take care of a woman's umbrella!"—Success Magazine.

PURIFIED LIFE INSURANCE.

Benefits from New Law, Which Remains Substantially Unchanged.

Through the influence of Gov. Hughes, the New York Legislature decided to make no radical changes in the new insurance law. It was pointed out by Gov. Hughes that the New York law has already accomplished widespread reforms, with proportionate benefits to policyholders, and that it should be given a thorough trial before any amendments were seriously considered. It is estimated that the cost of the mismanagement of the past did not average more than 20 cents to each policyholder, while the benefits to present and future policyholders will amount to many times more and be cumulative besides. The speed craze of the big companies and the excessive cost of securing new business was the most extravagant evil of the old managements. Under the new regime the cost of new business has already been greatly reduced, along with other economies.

The showing made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in its report for 1906 was a strong argument against meddling with the new law. In the Equitable alone there was a saving of over $2,000,000 in expenses, besides an increase in the income from the Society's assets amounting to as much more. The ratios of the Equitable's total expenses to its total income was 19.42% in 1904, 17.38% in 1905, and only 14.48% in 1906. The dividends paid to Equitable policyholders in 1906 amounted to $7,289,734, which was an increase of more than 9% over 1905.

While the Equitable made a better showing than any other big company, all reported radical economies and under such conditions the Legislature wisely decided to leave the law substantially as it stands.

Forgetting Something.

When the train that conveyed President Roosevelt through Virginia on his last trip south stopped at Charlottesville, a negro approached the president's car and passed aboard a big basketful of fine fruit, to which was attached the card of a prominent grower.

In course of time the orchardist received a letter of acknowledgment from the White House expressing the president's appreciation of the gift, and complimenting the donor upon his fruit. The recipient of the letter was, of course, greatly pleased, and, feeling sure that his head gardener would be much interested in the letter, he read it to him. The darky who served in the capacity mentioned listened gravely, but his only comment was:

"He doan' say nothin' 'bout sendin' back de basket, do he?"—Success Magazine.

The Camera Fiend's Wanderlust.

As the sun day by day ascends the heavens and the actinic value of his light increases, rhapsodizes the editor of the American Amateur Photographer, there seizes us once more the fervor of the enthusiast. From the high shelf down comes the camera, the plate holders are loaded, and we tramp across the green fields looking for pictures—or pretending to. For half the cause of our wandering has naught to do with the black box we carry with us. The primitive instinct for change, the ancestral wanderlust, it is, that has seized us and driven us forth to nature.

WENT TO TEA

And It Wound Her Bobbin.

Tea drinking frequently effects people as badly as coffee. A lady in Salisbury, Md., says that she was compelled to abandon the use of coffee a good many years ago, because it threatened to ruin her health and that she went over to tea drinking, but finally, she had dyspepsia so bad that she had lost twenty-five pounds and no food seemed to agree with her.

She further says: "At this time I was induced to take up the famous food drink, Postum, and was so much pleased with the results that I have never been without it since. I commenced to improve at once, regained my twenty-five pounds of flesh and went some beyond my usual weight.

"I know Postum to be good, pure, and healthful, and there never was an article, and never will be, I believe, that does so surely take the place of coffee, as Postum Food Coffee. The beauty of it all is that it is satisfying and wonderfully nourishing. I feel as if I could not sing its praises too loud." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

EXPERT ADVICE ON EATING.

Authorities Tell Us What Foods We Should Consume and Avoid.

Cicero told us long ago that we should eat to live, not live to eat, and Prof. Gautier, of Paris, amplifies that wise pronouncement in the course of a very interesting article on "How We Ought to Eat." The professor is the sworn enemy of all culinary artifices the object of which is to stimulate taste, excite the appetite and induce a man to eat without hunger and drink without thirst.

These, he says, are prejudicial to the maintenance of health. When one has an appetite for plain bread, vegetables or meat unmodified by any seasoning then and then only can one be said to be really hungry. Another paternal recommendation which the professor makes is the old advice of our grandmothers, that we should always leave the table with a slight sensation of hunger not entirely appeased.

It appears that we lose every day from 85 to 100 grams of albuminoids, corresponding to 420 or 550 grams of muscular flesh or analogous tissue. An inhabitant of Paris, for instance, recuperates on the average to the extent of 102 or 103 grams a day.

As a guide to what we should eat the professor tells us that the best meat is that of animals fattened on pasture land—beef and mutton. Then comes poultry and pork fed on products of a vegetable origin, whether grain or herbaceous.

One should always avoid the flesh of animals fattened to excess on muscular flesh and also, to a certain extent, that of animals which are too young. Veal is not good for either gouty or arthritic people. It is not recommended for people with fragile, irritable, eruptive skin.

Fish, excellent in itself when it is quite fresh, is easy to digest, but it is not suitable to eczematous persons or those who have any other skin disease. Black meats or game excite the kidneys, predispose to gravel, to hepatic congestions and to arterio-sclerosis. One may live absolutely without meat; one can not do without vegetable aliments.

Prof. Gautier deprecates all exaggerations and sums up as follows: Boil your drinking water when an epidemic is raging; boil milk, cook beefsteaks sufficiently and sleep peacefully. A cup of light and savory smelling bouillon, a slice of roast beef properly cooked, a small glass of Bordeaux and even of Burgundy never killed anyone.

Eat with regularity and in accordance with the demands of hunger such dishes as have always been regarded as innocuous and remember that, as a rule, it is neither meats nor bouillon nor wine nor spices nor coffee which poison us, but their abuse.

DESIRE FOR A CHANGE.

A Childish Trait That Clings to Us in Later Years.

"When we were children," said the head of a big department store, "do you remember how delighted we were with new toys and how quickly we tired of them? I don't suppose that we tired of them quite so quickly as the children do nowadays, for we didn't have quite so many of them. But tire of what we had we did: it's only human nature, you know, to regard a thing as of diminishing importance when once it is in our possession.

"The application of what I'm saying is in relation to the same trait as shown by men and women. A trait which in my business life I've had plenty of opportunities to study. It's all a fallacy about our growing up in every way; there are lots of childish things that we don't outgrow, and never will, and this getting tired of toys is one of them. The toys change, that's all. One of the secrets of establishing successful trade is recognition of this fact. People don't want novelties so much because they are novelties as because a change is welcome, whether in wearing apparel, articles of ornament, house furnishings, or means of conveyance.

"I hate to think what will happen to the automobile business when airships come in. When we are used to a thing, we can't get in the least excited about it, and pleasurable excitement, I think, is what most of us young and old are after in this day and generation. I don't know that, in the last analysis, we are very much worse than our ancestors in this particular, but this age moves more rapidly than any previous one, and naturally, we show the effects. We simply have more chances to be off with the old and on with the new, and it's come to be a point of honor to avail ourselves of these chances up to the limit of our purses."

Treasure Trove in France.

A remarkable case of treasure trove has been reported to the French treasury. The find consisted of two large sacks of French crowns of the reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV. They had been brought to light in the course of some excavations carried out in the barracks at Romarantin. They are believed to have been buried underground for security during the wars and the famine that desolated France in the closing years of the Grand Monarque. The oldest date about 260 years back.

Uneasy.

"Will your books stand a heavenly audit?" asked the minister.

The magnate in the congregation squirmed uneasily.

He knew that an unbiased audit wholly earthly would jar him hard enough.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30. 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Secretary Taft made a big impress on the citizens of Minnesota on his visit to St. Paul last week, and he ought to, as he is big enough to fill the presidential chair.

This is the time of year that congressman Steenerson, is kept pretty husy addressing public meetings. He spoko at the Firemens Tounerment at Red Lake Falls Wednesday.

Old Rochefeller has got control of all the oil, and now he is trying to huy all tho land that joins him, better hlow in a quater for a years subscription to Appeal to Reason old mar.

The time for working roads is about here. Let every man do his duty when he goes on the road to work, and tako an interest in trying to do some labor to improve the conditions for traveling through the country

The agricultural society are out with their premium list for their sixth annui fair to be held at Thief River Falls August 7, 8, and 9th. We hope to see the farmers of the eastern part of the county take an interest in this fair and display some of there products While the season is late this year you should remember that it was as late in other parts of the county as it was in this part.

The man that will use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button to save the expense of buying one is not in it for stiugy meaness, with a bachelor that will come up on this reservation take a claim, for speculation, prove it up as soon as he can, and get out of the country, then make an application to tho hoard of county commissioners to get set out of a school district because his neighbors who are staying in the country, and improving and building it up have built a school house to educate their children, and he don't want to pay his share of the taxes to help pay for it. We have a fow men of that class up in this country, but we hope to see our county commissioners look into these cases and hold the bachelor that took land for specnlation to his share of the taxes in his own school district.

To The Legal Voters Of Red Lake County:

Notice is hereby given, that a petition is on file in my office, signed by legal voters of said County to the nnmber of two thousand three hundred and forty two praying that the county seat of said county of Red Lake be changed to the City of Thief River Falls in said county, and that a special meeting of the county board will be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 1st day of July, A.D. 1907, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to consider said petition, at which time and place any legal voter of said county may appear, in person or by counsel, and be heard.

Dated June 11th, A. D. 1907.

John B. O'brien.
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

OLE OLSON.

Ole Gives Us The Latest News.

Lessor Minn.
June 15th, 1907.

Mr. Sunbeam.

Ay just kome home from Tief Rivey Falls where ay have heen visiting my old nabor Yon Yonson, and ay had prett good fun, foi all the feller ay meet say: kum have a drink or segar.

So ay ask my old nabor Yon; what make them fellers feel so good? Oh he say they nst got np petition to move county seat up here and build big court house.

Vell that neigt ven Yonson and ay kome up to saloon ve sit dare and hear them fellers taike about what good schem they vorke so as to get hig price for big court house and make all other land worth more. Then one feller say; that been the finest scheme ay ever see to lay it on to Red Lake Falls stealing the petiton so ve could get the farmers to sign new one to move county seat and ve not have to give them a court house same ve did two yar ago, How did they vork it? Then the other feller vink and lauht, and say. Oh that been easey nonght; you see Yon Eastman vill put any ting in his paper, so ve had him put it in paper that Red Lake Falls stole the petition and den all our fellers tell the farmers that they red in paper that Red Lake Falls stole petition. so ve got rid of the old ting and our promis to furnish court house for ten years and got up a new petition to move the county seat righ here on dis section, den you vill see that the county vill have to build new court house and pay vot the land is worth in Tief River Falls to build it on. Then he vink and laff; just so hard so hi n could.

Den oder feller say.; Better you look out for if the farmers find dis out some of dem vill take their name off from the petition. Then oder feller vink and laugh and say; Dey vont find it out nntil after they vote then they vill find out. Some farmers asked about dis when ve wanted hin to sign petition, but we always say; It been all rigt; just sign petion and give us a chance to vote ve vill fix dat all right. You bet ve vill.; Ve vill get de county seat and Red Lake county vill get the yob to build a new court house and pay good for land to put it on.

Then other feller say; better look out vat you say; who been them fellers ove dare?

Den he vink and laugh and say: Oh that been a couple of Norwegin farmers from the Reservation what nnderstoyost enought to sigh a petiton-and pay taxes.

Vell ay could hear no more; for my old nabor Yon begin to laff and the longer he laughed the worst he got, until he got vind enoug to sog to me in Norwegin:. Due Ole., Due hear dot? Den he commenced to laff more, then them fellers look at us a little and skip out quick,

Den Yon say; now Ole ay not like to have you write about this for ay like to have county seat np here, and ay say, but Ole Olson vill tell his old nabors on the Reservation about this scheme you bet. So here it is.

From your old friend!

Ole O. Olson.

We have published the above at the special request of our old friend Ole, who was offended by the estimation he was held in by the gentelmen in their conversation, and by the way that is what made Johnson laugh so, for he undonhtly see by Olies eye that them fellows had something comming.—Ed.

[illegible]

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam,

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM,

Will break np your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnahel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greihrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highlanding, Minn.
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3rd 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OLE VASTRAND, of Kratka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 457 made June 29, 1904 for the Lot 3 Sec. 23, Lots 6, 7, 8 & S.W. ¼ N.W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Carl G. Olson, Charles Peterson, Stiner Johnson, James O'Brien all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montagua Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. In the Sunbeam May 31, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES L. PETERSON of Erie Minn, has filed notice of his tentation to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1297 made April 7, 1906 for the S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec 21, N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 28 & W. ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Christ Odegaard: Lars Fovig, Hilmer Iverson, Ole Johnsrud, all of Erie Minn.

R. J Montague. Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. In The Sunbeam May 31, 1907
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 27th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, OLE T. GULLINGSRUD of Kratka, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1091 made March 21th, 1905, for the S. W. ¼ Section 11, Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Sven T. Ojervold, of Kratka Minn., Erik O. Gullingsrud, of Thief River Falls Minn Crist L. Myhre, Joe Kilen of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice for publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 27, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEF VORLICKY of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his cliam, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1205 made July 13, 1905, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 1, Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Bowning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th. 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuus residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank Zavoral of Erie Minn. Andrew Hanson of Brunkeberk Minn. Charlie Voracek, of Thief River Falls Minn. Joseph Trenda, of Erin Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam May 31st, 1907.
Department of the Interior., Land Office. at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on July 10 1907. viz:

Lars Haaven.

H. E. no. 6678 Chippewa Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivaton of said land viz:

Ellef K. Gjernes of Radey Minn, Engvold Husbey, Oloff Tende. Ola Swensen of Garnes Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

A Barrel Cello.

A new and unique musical instrument which gives forth melodious strains has been constructed by Prof. [illegible] S. Hall of Malden, Mass. It is made out of a sugar barrel and is [illegible] called [illegible] Hall heard some [illegible]

J. K. Wood,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
Civil Engineer.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam June 21, 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 14th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that LOUIS P. KOUGELS, of Kratka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry, No. 438 made June 29th 1904, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 28, Twp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 24, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter Hedeen, Jacob B. Heshy. Ole B. Brelland of Kratka Minn. Charles W. Nelson of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montagua, Register.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. May 17th. 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that OMUND BJORGUFSON, of Erie Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1183 made June 17th, 1905, for the N. W. ¼ Section 15 Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on June 25th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens O. Tommerdahl, Ole O. Strande, Even Skjulestad, Theadore Jacobson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam May 31st 1907.
Department of The Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on July 10, 1907, viz:

Ellef K. Gjernes.

H. E. no. 940 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven of Lillo Minn. Engvold Husbey. Oloff Tande; Ole Swensen of Garnes Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 28, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on July 10, 1907 viz:

Lukris Grovd.

H. E. No. 1011 Red Lake Series. for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153. N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven, of Lillo Minn. Engvold Husbey, Ola Swensen, Oloff Tande of Garnes Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam June 7th. 1907.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that MARIA LINDER, of Brunkeberg Minn. has filed notice of her intention to make final Commutation proof in support of her claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 883 made November 11th, 1904. for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 33 Township 154 N. of Range 40 W.. and that said proof will be made before L. O. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Gunder L. Stenersen, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Markuson, Edward Iverson, Lars Runnstrand, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub In The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June [illegible] 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 17. 1907, viz:

Oscar A. Lindeberg.

H. E. No. [illegible] Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ Sec. [illegible] Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said Land viz;

Herman M. Lillo of Lillo Minn., Oscar E. Lillo of Rhoda Minn., Knute Lidtvedt. Lewis Lunde of Radney Minn.

R. J. Montague Register

Coming [illegible]

The Government of Honduras has decided to have [illegible] postage stamps [illegible] this year, and the work is to be done in the United States, according to a [illegible] report from Consul [illegible] at Puerto Cortez. [illegible] also arranged for a supply of [illegible]

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

[illegible] of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. Duffy, Cashier.

Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR. AT LOWEST PRICE
Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.
Furs. We pay from 18 to 22 cents for Rats. From $4. to $6. for Mink. See us before you sell.

John Radack, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD., FOR RESULTS

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

Stephen Singer.
Rhoda Minn.

The Air of London.

There is no fresh air in the heart of London, according to the conclusions of a recent investigator. He says: "No evidence of ozone was anywhere apparent except at Brownswood park, in the northeast. It was from the northeast quarter the wind was blowing, and the air had lost all trace of ozone before it had reached Hyde park. At Bushey park, although practically a country district, no ozone was present in the air. London had not only [illegible] attracted the goodness out of the air that swept over it, but had added to it [illegible] exhalations from the breath and [illegible]

[illegible]

With a heart attuned to "nature study" a little Hungarian girl in the Canadian northwest exclaimed [illegible] teacher. It's certain [illegible] prairie, where the [illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

FOR SALE, 20 cords of wood, by James Colman, Sunbeam Landing.

John Smith of Fosston is doing business in Deer Park township this week.

Walt McAandress is busy building a large and substancial past use this week.

Charles Clark and ye editor were transacting business at Rhoda Monday afternoon.

Alfred Swanson, John and Dan Sullivan were out rowing on the Red Lake River Wednesday evening.

G. Swanson of Deer Park and Herman Jones made this office a pleasent call Wednesday evening.

The new Highlanding Sunbeam steam boat will be ready to start running on the river in about two weeks.

Edward Singer who has been absent up in Canada for the past two months, is expected home next week.

Charles Clark is building a new barn to keep stage horses in when he starts carrying mail next month.

E. L. Witterman from Gully has bought an interest in the Plummer livery barn, and will move down there and start in business.

Miss Kuehnel will move the post office one mile further west soon, so as to be a little further away from Jacobsoc and a little nearer Jenson.

How about Jim O'Brien continueing as president of the Red Lake River Transportation Company, with the record he has against him?

J. W. Vrolson is going to put in a new store at Highlanding. He will start building as soon as he can get the lumber up by boat from Thief River Falls.

The Clearwater creamery appears to be in a prosperous condition this summer, and the farmers down that way will make a good profit on their cows this season.

The Red Lake River Transportation Company held a business meeting at the school house on last Saturday evening and will hold another one next Saturday evening commencing at 8 o'clock

Joseph Duchamp has taken an active interest in the farmers boat company and has taken more shares than any other one man for the company, and we certainly give Mr. Duchamp credit for being a hustler.

J. W. Walker was down to Plummer on Friday last, and took out license on his stallion "Dake." The license was promptly issued on examination as Dake would pass as first class in any part of the state, and our farmers are fortunate in having such a good horse in this locality

Ray Arndt, P. C. Wold, and A Eve went to Crookston Monday, where Mr. Arndt made final proof on his homestead, before the U. S. Land office Tuesday. They were accompanied as far as Thief River Falls by Mrs. Henry Arndt and Miss Ida Arndt, all returning home Wednesday.

A man that crossed the river at Parin's place on his way from Kratka last week reports that he heard a strange noise in the brush beside the road, and on investigation he saw a man with his head in an old fursenes, several hollering "James J. O'Brien, President of the Red Lake River Transportation Co."

Plummer now has a physician and surgeon, Dr. R. Clark having located there. They also have a newspaper, and the Clearwater Mercantile Co. will open up a general store there next week. Then they have "Sunny Brook John," where they can buy all kinds of liquid refreshments and thats all.

Clearwater Specials.

Now is the time to have some picnic dinners under those nice green shady trees, every body turn out and enjoy your self.

Miss Bo a Legvold visited with Miss Bella Vattendahl Sunday

Every body is through seeding now is the time to go fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rolandson visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. M Lillo on Sunday.

Mr. R. N. Fore went to Plummer Saturday with a load choice butter for the Clearwater creamery to be shipped to New York.

The cream is coming to the creamery in all directions, some by boats down the river, other by wheel barrows, some are lugging it along the swamps also but sure.

Quite a few of our dairy farmers are rafting their wood down the Clearwater River in route for the creamery.

A. W. Smith is visiting with Stephen Singer this week.

Mrs. R. N. Fore visited with Mrs. A. Rolandson on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Sarah Legvold visited with her daughter Mrs. H.M Lillo on Sunday.

It wont be long before we will be smacking our lips at some spring onions lettuce and radishes.

Mrs. A. Rolandson is on the sick list this week.

The Clearwater creamery received last week 7050 lbs. of cream.

OUR SCHOOL.

We received word from county superintendent McAnulty last week that the report of our school was correct and this means that we will get the state aid granted to rural schools, that have complied with all the requirements of the law This district has had eight months school the past school year, taught by a teacher with a first grade certificate and have a full library and text books required by the state law, and have complied with all other requirements of a rural school.

We feel justly proud of this as it shows that the people that settled on this reservation, are taking an interest in educating their children, and although it has placed the district a little behind on the start, yet it will now start on the road to recovery, as we have everything in fine condition and the expense out side of teachers wages will be very light for a number of years.

Some of the bachelors living on the outer circle of the district who took land for speculation and proved it up have showed a disposition to dodge out of the district and get into an other one but we shall make it our special duty to look after cases of this kind, and see to it that they stand right up to the rack and take their medicine. We had an attendance of 23 scholars in our school, whose parents are living here and building up the country to raise the price of their land, while they have gone back to some older settled part of the state to sit down and wait until we do it, but we are going to have school for the children and their fathers land will stay in District No. 37 and help pay the taxes, and when one of them gets out we will be right on deck before the board of County Commissioners to find out what they get out for.



Use McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee Every Day Because—

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always uniform in quality and properly blended and roasted.

You do not get good coffee one day and poor coffee the next.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS -RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.– ANDREW ELLINGSON, Highlanding Minn J. L. RADNECKI,–Radney Minn. E. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.– MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

NOTICE. There is money in [illegible] All interest on above [illegible] stop from the date of this [illegible] and parties holding said orders are hereby notified to present them for payment. Dated this 11 day of June 1907.

Ole Stenrud
Treasurer

We want to make money so had we have almost a notion to put in a store at Sunbeam, for we have noticed that the store keepers all make money, and the editors go broke.

We supppse when they get two stores at Highlanding one of them will advertise the fact to the outside world, that a man can get a pound of coffee or a plug of chewing tobacco at Highlanding.

A. A. Rolandson and Axel Bourman were in from Hilo last Saturday with 800 lbs loads of choice butter from the Clearwater Creamery for shipment to New York. There was fifty six cans in the load and they contained over 4,000 pounds of butter. –Plummer Pioneer.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DUKE.



The Stallion DUKE, will be at Rhoda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. – J. A. Walker.

Proprietor.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Notre Predurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Bobber Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

Not Interesting.

"Ugh," said the persistent suitor, "I have to prove to you that I would go to the ends of the earth for you."

"Pooh," replied the Boston girl, "you would have to prove to me that the earth really has ends and that you knew it, before it would be interesting."—Judge.

THE FIRST STATE BANK OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA----MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known, breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.



Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect. It is fully up to date in its methods. Regular subscription price is $1.00 per year in advance. We have made arrangements to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER!

$1.40 a year.

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.50 a year.

LOVE AND A CAT

By Arthur Chamberlain

[Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.]

Pickham entered his bachelor apartments with a sigh of satisfaction. He had been a hard day at the office and he was particularly glad to get away by himself. He turned on the electric light, hung up his overcoat and hat, while visions of his cushioned easy chair beckoned him delightfully. There it stood, wooing him to its arms, and in it—Pickham's expression change; there, on its sacred cushion, lay a huge Maltese cat!

Pickham disliked cats. "Scat!" he said, sharply, with a fierce gesture. The cat opened its sleepy eyes and stared at him, rolled over on its back and, after apparently trying to stand on its head, went to sleep again.

It was simple enough to call the janitor, but Pickham felt that it would be a little absurd. Surely, he ought to be able to drive a cat out of his room without calling for help! He went softly up to the chair and reaching down took a gingerly hold on two corners of the loose cushion and, raised the cushion and slid the cat to the floor. "Scat!" he said again.

The cat deigned one glance at Pickham, stood up on all fours, gave a tremendous bunch to its back and such a gape that Pickham shivered, and stretched itself full length on its side on the big Turkish rug, while the end of its tail flapped lazily for a few seconds before it dropped flat. The cat was asleep.

Pickham rammed his hands into his pockets and glared down at the cat. Regarded simply as a cat, the animal was not objectionable. Its fur was a smooth sable gray; it had a plump, well-fed, prosperous air; moreover; in its present position Pickham could see that it was over a yard long. He would rather have taken up a baby than the cat—and he was not partial to babies.

He turned the chair-cushion over, to avoid possible hairs, and sat down. The cat was doing no harm, at least; and the simplest solution of the problem seemed to be to wait for the cat to wake up, when it might be lured into the corridor. Pickham gazed down at the cat—it was a magnificent specimen—and somethhat seemed to stir within him at the suggestion of companionship.

Pickham was in his thirties, and had spent the last 15 years in building up a profitable business; it had been an absorbing occupation, and aether cats nor women had taken his attention from it. Now, as he looked at the contented cat, stretched out upon the rug, he suddenly began to feel domestic.

A nice girl on the other side of the rug, with the cat between them—it really might be worth while. Pickham felt a sudden pang of loneliness. He glanced about his comfortable bachelor quarters, and they struck him for the first time as rather dreary. The furniture seemed angular and heavy; the effect was that of the interior decorator's exhibit in a shop window. He wondered how it would seem to have a workbasket, a reverse library table, or a woman's cloak that hung on a peg in the dining-room where he took his hat? He just back of its owner, who sat opposite to him. He remembered that one rainy day he had come home the owner hurrying along without an umbrella and had escorted her under his to the dining-room. He thought a little thinking how he had taken it all as a matter of course. Since then she had never slipped into her seat at breakfast without a little blush and a shy "good morning." Pickham suddenly reflected that he would miss that "good morning."

Just here something rubbed against Pickham's trousers-leg. He glanced down. The cat had waked up at last, and was evidently trying to attract his attention.

Pickham's feeling toward the cat being a good deal softened, he said: "Poor puss!" and hopefully opened the hall door. The cat did not budge; it merely lay back its head and cried "Meow!" with a somewhat strenuous pitch. Pickham left the door open and walked slowly back to the cat, who sat down, curved its tail about its forepaws and gazed steadily and expectantly at Pickham. It had all the grace and dignity of an assured social position, and Pickham almost blushed to think that he should have said "Scat!" to such a spontaneously animal. Nevertheless it was plain that the cat was not to be trifled with, and as Pickham gazed down at it it resolutely, the cat stood up, gave Pickham a severe glance, and again cried "Meow!"—this time with sharp imperiousness; and not daigning further remarks walked over to the closet door.

A light dawned upon Pickham; he opened the closet and took a jar of milk from the little refrigerator, and pouring a saucerful, set it down by the cat, who lapped it up expeditiously. When the last drop was gone, the cat purred contentedly, and as Pickham stooped to take up the saucer the cat rolled over on its back and, stretching out its head, intimated, as plainly as a cat could, that it would like to be petted. "Poor pussy!" said Pickham again, venturing, somewhat timorously, to scratch its head.

"Why, kitty!"

Pickham jumped up hastily and glanced at the still open door. A young woman was standing there, beaming with satisfaction, and he recognized his vis-a-vis at the boarding-house ahio. The cat, meanwhile, had mndo his way sedately across the room and was now rubbing himself against the girl's skirt.

"Please excuso me!" cried tha girl, stooping down to stroko the cat, "but I was so surprised! I've bed such a hust for him! You had cat!" The cat merely rubbed a little harder, purring vigorously. "He must have sacnked in with the janitor," went on the girl, "and you have been so kind to him! You've given him a great saucer of milk. Some men would have driven him out at once—but I never could like a man who wasn't fond of cats!"

"I—I—" stammered Pickham. "It's rethar a remarkable cat, don't you think? So—er—self-possessed?"

The girl's eyes twinkled, yet she answered soberly: "Kitty's been a great pet; he's never been struck and he just purrs when I scold him; so I dere say it isn't easy to frighten him. I don't believe he'd mind 'Scat' a bit."

"No," replied Pickham. "—that is—"

"Come, kitty!" said the girl, with a little blush, as if she felt that it was time to withdraw. "Good evening, and thank you," she said, and the door closed behind her. After a moment of indecision, Pickham opened the door and hurried down the corridor.

"Purdon me," he said, overtaking the girl, "but I wanted to tell you that I haven't cared for cats until this evening. Your cat converted me, I think. I don't want to be a bachelor; I'd like to be better acquainted with—with your cat."

The girl regarded Pickham steadily, while the cat nosed ingratiatingly at Pickham's boots.

"I though," remarked the girl, meditatively, "that I heard some one



"Thank You!" Said Pickham, Hastily. "I Shall Certainly Call."

say 'Scat!' earlier in the evening, but perhaps it was the janitor, or I was dreaming."

Pickham flushed, but he stood his ground. "I said 'Scat!' And now I'm asking the privilege of better acquaintance. Doesn't that show what a nice girl—a nice cat—can do for a man?"

The girl reflected. "If it is necessary to your hap—your preservance as well-doing—to know Marmaduke Stanford better, you may call upon him at suite 46, upper floor. He lives there with my mother and myself—my name is Stanford," she added.

"Thank you!" said Pickham, hearitly. "I shall certainly call."

"On the cat," amended Miss Stanford.

"Certainly," agreed Pickham, cheerfully. "On the cat."

Marmaduke, who had been looking somewhat bored, trotted over to the wall, pretending to have found a mousehole. "Good night," said Miss Stanford. "Come, kitty!" Marmaduke dawdled after her down the corridor, while Pickham watched until the waving tip of the cat's tail disappeared in the dusk.

Once back in his room, Pickham waited impatiently to the telephone and called up the fashionable florist. "Two dozen pink Mermeta," he ordered. "Send them to 1148 South Ninety-first street, suite 46. Name? Oh—er—Stanford. Good—hold on! Have you got any catnip? Yes, catnip! Ca-t-n-i-p! Fresh? All right, send a—a couple of pounds with those—yes! a couple of pounds! That's what I said. Good-by. To think," mused Pickham, "that I almost forgot the cat!"

To Observe Sea Gardens.

A glass tower resting on the bottom of the ocean 30 feet below the surface and extending up into the open air is to be built at Long Beach, Cal. The shaft will be constructed almost entirely of heavy plate glass with a glass room 13 feet square at the bottom reached by an elevator. This will give visitors an opportunity to observe the wonderful sea gardens.

Starts on Long Canoe Trip.

Ernest Thompson Seton has started canoetheasterly from Edmonton for a 1,000-mile canoe trip in Canada, with the barren lands beyond Great Slave lake as his destination. He has a companion and the trip will take six months.

Novelties in White Blouses



There are several novelties presented in white blouses, but most of the more attractive of these new models show dainty touches of hand work, which serve to give the blouse its distinction. For wear with tailored costumes, simple little dimity waists made to fasten down the middle of the front and with plenty of fullness, achieved by the use of fine hand-run tucks, finished with a pleat of fullness, caught in at the waist and the cuffs being scalloped and trimmed with a frill.

The first blouse sketched shows the introduction of color; this model having the yoke in the back and front embroidered in polka dots in graduated sizes, the yoke sections on each side and the cuffs being scalloped and embroidered to match.

The second blouse is intended for more dressy occasions and is of mercerized mull rather oddly cut about the yoke in little square tabs which are carried out in the sleeve decoration. Over the middle of the tumes, simple little dimity waists made to fasten down the middle of the front and with plenty of fullness, achieved by the use of fine hand-run tucks, finished with a pleat of fullness, caught in at the waist and the cuffs being scalloped and trimmed with a frill of embroidery to yoke depth, are very smart when worn with one of the detachable pleited frills.

The first blouse sketched shows the introduction of color; this model having the yoke in the back and front embroidered in polka dots in graduated sizes, the yoke sections on each side and the cuffs being scalloped and embroidered to match.

The second blouse is intended for more dressy occasions and is of mercerized mull rather oddly cut about the yoke in little square tabs which are carried out in the sleeve decoration. Over the middle of the finely button-holed down over an underfold section down the middle of the lace insertion and medallions and a design in hand embroidery were used as further trimming, the yoke being of fine silver Valenciennes and Cluny beading.

The third blouse pictured was of white cross-barred batiste made with a strip of fine batiste embroidery, this strip being edged with plaited frills of the batiste and with Valenciennes lace. Most of these blouses are worn with stiff turndown collars and little lace or silk ties.

DON'TS FOR THE HAIR.

Proper Care of Tresses That Will Be Well Repaid.

Don't forget to have the hair thoroughly cut and singed every three months. It is not sufficient to have the long hair clipped. But special attention should be paid to the weak new hairs that spring up along the central parthings.

Don't forget to brush the hair for ten minutes every night with a white bone bristle brush. This may make the head a little slender at first, but the tenderness soon wears off.

Don't wear pads or additional tails of hair and curls, unless absolutely necessary. Anything that prevents light and air getting to the roots of the hair is extremely bad.

Don't attempt to restore gray or faded hair yourself. It is best to leave it entirely alone. If dyeing is desirable, have it done by skilled hands.

Don't have the combings of five or six years ago made up as hair pieces as to color and texture that the tail is sure not to match. Rather buy a new switch to supplement nature's scanty locks, says Home Chat.

Don't use cheap hairpins or combs. They are so liable to drag and break the hair.

Potpourri.

A potpourri requires careful mixing, no one scent predominating unduly, the strongest being used in the smallest proportion. From your gardens you may gather as they bloom roses, violets, jasmine, geranium, pinks, sweet lavender flowers, lemon thyme, sweet marjoram, rosemary bay, red pinks, carnations, scented leaves of mint, sweet-scented myrtle leaves, sage, syringa flowers, woodruff, lemon verbena, tube roses, honeysuckle and every other flower or leaf of lasting fragrance. The old-fashioned cabbage, Provence's the damask and moss roses are the sweetest. Gather the roses on a sunny day and pull the petals apart, and when well dried or moldy ones, spread out on a tray or newspaper to dry in the sun, add to each other fragrant flowers, herbs, aromatic leaves and lavender. When dry have some bay salt, and place alternately layers of the dried flowers and leaves in a jar strewing each layer with the salt. This will form the "stock" of your sweet pot, and add to it in due proportion powdered orris root, gum benzoin and any of the spices, and essential oils and perfumes.—Boston Housekeeper.

Pretty Cushions.

The prettiest of cushions can be made with soft white poues embroidered with soft riches. On the cover sew little silk medallions and work daisy petals around the round disk. The soft ribbons one-eighth of an inch wide in the crepe effect are best for this purpose and it takes but comparatively little work to make a very elaborate cushion top. Colored ribbons are pretty and a huge bunch of chrysanthemums can be worked on the top, making each flower a different color.

A Novel Coat.

Summer coats we must have nowadays, however useless they may prove for warmth or service. The Frenchiest and most original one that has yet been shown is made an almost exact counterpart of one of Madame Butterfly's costumes; but instead of soft satiin the dark grey ground is of shiny chiffon. This is fairly covered with an exquisite design in palest gray embroidery. The gown over which it is supposed to be worn is of pale gray chiffon cloth, matching the embroidery.

On Summer Hats.

The intermingling of flowers in contrasting color is a charming treatment for summer hats when the colors are chosen with discrimination. Dark purple roses combine nicely with a few sprays of white jasmine. Clusters of gardenias look well with Neapolitan violets, and another favorite combination is of hyacinths mixed with small bunches of lovely rose red rosebuds.

THE YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.

Sometimes Too Apt to Confide Others' Secrets to Her Husband.

The young married woman is very apt to forget that she has no right to tell her husband the secrets of others.

So she goes to him with the stories of her friends' private and joys, while it is wrong to tell them to him, and he is a bit apt to laugh, and, it is just possible, repeat them to others.

This may not happen, but it is very apt to do so.

When a girl is married she, to a great extent, loses her interest, and sometimes loyalty to her girl friends.

Then, too, what Harry or Tom says is bound to overshadow just what one little woman would conclude and so the girl with confidences to give is not receiving what she thinks she is.

The girl who thinks she needs a confidante would be wise to give a thought to this side of the question, before helag too liberal with her secrets.

Trimmed Skirt Fashionable.

Trimmed skirts are fashionable, but the trimming is almost all about the end of the skirt in wide bands. If the material is heavy, as silk or cloth, then embroidery, lace or tnile forms the principal trimming, but in chiffon, net and all the gauzes a wide band of silk or satin at the feet, headed by a narrow band further up on the skirt, gives an attractive finish, besides protecting the sheer material to an enormous extent. Sometimes the band is of one silk all quite plain and again it is embroidered or finished with scalloped edges, and it may be the same width all around or gradnated toward the hock so as to keep the top of the silk the same distance from the floor all around. This plain band of silk or satiis is not restricted to the chiffon and lace gowns, but is also employed on afternoon dresses of cloth and voile.

Cloth Suit Underskirt.

With the same kind of skirt in view that has been fashionable now for some three or four years back, the underskirt or lining in a cloth suit is being matched anew at the hem and perhaps down a few inches along the seams, for the material is found to have better if left loose and then it is always better to have the added flounces of the lining outside the silk rather than under the hem of the petticoat.



FETE GOWN OF PINK.

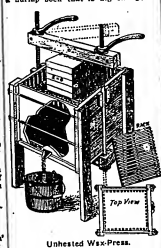
With pink taffeta coat, braided with pink and white silk, and worn with a white embroidered mull dotted with pink, showing flounces of lace caught by pink ribbon bows and loaves. Pink satin girdle.

POULTRY AND BEES

AN UNHEATED WAX-PRESS.

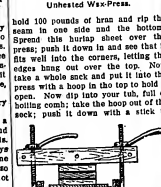
How to Construct Such a Press Entirely of Wood.

The drawings shown herewith make the construction of my wax-press plain writes a correspondent of Gleanings in Bee Culture. To begin rendering wax, first put the cleated rack into the bottom of the press. Take a burlap sack that is big enough to



Unheated Wax-Press.

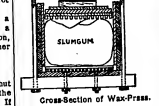
hold 100 pounds of bran and rip the seam in one side and the bottom. Spread this burlap sheet over the press; push it down in and see that it fits well into the corners, letting the edges hang out over the top. Now take a whole sack and put it into the press with a hoop in the top to hold it open. Now shovel your tub full of boiling comb; take the hoop out of the sack; push it down with a stick to



Cross-Section of Wax-Press.

make it fit on the bottom and in the corners. Hold up the mouth of the sack and the sheet over it. Put the follower on, with the blocks in top. Swing the cross-bar over and push the screw up through the hole in it. Put on the handle and turn both handles down, one at a time.

After the wax is pressed out, take off one handle; let the screw slip down even with the top of the press and un-



Cross-Section of Follower.

fold the first burlap so it hangs over edges. Now get hold of the top of the sack and pull it up some so it can cool a little. Then empty out the steaming mass, put the sack back and fill it again as before.

To boil the comb, use a four-hole stove with all the lids off. Put on a big tub containing two buckets of water, and add the comb as it boils, until the tub is nearly full. The water and free wax flow out of the press immediately, leaving only the slumgum to press.

HELP FOWLS TO LAY.

The Reasons Why Green Bone Makes Eggs.

It is not enough that a given food contain a certain per cent. of lime or a certain per cent. of phosphates; it must also be decided whether these different chemicals can be assimilated by the hen. Dation, who is indisputable authority, says: "It is well known that inorganic substances, although they afford the necessary material for vegetation, are not sufficient for the nourishment of animals, which depend for their support upon elements already combined in the organic form, by the action of the sun's rays and plant life."

That market bones produce wonderful results when fed to poultry is indisputable. The lean meat and gristle form the white of the egg and about 16 per cent. of the yolk. The marrow and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk.

The lime phosphates in the bone yield all the necessary lime, salts for the shell and the necessary phosphates for the interior of the egg. When it is considered that all the above substances are found in green bone in a specially digestible condition, far more so than any food supplied by dry meat, corn or wheat, is it surprising that such glowing reports are so often heard about this new food for poultry?

With modern machinery obtainable on easy terms, poultry men should feed more liberally of green cut bone, especially to pullets and cockerels during the cold winter months when other lime food is hard to find.

HEALTH NOTES FOR JUNE.



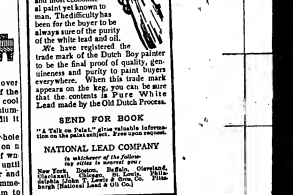
Spring Catarrh is a well defined Spring disease. The usual symptoms are given above. A Bottle of Pe-ru-na taken in time will promptly arrest the course of the disease known as Spring Catarrh.



Paint Buying Made Safe

White Lead and Linseed Oil need no argument, no advertising to maintain themselves as the best and most economic all paint yet known to man. Thedifficulty has been for the buyer to be always sure of the purity of the white lead and oil.

We have registered the trade mark of the Dutch Boy painter to be the final proof of quality, genuineness and purity to paint buyers everywhere. When this trade mark appears on the keg, you can be sure that the white lead is Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.



SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint" gives valuable information. Also advice to secure per manent beauty.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

(a subsidiary of the follow-ing, but sells to general purchasers)

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

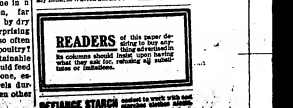
Mica Axle Grease

Best lubricant for axles in the world—long wearing and very adhesive.

Makes a heavy load draw like a light one. Saves half the wear on wagon and team, and increases the earning capacity of your outfit.

Ask your dealer for *Mica Axle Grease.*

STANDARD OIL CO. Incorporated



A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. 50c. By Mail, or at Druggists. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York City.



READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

DEFIANCE STARCH unequal to work with cold water. Unequaled for laundry purposes. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Lins Up for Land.

Duluth.—Although the next land opening at the local office will not take place for three weeks, a line already has been started. Anton Daskari was the first man to take up his position in front of the office. A companion of Daskari, who has been investigating the land, returned today in time to take the second place in the line.

The land which will be opened for settlement July 1 includes 2,000 acres of ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the Fon du Lac reservation. Although there is land for about twelve claims. Some of the land is said to be fine agricultural land and it is likely that before the three weeks are up a half a hundred or more applicants will be in line awaiting a chance to file.

Postoffice Robbed.

Twin Valley.—Robbers broke into the postoffice and blew open the safe, getting away with several hundred dollars worth of stamps.

The robbers scoured an entrance to the office by breaking the glass in the top part of the back door, which enabled them to put an arm into the aperture and draw the bolts and also turn the knob of a Yale lock which reinforced the donhle bolt. Using a sledge hammer and a chisel which they secured from a neighboring blacksmith shop, they knocked the dial off the safe, and inserted gunpowder. This was touched off with a fuse and the outer shell of the door was forced off. It was an easy matter to pry open the inner shell that was left, and the contents of the safe, consisting of several hundred dollars' worth of stamps and a small amount of change was taken.

Receipts From State Institutions.

St. Paul.—Receipts from the state penal and charitable institutions for May amounting to $52,903.05 have been received by the state auditor, and include the money of 1,410 inmates, as provided under the new laws. The individual receipts follow: Anoka asylum, $1,410.09; Hastings asylum, $1,501.33; Fergus Falls hospital, $3,830.05; Rochester hospital, $4,-585.27; St. Peter hospital, $2,046.82; Fairbault school for the feeble-minded, $4,747.77; Owatonna state public school, $4,182.25; Red Wing training school, $647.82; state prison at Stillwater, $21,199.74; twine receipts, $11,-073.01.

The actual receipts from the various institutions amounted to $25,495,-30, and the money belonging to the inmates totaled $27,412.83.

Mayors Must Enforce the Laws.

St. Paul.—Attorney General E. T. Young has won the St. Cloud "hid" case in the supreme court. A decision by Justice Brown was filed affirming the lower court in the quo warranto action against J. E. C. Robinson, former mayor of St. Cloud.

The decision holds that any mayor is under obligation to see that state laws are enforced. It is his duty, the attorney general may sue for civil damages, and may also bring proceedings to have the mayor ousted from office.

The Robinson case was appealed on a demurrer and will now go back to the lower court for trial. Only the civil case will be tried, as Robinson's term as mayor has expired. He is now a member of the state senate.

Aeronaut is Drowned.

Granito Falls.—Entangled in the ropes of his parachute, John Pregone, an aeronaut of Utica, N. Y., met death by drowning in the Minnesota river near this city.

Pregone, who was employed by a carnival company made the ascension at 5 o'clock in the evening. The wind quickly carried the balloon up the river, and when he had traversed about half a mile the aeronaut detached his parachute.

In some unexplained manner his arms and legs became entangled in the ropes, and when the parachute struck the water he was unable to save himself. The body was recovered later.

Pioneer Mason Dies.

Minneapolis.—Maj. Thomas Montgomery, grand secretary of the Minnesota grand lodge of Masons, died at St. Luke's hospital after a short illness.

Maj. Mason was born in Mount-Charles, Donegal county, Ireland, on June 4, 1841, and came with his parents to Minnesota in 1856. He enlisted in the Seventh regiment, Minnesota volunteer infantry, in August, 1861, and served through the Indian and Civil wars. He was appointed in 1868 grand secretary of the grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., and has been elected to that office each successive year.

Fall From a Train.

Hanley Falls.—George Lows of Cottonwood, returning from a ball game at Granite on the night train on the Great Northern, stepped off on the platform space, falling twenty-five feet, narrowly missing a rock pile on the river's edge. He thought the train was at the station when in fact it had stopped for a crossing and his coach was on the bridge crossing Yellow Medicine river. He was not discovered until late the next morning. Several broken ribs and internal injuries may result fatally.

New Experimental Farm.

St. Paul.—Minnesota is to have an experimental fruit farm, where work similar to that conducted in California by Luther Burbank may be carried on. The last legislature provided an appropriation of $15,000 to buy land, with a suitable maintenance fund, and those interested are looking for a place where the farm may be located. Two or three sites have been looked at, but none has yet been selected.

The land, which is to consist of a quarter section, is to be purchased by a board of regents of the state university, with the approval of the horticultural society. It will have to be located at some place not far from the Twin Cities, so that it may be accessible for supervision.

Changes in State Fair Officials.

Hamline.—C. N. Cosgrove, of La Sueur, was elected secretary of the Minnesota State Agricultural society, succeeding E. W. Randall. The whole official list of the organization affected by the resignation of Mr. Randall was made up at a meeting of the board of managers at the fair grounds.

B. F. Nelson, of Minneapolis, who has been first vice president, was made president in the place of Mr. Cosgrove, who resigned to become secretary. C. M. Griggs, of St. Paul, second vice president, was put up to first vice president, while J. J. Furlong, of Austin, was appointed second vice president.

Five Second High

St. Paul.—Five contestants tied for first place in the hand separator class in the June butter scoring contest conducted by the state dairy and food department. The final winner in this class will come as the result of a series of six of the monthly contests. The June winners had a score of 94, and those were: F. G. Weis, Pridham; Wm. Maberry, Wadena; Gus Krumpel, La Moure, N. D.; W. E. Thompson, Wayzata and P. G. Wohlhuter, Fairmont.

Burned by Varnish.

Minneapolis.—Mrs. M. Krouth, living at St. Anthony Park, was serious-ly burned at her home. A can of varnish which she had placed on the stove exploded and caught fire. Mrs. Krouth's clothing became ignited and before neighbors, to whom she screamed for help, could extinguish the flames, she was badly burned.

NEWS NOTES.

Winona.—Herman Richter, a tailor' committed suicide while alone in his shop by shooting himself. He leaves a family.

Owatonna. — Four houses were struck by lightning and one or less damaged. The storm was one of the most severe in the history of the city.

Austin.—Golden Rule, the famous performing horse which has been traveling with a circus, dropped dead here just after the afternoon performance. Death was due to diseased heart, the horse having been in the habit of chewing tobacco and smoking cigarettes.

Mankato.—The injuries which August Koch sustained two or three weeks ago by being caught in a belt and carried around the shaft at the tob factory have resulted fatally. He was forty years old. A widow and one child survive.

Crookston.—William Munch, the deputy game warden for the districts arrested Chris Bangen of St. Hilaire, charging him with fishing with a net in the Red Lake river at this place. Bangon was taken before Judge Nelson of St. Hilaire, found guilty, and fined $25 and costs.

Minneapolis.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lindstrom was attacked and killed on the river bank. In trying to protect her child the mother was also bitten. It is thought the girl will recover, although her face is terribly lacerated. The dog was shot by a policeman.

Northfield.—The annual commencement exercises of Carleton college were held. The graduating class numbers forty-six, the largest in the history of the college. Miss Elinor Hallowell of Northfield delivered the valedictory and an oration on "Realism in Fiction," and Miss Anna Cathcont delivered the salutatory and an oration on "The Significance of the Election Theory."

Duluth.—A decomposed body, found sitting upright in a stream near Split Lake, of the St. Louis river, has been identified as Isak Alleson, an aged Finlander, and foul play is suspected. He left Smithville with a jug of liquor one day last December and was followed by two men who had been drinking with him. It is thought they pushed him over the cliff into the stream.

Minneapolis.—Donald Babcock, a senior at the University of Minnesota is the winner of the Wyman prize of $50, offered by J. T. Wyman of Minneapolis to the undergraduate student writing the best 5,000-word essay on the subject, "The Influence of Immigration on the Development of the Northwest.

Faribault.—The dwelling belonging to Mrs. Dunham, at Millersburg, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire. Mrs. Dunham lived in the house alone and barely escaped from the building. The loss is about $1,800.

MUST HAVE BEEN ASLEEP.

Mrs. Hickman was much concerned about her youngest son. He had developed a peculiarity of which he had previously shown no trace—that of walking in his sleep. In great distress of mind she told her husband.

"Samuel," she said, "do you know that Johnny is a somnambulist?"

"A what?"

"A somnambulist. He walks in his sleep!"

"When did he begin to do that?"

"I never noticed it until last night. After he had gone to bed and was sound asleep, he got up, dressed himself, went out to the coal cellar, and brought up a scuttle of coal."

"He did that in his sleep?"

"He did. I watched him. He didn't know a thing about it this morning, either. How can you explain such a thing?"

"Humph!" ejaculated Mr. Hickman. "I can't. But if he had gone out while he was wide awake, Lucinda, and done such a thing as that voluntarily, it would have been a good deal harder to explain!"

Here is a Novelty.

A street hawker recently introduced a novelty to keyholes.

He said: Here you are, gentlemen; the greatest invention of the age.

Passer (stopping to listen)—What is it?

Hawker—A magnetized keyhole-plate for front doors. It will attract an ordinary latch key from a distance of two feet. All you have to do to find the keyhole is to take out your key and hang on to it.

Three men ago reported to have been injured in the crowd which gathered to buy the novelty.—The Royal.

How it Happened.

Uncounted ages ago, while the Egyptian sphinx was young and tender, there came a season much like this one.

The day being unusually warm, with a promise of warmer days to come, the sphinx changed her garments and put on lighter ones.

Within a few minutes the weather became 40 degrees cooler.

The sphinx sneezed with great violence, and her nose dropped off.

Petrified with astonishment, she remained rooted to the spot.

And has remained there ever since. —Chicago Tribune.

Not a Trouble.

"The trouble," said the reformer, "is that people cannot be persuaded to think for themselves."

"That's not a trouble," answered Senator Sorghum, "that's lucky for people like you and me who hire out to do their thinking for them."—Washington Star.

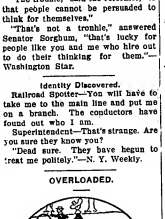
Identity Discovered.

Railroad Magnate—You will have to take me to the main line and put me on a branch. The conductors have found out who I am.

Superintendent—That's strange. Are you sure they know you?

"Dead sure. They have begun to treat me politely."—N. Y. Weekly.

OVERLOADED.



"Jump down, Folette! The bench is breaking down!"—Journal Amusant.

On the Stage.

Life is sweet.
But, ah, so tainted
When lips you kiss
Are freshly painted!
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Various Methods.

Hewitt—I have been pinched for money lately.

Jewett—Well, women have different ways of getting it; my wife kisses me when she wants any cash.—N. Y. Press.

In Gotham.

Visitor—I found the policemen at that congress station a very sociable lot with one another.

Citizen—Yes, I believe they generally climb together.—Baltimore American.

The Limit.

Smith (enthusiastically)—Mrs. Softleigh has such winning ways, hasn't she?

Jones (despondently)—Yes; especially at one's wife's bridge club.—Baltimore American.

Conclusive.

"Do you regard this prevalence of high prices as a sign of prosperity?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Dustin Stax; "the fact that people can afford to pay them is a conclusive sign of prosperity."—Washington Star.

Breaking the News.

"She let fall a few remarks—"

"Is that why she spoke in such broken tones?"—Baltimore American.

SYMPATHY FOR THE FISH.

Upton Sinclair's Amazing Parable on Charity of the Rich.

Upton Sinclair, in an address before a body of Chicago Socialists, said of charity;

"The average charity, the charity of the rich, seems rather futile to me. The rich oppress the poor enormously, then help them slightly. It is like the young lady angler.

"'Why,' said a man to this young lady, 'do you always carry a bottle of liniment with you on your fishing excursions?'

She sighed.

"'I am sorry,' she said plaintively, for the poor little fish. And so, when I take one off the hook, I always rub it all mouth with some liniment.'"

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE.

Physician Called it Eczema in Worst Form—Patient Despaired of Cure—Cuticura Remedies Cured Her.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black splotches all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of ——. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in the worst form. Their treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. My husband purchased a single set of the Cuticura Remedies, which entirely stopped the breaking out. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every scratch was entirely gone. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 28, 1905."

The Web of Life.

Life is the daily web of character we unconsciously weave. Our thoughts, imaginations, purposes, motives; love, hate, are the inner threads; and the passing moment is the suttle, swiftly, ceaselessly, relentlessly, moving shuttle that weaves the web; and that web is life.—S. D. Gordon.

U. S. DIP, WASH AND DISINFECTANT for All Kinds of LIVE STOCK.

1 GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS. Dip, wash or spray, 1 gal. 75c; 3 gal. $2.25, 5 gals. $3. Write for 32 page booklet, Stock Growers' Enemies, It's Free. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Under the Microscope.

The best microscopes magnify about 16,000 times and make a tiny pile of flour look like a pile of stones.

Highest Cash Price For Cream.

Don't delay, write for prices and tags. A. E. Way & Sons Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

No man that imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more; and no man that imparteth his griefs to his friend, but he griefeth the less.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. GIVE OUR OFFER. H. E. Cobb, St. Paul, Minn.

We do more good by being good than in any other way.—Rowland Hill.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Our deeds are letters that we forge ourselves.—George Eliot.

Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast.—Shakespeare.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

No search warrant is necessary in looking for trouble or finding fault.

High Cream Prices.

Write us Monday for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Be your own taskmaster, your boss has other responsibilities than looking after you.

We Want Your Cream.

Write today for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

When duty is clear, to put one's self questions about it is to suffer defeat.—Victor Hugo.

So He Rang Off.

"And you didn't propose to her?"

"No."

"Why?"

"I was leading right up to it, but suddenly noted that her voice had a sort of previous-engagement ring."—Smart Set.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BACKACHE
DIABETES

"375 "Guaranteed"

A. N. K.—G (1907—25) 2183.

WORKING WOMEN, WHAT THEY SHOULD KNOW



MRS. SADIE ABBOTT



MRS. PREE McKITRICK

Women for the most part spend their lives at home, and it is these women who are willing and ambitious that their homes shall be kept neat and pretty, their children well dressed and tidy, who do their own cooking, sweeping, dusting and often washing, ironing and sewing for the entire family, who call for our sympathy.

Truly the work of such a woman is "never done" and is it any wonder that she breaks down at the end of a few years, the back begins to ache, there is displacement, inflammation or ulceration of the abdominal organs, a female weakness is brought on, and the struggle of their wife and mother to continue her duties is pitiful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, is the exact medicine a woman needs when strength is overtaxed. It keeps the feminine organs in a strong and healthy condition. In preparing for childbirth and recuperating therefrom it is most efficacious. It carries a woman safely through the change of life and in every way her strong and well assists her to be a good wife and mother.

Mrs. Sadie Abbott, of Jeannette, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I suffered severely with pain every month and also a pain in my left side. My doctor prescribed for me, but did me no good; a friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I wrote you in regard to my condition. I followed your advice and am a perfectly well woman. The pains have all disappeared and I cannot recommend your medicine too highly."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Mrs. Pree McKitrick, of La Farge, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

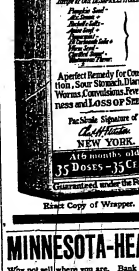
"For six years I suffered from female weakness. I was so irregular that I would go from three weeks to six months, so I thought I would give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

"So far I am once more well and can do my work without a pain. Any one who wishes, can write to me and I will answer all letters gladly."

Women should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of female ills. Every suffering woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

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ROGER C. SPOONER, Pres. Donald L. & L. Co., Bemidji, Minn.

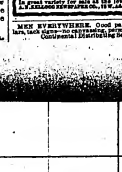
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THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

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John W. Masury & Son
NEW YORK and CHICAGO

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To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health more than $5.00 all we ask first is that she will send her absolutely free name and address on a postal card. Many letters from ladies state that Paxtine has cured them after using other remedies for years without relief. Hundreds of thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO PAY IT. WRITE TODAY. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

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cleanses mucous membrane as no liquid, powder or solid preparation can. Stops all discharges in 3 days. Relieves inflammation, soothes and heals. Prevents contagion. Invaluable to women who suffer from catarrh, leucorrhoea, sore throat, nasal catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills. Sold by druggists, 50 cents, or by mail, postpaid. Large trial package sent free. Write for it. Paxtine is sold under a positive guarantee to do all we claim for it. Don't accept substitutes. Insist on getting Paxtine. Nothing else will do what it will do. Send for free booklet telling how to use Paxtine in various ways for various ailments. Sold by druggists everywhere. Send postal card for free booklet. Address THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES**

A good variety for sale at the lowest prices by the Pioneer newspaper, the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

MEN EVERYWHERE. Good pay; pleasant, local work—no canvassing; permanent. Correspondence Bureau, 1133 Broadway, New York.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

THE TASK OF CONVERTING TOKIO.

Tokio, Japan.—"If the missionaries are tackling this proposition, they have certainly got nerve," exclaimed a newly-arrived American tourist, after his first ride through Tokio. The immensity of this city of a million and a half of people, its impassivity, its impenetrable orientalism, and the unrelatedness of its parts one to another impress every visitor. He must be a hardy propagandist indeed who, without a sense of hopelessness, can undertake the task of converting Tokio to anything.

Yet Tokio is the key to Japan. It is more like Mecca to the Mohammedan than like Washington to an American, or Ottawa to a Canadian. The fact that this is the largest city of the empire means less to the native mind than that it is the home of his imperial majesty, the emperor, whom all Japanese regard with real reverence, as well as unquestionable loyalty and whom most of the people worship as a divinity. Here, too, center all national interests and enterprises; this is the commercial and educational capital. Tokio leads Japan. Hither every ambitious youth hopes to come; and the fact that a cook, an artisan or a student hails from Tokio gives him prestige wherever he may go throughout Japan.

Up-to-Date Methods in the Orient.

So, despite the herculean nature of the task, the missionaries have laid siege to this strategic city. And, considering that there are missionaries still living and resident here who came to Japan when there was not a single Christian in the empire, the present situation is very creditable. While it is easily possible for a tourist to pass through the city and find not the slightest vestige of missionary activity or Christian life, it is impossible for him to reside here for a week, and to become reasonably familiar with Tokio, without being brought into frequent contact with evidences of the presence and work of the Christian propaganda. It is a false impression, sometimes given by overzealous missionaries that this city is being stirred and moved by Christianity; equally false is the sweeping declaration by visitors that there are no signs of missionary work to be seen in Tokio.

As a matter of fact, there are almost as many forms of religious work to be found in Tokio as in Philadelphia or in Chicago. Walk along the streets on a clear Sunday, and you will find Japanese preachers talking to interested crowds, just as on Boston Common. A man wearing the conventional Salvation Army cap (although inscribed in Japanese characters), but otherwise dressed in native garb, lifts his cap as you approach, bows politely, and in flowery language, invites you to buy the copy of the Japanese "War Cry" which he extends to you.

Setting the Japanese to Singing.

As you pass native houses you occasionally hear childish voices swelling to the familiar strains of Moody and Sankey hymns, and you know that one of the numerous Sunday schools in Tokio is in session. Going to and from these are met boys and girls carrying the thick, pudgy red hymn books, and you recall that within two years 100,000 copies of this book have been sold, although there are only about 50,000 Protestant Christians in the empire. Mission workers say that the Japanese did not know how to sing at all, except a few Chinese songs of limited register to accompany the samisen and the koto, and now some of the mission school graduates perform the most difficult of instrumental and vocal music, and one is sure to hear brass bands executing the airs that were popular in America a few years ago. Not everybody who is heard whistling or singing a Christian tune is necessarily a Christian, for it appears that this newly-awakened ability of the Japanese is due primarily to the missionaries. It is especially interesting to hear a crowd of Japanese youngsters singing a temperance song to the tune of "John Brown's Body Lies a Moldering in the Grave."

On a street car you may inquire the way to one of the larger Christian churches, and if the conductor himself does not know, some one of the passengers will volunteer the information. This, at least, has been my experience; and in all the citations in this article I am confining myself carefully to my own personal experiences and observations. Arrived at the church, you find an ordinary congregation of 700 persons, four-fifths of whom are students, listening intently to a sermon nearly an hour long.

Greek and Roman Catholic Churches.

In all Tokio there is no more conspicuous building than the Russian Orthodox Christian church building, with its great dome. There are 30,000 members of this body, all of them a monument to the work of one man, Bishop Nicolai, who has labored here alone, or with only one other European helper, for 30 years. His character has been equally effectual with his intellectual ability and his diligence in spreading his church.

During the war he had to go into retirement, being a Russian, and the cathedral was guarded constantly by the Japanese authorities, lest misguided patriots burn or sack it. Bishop Nicolai gave himself largely to literary work, but his priests did most acceptable service in ministering to the Russian prisoners, who were of their own creed.

The romance of the Roman Catholic Church in Japan—one of the fine stories of all religious history—must be told in another connection, but here in Tokio the church is represented by a cathedral, which, next to the Greek church building, is the most imposing ecclesiastical edifice in the city. The total Roman Catholic membership in Japan is 59,000, and the missionaries are nearly all French. There are schools conducted by nuns and by the teaching orders, and a notable amount of philanthropic work is done, including the maintenance of two leper hospitals, one in Gotemba and one in Kumamoto.



A Tokio Bible Class.

In Tokio there is a leper asylum, started by Miss Youngman, a Presbyterian missionary, but maintained by an American and European religious organization which works for the lepers of the east. Under this same auspices is Miss Riddell's leper asylum at Kumamoto. Miss Riddell, who is a Church of England missionary, is the only foreign lady in Japan ever decorated by the emperor.

The Tokio leper home is managed by two native Presbyterians, Mr. and Mrs. Seishio Otsuka, whose refinement and Christian character is written on their faces. They have been in charge of the home since its opening, 12 years ago, and the devotion of the 56 inmates to them is apparent even to a visitor. There are constant experiments being made for the cure of these unfortunates, but thus far all seem to be in vain. The most that can be done appears to be to make the lepers as comfortable as possible and to keep their bodies in the best possible condition by frequent medicinal baths. They suffer no pain, although they are in all stages of leprosy, from the little children and sturdy young men who show no outward taint of the disease, to the blind and helpless victims whose members have been entirely eaten away.

After the Men Who Run Things.

Mention of one form of special work suggests many others. There is here a rescue home for girls from the Yoshiwara, an asylum for the insane (although this, the only one in Japan, is not under distinctively Christian auspices), a prison-gate home, free kindergartens, and "rescue missions," after the type familiar to all large American cities. There are also special missions to railroad men, to policemen and to post-office workers. These last, now separate missions, are the outgrowth of a Bible-reading league for Japanese, at present numbering 10,000 members, started and long maintained by one of the foreign physicians of Tokio, who, out of his lucrative practice, personally supports numerous missionary enterprises.

In Tokio there are several independent missionaries, who are not connected with any denomination or missionary board. The usefulness of these is a mooted question among American churches. My own observation leads me to conclude that they make more stir in the homeland, where their money is being raised, than they do here. They are usually temporary, since they depend upon one man, and cannot continue beyond the term of his personal residence here. He, in turn is so busy keeping alive the interest of his supporters, that he has little time left for actual work among the Japanese. As an illustration, I may cite the case of one man, personally an upright, honorable and pleasant gentleman, whose publication (intended only for home consumption) gives the impression that he is arousing Tokio to a veritable revival. Yet that man has been here nearly a decade and does not speak the language, so that he is personally useless as a preacher to the Japanese. In the light of conditions in this country, I would say that the only effectual missionary work that can be pursued is that conducted on a broad basis and a long-continued plan by the great churches of Japan and of Christian lands.

Taking Religion to Get English.

A building that is the center of no small work is the big brick Young Men's Christian association, which also has branches and dormitories in many of the educational institutions here. The Young Women's Christian association has lately come to Japan and is opening dormitories for young women students. Both these organizations do Bible class work.

This suggests a characteristic phase of mission work in Japan—the conducting of Bible classes. Every missionary, from the newest recruit to the oldest veteran, has a measure of this to do. Some of the Bible classes are as large as many congregations. The secret of all this is, as is apparent to everybody concerned, the desire of the Japanese to learn English. The eagerness of the natives in this particular is nothing short of a craze. Frequently I have had young men accost me and enter into conversation, purely for the purpose of practicing their little stock of English. Sometimes this sort of thing is rather trying, but the missionaries have had their patience well trained. They take the Japanese on any terms and find, they say, that out of Bible classes attending from a purely selfish motive, have come many of the most earnest converts and Christian workers.

Other mission lands have many missionary hospitals; in Japan there are only two, both maintained by American Episcopalians, one at Osaka and one here. The reason for this is that the Japanese have their own physicians and hospitals. St. Luke's hospital in Tokio, is fully endowed, and could not well be abandoned. As a matter of fact, it is so popular and successful that it is entirely self-supporting. It has fine quarters near church for Europeans and large boy's school on the Protestant Episcopal compound.

Baseball and Missions.

Often I hear the question raised as to whether Christianity is having any practical effects upon the character of the converts. That is not so simple a question to answer as would at first appear; the missionary is really working for his converts' grandchildren. Yet I must admit that I have run across cases that are not without meaning. After speaking at the oldest university in Japan, an institution distinctively not Christian, I was entertained at luncheon by the president, and six of the leading professors were invited to be present. One of these was a man who in appearance strikingly resembled the young college Y. M. C. A. men in America, and he himself was an active Christian worker, and responsible for the religious organization existing in the college. I learned that his standing was high among the professors and his influence among the undergraduates pronounced.

On another occasion I met a middle-aged man who has invented a process for making articles of wearing apparel—neckties, shawls, purses, hats, fancy vests, etc.—from wood shavings. He said he was about to introduce his novel wares into America. Questioning him further, he said that about 15 years ago he became a Christian, that awakened in him a desire to better himself and to do something for Japan. The result is this invention.

Perhaps the most curious of many unexpected evidences of Christianity in this city is the crack baseball team in the Waseda university, an institution with more than 7,000 students. The Japanese have taken ardently to American sports, and this particular team made a successful tour of the Pacific coast last year. It owes its efficiency to Rev. F. Merrifield, a Baptist missionary who was a star on the University of Chicago championship baseball team a few years ago. Mr. Merrifield goes three days a week to Waseda to coach the team for the sake of the opportunity thus given him to do Christian work among the students.

Of many forms of this sort of indirect missionary work I have learned directly and indirectly. One night I met with a fine body of business and professional men who are organized into an "English Speaking society," and hold their meeting in the home of a Quaker missionary. There are dozens of sewing classes among the Japanese women missionaries. Some missionaries take the children of prominent Japanese into their homes to teach them the American way of living. The son and heir of the late Gen. Kodomo, the foremost military figure in Japan, has, with the son of another general, been dining weekly at the home of one of the Young Men's Christian association secretaries.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

FOR THE MERCHANT

LITTLE POINTS THAT HELP IN SELLING GOODS.

BE READY FOR OPPORTUNITY

Let the Public Know What You Have to Sell—Never Stop Pushing—A Hint for the Clerks.

Pluck.

How often you hear one business man say of another who has been successful: "Ain't he lucky?" Luck has nothing to do with anyone's success. It is pluck.

Pluck and enthusiasm are the powers which make the winner. With these two qualities, which are invariably found together, a man will succeed.

Business men who have achieved greatness in their line are those who possess an abundance of enthusiasm.

A possession that is better than anything else to a man is that determination of character known as pluck, and an enthusiastic confidence that he will succeed.

To persevere against great odds, and to make a victorious fight in the face of almost impossibilities, it requires pluck which is not governed by impulse.

To cultivate pluck one must encourage steadfastness of purpose. When a thing is begun it should be finished.

The trouble with most of us is not so much that we have a hard row to hoe but that we dislike hoeing.

Opportunity knocks once—and often a dozen times—at every door, but you have no kick against the fates if you have no kick against the fates if Opportunity knocks, finds you lost in a pipe dream and turns away never to return.

Bacon said: "The mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands."

All men cannot be captains of industry. All men cannot succeed phenomenally. All men, it seems, cannot succeed even moderately, but all men can make an effort to succeed.

We must not stop striving to reach a higher and better place until we are willing to sink to the bottom. If we simply expect to float and not try to swim we might just as well quit. It would be well for us to keep as a motto before us: "Perseverance and pluck conquer all things," for it bears close relationship to the subject chosen. If we regarded the little opportunities in life more seriously and made the most use of them we would be better able to master the golden opportunities.

Let It Be Known.

You may know that you have the best assorted stock in town, but the public will not know it unless you tell them about it; they are not clairvoyants. First use the newspapers liberally, then circulars, personal letters, talk to them when you can catch them in your store, at their homes—anywhere. The first and last thing to bear in mind about advertising is that it is as wide as human nature in its appeal.

Advertising is the mighty engine of success, and without it the business world would be minus its dynamo of energy.

Push All the Time.

If it pays to push when business is good, it pays to push when business is bad.

If it pays to push when business is bad, it pays to push when business is good.

If it pays to push at all, it pays to push all the time.

Therefore, don't let it die.

When everything is coming your way, push to make it come the faster.

When everything is going the other way, push to make it come back to you.

Push all the time and you'll feel the better for it, and make more money.

It takes hard thinking and hard work to increase business in the face of strong competition. But the business is there, and somebody will get it—you or your neighbor, or perhaps your competitor in the next town. Which shall it be?

Help your employes increase your business.

Be Business Throughout.

A joke is a joke, but business is no joke, and it is mighty hard to make the two mix.

A man once said: "It pays to advertise most businesses, but mine is different." The sheriff sold him out, and now he works for his successor, who does advertise.

Success.

The secret of most successes lies in the man rather than in the method.

Making people want the goods is, after all, about as near the secret of it as there comes to being any secret. Make the public want what you have to sell and the sale is half made.

Epitaph of a failure: "He worked overtime dodging work."

That Man with the Overalls.

When the man with the overalls comes into your store don't turn around and take your time to wait on him. Don't snub the man with the overalls in order to wait upon some elite of your town—that is, if the overall man came into your store first. Your overall man usually stands by the home town. He works in the shops, in the stock yards, in the factories and in the mills. His dollar is just as good as the dollar given to you by the man who tries to put on all kinds of airs in your town. The old American eagle on the silver dollar given to you by the man attired in overalls counts for just as much and screams just as hard as the bird on the dollar turned over by the man who belongs to the "upper tens." Besides, if the man in the overalls wants credit until Saturday night or until the first of the month, you'll stand to win to get the cash from him when he says he'll pay you. Don't give him the marble heart. You want his trade. He needs dry goods and groceries, and he will spend his money with you if you treat him right.



Turn to and bury the mail-order house monopoly under the sod of local prosperity. You can do it by spending your money with the local merchants. If you give them an opportunity they will treat you fairly, and they, like yourself, represent the interests of the home town.

Business Sickness a Common Complaint.

Stuck in a rut, are you? Same old rut, boss doesn't appreciate your efforts. Interest in your business wearing thin at the edges? Eh? Thought so! Well, what are you waiting for?

You know nothing really comes to the fellow who waits, except the "push." Some people never "get there" unless they're pushed.

If you're sick of your job you're doing yourself and your boss a bad turn by hanging on. Start looking around for another job—that'll keep your mind liquid. Wonderful what a pick-me-up job-hunting is to some people. If you get "turned down" two or three times you'll begin to think what small potatoes you really are after all, and that's good tonic for business sickness—the first sign of recovery, in fact.

Your present job will, maybe, acquire a fresh interest to you, and you'll come at it again like a two-year-old.

If you were born with a square chin and the normal amount of gray matter you'll probably want to get ahead of the procession. There is only one sure way, and that is "know how." A fellow with "know how" never loses interest in his job. He wouldn't get the "know how" if he did.

It's marvelous how interesting business is when you get the proper spirit. Some men obtain more genuine pleasure from business than they do from play. If you want to enjoy business—study it—soak yourself in it, and imagine it's play.

You won't have to imagine long, and when you've got the spirit of the game you couldn't be kept out of it with a pickax.

Fashion Is Ever Changing.

Mrs. Shopper—Is that hat that was $35 this morning the same price still?

Milliner—Certainly! Why not?

Mrs. Shopper—Well, it's not such a new style as it was then.—Judge.

TABLE DELICACIES

RECIPES RECOMMENDED BY GOOD COOKS.

Fruit Punch a Pleasant Mixture for Warm Afternoons—Utilizing Left-Over Meat—To Revive Crispness of Cereals.

Fruit Punch.—One-half can grated pineapple, one-half dozen oranges, one-half dozen lemons; strain the juice of the oranges and lemons, add the pineapple; sweeten to taste. Ice to chill, then pour into a punch bowl and serve in glasses.

Left-Over Dish.—Use a cupful of cold meat (boiled is better than roasted or fried) and some broth or gravy. Cut the meat in dice; place in the broth on the stove to heat. Take flour, shortening, and baking powder, as for rich biscuit; mix and roll out, cutting into rounds rather thinner than for biscuit. Cut out the center of every other round (use a napkin ring for this), moisten the top of a whole one with a little water, and place one of the rings upon it, fill with the hot meat and set in a hot oven to bake. Reserve a portion of the gravy to pour over them when done. If you have no gravy to begin with, put the meat on to boil a few minutes in water, well seasoned with pepper and salt, with a small spoonful of butter; then thicken slightly before dipping into the little patties. If carefully and daintily baked these are attractive and appetizing.

Make Cereals Crisp.—When cereals lose their crispness put them on the radiator in the original paper package for an hour or so. The heat is sufficient to make them as crisp as when fresh, and saves gas necessary for heating the oven. The flavor is not injured if the packages are left on the radiator over night, but improved by the gentle heat. Crackers that have lost their freshness also can be made crisp and delicious in this simple way.

Bread in Hash.—A few pieces of bread chopped with the meat and potatoes in making hash lends a pleasing variety.

Boston Madelines.—One and one-half tumblers of sugar, one and one-half tumblers of flour, one-half tumbler cornstarch, one-half tumbler butter, three-fourths tumbler milk, yolks of eight or nine eggs, two teaspoons baking powder. Flavor with orange extract. Bake in deep patty tins. Make frosting from yolks of two eggs with sugar beaten, into which add grated orange peel.

Put Veal in Dripping Pan.—Instead of frying your breaded veal chops in the ordinary way, put them in a dripping pan, with a little lard or butter, and bake in the oven.

Uses for Green Peppers.

Egg salad served in green pepper cups is most attractive. The eggs, of course, should be chopped, and one end of the pepper cut off to make the cup stand firmly on the plate.

Another use for peppers is placing them in grapefruit glasses, deeply sunk in crushed ice. Care should be taken to select peppers with stems, and these form handles to the lids of the peppers, which, when lifted, disclose an oyster or clam cocktail within. The seeds must be removed, leaving considerable space for the cocktail.

Angel Parfait.

Place over the fire in a small saucepan one-half cupful each of water and sugar, stir until the sugar dissolves, then boil without stirring until it threads. Meanwhile beat until stiff and dry the whites of three eggs and add to them slowly the hot syrup after it has been taken from the fire for about half a minute. Beat well and flavor with vanilla. Put into a mold and pack at once in ice and salt for about four hours.

Stuffed Celery.

Take good sized but tender stalks of celery, cut them in six-inch lengths and stuff them with a paste composed of some tasty cheese that has been creamed and to which some chopped nuts and a little Worcestershire sauce have been added. As a variation, the Worcestershire sauce is sometimes omitted, and the paste is made by the addition of a little mayonnaise. To make this dish almost any kind of creamy cheese from a good American to a Parmesan may be used.

To Make Muttonettes.

Cut from a leg of mutton slices half an inch thick. On each slice lay a generous spoonful of stuffing, made with bread crumbs, beaten egg, butter, salt and pepper; roll up slices; pin with toothpicks to keep dressing in; put a little water and butter in baking pan. Put in muttonettes and bake in hot oven three-quarters of an hour. Baste often. When done, place on hot platter, thicken the gravy; pour over the meat. Garnish with parsley, and serve.

Strawberry Nectar.

To one quart of mashed strawberries, add the juice of one lemon, two tablespoons of orange juice, and three pints of water. Let it stand three hours; then strain upon three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar and stir until dissolved. Serve ice cold.

Coffee Bags.

Get one yard of cheesecloth, fold to make it double, then sew in squares to make little bags to put your coffee in. Every morning take a fresh one, and this keeps the coffee pot nice and clean, your coffee always nice and clear, ready to serve at once.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1907. NO. 13.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

SUMMER CAPITAL AGAIN LOCATED AT OYSTER BAY



WASHINGTON.—The "summer capital" of the United States has once more been transferred to Oyster Bay, where the president has gone for a long and muchneeded rest. The "summer capital" will be located as usual on the second floor of Moore's provision store building, at the corner of Main and South streets. Secretary Loeb's home this year is the pretty E. N. Townsend cottage, up the Cove road, near Christ Episcopal church, where the president and his family attend weekly worship.

The president's home, Sagamore Hill, is some three miles and a half from the village offices, and in order to keep the executive in touch with the work of his administration, as well as to secure the very necessary presidential signature to commissions, orders, and important letters, the secretary makes daily trips to and from the Roosevelt residence. Mr. Loeb makes most of these journeys on horseback, carrying the official documents and correspondence in saddle bags slung over Ephraim's back. "Eph" is the western saddler that Secretary Loeb got from Congressman Cocks about a year ago, and he has proven a worthy successor to Skoot, the fine saddle horse the secretary formerly rode, but which unfortunately "went wild" one day and came within an ace of creating a vacancy in the secretarial job.

According to Secretary Loeb the president will spend a very quiet summer at Oyster Bay this year. Visitors at Sagamore Hill will be few and far between, and unless they are close friends of the family they will be required to give a pretty good reason for their coming if they are allowed to intrude upon the president's vacation rest.



MISS ETHEL MAY SOON ENTER CAPITAL SOCIETY

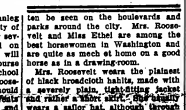
WASHINGTON society is beginning to speculate on the possibility of Miss Ethel Roosevelt, now in her seventeenth year, being presented at the New Years next. Although she will not have finished her school courses here in the National Cathedral school for Girls the president and Mrs. Roosevelt, it is said, feel that she should see as much of Washington official and entertainments as possible, and she will not leave school, but will appear more generally than heretofore.

Miss Ethel is budding into a very handsome woman and has all of the frank charm of her sister, Mrs. Longworth, added to vivacity. She is a devotee of horseback riding and when in the city she and her mother can often be seen on the boulevards and parks around the city. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel are among the best horsewomen in Washington and are quite as much at home on a good horse as in a drawing-room.

Mrs. Roosevelt wears the plainest of black broadcloth habits, made with severely plain, tight-fitting jacket and rather a mannish skirt. She usually wears a sailor hat, although through the winter she appeared with a derby. Over her hat and face she always wears a thin black chiffon veil, which is tied down closely over the hat and about the neck.

Miss Ethel frequently wears a black suit with white shirt waist, with black and white sailor hat.

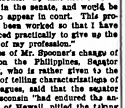
STORIES ABOUT SENATOR SPOONER ARE RECALLED



TO other senators Mr. Spooner has said that during his 16 years of service in the senate he had made only about $5,700 from his law practice. "I have been retained in cases," he said, "but I could not cope with the delay of the courts. A case would be set during vacation, but invariably the lawyer on the other side would manage to have it continued to December or thereabouts. By that time I would be busy in the senate, and would be unable to appear in court. This process has been worked so that I have been forced practically to give up the practice of my profession."

Apropos of Mr. Spooner's change of course on the Philippines, Senator Carmack, who is rather given to the practice of telling characterizations of his colleagues, said that the senator from Wisconsin "had endured the annexation of Hawaii, pitied the taking over of the Philippines.

The mock combats between Mr. Tillman and Mr. Spooner have long been one of the set farces of the senate. Spooner is about the only man in the senate for whose good opinion Tillman seems to care. The rude South Carolinian has been made to feel the waspish sting of the Wisconsin man's tongue so many times that he has come to have a respect, not unmixed with terror, for his opponent. During the Brownsville debate Mr. Spooner and Mr. Tillman exchanged heated personalities. The senate went into secret session on that occasion to administer a sharp rebuke to Tillman. A day or two later Mr. Spooner and Mr. Tillman were parading around the chamber together, arm in arm, laughing and chatting as though nothing unpleasant had ever happened. On one occasion, last winter Mr. Tillman peremptorily ordered Mr. Spooner to "sit down." Mr. Spooner retorted that Mr. Tillman was a "rude man." Mr. Spooner used to get a sort of "gallery fame" from these encounters with Mr. Tillman which he very much resented. The South Carolinian had a habit of interrupting Mr. Spooner's speeches to ask questions, which caused the latter the most keen and obvious annoyance



PRESIDENT SPENDS BUT LITTLE IN TRAVELING

HOW much do the president's traveling expenses amount to? This question interested the country last session when, upon the enforcement of the anti-pass legislation, the railroads were prohibited from continuing the old practice of furnishing the president a private car or a special train when he desires to leave Washington.

It was roughly estimated that the president could get along on $35,000 a year as traveling expenses, and congress appropriated that amount as an experiment. The president recently left Washington for his summer home at Oyster Bay, and the close of the present fiscal year will find him there. It is found that when allowance is made to cover the expense of the second trip which the president made to the Jamestown exposition and of the trip to Oyster Bay fully $17,000 will be turned back into the treasury as the unused portion of the appropriation.

The trip which the president made to Indianapolis cost about $1,000 and his other trips have brought the total up so that his traveling expenses for the present fiscal year will not exceed $8,000.

There has been a material change in the style in which the president travels. When the railroads furnished the transportation all arrangements were lavish in the extreme, the railroads vying with each other in the entertainment provided. Special trains were quite common, and special schedules were frequently prepared for the president. Now it is different. The president, paying his own way, travels quietly. His Pullman bills are not large, his car is hitched to regular trains, the service is simple, and

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

HAS EYES ON WHITE HOUSE



Jesse R. Grant, son of Gen. U. S. Grant, is being mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States. He is not only willing to accept the nomination, but is ready to come out openly and make a frank and determined effort to get it. This statement has been made with Mr. Grant's knowledge and consent by persons who are in close touch with him and thoroughly acquainted with his political plans. Those who know Mr. Grant personally believe that if he could get the nomination he would make a strong candidate for the Democrats, because they think he would be able to unite the factions of the party. The conservative elements of the Democratic party, they say, ought to have more faith in him than in any other candidate so far mentioned.

As the son of Gen. Grant he is regarded by his friends as certain to get a large vote from federal veterans in the north whom no other candidate could entice from the Republican ranks.

Mr. Grant is a resident of New York city where he lives the simple life. He devotes his mornings to doing nothing in particular, as he has nothing to do. Every afternoon finds him in the Manhattan club, a Democratic stronghold. Here he smokes till dinner time.

Jesse Grant is not without opinions. His favors tariff revision, he thinks trusts harmless, he believes in restricting immigration, closing the gates to all but agriculturalists; he sees no danger in great fortunes and thinks the average American citizen is the best informed man in the world.

LEADING LEGAL LIGHT



Uriah M. Rose, one of the most distinguished figures in the large delegation of noted Americans to The Hague international peace conference, has been for many years regarded as the most scholarly lawyer in America. The man who is to-day a world-famed authority on international law and a powerful advocate of the new code of arbitration for settling the disputes of nations, was born 73 years ago in the backwoods of Kentucky. At the age of 19, when Abraham Lincoln was winning fame as a lawyer, young Rose began his brilliant career before the bar of the "Blue Grass" state.

While he has always been prominent in politics and a member of the national Democratic central committee for years, he has studiously refused public office. For the past quarter of a century he has been in the foremost rank of the Arkansas bar and ranks as one of the leading legal lights of the nation, serving for three years as president of the American bar association. Judge Rose has been a life-long student of international conditions. He has contributed many articles on American and European jurisprudence, particularly noteworthy among these being his papers on "Controversies of Modern Continental Jurists."

Judge Rose is a fine Greek scholar, a lover of considerable importance and usefulness to the delegation, as much of the conferences will be conducted in French.

AMERICAN BAYREUTH PLANNED



Mme. Lillian Nordica will establish on the Hudson, near New York, a Bayreuth in America. With a part of the great fortune the noted singer will erect the Lillian Nordica Festival house, which will be to this country what the famous operatic institution founded by Richard Wagner, and now maintained by his widow, is to Europe.

The site for the institution was purchased recently for $100,000, and Mme. Nordica expects that the opera house will be ready for its formal dedication one year from next summer.

The Lillian Nordica institute of music, where American young men and women who aspire to operatic honors will be taught by the foremost teachers in the world, is inclosed in the plans of the famous singer. In a statement in which she announced her plans, Mme. Nordica said:

"Call my object philanthropic if you may, but the idea of founding here in my own country an American Bayreuth has been my life's ambition. All the years I have been singing I have dreamed of such an institution. Now I am able financially to start the great project, which I know will be an institution which after I am dead will continue to grow and enlighten the people of this country, who are now awakening to the benefits to be derived from a musical education such as was not dreamed of ten years ago.

"In this plan of mine I am assured of the hearty cooperation of men and women of wealth. The latter years of my life I hope to give entirely to seeing the grand institution grow until it can have no rival.

"The buildings that will be a part of the American Institute of Music alone will cover four acres. They will be erected close to the Lillian Nordica Festival house. In connection with the institute there will be dormitories and houses where the students at little expense will be able to live while pursuing their musical studies.

"Europe will contribute teachers, and they will be paid for their services more than they can hope to earn abroad.

"The Lillian Nordica Festival house will be in every way an exact reproduction of the theater erected by Richard Wagner. The Wagner operas will be given there in the summer with the greatest artists in the world."

PICTURESQUE ADMIRAL RETIRES



Command of the New York navy yard in Brooklyn was the other day relinquished by Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan to Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich. Rear Admiral Goodrich was formerly a member of the Endicott board of fortifications, president of the navy institute and commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

Admiral Coghlan retires from active service. He declared if he had his life to go over again he would reenter the United States navy; that it is the finest organization of its kind in the world, and that it holds out greater inducements to the young men of this country than does the navy of any other nation. Admiral Coghlan thinks that our navy should be made bigger and stronger. He said:

"Peace in perpetuity, about which so much is being said just now, may be possible, but it is not reasonably probable. Be prepared to whip or be willing to get whipped is the position in which every great nation stands to-day. Let us keep peace while we have it. The only way to do this is to keep building battleships and adding to the numerical strength of the navy."

Admiral Coghlan thinks the United States ought to have the most powerful navy afloat. He was lead in his praise of the United States Naval academy and also of the men who are now enlisting in the navy. "These blue jackets come largely from farms, he said, and they are selected with extreme care as to their physical fitness.

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

NEW FLORAL DECORATIONS IN MILLIONAIRE'S ROW



NEW YORK.—Either the lateness of the season or the fickleness of New York taste has had the effect of changing very much the appearance of the city this spring as regards its floral decorations. The use of pansies is noticed as a novelty. They appear in front of the Cornelius Vanderbilt house, where there are beds extending along the whole Fifth avenue block from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-seventh street. Along the outside of these beds are thin lines of pink English daisies forming a pretty contrast with the purple and yellow of the heartsease.

The same flowers are used in the Sloane house, six blocks further down the avenue. There no daisies disturb the monopoly of pansies.

Mrs. Oelrichs has decorated her house this year with pale pink hydrangeas, which form an appropriate garniture to the French architecture of the building. Hydrangeas also appear for the first time on several other houses. Mrs. Edward Berwind has them mixed with geraniums and daisies, to ornament her house.



ONE of the landmarks of the city, the old William E. Dodge home in Madison avenue, is making way for an Italian garden between the homes of J. Pierpont Morgan and his son. In the rear he will build a great gallery to house his wonderful art objects, which form one of the greatest private collections in the country.

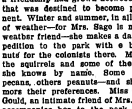
The William Dodge home was built of brownstone, in the severely plain and impressive style of the middle of the last century. It was during the life time of the senior Dodge the gathering place of many interested in social and religious progress. Many

J. P. MORGAN'S ITALIAN GARDEN TO BE A DREAM

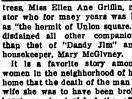
philanthropic schemes were formulated and executed under its roof. The work of demolishing the old house has begun.

When completed the Italian garden will be one of the show places of the city unless Mr. Morgan conceives its beauty to his own eye before building a high wall about it, which is not probable. It will be laid out in formal fashion with shrubs and flower gardens. At intervals there will be some of the pieces of famous statuary which Mr. Morgan has gathered abroad. The garden will have a frontage of about 75 feet in Madison avenue.

NOTABLE WOMEN FRIENDS OF CENTRAL PARK PETS



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE has been more or less conspicuously in the limelight ever since her husband died, and the country is watching with interested approval her disposal of the Sage fortune. But while she finds satisfaction in these larger gifts she has a small pet private benevolence which affords her as much pleasure as her millions. In the summer of 1904 Mrs. Sage, then recovering from a sprained back and hip, the results of a fall on slippery steps, was ordered by her physician to rest and amuse herself in Central park, which is but a block from her home. Before many days she began to take an interest in the squirrels and birds in the park and soon became an ardent lover of the little arboreal creatures. Her devotion was returned in full, and by the time the doctor declared her entirely cured Mrs. Sage had practically adopted them that was destined to become permanent. Winter and summer, in all kinds of weather—for Mrs. Sage is no fair weather friend—she makes a daily expedition to the park with a bag of nuts for the colonies there. Most of the squirrels and some of the birds she knows by name. Some prefer pecans, others peanuts—and she humors their preferences. Miss Helen Gould, an intimate friend of Mrs. Sage, accompanies her to the park whenever she finds it possible, and whenever they interview their small pets there is much chattering and twittering about the goodness of their thoughtful lady friends.



THE exactions of high living have claimed another victim. "Dandy Jim," a sybarite of the canine race and the only dog in the world to possess a personal fortune of $10,000 and that wore diamonds, died the other day in his home, 332 East Forty-second street, having succumbed to an attempt to live up to his exalted position.

As to the precise cause of his death, unhappily there is no doubt. "Got too fat to breathe," is the verdict of the physicians who attended him in a sudden seizure of apoplexy that followed a light luncheon of chicken and mayonnaise of salmon, topped off with a pound of chocolate creams.

The daily programme of luxurious living which proved too heavy for his advanced years was a part of the programme laid down by his late mis-

RICH CANINE IS DEAD—HIGH LIVING THE CAUSE

tress, Miss Ellen Ane Griffin, a spinster who for many years was known as "the hermit of Union square." She dictated all other canine pleasantries than that of "Dandy Jim" and her housekeeper, Mary McGivney.

It is a favorite story among the women in the neighborhood of her old home that the death of the man whose wife she was to have been broke her heart, so she lavished the affection which might have been given to children upon an ugly little black and tan spaniel, who snapped and snarled at all things human and canine that came within his reach.

"Dandy Jim" accompanied his mistress on her drives in the park and dined with her in fashionable restaurants from dishes designed for epicures.

ORDER OF ACQUITTAL REFUSED BY COURT

HAYWOOD DEFENSE REQUIRED BY JUDGE WOOD TO PRESENT EVIDENCE.

Opens Its Case Monday—Prosecution Rests After Having Offered Final Testimony as to Remittances to Orchard and Adams.

Boise, Idaho, June 22.—When the state Friday closed its case against William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, the defense made an unsuccessful attempt to secure from the court an order directing the jury to acquit the prisoner. Judge Wood's ruling, which requires the defense to meet with evidence the case that the state has presented, was made at 5:15 o'clock, and it was then arranged that Haywood's counsel should make their opening statement and present their first testimony on Monday next.

State Winds Up Its Case.

When court opened Friday morning it was stipulated that the record should show that the date of the draft sent by Haywood to Jack Simpkins late in 1905 was December 21, and after that the prosecution proceeded to show by a handwriting expert that George Pettibone, using the names of "J. Wolff" and "P. Bone," made two remittances of money to Harry Orchard at San Francisco through the Pacific Postal Telegraph company in the fall of 1904. The state next called Jim Seaborn, a colored horse trader, who swore that he sold a horse and buggy to Orchard in Denver in 1905, and identified Haywood as one of the men who rode with Orchard. After that the defense admitted that in June, 1903, Haywood sent $75 to Steve Adams at Ogden and when the accessary showing had been made on the record the prosecution formally rested.

The motion for an instruction to the jury to acquit was by agreement presented at the afternoon session and the jury was sent back to the jury house out of hearing of the argument.

Pettibone and Orchard.

The prosecution succeeded Thursday in again showing a direct connection with the store of George Pettibone in Denver and Harry Orchard at work on the Bradley crime in San Francisco, and promised to make the connection with Pettibone personally by handwriting experts who will be called Friday. Original records of the Pacific Postal Telegraph company were produced showing that in September and October, 1904, remittances of $97.50 and $48 respectively were made, the first by "J. Wolff," and the second by "P. Bone," from 1725 Stout street, in Denver—the address of Pettibone's store—to "H. Green," in care of Peter L. Huff, at 211 Taylor street, San Francisco.

For the rest it was a day of reading, with Senator Borah as first reader. Judge Wood admitted many of the strongly worded articles of the Miners' Magazine in which Frank Steunenberg was bitterly denounced.

Date of $100 Draft Fixed.

It was stated Thursday night that the prosecution had received a telegram from Denver showing that the date on the draft for $100 sent by William D. Haywood to Jack Simpkins was December 21, 1905. Orchard testified that when Simpkins left Caldwell after the first attempt on the life of Frank Steunenberg he asked him to get $100 for him. The unsigned letter which Orchard got at Caldwell after his arrest, and which he said was written by George Pettibone, one of the codefendants, informed him that "that" had been sent to "Jack" on December 21, 1905, and that he should have received it. The state produced the drafts sent by Haywood to Simpkins and among them was one for $100 sent on some date in the 20's of December, 1905, but the particular day could not be made out because the second figure had been cut out by the perforator used on the draft.

Detectives were detailed to further trace the $100 draft and the telegram from Denver states that the bank records show that December 21 was the date of issue. The testimony involved is of such importance that the state may delay closing its case until it can produce it, or it may close with the reservation that it be permitted to make later proof of the matter.

WOLLER GIVEN THREE YEARS.

Milwaukee Embezzler Is Sentenced by His Bosom Friend.

Milwaukee, June 22.—Frank E. Woller, for 18 years clerk of the municipal court of this city, was Friday evening brought into the court of which he had been an official so long, pleading guilty before his bosom friend, Judge Brazee, of embezzlement of $20,000, and was sentenced to three years at hard labor in the Milwaukee house of correction.

To Order Flat Two-Cent Fare.

Topeka, Kan., June 22.—It was announced Friday that the state board of railroad commissioners had practically decided to issue an order putting a flat two-cent passenger fare into effect. It is stated that some of the commissioners [illegible] taken the matter up with the railroad officials in an informal manner and that it was found the railroads are dissatisfied with the mileage book plan and probably would [illegible]

PROBE FOR BIG MONOPOLY

HAMBURG-AMERICAN COMPANY TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Interstate Commerce Commission Takes Up Charges Filed by Philadelphia Shipping Agents.

Washington, June 20.—The interstate commerce commission Wednesday decided to institute a proceeding of inquiry and investigation into the affairs of the Hamburg-American Packet company, which is charged by Peter Wright & Sons, general agents at Philadelphia of the Cosmopolitan Shipping company and the Cosmopolitan lines, with pooling and maintaining monopolies in restraint of trade.

The inquiry is expected to be one of the most stupendous ever undertaken and of a character different from any that ever before has engaged the attention of the commission.

The inquiry will have to deal with an alleged combination between railroads in the United States and the German shipping concern and therefore interests every American producer, manufacturer or shipper aspiring to introduce his goods to foreign consumers.

According to the complaint on which action was taken by the commission, the Hamburg-American Packet company has built up a complete monopoly of the east-bound traffic originating in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth, Cleveland and other manufacturing centers of the United States intended for interior ports or places on the continent of Europe. The complaint reviews what it claims to be unfair methods in stifling competition.

IS ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Ira B. Smith, Prominent Milwaukee Merchant, Is Accused.

Milwaukee, June 20.—Ira B. Smith, a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Smith, Thorndike & Brown, which recently went into involuntary bankruptcy, was arrested Wednesday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Oliver C. Mason, a real estate broker.

Smith is charged with obtaining money under false representation of his firm's finances. He went to the municipal court voluntarily and was admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000. In the schedule of assets of the defunct firm Smith was shown to be indebted to the firm to the extent of about $100,000.

Mr. Smith for many years has been one of the most prominent business men in the city. He was president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association and has been a prominent clubman.

DES MOINES TO TRY NEW PLAN.

Adopts Modification of Commission System of Government.

Des Moines, Ia., June 21.—By an overwhelming majority the citizens of Des Moines Thursday adopted what is known as the Des Moines plan of government, a modification of the commission form of government adopted some years ago in Galveston, Tex.

The new plan provides for an elimination of the ward system, with its aldermen, mayor and other elective officers, and the election by the city as a whole of five commissioners, all of whom shall give their entire time to city affairs, one as mayor and the other four as heads of department. All other officers are made appointive.

SENTENCED FOR LAND FRAUDS.

Jail and Fines for Huntington, Todd and Hoyt.

Omaha, June 21.—Thomas H. Huntington and Ami B. Todd were sentenced by Judge Munger in the United States district court Thursday to pay a fine of $1,000 each and to be imprisoned in the Douglas county jail for three months. Fred Hoyt was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to stand committed to the Douglas county jail until the fine is paid.

The sentences are the result of the conviction of the three men after a ten days' trial on an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the United States out of possession and title to large tracts of land in Sheridan and Cherry counties, this state.

Filipino Registration Heavy.

Manila, June 22.—The registration of Filipino voters began Friday. While complete returns are not available, reports indicate that the total registration will be heavy. No reports of disorder have been received. American residents are generally registering also. Carl Hass is the only American candidate for the assembly. He has been nominated from Manila. The registration will continue four days.

Cabrera in Good Health.

New York, June 22.—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, consul general of Guatemala at New York, said Friday regarding the report from the City of Mexico that President Estrada Cabrera is dying of blood poisoning: "The report that President Cabrera is dying is incorrect, for late last night I received a cablegram from our minister of state that President Cabrera was in excellent health."

Cleveland Still Gains.

Princeton, N. J., June 22.—Former President Cleveland, who is ill at his home here, passed a good night and continues to improve. It was announced at his residence that probably he will be able to leave [illegible]

STRENUOUS TIMES IN PROSPECT.



The President has gone to Oyster Bay for a quiet rest.—News Item.
N. B.—This is the way he will get Mr. Quiet Rest.

OPERATORS STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO

QUIT WORK THERE AND IN OAKLAND TO ENFORCE DEMAND FOR MORE PAY.

Union Is Not Recognized by Employers—Trouble Will Be Local So Long as Men Are Not Brought in from Outside Cities.

San Francisco, June 22.—Strike-ridden San Francisco had another strike added to the list Friday afternoon, when the telegraph operators employed by the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies left their keys at 3:30 o'clock and walked out of the offices. Three short blasts from a police whistle gave the signal and at the sound the operators arose from the tables, put on their coats and quit their jobs.

The Postal and Western Union main San Francisco offices are located close together in the Ferry building. Since the fire the main relay office of the Western Union has been at West Oakland, where about 150 men and women are employed. In the San Francisco office about 20 operators are employed and at outside branch offices about 20 more. The Postal company has 60 operators in its main San Francisco office. Employes of both companies, with the exception of one in each office, stopped work at the signal.

Strike for More Pay.

The operators in San Francisco and Oakland were dissatisfied with the letter from President Clowry of the Western Union, published Thursday, and insisted that their demands for a 25 per cent. increase in wages should be granted.

President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' union arrived here Thursday and, after considering the situation, ordered the strike unless the increase was granted. Both the Western Union and Postal officials declined to grant the increase or to consult with the union. They expressed their willingness to consider and act upon any requests presented by their employes as individuals, but this has not satisfied the men and the walkout resulted.

The superintendents of both companies have nothing to say about the strike. They state that the matter will have to be adjusted in New York and have simply issued notice to the public that messages will be accepted subject to indefinite delay. President Small of the union will remain here and advise the strikers.

Strike May Be Purely Local.

So long as an attempt is not made to bring in operators from outside points the strike will be purely local. If, however, the company attempts to bring in outside men operators in other cities will be called out. In order that the strike may be confined to San Francisco and Oakland, it is announced that operators in other cities will be allowed to work with so-called "unfair" operators in San Francisco and Oakland who did not go out with the strikers.

Tourist Army Sails to Europe.

New York, June 22.—Six transatlantic steamships sailed Thursday, each taking out their full quota of passengers. In all nearly 7,000 passengers departed. The tide of outgoing travel has almost reached its flood. A large crowd is booked for to-day, when a fleet of passenger carriers will start for the other side.

John D. Breaks Speed Limit.

New York, June 21.—John D. Rockefeller's automobile, in which Mr. Rockefeller was being rather hurriedly driven to his country home Thursday, was stopped by a constable at Elmsford and the chauffeur was subsequently fined $25 for exceeding the speed limit. Mr. Rockefeller paid the [illegible]

HUGE ACQUEDUCT STARTED

WILL EVENTUALLY SUPPLY WATER FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

Mayor of Gotham Turns Sod for Great Engineering Undertaking Which Will Cost $162,000,000.

New York, June 21.—With a small silver trowel Thursday Mayor McClellan turned a sod of earth among the hills two miles back of Peekskill-on-the-Hudson and by this act began the great engineering undertaking which will cost $162,000,000 and will eventually furnish Greater New York with 500,000,000 gallons of water daily, besides the quantity available from the Croton and other present sources of supply.

From the small and simple beginning by the mayor will in time be constructed the Catskill aqueduct, 150 miles long, which will connect the Ashokan reservoir in the Esopus valley with every borough of this city, including even Staten Island.

The year 1930 is generally fixed upon as the date, but it is probable some part of the supply will be available before that. The city authorities view this question largely from the side of New York's growth in population, and they estimate that by 1930 this city will number 7,000,000 souls, using daily 1,000,000,000 gallons of water, part of which will be supplied by the Croton system.

FRENCH CABINET IS UPHELD.

Deputies Give It Free Hand to Suppress Riots in South.

Paris, June 22.—By a majority of 104 the chamber of deputies Friday afternoon voted confidence in the government and gave the ministers a free hand to employ the measures they think best to establish the sovereignty of the law in the disturbed departments of the south.

After the terroristic events of Thursday the aspect of Narbonne Friday was comparatively calm. Soldiers were everywhere in such great force that the inhabitants were at least temporarily coerced into activity.

Two more regiments of infantry and two of cavalry arrived at Narbonne Friday morning and detachments of artillery are on their way there.

The receipt of a dispatch from Beziers later in the day, announcing that the mutinous battalion had decided to return to the rest of the regiment, caused decided satisfaction in official circles, as it was hoped that the action taken would head off any further open insubordination among the troops.

MAN CRAZED BY LIGHTNING.

Struck While in a Tree, He Loses His Reason.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—Special dispatches tell of a severe electrical storm that passed over the lower peninsula of Michigan late Friday. At Kalamazoo Frank Stirner was struck by lightning while trimming a spruce tree. One of his shoes was torn off and he was badly burned about the body. The shock left him clinging to the branches of the tree bereft of his reason.

George Hawley, a farmer, was struck by lightning and killed while plowing in a corn field near Kalamazoo, and Mrs. Stephen Curtis was struck by lightning and killed while talking to her husband in their kitchen at Onaway, Cheboygan county. Mr. Curtis was stunned, but not seriously hurt.

Willson Nominated in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., June 20.—Augustus E. Willson, of Louisville, was nominated by acclamation Wednesday night as Republican candidate for governor of Kentucky at the state convention [illegible]

LANDS CONVENTION COMES TO TAME END

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ARE NOT SO RADICAL AS WAS EXPECTED.

Public Lands Declared Trust to Be Disposed of to Actual Settlers—Forest Reserves Commended—Letter from President.

Denver, Col., June 21.—The public land convention came to an end late Thursday afternoon with the adoption of a series of resolutions which were not so radical as expected. A letter from President Roosevelt was a feature of the day's session.

The resolution over which there was the most dispute read:

"We oppose any change in the existing laws and customs as to grazing livestock on the public domain, outside of forest reserves."

The resolutions say that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of treating the lands of the nation as a public trust to be disposed of in all cases and wherever possible to actual settlers. The people of the west are unalterably opposed to any change in this wholesome and beneficial policy. Forest reserves should only be created where they do not infringe this policy. In all cases the rights of the states and the people of the states to the free and unhampered use of all waters within forest reservations should be not only permitted but encouraged, and no charge should be imposed thereon.

Forest Reserves Necessary.

The necessity of forest reservations is recognized and reasonable regulations by the government commended. The resolutions, however, favor the prompt elimination from forest reservations of all lands not timbered or suitable for reforestation or reasonably necessary to conserve the flow of streams used for irrigation. It is especially urged that the reports of special and secret service agents of the land department and of the department of agriculture shall be made under oath. A modification of any existing orders which prevent bona fide filings on any of the public coal lands is demanded. The national irrigation law is heartily endorsed.

It is asked that congress legislate appropriately with respect to school lands in reservations so that each state deprived of these lands may receive its full quota of lands, or its equivalent, for the purpose for which they were originally intended.

It is finally demanded that in states wherein forest reserves are situated and not desired and are excessive, the reservation should be reduced to reasonable limits whether the land restored contains timber or not.

Letter from President.

Secretary Garfield made a long argument in support of the position assumed by his department. He read a letter from President Roosevelt, which was addressed to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson when it was expected he would be present at the convention. The letter, in part, follows:

"There has been placed in my hands a paper purporting to be issued by the program committee of the public lands convention to be held at Denver. The preliminary discussion of the general subject in this paper contains several statements to which I desire to call your especial attention, as they not merely misrepresent the attitude of the administration, but portray that attitude as the direct reverse of what it really is.

"The first and most important of these statements is to the effect that there has been a change in the public land policy of the government, which change will result in depriving the western states of the right to settle the public lands with citizens. This allegation directly reverses the actual facts. The government's course now pursued is to carry out the traditional homemaking policy of the United States as to its public lands. And the men most interested in opposing the action of the administration are endeavoring to upset the traditional course of the government and are doing all in their power to turn the public lands over to be exploited by rich men and powerful corporations whose interests are hostile to those of the homemakers."

WOMEN AS MOB LEADERS.

Six Arrested for Attempt to Lynch Man at Assumption, Ill.

Assumption, Ill., June 22.—Six women were arrested Friday on the charge that they were implicated in the attempt to lynch Alfred Bonland, a miner, last Monday night. Bonland was accused of being a bigamist. The woman who claimed to be his first wife was arrested charged with having been a mob leader. She was released later on her own recognizance under the condition that she remain away from Assumption. Bonland was tried recently and acquitted of the charge of bigamy.

The women arrested Friday were Mrs. Gus Dysart, Mrs. Prudent Rogers, Mrs. Paul Ducha, Mrs. Caroline Mowington, Mary Bndman and Mary Buboyce.

Fatal Kansas Tornado.

Coffeyville, Kan., June 22.—A tornado at Seminole, six miles south of this city, Friday afternoon demolished the house of A. O. Lett, a farmer, and fatally injured two of his young chil-[illegible]

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Isidor Wormser, well known banker of New York, is dead, aged 77 years.

The king of Siam arrived in London to visit King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, arrived in England from his tour of the world.

A dynamite bomb was thrown into the Greek chamber of deputies, but failed to explode.

The body of Midshipman Murfin, the last of the Minnesota's launch victims, was found.

Four men lost their lives when the steamer Crystal Stream was burned near St. John, N. B.

Prof. John Wright Decker, of the agricultural college faculty of Ohio state university, Columbus, O., died suddenly of pneumonia.

The body of Attorney Vincent Schwab of Cincinnati, who disappeared after making his will, was found in the Ohio river.

The Continental limited, Wabash railway, left the track south of Laporte, Ind., injuring the engineer, fireman and a woman passenger.

Col. Henry Harrison Hall, a prominent confederate veteran, a great-grandson of President William Henry Harrison, died at Aiken, S. C.

Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maud Hanna was granted a divorce from Dan R. Hanna, son of the late Senator Hanna, on her charge of cruelty and neglect of duty.

The duke of Manchester, who married Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati, has denied a report that he intended to come to America to live while he worked on a railroad.

John Sheets and Alexander McKenzie, convicts who sowed their way out of the state prison at Jackson, Mich., were recaptured within 24 hours after their escape.

The Spanish colony at San Juan, Porto Rico, has been granted the privilege of transferring the body of Ponce de Leon from the church of San Jose to the cathedral.

Capt. W. J. Downs, who laid out the Miami and Erie canal and surveyed the Pennsylvania on the Panhandle route between Pittsburg and Chicago, died at Black River Falls, Wis., aged 91.

Arnaud Massey, the French golf champion, won the open championship of Great Britain at Hoylake. Alex Ross, of the Brae Burn Golf club, won the open championship of the United States.

The Jewish World, of London, says that the will of Daniel Osiris, the Jewish banker and philanthropist, of Paris, who died some time ago, leaves $5,000,000 to the Pasteur institute. The estate is valued at $13,000,000.

Mayor McClellan of New York turned the first sod at Peekskill in an enterprise which begins the Catskill water aqueduct, 150 miles long, and which will supply New York and environments with 500,000,000 gallons of water daily.

The Persian revolt has been crushed. About Fath Mirzo, brother of the shah, who raised the standard of revolt immediately on his father's death, has taken refuge at the British consulate at Kermanshah and has asked security for himself and family.

Robert Pitcairn, former resident assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad and one of the oldest and best known railroad men in the country, was run down by a bicycle rider while on his way home from Carnegie institute, Pittsburg, and internally injured.

Detroit Strikers Enjoined.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—As a climax to the numerous acts of violence and rioting which have resulted from the strike which has been in progress for the past month of a thousand molders, machinists and metal polishers in 14 manufactories of the city, a blanket injunction was issued Friday afternoon by Circuit Judges Hosmer, Mandell and Brooke restraining the metal polishers' union and 200 specified individuals from interfering in any way with workers at any of the plants affected by the strike.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 22.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 96	@ 6 05
Hogs, State	7 00	@ 7 20
Sheep, State	3 50	@ 4 45
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	5 10	@ 5 65
WHEAT—July	99⅛	@ 1 00
September	1 00	@ 1 00⅝
CORN—September	60⅝	@ 61
RYE—No. 2 Western	88	@ 88½
BUTTER	23½	@ 24
EGGS	18	@ 19
CHEESE	11½	@ 12

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 00	@ 7 00
Fair to Good Steers	5 25	@ 5 00
Yearlings, Good to Fancy	5 00	@ 5 25
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 50	@ 5 25
Calves	4 50	@ 6 75
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 02½	@ 6 10
Mixed Packers	6 07½	@ 5 15
Heavy Packing	6 00	@ 6 05
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@ 23
Dairy	17	@ 18
LIVE POULTRY	11	@ 12
EGGS	14	@ 17½
POTATOES, New (bu.)	85	@ 90
WHEAT—July	93¼	@ 94⅝
September	95⅝	@ 96⅞
Corn, September	52⅞	@ 53⅛
Oats, July	45⅛	@ 46⅝
Rye, September	83	@ 84

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 02	@ 1 03
September	93½	@ 95⅛
Corn, September	53	@ 53⅛
Oats, Standard	46¼	@ 47
Rye, No. 1	87½	@ 87⅝

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, July	$ 86	@ 86½
September	87½	@ 87⅝
Corn, July	49⅛	@ 49⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	45½	@ 46½

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 40	@ 6 75
Texas Steers	2 75	@ 5 75
HOGS—Packers	5 80	@ 5 15
Butchers	5 85	@ 6 20
SHEEP—Natives	3 75	@ 5 85

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 75	@ 6 75
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@ 5 10
Cows and Heifers	3 50	@ 4 85
HOGS—Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEP—[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

New State Fair Buildings.

Hamline.—The State Fair grounds will be about the busiest place in this part of the state from now until the fair opens on Sept. 7 with the work laid out by the board of managers. Awards were made to the extent of $75,000, and other work was put in line for immediate commencement.

Most important was the main dairy building which is to be a handsome pressed brick structure, of very substantial construction and will stand on the eastern edge of the grounds near Snelling Avenue and beyond the present farm machinery building. As it is to be equipped with a mammoth refrigerator and completely lighted, the total cost will be several thousands more than the main contract.

Next comes the Poultry building which will be of pressed brick and will be very large in ground area though not as high in facade as some of the structures. The main idea is to secure space and light. It will stand on the now forty acres purchased this spring and north of the present machinery building.

The construction of these two buildings will force the farm machinery division of the fair further north and at the fair of 1907 it will extend from the present beginning near the grand stand quite to the extreme north end of the grounds.

$30,000 Paid in Wolf Bounties.

St. Paul.—Checks were sent out by the state auditor reimbursing the county auditors for the amount paid by them on state bounties aggregating $9,721.50. This makes about $20,000 which has been paid out by the state for wolf bounties since the beginning of the fiscal year on Aug. 1, 1906.

The largest amount paid to any county this time is $1,420 to Marshall county. The other counties receiving fair amounts were: Beltrami, $848.50; Otter Tail, $742.50; Roseau, $667.50 and Kittson, $607.50. Watonwan and Faribault counties came in for $3 each this being the smallest amount paid to any of the counties which has paid bounties. Ramsey county did not get anything, Hennepin got $132.50 and Washington $50, and St. Louis county $292.60.

Logger Drowned.

Sandstone.—Ben Elstad, a riverman, while loading logs here, accidentally fell off a log and although he was an experienced swimmer, he was drowned. He was only five feet from the boom. His brother, Mike and six other men were near when he fell, but they at first paid no attention to him, as it is a common occurrence for the men to fall off the logs. He rose to the surface and swam near enough to keep his nose above water, but he did not get nearer to the log. Mr. Joy noticed this and ordered to give him assistance with a pole, when without any outcry he went to the bottom and did not rise again. The body was recovered and shipped to Grantsburg, Elstad's home. The man was unmarried.

Saves Own Life.

Minneapolis—With his clothes covered with burning oil, David Clendenning saved his life by jumping into a large vat of water in the shops of the Northwestern Stove company, 312 Hennepin avenue. While other workmen Clendenning was boiling an oil preparation when it tipped over and the oil caught fire and was thrown to all parts of the room. Clendenning's clothes took fire, but his prompt action in plunging head first into the near-by vat prevented injury, although he lost both eyelashes and his moustache. The flames did slight damage to the building.

Lo and Dog in Grave.

Mankato.—Dr. R. M. Dodds of this city, while at Swan Lake, was presented with a number of relics that had just been found in an Indian grave. The grave was discovered by a farmer while plowing and contained the skeletons of an Indian and a dog, together with numerous articles in a good state of preservation. A peculiar shaped ax head was one of the things found. It was a custom of the Indians to bury the favorite dog and many of the hunting implements and other belongings with the dead braves, so that they would be prepared for the "happy hunting grounds."

Shot His Sister.

Owatonna.—Edith Gansewitz, the fifteen-year-old daughter of former State Senator Gansewitz, was shot and instantly killed by her brother, while on a holiday jaunt. The boy, who is fourteen years old, supposed the rifle was empty and pointed it at his sister and pressed the trigger. The ball struck the girl in the heart, causing instant death.

Crushed Under Wagon.

Hat Grand Rock.—Adolph Querin, he three-year-old son of Karl Querin, residing fifteen miles north of this place, met death in a terrible manner. An employee on the farm was starting to Onio with a load of grain. Adolph climbed on the load and was given a ride some distance from the residence. Then the driver told him to get off the rear of the wagon. After waiting a brief time the driver started up the team and stopped when the child screamed. The boy was found to be fatally crushed and died in half an hour.

Boy Loses Arm.

St. Paul.—Benjamin Soots, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Soots, while picking corn with a team in a large machine in the Blackhawk Linen mill at St. Paul Park, had his right hand caught in some knives in the machine. The rollers drew in the entire arm, so it was mangled and crushed the entire length before the boy was rescued. Dr. Crandall took the boy to St. Joseph's hospital, where the arm was amputated at the shoulder. The same machine caused the loss of part of an arm to an operative a few weeks ago and the loss of a finger to another a week ago.

NEWS NOTES.

Paynesville.—Edward Braden, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Braden of this village, was drowned in the Crow river near this place.

St. Paul.—Gov. Johnson appointed Joseph P. Bewley of Stillwater a member of the state board of equalization from the new Nineteenth judicial district.

Elk River.—The body of a men found in the river near here has been identified as that of Dan McCarthy, who was drowned March 26 at Watat working on a dam.

St. Paul.—Seventy-one members of the graduating class of the state university law school were admitted to the bar by the state supreme court. Chief Justice Start administering the oath.

Faribault.—Arthur Filler, sixteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Filler of this city, was drowned in Cannon Falls river while swimming. He was taken with cramps, and his comrades were unable to rescue him.

Minneapolis.—W. F. Bechtel, former president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis, was found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree by a jury which had been out for twenty-eight hours.

Minneapolis.—Harry Burns, who tried to kill his sweetheart, Mabel Schroder, three weeks ago, after he had previously tried to commit suicide because she would not marry him, was given an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary.

Sleepy Eye.—Henry Hummel, one of the engineers in the Sleepy Eye mill, while trying to lighten a belt, was caught in the machinery and mangled and then hurled forty feet. One leg was lacerated and an arm broken, and the outcome of the accident is uncertain.

St. Paul.—The Minnesota agricultural experiment station will undertake a number of experiments in killing wild mustard by spraying the field infected with a solution of sulphate of iron. Experiments will be conducted at Truman, Georgetown, Ada, Crookston, Warren and Kennedy.

Minneapolis.—John Kurch, who was run over and badly mangled by an engine at Tenth avenue south and Third street died in the city hospital. He was struck by an engine while stepping out of the way of another train. Both arms were amputated after the accident and he died from the shock.

St. Paul.—While riding in an automobile driven by Walter Hill, son of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, Fred Schroeder, a liveryman, was accidentally killed by falling out of the automobile, the wheels of which ran over his head. It is thought Schroeder was seized with an attack of appoplexy.

Eveleth.—While a party of young men were out on the lake in a rowboat they intended to change places. The boat was overturned, but all managed to cling to the bottom. A gasoline launch picked up all of the party but Harold McNulty, who was taken with cramps and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

Star Lake.—Adolph Vogel, five years old, saved the life of his two-year-old brother, who had fallen into the lake and was in imminent danger of drowning. The little fellow had been playing out on a boat landing and fell into the lake about a rod from the shore. Clifford who witnessed the accident, waded out from the shore and succeeded in dragging the half-drowned youngster to dry land.

Brookston.—Two men and a boy were seriously injured by the premature explosion of dynamite with which they were blowing up stumps. The accident occurred on the Isaiah Orser homestead, near here. Orser and C. M. Rose, a neighbor, received injuries which will cause them to lose an eye apiece, while Orser's young son was badly hooked, but is not believed to be permanently injured. The injured were taken to a Duluth hospital for treatment.

St. Paul.—There are sixty-five cavalry horses being held in quarantine at Fort Snelling on account of fourteen suffering from equine scabies. This is an infectious disease, and which knocked him down and picked him about the head and face.

Orer, in St. Johns river near the country, in Idaho, ranged a wild and woolly bunch of long-haired cow punchers, whose knowledge of the world was confined mainly to trips after cattle into surrounding counties. into this reckless but withal community there came the smooth-tongued representative of a wild west show, who hired several cowboys at a high salary to take a hair-raising act, the chief feature being that they should appear to be thrown from their horses and dragged by the feet.

After they had practiced in a corral for a while one of them loosened himself and rising from the dirt, disheveled and dazed, inquired:

"Say, mister, ain't this rather dangerous? We might get killed."

"That's all right," chirped the show's representative cheerfully. "Your salary will go on just the same."—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE REORGANIZED NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The new Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, chosen by the policyholders under the Armstrong laws, has taken charge of the company's affairs and has begun the work of reorganization.

In choosing the principal officers of the company, the Board has adhered to the idea that a life insurance company should be managed by life insurance men. The new president is Darwin P. Kingsley, a college bred man of good New England stock, who has been in the company's service in a variety of capacities for a period of nearly twenty years. In the parlance of life insurance, he "began with the rate book" and has advanced step by step to his present position.

The first vice president of the company is Thomas A. Buckner, who has served the company for more than a quarter of a century,—indeed has never had any other business connection.

Associated with these men are others long trained in the company's service, such as expert in his own department of work. Wm. E. Ingersoll, who has for many years had charge of the company's great interests in Europe, is one of the second vice presidents, and will continue at the head of the company's office in Paris.

Rufus W. Weeks, who has been in the company's service for nearly forty years, takes a part to Mr. Buckner as vice president, and continuous as chief actuary of the company.

The policyholders have expressed their belief in this company in no uncertain terms. The upheaval in life insurances within the last two years has resulted to a great deal of misunderstanding and policyholders, alarmed on hints which were not very definite to them, have been disposed to give up their contracts at a heavy sacrifice. This has not been true in the New York Life to any great extent. The company had $3,000,000,000 insurance on its books when the life insurance investigation began, and while the laws of the State of New York allow a 10 percent any company to write over $150,000,000 a year (which is about one-half the New York Life actually did), the company's outstanding business still exceeds $2,000,000,000.

Policyholders generally will be still further reassured by this action of the Board, as it places at the head of the company to protect their interests one of thorough training and unexception-able character.

Injury from Mosquitoes.

New Jersey has many places ideal in situation and accessibility, and such place developed rapidly to a certain point and there it stood, halted by the mosquitoes that formed in the surrounding marsh lands. Country club, golf, tennis and other attractions ceased to attract when attention was necessarily focused on the biting or stinging pests that intruded everywhere, and the tendency was to commut. But the owners were not ready to quit without a fight, and an improvement association was formed which consulted with my office and followed my advice. In one year the bulk of the breeding area was drained, mosquitoes have since been absent almost entirely; one gentleman, not a large owner, states that his property had increased $50,000 in value, and new settlers began to come in. This year one of the worst breeding areas of the olden day was used as a camping ground, and 100 new residences are planned for next year.—Prof. John B. Smith, in the Popular Science Monthly.

But, They Had Not.

At a political meeting the chairman asked at the close if any candidate's speech whether "any gintis man has anny question to ask?"

Some one rose and propounded an inquiry mildly critical of the prevailing political belief. A politician, he said, waved a club and struck him on the floor. The chairman looked round and asked quietly: "Anny other gintleman a question to ask?"

Advanced.

"Hiram," said Mrs. Kornkob to her husband, who was reading the Weekly Screech, "they say that Jones man who has taken the farm next to ours is mighty intellectual."

"I guess he is," replied Farmer Kornkob. "He knows four different almanacs by heart."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Evidently.

Tom—Fred had his eyes glued on Miss Peachley during the entire wedding.

Jack—Stuck on her, eh?

And Willing.

William was the good boy. He was studious-and-modest, and economical.

He went into business, and by hard work and much self-denial at last acquired a modest competency.

George was a gay, careless, easy-going fellow, who never applied himself seriously to anything, but enjoyed life as he went along.

One day, however, when he had nothing else to do, he invented a mouse trap. It was a simple little affair, but operated on a new principle, and was different from any other trap in use.

He showed it to his brother Will Him.

"Bill," he said, "if you will lend me money enough to patent this thing and put it on the market I'll divide all the profits equally with you."

"Bill," answered William, glancing carelessly at the trap: "There's nothing in it."

Thus repulsed, George went to a shrewd capitalist, who at once invested $5,000 in his invention.

And lost every cent of it.

William was right.—Chicago Tribune.

To Remove the Temptation.

"It is easy to see what ails you, Ferguson," said his family physician, after a brief examination. "You are smoking too many cigars. You will have to quit the habit entirely, or you will be a nervous wreck."

"I'll do it, doctor," said Mr. Ferguson, "although that comes pretty tough. I've been just laid in a box of perfectos. Is there anything else you want me to do?"

"Yes. Eat plenty of nourishing food and spend as much time as possible in the open air. By the way, Ferguson, there is no reason why those cigars should go to waste. You may send them to me."—Chicago Tribune.

An Important Discovery.

"My wife," he remarked, "has made a very important discovery."

"Indeed," said his companion, "what is it, sir?"

"A new substance that is apparently indestructible."

His companion recalled the fact that the wife had been a professor of natural science at one time in her college, and inquired if she had been long at work upon the invention.

"No," he replied, "and it came about quite by accident. She was trying to make a sponge cake."—The Royel.

His Business.

"And what are you in for?" asked the kind old lady, stopping before cell 476.

"Alas, mum," replied Davy the Dip with a sigh, "it was all because I was tryin' to get up in the world."

"You poor man. And what was your line of work?"

"I was a porch climber, mum."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Making a Distinction.

"Of course you know something about that candidate's political opinions?" said the trusty advisor.

"I don't care a rap about his opinions," answered Senator Sorghum. "How are his epigrems?"—Washington Star.

CAN IT.



She—What is your idea of the best way to preserve domestic peace?

He—Well, there are lots of people try to preserve it in family jars.

Ups and Downs.

Little Miss Pearl is a funny girl—The queerest in the town;
One day she took her watch upstairs,
Then she let it run down.
—Chicago News.

Proves It.

"The chief reforms urged on railroads are merely changing existing ones about."

"In what way?"

"Watering less stock on their capital and more on the cattle trains."—Baltimore American.

A Last Stand.

"Don't you think the Newriches have too much silver at their functions?"

"To let them show there's something about them which has polish."—Baltimore American.

Accounts For It.

"How Mr. Gushit does write! His flowing style fairly gushes forth."

"That's because he uses a fountain pen."—Baltimore American.

Sincere Attachment.

"Is Elligins a book-lover?"

"He must be. He spoke reverend of that he borrows."—Washington Star.

EDNA MAY MARRIED

ACTRESS BECOMES BRIDE OF YOUNG MILLIONAIRE

Rise of American Girl, Who for Years Has Been Idol of London Theater-Goers, from Back Row of Chorus.

London.—Edna May, the American actress, was married the other day at the registry office at Windsor to Oscar Lewisohn, son of Adolph Lewisohn of New York, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends. The honeymoon will be passed in a motoring tour on the continent.

Edna May, now Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, has probably been the most talked-about and written-about young woman who ever won her way from the back row of the chorus to the



MRS. OSCAR LEWISOHN.
(Actress Who as Edna May Was Idol of British Theater-Goers.)

spotlight of popularity on two continents. It was about 1897 that a slip of a girl came to New York and applied to George Lederer for a position in the Casino chorus. No one knew her. She had no backing and no backer. She came from Syracuse, where she had been born probably 17 years before. Her name was Pettie, and her father, Edgar G. Pettie, was a letter carrier. She was winsome and demure, and after the rehearsals she tried her voice he put her on the "waiting list" which meant that she could attend all the rehearsals, stand up on all the music and then, possibly, get a position at $12 a week in the back row of the chorus. After a few weeks she secured the position at the back of the stage. After a lot more hard work and waiting she was promoted to the second row and then received $15 a week.

Then came her opportunity. Mr. Lederer put "The Belle of New York" on the stage, and Miss May was cast for the supposedly secondary part of the Salvation Army Maid. But from the rising of the curtain she charmed little maid in the poke bonnet became the star of the play. The musical comedy ran for months, and Edna May continued to increase her popularity.

While both she and the comedy were at the height of their popularity Mr. Lederer decided to transplant both to London. And in the English capital her success was even greater than in New York. Her pictures appeared in all the shop windows; jewels and flowers were tossed to her on the stage; a South African mining company presented her with shares that were worth over $25,000 in real money; the prince of Wales was introduced to her; her engagement was reported to half the British peerage; she wrote o book that was published and she was constantly seen in company with dukes, duchesses and members of the lesser nobility. The cablegrams declared that she was undismayed by all the attentions showered on her and that she remained sweet, demure and winsome, which won her as many admirers among the women as among the men.

Shortly after her first success she was married to Fred Ryan, a bicycle rider, but their life was not happy together, and after a few years she got a divorce in this city. Then later went on the stage and married again.

The little songstress, notwithstanding her popularity among the "Johnnies," kept her name singularly free from scandal. In 1902, however, the cables told that she had been named as a corespondent by Countess De la Warr in her petition for divorce, but the charge was indignantly denied and was never proved.

Many times she was reported engaged to young Cavendish, heir presumptive to the dukedom of Devonshire. There was no doubt of the devotion of young Cavendish, but nothing ever came of the rumors of marriage.

Rumors of engagements to many men of prominence both in England and this country were matter for gossip from time to time, but each was successively denied. These rumors only served to keep the little Americano, who had been called the "London-faced ingenue," prominently before the theater-going public, and her salary jumped from $15 a week to $200, and in recent years she has lived like o princess in London and her fashionable suburb.

Miss May has returned to America several times, but her greatest popularity has been on "the other side."

Oscar Lewisohn is about 25 years old, e graduate of Harvard, and reputed to be very wealthy.

NEW USE FOR EIFFEL TOWER.

Wireless Messages Sent from There Over Long Distances.

Paris.—Recent experiments with a wireless telegraph installation on the Eiffel tower gave extraordinary evidence of the great distances covered



New Use for Eiffel Tower.

by the Hertian waves. The operators at the tower were sending a message to Bizerta, Tripoli Yenadyre, 700 kilometers away, and found to their amazement that the same message was received at Bizerta, 1,425 kilometers away. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the Eiffel tower is by no means a perfect station for long-distance work, and that the receiving instrument at Bizerta was supposed to be capable of receiving only the waves from a comparatively short distance.

Left Her Dog With the Police.

The guard room at police headquarters is becoming the tethering place for dogs, says the Springfield Union. A handsome collie followed four women down street last evening and when they got inside they told him to take him back home, they brought him into police headquarters and asked that he be taken home by a policeman. One of the women, who lives in State street, owns the dog, and she explained that she was on her way to a whist party and couldn't go back home with the dog because she might miss "a couple of hands of whist at the party."

The dog remained in the quarters till the woman came after it late last night.

Brennan to Be Given Chance.

Louis Brennan, the man who invented the gyroscope railroad in England, is to have a chance to demonstrate his project in India, the government having granted him a subsidy of $35,000. Moody Boynton, the first monorailer, is not so fortunate.

ADMIRAL COGHLAN RETIRES.

Officer Who Fought with Dewey at Manila Leaves Service.

New York.—Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan has retired from the service and has command of the Brooklyn navy yard. He was succeeded by Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich. Admiral Coghlan's retirement for age occurred months ago, but owing to important work in hand he was requested to remain at the yard for a time longer. He will live in New York for the present.

Admiral Coghlan was with Dewey in the battle of Manila bay and has a splendid naval record. He acted as toastmaster at after dinner speaker. He acquired a rather dubious fame a few years ago by reciting at a dinner a German dialect poem entitled "Hoch der Kaiser," in which Emperor Wilhelm was ridiculed as coasidering himself the most important men on earth.

Admiral Goodrich is one of the best known officers of the navy, and has held more important positions, per-



REAR ADMIRAL COGHLAN.
(Retired from Naval Service Because of Age.)

haps, than any other officer in the service. He has the distinction of having the ordeal when the Olympia was shot in the engagements around Santiago de Cuba, and he also fought the last great land engagement of the navy with Spain, that in front of Manzanillo. He was appointed to Annapolis from Connecticut in December, 1861.

Rear Admiral Coghlan declares if he had his life to go over again he would reenter the United States navy; that it is the finest organization of its kind in the world, and that it holds out greater inducements to the young men of this country than does the navy of any other nation.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Thief River Falls editors got re-enforced by the addition of Joe Duchamp, T.S. Jacobson, and PRESIDENT Jim O'Brien, and their record is DUN, DUN, DUN, and THE SUNBEAM comes out just the same.

A farmer who sells out as old age approaches and goes to town to live, generly makes a mistake. So long as a man is living on his own farm he is respected in the community. He is made to feel that he is one of the substantial men and is welcome everywhere, but when he moves to town, he is classed with the pinching, penurious sort. Who haven't a dollar to spend and are of no use to themselves or to the community. Men don't get old like they used to; it isn't fashionable any more.

Fire Them Out.

At a boat meeting of the boat company on last Saturday evening, a disnute arose between T.S. Jacobson and Jim O'Brien, about which one went out to get the bottle to sober up on in the morning, at the time they were down collecting for the Company, and bolping John Eastman to draw up resolutions about Hunt and THE SUNBEAM.

It appears they slept in the same room and after they went to bed their thirst overpowered them to such an extent that they had to have just one pint more, so one of them had to go to the saloon and get it, and which one went was what they were disputing about last Saturday night, as it made some difference with the settlement with the company, which one went. It may be surprised by respopible people that they were in this wim the next morning to help John fix up resolutions about Hunt and THE SUNBEAM.

Such men are a disgrace to any respectable company and the sooner they are given an opportunity to go way back and sit down, the better it will be for the company, then they can again their resolutions for John as its President and Secretary of the Red Lake River Transportation Company.

He Got One Vote:

At the boat meeting last Saturday evening, August J. Wentzel was elected for Clerk of the new boat Highlanding Sunbeam. The elder Hanson was chosen as pilot and young Hanson as engineer, and D. Kolstrand for the man. We are of the opinion that it would have been hard to find a set of men more fitted for their different positions than those elected.

James O'Brien received one vote for clerk of the boat, and as he has been, up to the present time a member of the Board of Directors, it is easy to see where the vote came from, but we will do Mr. O'Brien the justice to say that if he had taken a little time to consider the matter he would not have voted for himself.

We ask the indulgence of our readers for devoting so much of our space to the Red Lake River Transportation Company this week, but will say in conclusion that we call take the three to-wit James O'Brien, T. S. Jacobson, Joseph Duchamp, and their record is, (excuse us for quotation John, but you are a pretty fair editor) "FINE, SWELL, FRIEND," and the Red Lake River Transportation Company shines as a monument over the graves of the schemers, to the honor of Hunt.

The attorneys in the county seat removal case are to have another inning next Monday. Of course the people can be spectators but it is quite an expensive show for the tax payers to take in, but they have no choice in the matter as there is no admission fee to come in but they will have to "dig" before they get out.

To The Legal Voters Of Red Lake County.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition is on file, in my office, signed by legal voters of said County to the number of two thousand three hundred and forty two praying that the county seat of said county of Red Lake be changed to the City of Thief River Falls in said county, and that a special meeting of the county board will be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 1st day of July, A.D. 1907, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to consider said petition, at which time and place any legal voter of said county may appear, in person or by counsel, and be heard.

Dated June 11th, A.D. 1907.

John B. O'brien.

County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Clearwater Specials.

We had a nice shower of rain Sunday.

Mrs. Lillio and daughter Ida arrived home from Cassen where they have been visiting with old time friends and relatives, on last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruckman visited with the family of A. Rolandson on Monday.

August Lillio and Martin Fors are back again, and Martin brought over 2 big cans of cream with an ox and a stone boat, nothing like going into the dairy farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird left for McIntosh with a load of wool on Saturday.

Miss Julie Rindal who has been working with Mr Mandt's went home on a few days visit with her parents near Lillo.

Mrs. E.V. Carlson visited with Mrs. P. Miller on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mandt, Mrs. Horstad and Mrs. Anderson visited with the family of A. Rolandson on Sunday.

Miss Blomquist and Miss Lind quist from Fargo visited with Mr. and Mrs. Miller for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Syverstud visited with the family of P. Reusid on Sunday.

Clearwater creamery received last week 8274 lbs. of cream.

The Ladies aid society will meet at Mrs. Con. Shore July 1st everybody cordialy invited to come.

Mr. O. Mandt and Oscar Christ sod went to Pidmiter on Saturday with 85 tubs of butter for shipment.

J. K. WOOD,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Kills Cancer Horses as well as other animals. Horses are all subject to cancer, even in mastering their speed they undergo lameness. They are heated at trot and trot with opponent again, but to put no more speed into it than if they were going it's walk.

Special Notice To Horsemen Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BLSAM

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.

Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.

Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel,

George Kronschnabel Gully,

Bulstad & Melbo, "

Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, "

K. E. Moen, Grenbrok, "

Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "

Olef Bergland, "

Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.

Jons B. Witchterman Lindsay, "

Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Ian

Miss Walseth, Espelvet, Minn.

L. K. Moen, Garnes "Minn.

Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 28 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn, June 26th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OLE VASTRAND, of Kratka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 457 made June 29, 1903 for the lot 2 Sec. 23, lots 4, 7, & 8 S.W. ¼ N.W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Carl O. Olson, Charles Peterson, Silver Johnson, James O'Brien all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES L. PETERSON of Erie Minn, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1297 made April 7, 1905 for the S. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 31, N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 36 W. ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 150 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 9th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Christ Odegaard, Lars Fritz, Hilmer Iverson, Ole Johnson, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 27th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that, OLE T. BULL INGSRUD of Kratka, Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1091 made March 11th, 1903, for the S. W. ¼ Section 11, Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before L.G. Browning U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 9th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Sven T. Offerold, of Kratka Minn, Ole O. Gullingrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ole L. Myhre, Jon Kilen of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. 18 The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 27, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEF VORLIKY of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1245 made July 18, 1905, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 153 N.R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank Tabell of Erie Minn. Andrew Hanson of Brunkeberg Minn. Charlie Vurecek, of Thief River Falls Minn. Joseph Trenka, of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn., May 30th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907, viz:

Lars Haven

H.E. No. 6603 Claim for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 154 R. 45 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Chief Albert of Red Lake Falls, Ralph Hooper, Odell Lande, the Director of Interior Minn.

J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Almost in Death.

"That quit you have on," said the lady who always talks without stop anything to say or not, "is a dead ringer for one my brother had."

"Huh!" growled the tramp man. "What do you take me for—a dime museum freak?"—Baltimore News.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 26, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD GELF, of Erie, Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1226 made Aug 24, 1904, for the lots 3, 4, & S. ½ N. W. ¼, Sec 6 Twp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before A. M. Bishop, U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on August 8, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Michael Stengel, Frank Zavoral, Joseph Novotny, Joseph Stengl all of Erie Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 21, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 19th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that LOUIS D. KONGELF, of Kratka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry, No. 425 made June 29th 1904, for the N.E.¼ Sec. 28, Twp. 153 N.R. 41 W, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter Hedien, Jacob B. Hoby, Ole' C. Bredwell of Kratka Minn. Charles W. Nelson of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that LISA S. ESPESETH, formerly LISA S. ARBJORNSON of Wanke Minnesota, has filed notice of her intention to make final Five Year proof in support of her claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 5070 made May 31, 1902, for the S.W.¼, S.E.¼, Lots 10, 11 Sec. 2, and N.E.¼ N.E.¼ Sec 11 Tp. 151 N.R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on August 24th 1907,

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens Aspaas, Tarald Fladaland, Ole H. Kolden, S. H. Ofstie all of Wanka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31st 1907.

Department of The Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on July 10 1907, viz:

Ernst H. Gjernes.

H.E. No. 940 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153 N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Olaf Reaven of Lillo Minn. Engvald Hunbey, Olof Tahde, Ole Swensen of Garnes Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of The Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 28, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on July 10, 1907 viz:

Lukris Grovd.

H.E. no. 1011 Red Lake Series, for the S.E.¼ Sec. 26 Tp. 153 N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven, of Lillo Minn. Engvald Hunbey, Ola Swensen, Oloff Tahde of Garnes Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th, 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 5, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that MARIA LINDER, of Brunkeberg Minn. has filed notice of her intention to make final Commutation proof in support of her claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 888 made November 11th, 1904, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 30 Township 154 N. of Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Gunder L. Gierdet, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Mortinson, Edward Lind, Lars Runnestrand, of Brakeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 21st 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 15 1907, viz:

Oscar A. Gjerdet

H.E. No. 1016 Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 35 Tp. 153 N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Swensen, Engvald Hunbey, Olof Tahde, Ole Reaven of Lillo Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 5th 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1225 made Aug 24, 1904, for the N.E.¼ of Sec. 26, Twp. 153 N.R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 31, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter Hedien, Jacob B. Hoby, Ole' C. Bredwell of Kratka Minn. Charles W. Nelson of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

It's Results That Count

In cooking is the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

You can depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnay prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

MONEY,

We Have Plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN BISSET

Rhoda, Minn.



"I feel you have my kind support."

"Yes, but half a million dollars is more than kind support."

"Well, I'll make it kind support and half a million dollars."

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Thief River Falls will celebrate the 4th of July.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

FOR SALE, 20 cords of wood, by James Colman, Sunbeam Landing.

Dan Patch passed up river yesterday on their way to Little Oak.

Nels Olson from Garnes is doing carpenter work for Walt McAndress this week.

Ole Overum and Alfred Manfierstein were down to Thief River Falls, and returned Saturday.

C. L. Clark and Jim Colman made a flying business trip to Thief River Falls and returned Tuesday.

Andrew Ellingson has his ferry running now in good shape, but there is no road to it from the south side yet.

We had another refreshing rain storm on Friday evening last, which has kept the grain and grass jumping upward.

Walt McAndress took last Friday's boat to Thief River Falls to order some extra lumber for his new house returning by team Saturday.

We are having our share of trouble fixing our roads this week as there is no repairing to do but all new ones to make through the wilderness.

Hay will be rather late this year, as the grass got such a late start this spring that it will not be big enough for hay until the latter part of July.

T. S. Dale has just bought one of them high grade De Laval cream separators of Carpenter and Webster the McIntosh dealers, and will now ship cream to Thief River Falls by boat.

Mostrom Bros. of Hilda passed by here Sunday with a big raft of oak bridge planks which they were selling to the townships. The lumber was first class oak well sawed and good timber.

Andrew Ellingson received notice last week that he had been awarded the contract to carry mail from Hilda to Highlanding. He will employ Liot Sigvadson as his carrier, for the present.

We are going to celebrate the 4th at Rhoda with our Deer Park friends and as there is nothing doing in Highlanding this year, we suppose others up this way will take in the big ball at Rhoda.

The New steam boat was to be ready by July 4th, but there seems to be another hitch in the thing, but it will certainly be ready for shipping the fall crop but if it should may be ready for next spring.

We can not find out where our township's share of the money appropriated by the state for roads and bridges went to, but Highlanding township needs their share as much as any of the rest of them and we propose to give the matter a little attention and find out what has become of the dee.

M. E. Hyland will finish his mail contract with the government tomorrow, and C. L. Clark will carry the mail on this route from Sunbeam to Lillo after July 1st. Mr. Hyland has performed first class work as carrier, and has not missed a trip since he made his contract, rain, snow, or sunshine, good roads, or bad roads, Mcdrin and Eddie have brought the mail through regular and have certainly done creditable work for the government and given good service to the patrons of the offices served on.

And he will have to holler Ex President next week.

Eddie Hyland is grubbing and doing road work here this week for W. G. Hunt.

Jim Colman was taking some snap shot views of Sunbeam and vicinity Wednesday.

Mrs. A. W. Shosten had the misfortune to loose a valuable work horse last week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Sullivan and Miss Mary Sullivan, May and Stella Arndt drove up to the big city of Brunkeberg last Sunday afternoon.

It is reported that quite a large number of the voters up this way withdrew their names from the Thief River Falls county seat removal petition.

The Dan Patch will be run as an excursion boat July 4th up to Hilda and return. The charges from Sunbeam to Hilda and return are to be 50 cts.

Stephen Singer of Rhoda made this office a pleasant call Wednesday afternoon. He says the people down there are making big preparations for their 4th of July celebration.

Perhaps now that Jacobson and Jim are out of the Red Lake River Transportation Company they might get a job of signing resolutions for John Eastman as Ex Secretary and President.

Rev. E. A. Moetue of Deer Park passed by here yesterday morning on his way to Grafton N. D. He has some farming interests out there to look after and expects to be absent for about to week.

NOTICE. It has been reported by some parties to injure his business, that Dr. J. E. Engstad of Grand Forks, had removed to Minneapolis. There is no truth in this statement as Dr. Engstad is still located in Grand Forks, and should he at some future time remove to Minneapolis, announcement of the fact will be made in the papers.

James O'Brien was fired bodily as President, and Peter C. Weld was unanimously elected to fill vacancy, and now things are running smoothly and harmoniously again in the company and it can be said to be the close of round 2nd of John Eastman and charge on the office of THE SUNBEAM.

When he makes another one he will have to raise a new army of raw recruits as the last one he had has been completely rooted.

At the meeting of the directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. last night, Wm. A. Swanson and Alfred Swanson were elected to fill vacancys on the board of Directors caused by the resignation of D. Kolstrand and Angust Wentzel, who resigned as members of the board to fill their positions on the new steam boat. Ole Howard was elected for Treasurer to fill vacancy, caused by the resignation of Mr. Wentzel.

There is to be a 4th of July celebration at Rhoda with a full program of an old fashioned celebration, a large bowery is being constructed, where there will be a ball afternoon and evening, an oration will be delivered in the forenoon and a programe of sports in the afternoon, with a grand display of fire works in the evening. As this is the only place there will be any doings in this immediate locality; let every one turn out and enjoy themselves for a day.

We recieved the sad news this week that Kristi Lovejahl of Gully died of consumption last week. Chris was a very bright young man and highly respected by all who know him and his early death is a severe blow to his relatives and friends. He had an attack of Typhoid fever last fall which later turned into consumption, and although he went to St. Paul to take treatment by a specialist, he recieved no benefit and the end came last week.



The Longer You Drink It—The Better You Like It

That's because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always the same—day in—day out—always of the same good quality, blended just right, and roasted to a turn—that's satisfaction, and 16 full ounces to the pound is economy.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps the coffee clean and fresh—protected from dust, dirt and foul odors.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.- ANDREW ELLINGSON, Highland Minn. J. L. RADNEO'CI.-Radney Minn. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.- MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 8.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat; as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

NOTICE. There is money in the treasurery of school district No. 37 Highlanding, for the payment of orders No. 3. 5, and 6. All interest on above orders will stop from the date of this notice, and parties holding said orders are hereby notified to present them for payment. Dated this 14, day of June 1907.

Ole Overum.
Treasurer.

We shall publish the schedule of rates adopted by the Red Lake River Transportation Co for carring freight and passengers on their line of boats, next week.

Diet and Digestion.

Abstemiousness in diet is very conducive to a good digestion. It is preferable to be a little underfed than at all overfed. Hence we come to one of the first causes of indigestion in the adult, too large a quantity of food. After all ordinary meal the food should all have left the stomach by the end of six or seven hours. If owing to an excessive quantity the stomach cannot deal with the amount some food remains in the stomach and ferments. This creates discomfort, pain, wind, nausea and perhaps vomiting, by means of which the abused stomach gets rid of its burden. If the sufferer is not thus forthwith sick the best thing he can do is to drink a large tumbler of lukewarm water, which will probably induce vomiting and so wash out the stomach. Half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda added to the fluid will cause still more relief. During the next twenty-four hours the lightest diet, such as a little tea and dried toast, some boiled rice, a little beef-tea or thick flour gruel is taken.

Not Housewarming.

"But," said the persistent suitor, "if I were to prove to you that I would go to the ends of the earth for you—"

"Then," replied the Boston girl, "you would have to prove to me that the earth really has ends, and that, you know, is quite impossible."—Philadelphia Press.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

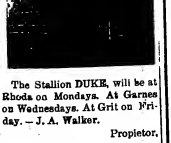


Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST. GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DUKE.



The Stallion DUKE, will be at Rhoda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. — J. A. Walker.

Propietor.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

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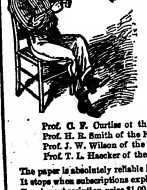
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MR. FARMER

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Sioux City, Iowa,

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Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
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Ending a Tyranny

By J. L. Harbour

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

A little old man with stooping shoulders stood before the door to Maria Fay's kitchen, washing dishes.

Suddenly a high-pitched, strident voice came down to him from the open door of the stairway leading from the kitchen to the rooms above.

"Pa!" screamed the voice.

"Yes, M'ri!."

"You got them dishes done yet?"

"Just shout; hm! I've got the skillets to wash yet."

"Seems to me you're turrible pottery this morning."

"There was more dishes to wash than common, M'ri!," replied the old man, in a gently deprecating tone.

"Well, finish 'am up just as soon as you can, and then mop up the kitchen floor and give the dining room a real brisk sweepin'. We must start in on our reg'lar housecleanin' next week."

A suggestion of a frown came into the old man's ruddy face. His hated housework, and his aversion to housecleaning amounted to real loathing. Maria prided herself on her thoroughness, and her warfare against dust and dirt was fierce and noncompromising. When her mother died, Maria had promptly decreed that she and her family should live with Pa. The old man's mild objections had been roughly overridden, and for less than a week after her mother's death Maria and her husband and their four noisy, unlovely children had invaded the old man's home, his house being larger and better than the home of the Pennys.

From the day of Maria's arrival in his home Pa had been "set aside" so far as his authority had been concerned. A men of e gentle and yielding spirit, who loved peace and harmony in his home, he had felt that it would be better to yield to the domineering Maria than to be in a state of constant contention—which is what he called it—with her. His rebelled in spirit when Maria decreed that he was now too old to be at the head of the farm work.

One day e telegram ceeing telling Silas Penny of the death of his father in a town 50 miles distant, and Maria and Silas departed to attend the funeral. Silas, like Maria, was an only child, and when he came home he brought his mother with him. She had felt that it would be better for her to remain in her own home, as she was a woman of but 65 years and to excellent health. But Silas had protested that it would be better for her to "break up" and make her home with him. He had already figured it out, with the help of Maria, that it would be cheaper to have her live with him, for her small farm could then be rented and his mother could "save up" the money and thus increase the amount of the estate Silas was to receive when she died.

Pa's sympathy went out to Lucinda Penny, the moment he knew that she was to be on inmate of her son's home, and before a week had passed Lucinda had come to the definite opinion that it was a "burning shame" the way Pa had to work, to "make his keep," for his daughter. Naturally enough, the old couple soon began to give voice to their sympathy for each other and to bewail the cruel decree of fate that had placed them in their unhappy positions.

Thus a year passed, and Maria had grown more tyrannical than ever, and Silas grumbled openly if his mother spent any of her small income. Lucinda bore her unhappy lot in silence, and only she knew of the tears she shed in the secrecy of the poor little room in the attic to which she had been relegated by Maria. Pa was her only confident.

One day Silas and Maria announced their intention of taking their children the following week and driving over to Penrose, 20 miles distant, to spend several days with a cousin of Maria's named Hugh Ray.

"I reckon, Mother, that you and Pa could do for yourselves a few days, couldn't you?" asked Maria at the breakfast table.

"I should think likely," said Pa before Lucinda could reply, and then he added, with grim sarcasm: "Of course we're poor, weak critters, who can't do much more than crawl to our woodpile and carpet loom, but I reckon we might skeer up strength enough to skirmish around and git us a bite to eat, feeble and worthless as we are."

Marie's face flushed, and Silas frowned and made a serious stab at a slice of bread with his fork, but, although he would not admit it, he had a wholesome fear of his father-in-law and did not care to cross swords with him.

Almost numberless were the commands as to the things they must and must not do given to Lucinda and Pa by Maria and Silas the morning they left home.

The moment the wagon containing Silas and his family started from the barnyard e humorous twinkle came into the wrinkled face of Pa, and he shook one fist after the retreating family and said:

"Scat!"

"Scat!"

Then he turned to Lucinda and said gayly:

"When the cat's away the mice will play.' Not e deroed thing they told me to do while they was gone am I going to do! Nor you shan't do a thing they told you to do, Lucindy!"

They were like a pair of children freed from irksome parental restraint. Pe put on his apron and helped to prepare the dinner. Now and then his cracked voice rose in snatches of merry song. His spirits were at highide when they sat down to the table set between the two front windows where sunshine flooded the room.

"This is great, Lucindy! I feel as if I was about 20 years old. I reckon that if M'ri' and Si' could see us now they'd feel that they'd no cause to worry 'bout us not being able to take keer of ourselves."

Suddenly he dropped his knife and fork, brought his two calloused palms together with e resounding clap, jumped to his feet and said:

"Good Lord!"

"Why, what is it, Pa Allen?" asked Lucindy.

"This!" he cried, running to her side and putting one arm around the back of her chair, while he leaned over her and said eagerly and rapidly:

"Lucinde! why can't we keep this up right along? Why not? Listen to me! This house is mine—mine. This farm is mine. By ev'ry law of right it should be mine to do as I please with while I live. I spent the best years of my life toiling to earn it. It is wrong, wrong, wrong that my home should be invaded in this way, my just rights ignored. And it is equally wrong that you should have been made to give up your own home and to be situated as you are. It is all wrong, and for it to force us to submit to it. Lucinda, you have lived more than a year in this house with me, and you know that I love peace and that I em e well disposed man. You wouldn't be afraid to trust your happiness to my keeping, now would you, Lucindy?"

She looked up at him and said frankly:

"No, I would not."

"Nor would I be afraid to trust my happiness to you after what I've seen of your kind and gentle ways. Lucinde, we're not such very old people. We may have many years of life before us, and we have the right to make them happy and peaceful years. Why never can be that under the rule of our children, who have no right to run over us. Marry me, Lucinda! Let us be one—this very day! I'll hitch up after dinner and we can drive over to Elder Penfield's end come back man and wife!"

"I—I—why, it, don't seem as if I could, Pa Pe Allen."

"Yes, you do now! You got to!"

The bridal pair were standing at the gateway of their home when



He Walked Into the House with His Arm Around Lucinda's Waist.

Silas and his family returned three days later. Maria's keen eye was quick to note the triumphant look on her father's face, and the unwonted and apparently defiant air with which he held up his head. She noted that he held Lucinda's hand in his, and that Lucinda also held her head high and looked fearlessly into the face of Silas. The moment the wagon came to a standstill, Pa said without a tremor in his voice:

"You needn't git out any of you. You'll find everything you brought to this house and even more in your own house down the road. I carried them there while you were gone. They should never have been taken away, and brought here. This house and all that's in it is mine—mine and Lucindy's, and—"

Maria and Silas had alighted from the wagon and stood, with their baggage in hand, just outside the gateway ready to enter.

"In the name of sense," began Marie; but her father threw up his hand with the warning gesture she knew she must heed, and added:

"Silence, M'ri! We have no reproaches for any one upon you; we have no hard feelings even. We are too happy for that. We're just as happy as a pair of birds and bridegroom should be. Yes, we're bride and bridegroom. Better hurry on home now, for it looks like real shower."

He walked into the house with his arm around Lucinda's waist and a radiant smile on his wrinkled face, while Silas and Maria, dazed into speechlessness, drove on to their own home, writhing under a deserved sense of utter defeat.



The gown on the standing figure is of champagne colored tussah silk. The skirt is slightly gathered at the top and finished at the bottom with a wide band of the material, above which are rows of light blue galons. The tablier is of flat guipure and appears to extend over the front of the corsage. The corsage is finished around the neck with a band of the blue panne, the ends crossed in front and ornamented with the passementerie motifs and jewels. The chemisette is of lace; and girdle is of the blue panne, fastened in front with a buckle.

The skirt of the other costume is of striped mousseline voile made with groups of plaits in the middle at the front and back and finished at the bottom with a flounce set on in blocks in front.

The bolero, something new and very complicated, is of cerise silk. It forms straps at the bottom which pass from the plaits in front underneath motifs of velvet and embroidery. They are slashed open on the outside, where they are bordered with little puffings of lisse on mousseline de noie. They are finished at the bottom with plaits and straps, the letter ornamented with tassels, as are those on the bottom.

The double shawl collar is trimmed with a strep of the material which is ornamented with embroidery and edged with velvet. The chemisette is of lisse or mousseline de soie tucked crosswise in the middle, the tucks opening out on each side. The girdle is of taffeta.

FOR REDUCTION OF FLESH.

Exercise That Will Bring About Desired Symmetry.

Massage can be of great use in the reduction of the abdomen and hips. The exercise about to be described is highly recommended by one who has had much experience in giving and directing exercises for fleshy reduction and the improvement of bodily symmetry. When beginning it one should be careful to get used to it gradually, as it puts a great strain upon the muscles and is apt to make one quite lame, the same as the first horseback ride. One should be extended upon the floor supporting oneself by one hand, while the other is placed upon the hip. While holding this position raise the body gradually from the floor until the whole weight is supported by the hands and feet. It is easy to get the body from the floor as far as the knees, but to bring it to the full position just described is not easy at first. It should be tried first on one side and then on the other.

A good exercise for the reduction of the abdomen is that of throwing the heads above the feet with the palms outward, the arms extended, and the body thrown back as much as possible and then, bending forward at the waist, keeping the knees straight and trying to touch the floor with the fingers. It is difficult to do without bending the knees.

The following exercise is much easier and is effective. One lies extended full length upon the floor, with the feet together and the arms folded upon the breast. Raise, first one leg, stiffly extended, and then the other. This will strengthen the muscles of the lower extremities. The third movement, which is simple, is to bring the legs, kept closely together, into a position as nearly as possible at right angles with the body.

It takes some time to describe these exercises, but after they have been learned it will not take long to do them; each should be repeated a certain number of times daily.

The great point in order to attain beneficial results is to be faithful in keeping them up persistently.

WALKING SUITS OF LINEN.

Made Very Attractive in All Kinds of Designs.

Attractive walking suits are developed in striped linens, a novel effect being produced when the stripes run around. This is very pretty when the stripes are inconspicuous, preferably of two or three tones rather than a mixture of colors. The skirt is then kilted; the narrow plaits are more effective and, if one wishes the latest thing, the coat, jacket or blouse with he of a plain color matching the shade most prominent in the plaid. An attractive plaid in a blue and green, in which the two colors shaded and united into each other imperfectly was the foundation of e recent importation. The plaits in the skirt all turned toward the front, which was formed of a box pleit, very narrow at the top, and the coat was a jaunty little affair of dark blue and green changeeble cloth—made in Eton form with epaulettes, revers and collar cut in one and forming a narrow yoke piece, to which the blouse material was gathered. The Eton fastened down the front with cord and loops and buttons, and the bottom was finished with e shaped piece which, like the yoke and front piece, was piped with blue silk and machine-stitched. The girdle of blue silk to match the plaids was drawn through an oval-shaped buckle of dull gold.

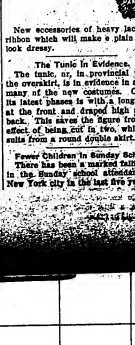
Word About New Belts.

The belts of the season! One pauses to contemplate, but to pause too long is to become bewildered by the variety and winsomeness of the designs and styles offered. A narrow belt of black patent leather clasped with a modest pearl or brass buckle is quite as fashionable as the wider and more expensive belt of seal equipped with gold buckle, or the wide steel studded belt of black elastic, the adoption of which by smart dressers promises to insure an elastic belt furore by the time summer arrives.

Checks and Stripes.

Although many fancy suitings are being used, there is no doubt whatever that plain colorings in the tailor-made gowns hold the land. In fancy effects checks predominate, the gray and white and black and white stripes and checks being in the lead.

DRESS ACCESSORIES.



New accessories of heavy lace and ribbon which will make e plain waist look dressy.

The Tunic in Evidence.

The tunic, or, in provincial terms, the overskirt, is in evidence in a good many of the new costumes. One of its latest phases is with a long point at the front and draped high at the back. This saves the figure from the effect of being cut in two, which results from a round dribble skirt.

Fewer Children in Sunday School.

There has been a marked falling off in the Sunday school attendance in New York city in the last five years.

NERVOUS COLLAPSE

IS OFTEN PREVENTED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Taken When the First Warning Symptoms Are Noticed Much Needless Suffering May Be Saved.

Are you troubled with pallor, loss of spirits, waves of heat passing over the body, shortness of breath after slight exertion, a peculiar slipping of the heart beat, poor blood, cold extremities or a feeling of weight and fullness? Do not make the mistake of thinking that these are diseases in themselves and be satisfied with temporary relief.

This is the way the nerves give warning that they are breaking down. It simply means that the blood has become impure and cannot carry enough nourishment to the nerves to keep them healthy and able to do their work.

Heed, along, will sometimes give the needed relief. The tonic treatment by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, however, prevents the final breakdown of the nerves and the more serious disease which follow, because the pills act directly upon the impure blood, making it rich, red and pure.

Mrs. E. C. Bradley, of 103 Parsells Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., says:

"I was never very healthy and some years ago when in a run-down condition, I suffered a serious shock, caused by a misfortune to a friend. It was so great that I was nutified for work.

"I was just weak, low-spirited and nervous. I could hardly walk and could not bear the least noise. My appetite was poor and I did not care for food. I couldn't sleep well and once for two weeks got scarcely an hour's sleep. I had severe headaches most of the time and pains in the back and spine.

"I was treated by two doctors, being under the care of one of them for six months. I got no relief and then decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I soon began to feel better and the improvement was general. My appetite became hearty and my sleep better. The headaches all left and also the pains in my back. A few more boxes entirely cured me and I was able to go back to work. I felt splendid and although I had never been sick."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are invaluable in such diseases as rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fevers, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and even partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Historic Island for Sale.

Rassay island, in the inner Hebrides, which lies between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Skye, has failed to find a purchaser at the upset price of $125,000 placed upon it. Its name is the Scandinavian for "the island of the roe deer," and the shootings, with the ruinous house and grounds of the southern end, constitute the chief value of the island. Near the northern end are the ruins of Brochet castle, the residence of its ancient chiefs, the MacLeods. At one time Rassay has a place not in England literature it is mentioned in Boswell's "Journey" to the Western Islands of Scotland."

Good for Evil.

Ooe Sunday e teecher was trying to illustrate to her small girls the "Return good for evil." To make it practicel she said:

"Suppose, children, one of your little playmates should strike you, and the next day you should bring him an apple—that would be one way of returning good for evil."

To her dismay one of the little girls spoke up quickly:

"Then he would strike you again to get another apple!"

Rations for Troops in Alaska.

On the recommendation of the commissary general of the army, the field rations of the troops serving in Alaska will be 16 ounces of beeon, or, when obtainable, 20 ounces of salt pork or 22 ounces of salt beef; 24 ounces of fresh vegetables, instead of 16 ounces; three and one-fifth ounces of desiccated vegetables, instead of two and two-fifths ounces, and 8-25 ounce of candles, instead of 6-25 ounce.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

"ALL KIDNEY DISEASE"

"75 "Guarantee"

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

LOVE OFFICE AND MILL ELEOTROTYPES

Spraying.

Spraying is not effective unless all fruit growers in the neighborhood cooperate. If one sprays and the rest neglect to do so, it will take a long time for the one to have an orchard free from pests and diseases. Form spraying clubs and invite all your neighbors to join."

A Lesson of the Fourth

W. D. Nesbit.



The red firecracker in her hand—
(Beside her lips 'twas duller.
"Twas in her hand, you understand;
I bet compare the color.)
A frown was on her gentle brow;
"Be careful, please!" I shouted.
"Best let an expert show you how."
"Just, like a man!" she pouted.

"Firecrackers are," I gravely said,
"Alike with risk and danger.
They strike at the devoted head
Of friend, or passing stranger.
They must be handled with dispatch
Or all the risk is doubled.
First, one must try to find a match."
"Just like a man," she bubbled.

"You light the match and touch the fuse
And when it is ignited—"
She seemed to tremble in her shoes,
But said she was delighted;
That this was quite the best of jerks—
"See how the fire has wrigled
Until by turns it flames, then sparks."
"Just like a man!" she giggled.

I held the cracker, while her eyes
Grew wide and wide with wonder.
I said: "In this one must be wise
And not make upon the order.
Observe, now, that I hit it drop
Just when the flame was gliuted
Close to the charge. Now I will pop."
"Just like a man!" she hinted.



MAKING FIREWORKS

IT HAS DEVELOPED INTO A BIG AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

And It Has All Been Worked Out from the Ancient Chinese Firecracker — How They Are Made.

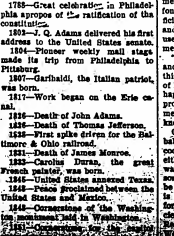
The manufacture of fireworks has developed from an imitation of the Chinese firecracker to an industry of vast proportions in the United States. Also from the humble and comparatively harmless cracker, the product has been developed along the most complex yet scientific lines until the master of ceremonies at a full fledged modern fireworks exhibit must needs be a man with a comprehensive knowledge of the explosives he is handling.

The Chinaman, having invented gunpowder a few thousand years before it came into use in the western world, invented the firecracker so long ago that the incident of its birth has been lost in the shuffle of history, but, curiously enough, the Chinaman in this respect has stood at the initial point of development, as he has in every else that pertains to his life. He still makes good firecrackers, the size and of the same model and power as he has used for hundreds of years. The American, having stolen the idea, proceeded to develop it along lines truly indicative of the American character —flamboyant, pyrotechnic and real. The Chinese cracker is a small affair, considerably more so than the cracker to buy which the average child in the gray dawn carrying water to the elephant, but at Chinese New Year's and other festival times a string of their firecrackers suspended from the end of a bamboo pole will explode—many of them—and there will be no "sizzlers" nor blanks found in the string. Which goes to show that the hand-made Chinese article is still honestly made and that, western methods of cheap machine manufacture have not invaded the cradle of the firecracker.

But as all things American have developed to prodigious proportions, leaving in the past the memory of simplicity, so the firecracker of history each year finds a smaller place in the demonstrations of America. Instead there have come the rocket, the bomb, the set piece and the appliances for pouring forth torrents and volcanoes of multi-colored fire. It is the manufacture of these goods that has grown to such size and commercial consequence.

The preliminary in the manufacture of nearly all fireworks is the making of the case. The quality of paper varies from the commonest strawboard to the finest bank note paper. Cases for skyrockets require a fine grade of paper called rope board. The paper is first pasted and then rolled over a mandrel. The drying process takes four or five days and the case then is ready for for charging. They vary from two to 20 inches in length and from one-quarter of an inch to two inches in diameter. The loading of skyrockets, up in the last four or five years, has been done by hand, but the machine now takes the place of the hand loader. A spindle placed in the center of the case causes a cavity as the material is packed in around it. The materials are powdered, then, dampened down until it is of rock-like hardness and then the spindle is withdrawn. When the rocket is fired the large surface of material in the spindle cavity, catches fire at once, causing a tremendous pressure of gas which pours out of the spindle cavity, causing the rocket to shoot skyward. The colored stars, which form the head of the rocket or bomb, are composed as follows: Red, nitrate of lime, chloride of potash and shellac; green, nitrate of baryta; yellow, oxalate of soda. Purple and blue are composed of various proportions of copper, while the making of the other tints are trade secrets.

The "Indian chief" is started in the following way: Many lay figures are placed on platforms, each one with a fuse connecting with a fuse leading to the ground. The fuses are lighted in succession, and the figures, one after another, disappear in a cloud of smoke and flame.



The Fourth of July Coat.
For men and boys—only thing for the national holiday.

SOME FAMOUS FOURTHS.

1776—Declaration of Independence signed at Philadelphia.

1778—Clark took Kaskaskia.

1778—The Wyoming massacre.

1780—British evacuated Williamsburg.

1785—Great celebration in Philadelphia apropos of the ratification of the constitution.

1803—T. Q. Adams delivered his first address to the United States senate.

1804—Pioneer weekly mail stage made its trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

1807—Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, was born.

1817—Work began on the Erie canal.

1826—Death of John Adams.

1826—Death of Thomas Jefferson.

1838—First spike driven for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

1831—Death of James Monroe.

1833—Carolus Duran, the great French painter, was born.

1846—United States annexed Texas.

1848—Peace proclaimed between the United States and Mexico.

1848—Cornerstone of the Washington monument laid in Washington.

1850—Consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

EXAMPLE OF TRUE CHIVALRY.

Modern Lover Proves Himself Equal to Heroes of the Past.

There was a moment of profound silence. He was the first to speak.

"You are richer than I am," he faltered, with emotion.

She bowed her head, replying nothing. But now the true nobility of his character manifested itself.

"Yet for all that I am no better than you are!" he cried, and folded her to his breast.

And when, her conscience accusing her, she tried to tell him that her father her father but four of her uncles were Pittsburg millionaires, he sealed her lips with kisses, and would hear nothing—Puck.

THOUGHT CHILD WOULD DIE.

Whole Body Covered with Cuban Itch —Cuticura Remedies Cured at Cost of Seventy-Five Cents.

"My little boy, when only an infant of three months, caught the Cuban itch. Sores broke out from his head to the bottom of his feet. He would itch and claw himself and cry all the time. He could not sleep day or night, and a right dress is all he could wear. I called one of our best doctors to treat him, but he seemed to get worse. He suffered so terribly that my husband said he believed he would have to die. I had almost given up hope when a lady friend told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment and he at once fell into a sweet sleep, and he slept with ease for the first time since two months. After three applications the sores began to dry up, and in just two weeks from the day I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies my baby was entirely well. The treatment only cost me 75c, and I would have gladly paid $100 if I could not have got it cheaper. I feel safe in saying that the Cuticura Remedies saved his life. He is now a boy of five years. Mrs. Zana Miller, Union City, R. F. D. No. 1, Branch Co., Mich., May 17, 1906."

With a Proviso.

"When universal peace is finally established," said Alfred H. Love, the president of the Universal Peace union, in an interview in Philadelphia, "then many a man who now ridicules the peace movement will claim to have been its lifelong champion. It always so. We thump and kick a poor, weak, struggling movement at its inception, and when it has succeeded and no longer needs our help, we give it the most solicitous support. There was once a young lad who was betrothed, a very poor young man, was about to set out for South America to seek his fortune in the rubber trade. As he took his leave of her the night before his departure, he said, tremulously: 'And you will be true to me, Irene?' 'Yes, Heber,' cried the girl; 'yes—if you're successful.'"

Ambiguous.

At the death of a much-loved pastor some years ago the vestry of a prominent New York church resolved to place a tablet to his memory in the vestibule of the church. So tells Harper's Weekly. In due time the tablet appeared in its place, where it still remains. It has engraved on it few smiles; for, after reciting a list of the former pastor's virtues and labors, it closes with the quotation:

"Now the people of God have rest."

A Spider That Fishes.

Prof. Berg, in Buenos Ayres, has discovered a new species of spider that fishing at times. In shallow places it spins between stones a two-winged conical net, on which it waits for water and captures small fish, tadpoles, etc. That it understands its work well is shown by the numerous shriveled skins of little creatures that lie about in the web net.

Twenty-One Yards of Sausage.

In the rivalry to make the biggest sausage some wonderful specimens are being produced by Germans in Pennsylvania. The latest record-breaker is the work of Jacob Ackerman, of Limeport. It is 64 feet eight inches long.

DOCTOR'S FOOD TALK

Selection of Food One of the Most Important Acts in Life.

A Mass. doctor says: "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and is one of the most important acts in life.

"On this subject, I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility, and more powerful in point of nutriment, than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which is sufficient for the general part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another.

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms, or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the food needs of one adult. Read the little book, "The Road to Well-ville," in pkgs.

THE TABLET, INDUCED A CHILL.

Results Given in Hospital Tent Must Have Been Pleasant.

The captain tells a story which runs somewhat like this: In camp one morning the first sergeant reported that Private B—— had a chill. "Is it a serious case?" asked the captain. "Well, sir, I don't know just how serious it is, but it's a big one, for it seems to be all over him, and he weighs 200 pounds. On seeing him the captain found him looking rather blue, and instructed the first sergeant to send him to the hospital tent, and when a corporal.

Soon after breakfast the captain saw the corporal and asked him how the man was getting on. "Oh, he's all right now," was the reply, "I took him to the hospital tent, and when I saw what kind of medicine the doctor gave him I had a chill too."—Army and Navy Life.

The Mules Understand.

A story is told of Senator Knute Nelson, who spent some of his early years in a logging camp. He tells of the difficulty necessarily of certain emphatic language in order to make mules move. "All varieties of cursing were in demand in that camp: Scandinavian, German, Italian—but none of the words used seemed to have the explosive force to adjust the tempo of the mule to the desired pace. Along came a stripping Irishman, who used some popular expletives, usually indicated in print by blank, blank, or asterisks. The mules moved. 'There's a language all mules understand,' said the Irishman —'and it's not me mother tongue, either.'—Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Satisfied.

A seedy-looking loafer, having ordered and eaten a large and sumptuous meal in a restaurant, went to the waiter that he had no money.

The waiter immediately told the restaurant proprietor, who sent for a policeman.

The proprietor, acting up to the welcome guest, explained that he had sent for a policeman.

"The proprietor," said you didn't send for a stomach pump!" the seedy one replied, with huge contentment.—Illustrated Bits.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Home, Sweet Home.

The wife of a naval officer attached to the academy at Annapolis has in her employ an Irish servant, who repeatedly gave evidence of her love for home.

"You ought to be contented 'and not pine for your old home, Bridget," said the lady of the house, "You are earning good wages, your work is light, everyone is kind to you, and you have lots of friends here."

"Yis, mmm," sadly replied Bridget; "but it's not the place where I be that makes me so contented. It is the place where I don't be."

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Temperature and Water.

At sea level water boils at 212 degrees, F.; at a height of 10,000 feet at 193 degrees, F. When Darwin crossed the Andes in 1835 he boiled potatoes for three hours without making them soft.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Every time a woman makes a fool of a wise man he simply charges it up to experience and lets it go at that.

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Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Usually a man who boasts of his bravery hasn't got nerve enough to push a sitting hen off her nest.

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Write to-day for prices and tags. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

While you may not be able to lead a man to water, you seldom have to ask him twice to face the bartender.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

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We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

A lawsuit is the chief of time and money.

Beattie with one hand; father with two.—German.

MAY EVERYWHERE. Good pay; man everywhere, look after our interests; no canvassing. Continental Mfg. Co., 1 Continental Building, Chicago.

The more brains a man has the less chance there is of his head swelling.

Highest Cash Price For Cream.

Don't delay; write for prices and tags. A. E. Way & Sons Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

When a banana peel takes a fall out of a man and there isn't anything broken but one of the commandments he gets off lucky.

Does Your Head Ache?

If so, get a box of Kenne's Headache Capsules of your Druggist. 25c. Norman Liehty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Teaching the Young idea.

The United States has 260,000 school buildings, in which 460,000 teachers are at work teaching nearly 18,000,000 children.

U. S. DIP, WASH AND DISINFECTANT for All Kinds of LIVE STOCK
1 GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS.
Dip, wash or spray, 1 gal. 75c; 3 gal. $2.25; 5 gals. $3. Write for 32 page booklet, Stock Growers' Enemies, It's Free.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Old German Warships Hidden.

Every time the kaiser visits Dantzig, says a London Mail correspondent, all the old warships in the harbor are towed to a position in which he can see them.

Hot Shot for the Men.

Speaking at Cardiff, Wales, recently, Miss Gawthorpe, a suffragette, stated that a bride's blushes are caused by the knowledge of the kind of man she is going to marry.

Paper Pails for Milk.

Paper pails are the latest sanitary device for the delivery of pure milk in London and other large English towns. They are used only once. They are made of pulp and are sterilized by a heat of 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

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JOHN W. MASURY & SON
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THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and effects a clean sweep. Lasts all season. Ornamental, can not spill and will not soil anything. Will last longer than any other fly killer in use. Sold by dealers, or sent by express, prepaid, for $1.00. Not sent by mail. Send for circular. HARRIS SOLTZ, 128 Dodd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—G (1907—26) 2184.

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value.

During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those seemingly hopeless cases of weakness, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, ulceration or inflammation, backache, bearing-down, nervous prostration, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the marvelous virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided hundreds of thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising gratuitously thousands of sick women by virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's vow free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and has for sixteen years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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Why not sell where you are. Bank some of your profits for income and take on a new home, and start the boys too. Fine water; healthful lakes; quick, fertile soil. Six climates. 15,000 acres. Farm any size. Title absolute. Investigate anywhere before buying. Write for maps and truthful representations. Address

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Whenever you buy oatmeal always buy

Quaker Oats

It's the best oatmeal made; and in the 25c family package, in addition to the oatmeal, you get a beautiful piece of American china.

There is a nice assortment of cups and saucers, plates, bowls, etc., an easy way to furnish your table.

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Quaker Wheat Berries are the newest thing in cereal foods—delicious.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE This signature on every box. 25c. Sold by all Druggists. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Mission Enterprise From a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

STUDENT IMMORALITY IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Japan.—Tokio is a nest of problems. Here the "Far Eastern Question" has its focus. And an interviewer feels that it is by no means eso abstract question, but an interwoven mass of perplexities, each with a relation to the other. Out of the whole I have tried to extricate the two that appear to be fundamental—education and morality; and both have a direct bearing upon the missionary and religious situation which I am studying.

Tokio is the greatest student center in the world, with more than 50,000 students of the higher branches. Here young Japan, infatuated with the western learning, has concentrated its ambitions. The streets teem with young men and women students. The procession of these that may be seen any day along the most by the imperial palace is the most significant spectacle in all Japan. It is the crux of the nation's aspirations. If do not wonder that the elder statesmen are shaking their heads and looking grave over it; for reasons which I shall presently show.

So great is the craze for education that, although the rather loose figures of the Japanese government give 94.43 per cent. of the population of school age as under instruction (or the American educator bere figures it as 69.05 per cent., according to western methods), there is not room in the institutions of higher grade for all the applicants. Japan has only eight colleges and two universities. Each of these has a very large enrollment. I heard the other day of 1,000 students being examined for entrance into a class that could admit but 70. The rejected students feel disgraced, and this is one cause of the suicides that are so common among this class of the Japanese.

It is freely stated that much of the modern education is quite superficial. Certainly the students prove a perfect feid for the exploitation of socialists and other agitators. There are not places in the nation for these educated young men commensurate with their ambitions. So there is considerable political as well as social unrest.

One striking result of the craze for education is the universal desire to learn English, which is regarded as the language of progress and civilization. There is no similar desire for French or German. The higher public schools teach English, and tens of thousands are learning it, somehow. Train boys, railroad men, waiters, shopkeepers, editors, students, fellow passengers in trains—all of whom Japanese have come to me since I have been here for help in English. Any good-natured foreigner could keep busily employed 24 hours a day instructing the Japanese in the mysteries of English. Recently I visited a mission night school in Kobe which was literally jammed with young men employed during the day as teachers, clerks, etc. Not only were the rooms crowded but outside of the doors and windows stood clumps of eager students, each having paid the tuition fee. The mission force was inadequate, and two outside helpers, Europeans, had been engaged temporarily. It was highly edifying to hear an enthusiastic young man teach his class, as model sentences, "There are many dogs in England. I have got a dog." It is only fair to the missionary force to say that they themselves are college bred men and women.

Leading a Nation to School.

It was the missionaries who introduced higher education into Japan. One of them, Dr. Hepburn, drew up the government's educational adviser and led in the organization of the present school system. The first of the Japanese institutions of higher learning was the Doshjha, founded by the runaway youth, Joseph Hardy Neesima, who was trained in a home and is now esteemed by the nation as one of its great men. The Doshisha, which is located at Kioto, is the most famous of mission schools in this country and it is still doing excellent work, with about 600 students. The average age of the latter is lower than formerly, as seems to be the case with all long-established mission schools.

Must Mission Schools Go?

The intensely national spirit among the Japaneso, together with the creation of the new educational system, has largely altered the status and character of the mission schools. Whatever changes the future brings, it is evident, however, that from the mission schools Japan has received a tremendous educational impulse, a host of trained workers, and a company of unselfish counsellors. Furthermore, it must be admitted that at the present time great service is being done by the mission schools, which are maintained throughout the empire by the various denominations in such numbers and variety that space cannot be spared even to mention what they severally are, more than a few remarkable cases.

The size and scope of these institutions—of which the Doshisha at Kioto, the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Joint Methodist Episcopal schools at Tokio, the German Reformed school at Sendai and the Southern Methodist school at Kobe, may be cited as conspicuous examples—is beyond the knowledge of the people of America. That one country should contain such tremendous influences to the upbuilding of another is certainly an evidence of the altruistic character of Christian missions. While it is true that by far the larger proportion of the graduates become Christians it is also true that a disinterested philanthropic work is done by those schools in behalf of the Japanese.

At present there is need for all the schools that can be established. The demand for education is greater than the facilities. But steadily the conditions are changing and students will soon cease to attend mission schools merely for the reason that they can find room elsewhere. What, then, is to be the future of the mission schools, maintained at so great cost? The missionaries make prompt answer that it is needed to provide the nation with Christian leaders and teachers; if Christian colleges are a necessity in America, they say, much more so here.

But I find educational experts drawing the deadly parallel. They declare that, from an educational standpoint, the mission schools are now generally inferior to those maintained by the government. Even in the study of English a government examineer assured me, the mission schools, despite their high proportion of foreign teachers, are below the level of other schools. Mission workers themselves say that all persons who come out to be teachers should be required to possess a teacher's certificate, as well as a college education. I am told that the Kobe college for young women, maintained by the Congregational Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, Chicago, and the Presbyterian school for young women, Tokio, still rank among the leading girls' schools in Japan; but even these feel the changed conditions. On all sides I hear that the Congregational kindergarten and training school for kindergartners at Kobe, conducted by Miss Howe, really leads in this form of instruction, and it would rank with the best institutions of similar nature at home.

What Japan Wants from America.

In conference with a score of Japanese leaders, only two white men besides myself being present, I hurnily asked what Japan thinks of the missionaries, and what form of mission work now needs doing. By common consent their spokesman was a man whose conspicuous work has won him a decoration from the emperor, and as his judgment coincides with the views expressed to me by other candid Japanese, I quote it as typical:

"Japan most needs help in education and philanthropy. If mission schools are to be maintained, let them be first-class as schools. But if American really wants to help us most especially she should send teachers, strong, able, Christian teachers, to enter the various middle and higher government schools throughout the empire. Every one of these would welcome such a one to teach English. Then by his influence and by personal work, which after all is what counts for most, he could do untold good in shaping Christian character among the students. Japanese respect teachers, and especially foreign teachers, and such men would have more weight than those whose business it is to come ont and try to make Christians."

This man had in mind something seven further advanced than the work of the Young Men's Christian Association teachers. The letter are men selected by the international Y. M. C. A., with headquarters in New York. These men receive no mission aid whatever; they have an absolutely independent relation with the government and are supported entirely by their salaries. But by means of Bible classes, personal conversation, the introdoction of the students into their homes to learn foreign ways and the creation of foreign friendships they are doing an immeasurable service for Christianity. Japan is eager to increase the number of these men and, as one of the teachers said to me, "There is no better place in the world for a qualified American who wants to do a great educational work than right here."

Student Immorality.

The whole student problem in Japan must be viewed from a moral side. While morals and ethics have a place in the curricula of all higher schools, they have not an equal place in the conduct of the young people whom they are supposed to affect. The minister of education and other national leaders are frankly alarmed over the situation, and they hardly turned to the Young Men's Christian Association for help. The latter with the Young Women's Christian association, is erecting a self-supporting dormitory where many have safe homes. Statesmen who are themselves agnostic rationalists declare that the students must have some religious motive for the desired morality.

Even the daily papers are wrestling with the subject of student immorality—a contradiction of the statement made by some visitors that the recent shocking revelations have not caused a ripple of interest in Japan. The newspapers are constantly talking about the dormitories and student boarding houses, the latter especially. It has been shown that hundreds, even thousands, of girl students purchase their education at a price that would seem incredible to western ears. For instance, it is admitted that nearly all of the 1,500 Chinese students here attend homes in Japanese girl students' or pseudo students. The Chinese students—most of whom, by the way, have wives at home—do not necessarily more immoral than the Japanese, but they are possessed of more money. In the average case with a Japanese college man, including tuition, board, books, clothes, etc., are less than 15 yen a month, which is seven dollars and a half. The average expenses of a Chinese student in Tokio are estimated at a minimum of 30 yen. The expenses of a girl student are less than those of a man.

The terrible situation here with respect to school girls is not, as has been carefully explained to me over and over, because Japanese girls do not prize virtue; but because they prize other things, as education, and feelty to parents far more. Girls are sent into Tokio from the country to get an education who have no idea where they are going to board or to attend school, and lack the money to do either.

In all this it is to be remembered that the attitude of the Japanese toward the relation of the sexes is very different from that of the occident. The social evil is licensed, (though by no means confined to houses licensed) and it is not common for a parent to sell his daughter into a life of shame. Ninety-eight per cent. of prostitutes in the empire are secured in this manner. "Sold" is not the word employed here; the keeper insists that the father is to be repaid out of the daughter's earnings. The former takes good care that the deal is not wiped out until he is ready to let the girl go. The latter never thinks of rebelling, for filial obedience is the first article of the Japanese creed. Yet it is significant that no swords; knives or sharp weapons are allowed in the "Sold" section, which is the name of the district set apart for this purpose, for the protection of the keepers from themselves. It is said that the average number of visitors to this quarter of Tokio is no less than a quarter of a million a month.

I can believe this, because of what I have seen. The night I visited the Yoshiwara, in company with a missionary, the streets were so crowded that policemen stood in the middle of the road, holding aloft lanterns to divide the traffic, which is entirely pedestrian.

Two inexpressibly shocking aspects of that night's experience especially impressed me. One was the presence of boys and young men, thousands of them in student dress, who openly frequented the Yoshiwara. On each side of the main street were rows of cages. Two hundreds of these line the streets of the Yoshiwara, each containing from 1 dozen girls upward. True, the cages are beautifully gilded and lacquered, some of the rear panels being real works of art; and the girls are elaborately dressed in gaudy gowns, each sealed before a toilet box where she perfects her painting and powdering in public. The cages are cages, and the poor painted creatures within human beings, kept like fowls for public inspection and sale.

One hour in the Yoshiwara is sufficient to turn any white man forever against the licensing of the social evil. Adjoining the Yoshiwara and a part of it, is the hospital for derelicts. Everything is minutely regulated by a special department of the government. The latest official statistics show that than 50,000 licensed prostitutes in the empire, with more than 30,000 gaisha girls in addition. Taking all classes of prostitutes, there are said to be, according to the latest publication on the subject, "How the Social Evil Is Regulated in Japan," no less than 2,000,000, or five per cent of the population, or ten per cent. of the female population of all ages!

In the light of the foregoing, it is said that one of the problems tasks undertaken by the missionaries, and especially through the girls' schools, is the creation of a Japanese girls' conception of morality in the Japanese mind. A missionary is also largely responsible for the agitation which resulted in the law a few years since, giving the enslaved girls a right to life of escape from a life, under certain difficult conditions. A rescue home is maintained in Tokio by the missionaries and the W. C. T. U., and three others throughout the empire by the Salvation Army. The most tangible and promising efforts for the betterment of moral conditions among the students are those undertaken by the Christian Young Men's Association.

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SAFEGUARD THE HOME

GOOD CITIZENS ARE THE BULWARK OF THE NATION.

EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

Two Vital Things to Be Considered by Those Who Would See the Greatest Progress and Advancement.

Where is found the greatest advancement and civilization there is also found among the people the highest type of fealty and love of home. The American homes are the most substantial pillars of the nation's greatness, and in American citizenship is found the bulwark of our republican government.

Where the home life is ideal, there is found genuine patriotism which is always commensurate with the progress of the home and the domestic happiness of the people. How important it is then that every safeguard be thrown about the home, which is the hotbed where are produced for development all the strength that is necessary for the perpetuation of a government and the maintenance of a nation's greatness.

The student who will study into conditions of the countries that are continually wrecked by internal turmoil, such as Russia and the Central American republics, will discover the homes are far from ideal homes, and that there is an absence of the love of country that should be found in the hearts of its citizens. There is a duty that involves upon all, and which is due to the generations growing and to come. The duty is to surround the home with such environments as will make it attractive and develop in the growing youth the highest qualities of manhood and womanhood. Where the people are oppressed by monarchy and feudalism there is no incentive to develop the highest side of life. But in America where all are upon an equal plane and opportunities are open to every one, where labor and its people are secure in their rights to homes, there is every reason why each one should make the greatest endeavor to found for himself and his progeny a residence place that will be a source of interest and be an incentive to higher mental and social development.

Education is all important and no other country in the world offers to all such glorious advantages as the public school system as does the United States. It is important that the home be located near good schools. The public schools are generally found where there are good homes and good towns. The quality of citizenship of a community can generally be gaged by the standard of its educational institutions. The importance of the home builder that the town wherein he is located or which he may reside near, be one that possesses the best. Better that this town be, the better will be its educational facilities for the young. It is essential to the prosperity of a community that it be realized by all residing within it that the more and higher the standard be, the greater will be its advantages both as to education and otherwise. By support of the meritorious the home is made better in every way. Patriotic citizens will make it their first aim to build up the best schools possible and then their state and nation. One who is loyal to home is generally faithful to the performance of all the duties that good citizenship implies.

Who Makes the Town?

The editor of the paper at Coyle, Okla., asks in large letters, "Who makes the town?" Such a town requires the work of many people. It is surely not the man who earns his living in the town and then spends his earnings elsewhere; not the farmer who sells his produce to the home merchant and then takes the money to the express or post office and sends it to the Chicago mail order house for goods he needs; nor the minister who is paid for preaching by the business interests of the place, and then spends spare time in working up grocery clubs for an outside concern. No, brother, these men do not make towns.

Gov. Folk on Home Trade.

"We are proud of our splendid cities and we want them to increase in wealth and population, and we also want our country town to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up but we also desire the country merchants to prosper. I do not believe in the mail order citizen. If a place is good enough to live in it is good enough to make his money in, it is good enough for him to spend his money in."

Misfits in Songs.

"I'm going to see a new American play," says the man starting. "It's by an English author. All the best American plays these days are written by English authors."

"I hope they are more progress than the songs they write," remarked his friend. "Have you forgotten the English song that had a chorus about the 'Cotton fields way down in Old New Jersey?'"

Killing the Small Towns.

It is impossible to build up towns without there being business to employ the people who settle there. The mail order system of doing business is killing off the small town, and as a result the farmers residing near them suffer by having a poor market, and poor schools and other blessings that go hand along with the live town. Now about this for farm values as a result of the mail order system:

NO TIME FOR STUDY.

People Who Are Either Too Busy or Too Indolent for Self-Improvement.

That person who takes no interest in affairs of his fellow men, who fails to keep himself informed as to what is transpiring around him, is far from being either progressive or well-informed. These days when papers and magazines are so plentiful and so cheap, there is little excuse for the average person not keeping closely in touch with events, and particularly keeping well informed as to what is transpiring that may affect his own individual interests.

One of the great beauties, and an extraordinary privilege of our American form of government, is the right of every citizen to take a part in public affairs and particularly in governmental transactions. How many follow party leaders, perhaps blindly, and too late find that they made errors through not having understood the situation? How many who are negligent in the study of measures that are brought up for consideration by the state and national legislative bodies, and too late find that unwise laws were enacted that directly oppressed certain classes to the advantage of others? How many people are gathered in by alluring promises made in the finely printed literature sent broadcast through the country for the purpose of exploitation of fraudulent stock companies, put through not keeping informed as to the means and methods employed by designing men to entrap the unwary? It is conservatively estimated that each year more than $50,000,000, are taken from the earnings of the people just through the operations of fraudulent mining, oil, insurance and like concerns. It would be impossible for the promoters of such frauds to exist were the people careful readers of the newspapers and the magazines, the pages of which are filled with accounts of the doings of "get-rich-quick" schemes.

These days there is every opportunity for self-improvement. Rural delivery carry papers to the most remote farms, and telephones connect the farmhouses in the average community. If the people were only to utilize the means so close at hand, and to take the time to read, and endeavor to keep themselves informed on, set them, there would be less cause for complaint on the part of those who perchance get their "finger bitten." It is evident from the success that exploiters of schemes meet with, that the majority of people lack good business judgment, or that they are blinded by some inherent gambling desire. It is always a safe plan to avoid any investment that offers more than legitimate returns on an investment. The proposition that will pay even ten per cent. a year, and where the principal is secured, can be safely said that may be required for its operation, without calling upon the general public to help. In the multiplicity of kinds of investments, the ones that are a "gamble," such as mining, and the like, are frequently presented in the attractive columns of the papers. The basis on which the promoters work, is the fascination of the people to seek great returns for little money. It is the same sentiment that allows many to become victimized, located in different parts of the country to dispose of cheap goods at enormous profits through holding out to the people the promise of extraordinary values. The well-informed man will let all kinds of investment schemes that are designed to drew money from the pockets of the people, and will also refuse to accept any sign in the matter not whether the metter of barter he stocks and bonds or the necessaries of life.

Contrary to Home Building.

Trade is the life of a commercial town. Any system that diverts this trade is injurious to the community. Here then is the crux of the whole system. By drawing the trade from the towns, the principal support goes, and with it the general prosperity and employment for the people, the school system, and the churches and all the advantages that the town affords to the people of the community. Not alone this but home markets are destroyed and with them the farm value of the land reduced. Have the importance of home trading and home support instilled into the minds of the farmers in general, and there will be a rapid falling off of the catalogue house patronage.

Importance of Good Roads.

Roads in a town that are good leading to it is blessed. Surely there is no more disagreeable thing, nor anything that will more injure the business interests of a place than impassable boggy roads. There is a little excuse in the rural districts for poor roads. It may in the beginning be somewhat expensive to put the roads in first class shape, but it will prove that the saving in wear and tear on wagons and horses will repay all the extra expense. And it is the town good roads that do his trading when it is necessary to go hob deep in mud to the nearest town.

Adulterated Foodstuffs.

Recently a number of samples of coffee, extracts and canned goods sent out by a prominent grocery company were examined by chemists in Missouri and in South Dakota and found to be greatly adulterated. These goods were sold at prices as high as the local grocers charge for the best class of articles. Those who are careful of health should not buy foodstuff that comes from the mail order houses, or from any other source where the price is

Sporting Gossip.

The truly American sport of trap shooting gains greatly in popularity with each successive year, and 1907 promises to be a record breaker. Many golf clubs are adding shooting grounds, while gun clubs increase and multiply in every section of the country. The regular season lasts from early spring until the hunting season, but the enthusiasts keep it up the year round. Live bird trap shooting still has some adherents, but the general tendency is towards the "clay pigeon." The forerunner of the "clay pigeon" was the glass ball, filled with sand or feathers, to show when broken; but shooting them was too easy, and neither in shape nor light did they resemble birds. The targets cost when first thrown on the trade as $5,000,000 are thrown annually, it would look as if trap shooting had come to stay. As to the number of shells used, only a rough estimate can be made. There are from 80,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 clay shells fired each year in the United States; but the majority is, of course, for game. A recent gun club equipment, "the Tower trap," the first of which, in this country, was erected at Pinehurst, N. C., where the sport is exceedingly popular. These towns have long been need in Europe, the idle being to produce conditions somewhat similar to those experienced by the sportsmen when shooting rocketing pheasants. The tower is 50 feet high, and in the top are two expert traps, right and left. The puller is protected by a thick plank partition, which also hides the trap from view. Five different kinds of targets may be thrown—right, left, overhead, unknown right and pairs. In these events, with the exception of the "overhead" bride, the shooter faces the tower at the usual distance. In the overhead shooting he stands back to the foot of the tower and directly under the trap. Tower shooting will bother the best shooters at first. Known angles to right and left are not easy, and every here a knack for breaking overhead targets, but the unknown angles baffle most shooters, and "doubles"—two targets shooting off in opposite directions at the same time—call for quickness and an eye for as few posses. They are by no means impossible, and some remarkable records are made with the new trap. The sport is no more expensive than golf or kindred games. Anyway the "game is worth the candle."

Jesse Harper has accepted the position of head coach athletics for another year at Alma college at Alma, Mich. This news was received with much delight by the student body. Coech Herper hee turned out the best teams this year that Alma has ever had in its history. Harper is strong in all branches of athletics. He graduated last year from the University of Chicago. He was a player on both the football and baschall teams, being captain of the baseball team. Herper



Jesse Harper.

is a believer in clean athletics. No one has ever been allowed this year on any of the teams. A man must be a gentleman in athletic work, as well as in class work, he believes.

Jimmy Cockman, Newark's third baseman, and one of the best major league managers make a big mistake by not securing Canadian territory when in the west. Cockman says that Canada is full of good material, especially near Guelph, Ontario, where he resides. According to statistics furnished by Cockman there are bat eight Canucks playing professional ball in the United States, including himself, all of whom have made good. From Guelph come Cockman, Bill Bernhard, of Jack Chesbro's new pitching recruits, and Congalton, Cleveland's heavy-hitting outfielder.

Two other ball players who come O'Hara, Baltimore's floorfooted left fielder; Archer, catcher for the Detroit Americans, and Nig Clarke, Cleveland's star backstop. Crystal, the former Providence twirler, who is now pitching winning ball for New Orleans, in the Southern league, hails from British Columbia, where he is interested in a salmon fishing enterprise. Harvey Williams, who was brought out by Ed Barrow, the Toronto manager, last season, and who was farmed out to Albany this spring, is a resident of Toronto.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907. NO. 14.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

"RUBBER" LECTURES JAR NOTABLES OF CAPITAL

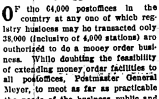


WASHINGTON.—Official Washington—that is, the top layer of it—is up to arms against the lectures of the "Seeing Washington" automobiles. It is oil very well to be president, or an ambassador, or a cabinet officer, and there are times when it is not unpleasant to feel that the eyes of the multitude are centered upon one; but to be pointed out to rubbernecking visitors as an object of interest is a little disquieting to one's sense of dignity.

For instance: "There upon your left, ladies and gentlemen," says the lecturer, "you see the Hon. William Howard Taft, secretary of war—the large gentleman walking rapidly with the portfolio under his arm. Mr. Taft always walks. He is accounted one of the handsomest men in Washington and one of the biggest in more ways than I care to mention, and he has been chosen by President Roosevelt to be his successor."

Or suppose you were George Bruce Cortelyon and were pointed out as a man who wore his hair pompadour, or William Loeb, Jr., and heard it announced that you weren't as serious as you looked; or if you were an author. However, these are but mere incidents or illustrations. The thing that has brought the top-notch officials to bay is that some of the rubbernecks lecturers have taken to pointing out members of the families of prominent men when they go abroad in carriages.

Officials say that the lecturers know the corriages by the conchmen, but ore frequeotly mistaken as to the identity of the occupants. It is very annoying and embarrassing, they assert, and something will have to be done to stop it.



POSTOFFICE EXTENDS THE MONEY ORDER SERVICE

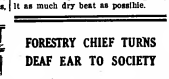
OF the 64,000 postoffices in the country at any one of which regulatory business may be transacted only 38,000 (inclusive of 4,000 stations) are authorized to do a money order business. While doubling the feasibility of extending money order facilities to all postoffices, Postmaster General Meyer, to meet as far as practicable the needs of the business public and promote its convenience in the transmission of money through the mails recently issued a sweeping order, which said in part:

"Recognizing the fact that there is a demand on the part of the public for this extension, the department expects to be aided in carrying out its policy in this respect by the earnest cooperation of its employes and of postmasters and all others connected in any way with the postal service.

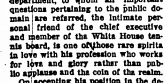
"It must be understood that the department will not brook interference on the part of its officers or employes with the policy above outlined, and it is enjoined upon all connected with the service to use every effort to promote the use of postal money orders for remittances by mail. Failure on the part of any postmaster or post office employe to adhere to the requirements of this order will endanger the official position of the delinquent."

Postmaster General Meyer will recommend to the next congress that legislation be enacted providing for the introduction of postal notes for sums not exceeding $2.50, or perhaps $5.00, which may be issued without the filing of a written application or the sending of on advice, and be obtainable, not only at all money order post offices, but at many of the smaller post offices, where it may not be feasible to issue money orders.

WAR ON WOOD BEETLES STARTED BY GOVERNMENT



FOR centuries, and in many instances for the "powder post" wood beetle been discussed and planned against. Many government experts of many countries have studied this pest of seasoned woods, but little progress has been accomplished towards its destruction. Our own government is now taking a hand in investigating the "powder post" beetle. The beetle attacks seasoned wood only, especially the white or sap portion, and so alarming has become the ravages that makers of furniture and vehicles are at great annual loss owing to the silent and steady boring and bedding in the dry material. Hickory, oak and ash are the woods generally most affected. These beetles are silent flres tearing down the fences,



and barns and homes of men. They feast in the polished furniture in the parlor, and gnaw at the coffins in the undertakers' warehouses. They eat away the chair that we rest in today and the piano sounding forth the sweetest melodies is in the death grapple of the "powder post" beetles. The treatment for the pest, so far as studied out, consists in destroying by fire the beetle of either sex he affect only, especially the white or sap portion, and so alarming has become the ravages that makers of furniture and vehicles are at great annual loss owing to the silent and steady boring and bedding in the dry material. Hickory, oak and ash are the woods generally most affected. These beetles are silent flres tearing down the fences,

FORESTRY CHIEF TURNS DEAF EAR TO SOCIETY

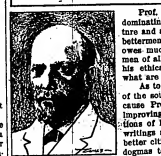
ONE of the interesting young bachelors of the present day now very much in the public eye is Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry, department of agriculture, now on a pilgrimage in the west, instructing all who will come to hear on the wisdom of the administration's head policy. Mr. Pinchot, the "G. P." of the department, to whom all important questions pertaining to the public domain are referred, the intimate personal friend of the chief executive and member of the White House tennis board, is one of those rare spirits in love with his profession who works for love and glory rather than public applause and the coin of the realm.

On accepting his position in the department at a salary of $2,000 a year, he built himself a $200,000 house on the most fashionable block of Rhode Island avenue, where he gives one large reception each season, in honor of the agricultural forestry convention.

When he built this home Gifford Pinchot was engaged to be married, his fiancee, like himself, being young, earnest, wealthy and of New York Four Hundred. The death of his sweetheart under most pathetic circumstances turned young Pinchot to his profession with redoubled fervor, and since then he has turned a deaf but polite ear to society and the allurements attention which would naturally be bestowed upon the most eligible American bachelor in Washington. The independent fortune making a $200,000 house possible on a $2,000 salary is a part of this young man's inheritance from his maternal grandfather, Enz, the founder and once famous proprietor of the Fifth Avenue hotel.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

UPLIFTER OF HUMANITY



Prof. Felix Adler is the founder, head and dominating figure in the society for ethical culture and a world leader in the movement for the betterment of the conditions of the poor. Society owes much to this wonderfully gifted man, and men of all creeds and races subscribe to many of his ethical doctrines, although none may know what are his religious beliefs.

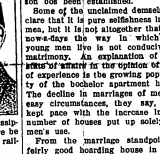
As to whether he believes in the immortality of the soul, if man has a soul, no one knows, because Prof. Adler concerns himself alone with improving the moral and physical living conditions of his fellow-men, and in his lectures and writings strives to show them the way of being better citizens without reference to the creeds or dogmas to which they may subscribe.

Prof. Adler lectures at Columbia university on political and social ethics and he writes much on the same subjects. As a lecturer he has been widely heard from the platform throughout this country and abroad. No one has done more toward the elimination of the abuses of child labor in the factories of the United States than Prof. Adler, and when the national child labor committee was organized a few years ago he was made chairman of it.

Prof. Adler is now in his fifty-sixth year, having been born in Alzey, Germany, August 13, 1851, the son of Rabbi Samuel Adler. Members of the synagogue over which his father presided raised a fund of $10,000 for the purpose of educating Felix at the best European universities, with the object of taking his father's place in the synagogue, but when the young man returned to his home he announced that he could not reconcile his views with any recognized religion, and he came to this country, where he began lecturing and writing on ethical culture, earned and paid back the $10,000 it had cost the congregation of the synagogue to educate him, and continued to pursue his own way.

That way has proven so successful and beneficial to his fellow citizens of this country that Columbia college was proud to offer him a lectureship, and now many eminent citizens, Jews and Christians alike, gratefully acknowledge the value of his services to the uplift of humanity.

DEMOCRATIC "DARK HORSE"



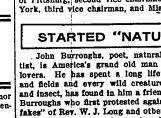
Jacob McGovcck Dickinson, who is being enthusiastically boomed by the Iroquois democratic club of Chicago for the Democratic nomination for president in opposition to William J. Bryan, fits the description given by Col. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, of the "dark horse" which he claims can unite the Democracy and win the victory.

Mr. Dickinson's first claim to the presidency, in Col. Watterson's list of requirements, is his "handsome, stalwart, Nor' Western figure." Next he is a native of the charmed territory, "north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi." The thousands of voters who have never before heard of Mr. Dickinson will agree with the Kentucky colonel that he has not taken such a prominent part in political affairs as to antagonize any Democratic faction. Mr. Dickinson was born in Mississippi and graduated from the University of Tennessee. He should therefore be acceptable to southerners. As general counsel for the Illinois Central railroad, the conservatives can find no fault with him.

The only chance for defeat, according to "Marse Henry" lies in his proviso that Mr. Bryan must support the "dark horse." Mr. Dickinson's friends are anxiously awaiting word as to how the Nebraskan regards the Chicago lawyer's candidacy.

Mr. Dickinson, while not classed as an orator, is a convincing speaker. He was conspicuous in 1903 as counsel for the United States before the tribunal that settled the Alaskan boundary question. By special commission he served for several terms on the supreme bench of Tennessee and in 1895-7 he was assistant attorney-general of the United States.

TO PROBE PANAMA FOODS

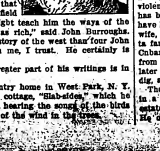


Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the welfare department of the Civic Federation, has gone to Panama to investigate the housing, food and amusements of the laborers in the canal zone.

This is considered as being one of the most important commissions ever awarded to a woman by the government. Secretary Taft gave her the appointment, and the errand has the sanction and support of President Roosevelt.

While this is the first important federal commission which Miss Beeks has had, she has traveled from one end of the country to the other in the interest of welfare work. Last fall she took up the question of child labor in southern cotton mills, and as a result her investigations formed the basis of the main topic for discussion at the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation recently held in New York. "Welfare Work for Government Employes" is the latest departure in the work of the Civic Federation, and for this purpose a national committee, of which Secretary Taft is chairman, has been created. John G. W. Beckham, governor of Kentucky, is first vice chairman; George W. Guthrie, mayor of Pittsburg, second vice chairman; William R. Wilcox, postmaster of New York, third vice chairman, and Miss Beeks secretary.

STARTED "NATURE FAKE" CRUSADE



John Burroughs, poet, naturalist and scientist, is America's grand old man of nature lovers. He has spent a long lifetime in woods and fields and every wild creature, animal, bird and insect, has found in him a friend. It is John Burroughs who first protested against the "nature fakes" of Rev. W. J. Long and other "naturalists." Long replied vigorously to the charges, as did scarcely as to arouse the ire of Burrough's intimate friend, Theodore Roosevelt, and draw down upon himself the denunciation of the president of the United States.

When President Roosevelt announced that he would take a vacation trip to Yellowstone park, a great news agency sent broadcast the news that the president had chosen Mr. Burroughs as a fellow comrade in order that the writer-scientist might teach him the ways of the wild animal folk of the Rockies. "That was rich," said John Burroughs. "Mr. Roosevelt knows more of the natural history of the west than four John Burroughses rolled into one. He will teach me, I trust. He certainly is capable."

John Burroughs is a poet, though the greater part of his writings is in prose.

John Burroughs lives in a beautiful country home in West Park, N. Y. In a secluded corner of his large estate is a cottage, "Slab-sides," which he built himself. Here he spends his summers, hearing the songs of the birds and catching the voice of nature in the sigh of the wind in the trees.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

HEAVY DEMAND ON PURSE OF MISS HELEN GOULD



NEW YORK.—According to a statement made public the other day the requests for gifts sent to Miss Helen Gould aggregate nearly $2,000,000 a week. They come all the way from the asking for $15 for a set of false teeth to $1,000,000 to start a colony in Cuba. Miss Gould gave an itemized list of a weeks requests recently to Frank Kaltenborn, the orcheatra leader. A movement is on foot among the music lovers of this city to make Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestral music a permanent feature in New York. For this subscriptions from wealthy persons would be necessary. Miss Gould was one of those consulted. She encouraged Mr. Kaltenborn, but incidentally cited the fact that this was not the only thing she was asked to encourage. Then she gave him the list.

In the week referred to Miss Gould received 221 requests for money outright. Out of these 199 left the amount to her good will and discretion. Miss Gould was asked in that week for $5,000 to help form an antisaloon league in Idaho. She received 43 requests for aid for churches, 27 for educational institutions and 20 for libraries. More than 30 were for help for charitable institutions. Four persons, presumably young women, wanted Miss Gould to help them buy trousseaus. Eleven persons wanted pianos and 12 wnoted Miss Gould to buy their inventions.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS ARE BECOMING POPULAR

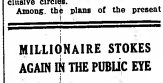
NEW YORK is a poor place for girls who want to get married—that is for girls who want a man who makes from $1,500 to $4,000 a year. The reason has been established.

Some of the unclaimed damsels declare that it is pure selfishness in the men, but it is not altogether that, for nowa-days the way in which the young men live is not conducive to matrimony. An explanation of this state of affairs in the opinion of men of experience is the growing popularity of the bachelor apartment house. The decline in marriages of men in easy circumstances, they say, has kept pace with the increase in the number of houses put up solely for men's use.

Not the marriage standpoint a fairly good boarding house in New York is a much more desirable institution than a petticoat-proof apartment. There is one large boarding house in e central, desirable locality where comfortable rooms and excellent board may be had by a man at less than the cost of keeping up an establishment of his own and eating at restaurents. A few years ago the clientele of this custom was twothirds men, and in one year there were five young men and one widower who met their fate in the house, got married and went to housekeeping. In each coso the man and woman set at the somo table, nod in the course of time fell into the habit of having pleosant little chats, walks together on Sundays nod visits to places of amusement. In short, they had a pretty good chance to sho each other up and the marriages in five of the six cases resulted happily.

But in a bachelor apartment house it is different. Often the young men are comparative strangers in New York, and any women eoqualstance they moy have aro not always loostd within easy visiting distance, or they may not be sufficiently attrective on first acquaintance to inspire a desire to call often. The men, if they have been working all day, get out of the way of making social calls. Their needs and comforts are sufficiently supplied by the housekeeper to forestall any hankering a young man moy have to possess a "good wife and a home."

EMPLOYS A DETECTIVE TO GUARD HER JEWELS



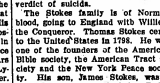
DETERMINED that she will not be deprived of the necklace for which she paid $360,000 to outshine her husband's former wife, now her social rival, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, wife of the tin plate magnate, has employed a detective as a permanent guard.

Mrs. Leeds' solicitude for the safety of the ornament recalls the rivalry which resulted in its purchase. Mrs. Leeds No. 1 obtained allmony of $1,000,000 with her divorces, and when her former husband married May Stewart Worthington, of Cleveland, the two women engaged in a strife for social supremacy which stirred exclusive circles.

Among the plans of the present Mrs. Leeds to discomfit her rival was the purchase in Europe of a magnificent pearl necklace for $225,000. She got the pearls unstrung when she left for New York and paid the duty of $22,500 on the separated gems.

Then the government officials discovered the trick and demanded the additional $110,335 to which the ornament was entitled if the jewels were imported in the form of a necklace. The extra duty finally was paid and the visible complecency of Mrs. Leeds No. 1 caused considerable gossip as to the amount of the "tip" which compelled Mrs. Leeds No. 2 to pay a total of $360,000 for her necklace.

MILLIONAIRE STOKES AGAIN IN THE PUBLIC EYE



W. E. D. STOKES, the millionaire who came into print the other day by reason of the trial of a suit which a woman has brought against him for a payment of $500 a week for the support of a child, has been much in the public eye since he was graduated from Yale. He always has been a very excitable and not infrequently violent man, and as a consequence he has been in a number of scrapes that have brought him much notoriety. His wife, who was a member of the Acosta family, which was distinguished in Cuban history, got an absolute divorce from him in May, 1900. Two years later she married Capt. Philip M. Lydig, a well-known young New Yorker.

Then Stokes was prominent in 1901 in a sensational legal fight over the estate of a cousin, Edward S. Stokes, who once was arrested for assaulting the janitor of his house. He was sued for $50,000 by a man who said he was run down by Mr. Stokes' carriage and late last year, when "Al" Adams, the "policy" king, was found dead in Mr. Stokes' Ansonia hotel, Colonel Julius Harburger accused Stokes of murdering him. Subsequently, however, the coroner directed the jury to render a verdict of suicida.

The Stokes family is of Norman blood, going to England with William the Conqueror. Thomas Stokes came to the United States in 1788. He was one of the founders of the American Bible society, the American Tract society and the New York Peace society. His son, James Stokes, was a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., metal importers, and James' son, William B. Dodge Stokes, was named after his partner in business.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

VINDICATOR BLAST DUE TO ACCIDENT?

WITNESS TELLS OF PLACING POWDER AT THE SHAFT OF THE EIGHTH LEVEL.

Thinks Beck Moved It—Discredits Orchard's Story of the Explosion—Two Others Tell of Threats Against Steunenberg.

Boise, Idaho, June 29.—The attorneys for William D. Haywood continue to center their efforts on the discrediting of Harry Orchard and the establishment of their claim that Orchard killed Frank Steunenberg in revenge for the loss of his interest in the Hercules mine. Friday they directly attacked the Vindicator explosion with the testimony of a witness that made it appear accidental rather than criminal.

Thomas Wood, a nonunionist who entered the Vindicator mine as a timberman after the strike began, sworn that the night before the explosion he placed a box containing 25 pounds of giant powder at the shaft of the eighth level. He saw the powder the next morning shortly after two o'clock, and a few minutes later Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck came to the eighth level. They remained but a short time and left to go to the sixth level, where they were killed. Wood swore that when he reached the shaft 20 minutes later the powder was gone, and it was a reasonable inference that McCormick and Beck took it with them.

Says Beck Had Revolver.

Wood testified that he had seen a revolver in Beck's pocket, that the fragments of only one revolver were found in the sixth level, and that the bodies of McCormick and Beck were blown apart, indicating that the explosion had occurred between them. Orchard said that he fixed a revolver with a wire attachment to explode when the safety bar was raised. It would send a bullet in the giant powder he had placed.

One witness for the state has sworn that he later found a wire attached to the safety bar, but Wood, who was among the first to reach the sixth level after the explosion, said that he carefully examined the safety bar and found nothing attached to it. Wood gave his testimony in a clear and forceful manner and told in detail the story of the climb to safety of the men cut off by the explosion below the sixth level.

Tell of Orchard's Threats.

William Easterly, who concluded his testimony Friday morning, told D. C. Copley, who was called in the afternoon, both swore that they heard Orchard tell of the loss of the Hercules mine and threaten to kill Steunenberg for it. On cross-examination the state secured from both, and particularly Easterly, who received two letters and one telephone message from Orchard on the eve of the killing of Steunenberg, for remaining quiet when they knew a crime might be committed. Easterly contended that he did not know Steunenberg lived at Caldwell, and explained that although he knew "Thomas Hogan" was Harry Orchard, he took no steps immediately after the crime except to consult counsel for the defendants, because he was not an informer. Copley asserted that he did not take Orchard seriously when they met in San Francisco and he told him of the Bradley crime.

Ruling Hampers Defense.

Boise, Idaho, June 28.—A ruling made Thursday by Judge Wood while Edward Boyce, for years the leader of the Western Federation of Miners, and now a wealthy mine owner of Coeur d'Alesea, was testifying in behalf of William D. Haywood, may materially limit the showing of the defense as to the existence of the counter conspiracy against Haywood and his associates which it alleges.

James H. Hawley, for the state, objected to a general question as to the policy and practice of mine owners throughout the west in blacklisting union miners, and in the argument that followed Clarence Darrow, for the defense, claimed that same latitude in proving counter conspiracy that the state enjoyed in showing a conspiracy.

Is ruling the court accepted in part the contention of the prosecution and limited the proof of the defense along this line to events in Colorado and the Coeur d'Alenes connected with the case as now established.

Boyce Defends Federation.

Ed Boyce was the principal witness of the day and his testimony was chiefly devoted to the history, purposes and work of the Western Federation. He denied the existence of an "inner circle," or that there had ever been a conspiracy in the organization to do an illegal act. The chief importance of Boyce's cross-examination was the production of a speech by him at the convention of the federation held at Salt Lake in 1898, in which he said that every union should have a rifle club, every member a rifle, so that the federation could march 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor.

Guilty of Conspiracy to Bribe.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 26.—Charles R. Richardson was convicted in criminal court Tuesday of conspiring with Harvey F. Bostaph, Joseph Flaherty and J. H. Millerland to attempt to bribe councilmen to pass the Pittsburg & Tube City railroad franchise ordinance.

TELEGRAPHERS SEE VICTORY

FRISCO KEY MEN CONFIDENT THEY WILL WIN OUT.

Assert Messages Are Piling Up by Hundreds in Coast Offices—Officials Deny Delays.

San Francisco, June 28.—A hopeful sentiment prevails at the headquarters of the striking commercial telegraphers and the rank and file of the union as well as the executive officers, who are unanimous in declaring full faith in ultimate victory. The men assert that the telegraph companies are still badly crippled, that every mail-sack lift is being added to care for the most important business and that hundreds of messages are piling up daily at the filing offices.

The strikers declare that at best any ability of the companies to get their lines into operation could be but a matter of temporary success, as it is necessary to draw men from other points to fill positions, and that such a policy results in wrecking service to the extent that reserves could no be kept at work but a short time.

Rumors are current about the strikers' headquarters that the telegraphers in Chicago and other large cities are to be called out, but this is positively denied by President Small at the headquarters in Oakland. Mr. Small reiterates his former statement that it is the desire of the union officials to prevent a general strike, but that if it was found necessary to call out the men et, other points no hint of such intention would be given until the order calling the men out is actually transmitted.

Officials of the Western Union and Postal companies claim that the work has been caught up with and there was no delay in getting their business on the wires.



SAM J. SMALL.
(President of Telegraphers' Union Who Is Directing Strike.)

TORNADO HITS OIL FIELDS.

Lives Lost and Derricks Destroyed in Indian Territory.

Muskogee, I. T., June 27.—A tornado with a path 60 miles long, followed by a cloudburst, swept the oil fields of northern Indian Territory between eight and nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

Three persons are reported killed at Bargsdale, in the path of the great Glenn oil pool, where the storm was fiercest. Frank Roper is known to be dead and two others are said to have been found whose names are not known.

Over 150 derricks are reported down in the Glenn pool and it is said all the oil derricks in the Osage nation have been swept away. Fifty-four derricks are reported down at Turley. At Maine houses were overturned and brick buildings demolished. Muskogee suffered no serious loss.

JAMESTOWN FAIR HOTELS BURN.

Fire Sweeps Whole Block Adjoining Exposition Grounds.

Norfolk, Va., June 27.—One whole block of the Pine Beach section immediately adjoining the Jamestown exposition grounds was swept by fire Wednesday night. The area burned belong from the exposition grounds on the west to the Pine Beach hotel and from the car tracks running from the exposition grounds west to the original Pine Beach pier to the ocean. The big Arcade hotel, the Berkley hotel, Outside Inn, Powhatan hotel, Caroline hotel, several other smaller hotels and a large part of the ouside "warpath" were destroyed. The loss is estimated between $200,000 and $225,000, partly insured.

Arkansas Briber Is Pardoned.

Little Rock, Ark., June 28.—Gov. Pindall Thursday issued a pardon to F. O. Butt, formerly state senator from Carroll county, convicted of the bribery of Senator R. R. Adams of Grant county and sentenced to the state prison for two years. Butt began his sentence January 1, 1907. The action of Gov. Pindall was based on a largely signed petition from every section of the state.

Body Found in Car of Lime.

Durant, I. T., June 28.—Workmen unloading a carload of lime at Armstrong, Md., made a gruesome discovery in the shape of the remains of a human body in a small box. The bones are bare, the flesh having been eaten by the lime packed in the box. The car was billed from Henrietta to Ada and rebilled from Ada to Armston. Federal authorities are investigating.



YALE'S CREW WINS MAGNIFICENT RACE

DEFEATS HARVARD BY ONLY A SCANT BOAT LENGTH IN FOUR MILES.

E. H. Harriman Arrested—Magnate Ignores Course Rules and Is Made Prisoner by President Roosevelt's Naval Aide.

New London, Conn., June 28.—Before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a race on the Thames river the Yale crew Thursday evening, rowing on an average of four strokes to the minute less than Harvard, held the big Cambridge eight even until the last half mile, when the blue let out their speed and won a magnificent contest by a scant boat length.

E. H. Harriman Arrested.

The race was accompanied by one disagreeable incident. This was the arrest of E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, by Lieut. Bulmer, President Roosevelt's naval aide. Lieut. Bulmer, who was in charge of the revenue cutters, had warned every boat owner not to follow the race. The big "varsity straggle had scarcely been started when Mr. Harriman, in a powerful motor boat, started to follow the race.

Lieut. Bulmer and Chairman Schwoppe, who were aboard the regatta committee's boat, the Arrow, repeatedly warned Mr. Harriman to stop his engine and get out of the course. Mr. Harriman not only paid no attention to them, but took a position right alongside of the referee's boat and held it. Of the navy yard Lieut. Bulmer signalled for a launch and tooted the revenue cutter's whistle, which finally caused Mr. Harriman to look around.

"You are under arrest, sir," shouted Lieut. Bulmer. "You will give yourself up to this man, who will take you aboard the Gresham to await my orders."

Mr. Harriman saw nothing more of the race, but was detained as an ordinary prisoner aboard the Gresham until after the race was over, when Lieut. Bulmer went aboard the Gresham and released him, but ordered his boat tied up at the navy yard. This incident may cost Mr. Harriman a fine of $500. This was the penalty imposed on a yacht owner at last year's race for transgressing the rules governing the course.

Heaves Divided Friday.

Now London, Conn., June 29.—Harvard won the freshman eight by one and a half lengths, and Yale the varsity four-oared race by perhaps ten lengths on the morning tide on the Thames river Friday, and the result confirmed the predictions.

HOLDS WAR TAX ILLEGAL.

Decision Rendered by Judge Pollack, of Federal Circuit Court.

St. Louis, June 29.—A decision was handed down Friday by Judge Pollack, in the United States circuit court, holding that the tax of $2,172.39 levied upon the estate of Judge George A. Madill, as a Spanish-American war tax, was an illegal action. The suit was instituted originally as a test case by the Union Trust company, executor for the Madill estate. It has gone through the federal courts and to the United States supreme court twice, the supreme court dividing each time. If Judge Pollack's decision is affirmed by the supreme court the result will be that $7,000,000 collected by the United States as a war tax must be returned.

For Direct Election of Senators.

Madison, Wis., June 29.—The assembly Friday by a vote of 68 to three passed the senate resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote.

THAW RULING AS A GUIDE

DECISION IN LOVING TRIAL HURTS THE PROSECUTION.

Court Holds That State Cannot Attack the Truth of the Daughter's Story.

Houston, Tex., June 28.—The taking of evidence in the case of former Judge William G. Loving, who was placed on trial in the circuit court of Halifax county here last Monday morning for the murder of young Theodore Estes in Nelson county on April 22, was concluded at five o'clock Thursday afternoon. The court then adjourned until ten o'clock Friday morning, when the instructions to be given the jury will be argued before Judge W. R. Berkeadale, the presiding magistrate.

The rapidity with which the trial has progressed has been most remarkable and surprising to all concerned.

Thursday marked a most important turning point in the case, when Judge Berkadale rendered an opinion concerning the admissibility of certain evidence, the decision dented a heavy blow to the pleas of the prosecution. Attorney Daniel Harmon for the prosecution Wednesday announced his intention of introducing witnesses to show that the story told by Miss Elizabeth Loving to her father that she was drugged and assaulted by Theodore Estes was a fabrication and that Estes never offered any indignities to the girl, even suggesting that there might be another motive back of the killing.

The defense objected to the introduction of such testimony on the ground that it had no bearing on the case and whether the story was true or false had nothing to do with the question of the indigention of Judge Loving at the time of the tragedy. Judge Berkadale in a lengthy opinion sustained the contention of the defense, and among the cases he cited as authority was the famous Thaw trial in New York.

FARMER KILLS HIS WIFE.

Says That She Attacked Him with a Bread-Knife.

Waverly, Minn., June 29.—John J. Mooney, a well-to-do farmer living near here, killed his wife shortly after noon Friday. Then he came to town and surrendered himself. He says that when he went home to dinner he found no preparations made for a meal and when he complained to his wife she told him to cook his own dinner. He was doing so when the woman attacked him with a breakknife, cutting him on the wrist. Mooney took a block of wood in his hand, which he was about to put into the stove. He hit his wife over the head with this and killed her instantly.

SUNDAY NOT A WEEK DAY.

Novel Question Raised by Saloonkeeper in Seymour, Wis.

Seymour, Wis., June 28.—L. A. Stammer, a saloonkeeper here, has raised a novel question. He was recently arrested for keeping open his saloon after 11 o'clock Sunday night. He will fight the case, claiming that the ordinance under which he was arrested reads: "Shall be closed each and all week days at 11 o'clock p. m." Stammer claims that Sunday is not a week day.

Arizona Town's Saloons Burn.

El Paso, Tex., June 28.—Fire Wednesday night destroyed the entire saloon section of Morenci, Ariz. The loss aggregates $100,000. Twenty-seven buildings were wiped out and there was only $3,000 insurance.

Cincinnati Professor Dies.

Cincinnati, June 29.—Prof. Thomas B. Evans, of the University of Cincinnati, who had just been granted a year's leave of absence for the benefit of his health, died at his home in this city Friday.

ROCKEFELLER MUST COME, SAYS LANDIS

FEDERAL JUDGE AT CHICAGO INSISTS ON QUESTIONING THE OIL KING.

Wealth and Age Ignored—Attorney Miller Pleads in Vain to Have Subpoena Recalled—Jury Disagrees in Ohio Case Against Standard.

Chicago, June 29.—Efforts to thwart the serving of a subpoena on John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, were halted Friday when Judge Landis in the federal court warned Attorney John S. Miller for the oil trust that the head of the great combine would have to appear personally and that no excuses would be accepted.

Mr. Miller appealed to Judge Landis in a conference held in the judge's chambers with United States District Attorney Sims and Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson to allow others to appear in Mr. Rockefeller's stead.

Miller's Appeal Useless.

"He is an old man," said Mr. Rockefeller's attorney, speaking of his multimillionaire client, the richest man in the world. "He has little to do with the affairs of the company.

"Besides he is very wealthy and has a great deal of interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor personally."

"Mr. Rockefeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," smiled Judge Landis.

"The subpoenas will have to be served," Judge Landis continued, "and Mr. Rockefeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Additional subpoenas were issued Friday for three more chiefs of the Standard and its subsidiary companies. These are F. Q. Barstow, H. R. Payne and W. M. Hutchinson of New York, all officials of the Union Tank line.

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York, June 28.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company; William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, John R. Archbold and a number of other officers of the company, to testify before the grand jury in the federal court of Chicago on July 6, were received by United States Marshal Henkel Friday. Marshal Henkel was unable to serve subpoenas upon Mr. Rogers and W. H. Tilford, treasurer of the company, as they are now in Europe, and the subpoenas will be returned with notice to that effect.

John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and Charles M. Pratt were out of the city, said Marshal Henkel expected that a day or two would be required to find them. The marshal personally served the subpoenas on John D. Archbold, William H. Hoyt, Charles T. White, James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, and H. E. Pelton, of the Union Tank line.

Jury Disagrees in Oil Case.

Findlay, O., June 29.—The jury in the case of the state of Ohio against the Standard Oil company, charged with violating the Anti-trust laws, Friday reported to Judge Duncan that it had been found impossible to agree upon a verdict. The court thereupon ordered the jury discharged.

According to rumors the jury when it first retired stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. Subsequently, it is said, the jury stood eight to four for acquittal, and when the disagreement report was brought in, the vote stood seven to five for acquittal. The case was given to the jury on Wednesday last.

HOLOCAUST IN HONGKONG.

Five Hundred Chinese Perish in Burning of a Theater.

Victoria, B. C., June 28.—A horrible holocaust is reported in mail advices from Hongkong, where 500 Chinese of the audience of a Chinese theater and ten of the actors were burned to death when the theater was destroyed by fire.

The flames spread rapidly and the building collapsed, blocking the entrance with burning debris. The fire is said to have been due to the ignition of explosives concealed under the floor of the theater, the fire following an explosion.

St. Paul Men Accused of Fraud.

St. Paul, Minn., June 29.—Lewis A. Wood, George W. Wood, Bruce A. Tuttle and Martin P. Quigley were arrested by United States deputy marshals Friday. They are accused each and all week days at 11 o'clock p. m." Stammer claims that Sunday is not a week day.

Bechtel Given Five Years.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 28.—W. F. Bechtel, former president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company, was sentenced Friday to state's prison for five years. He was convicted of grand larceny from the company while in office.

Lightning Near the President.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 27.—Lightning struck and shattered a presidential banner pole which stands less than 100 feet from the executive office here Wednesday afternoon. No one was injured.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Russia is massing troops on the Armenian frontier, fearing new Turkish massacres.

Five in Birmingham, Ala., destroyed the the Chesllfoux office building, with a loss of $300,000.

C. C. Clark, checker champion of Ohio, and known all over the country as a checker player, was stricken with paralysis at Columbus.

Augustaea college, Illinois, is offered $20,000 for on endowment fund by Andrew Carnegie on condition that $80,000 additional be raised.

Fire at Bergen, Mich., destroyed the big sawmill of the Nester Estate company, causing a loss of $65,000 and throwing 300 men out of work.

The British steamer Kumeric has arrived at Honolulu with 1,200 immigrants, brought from the Madeiras by the territorial immigration board.

Suits were filed by the Pittsburg & Connellsville railroad, a B. & O. corporation, in the Pennsylvania courts, attacking the validity of the two-cent-fare law.

Judge J. E. Fulton, who killed and killed Sam Parker, a widely known foothell player,, was sentenced in Huntsville, Texe., to ten years' imprisonment.

Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal company, of New York, has received a "black hend" letter demeeding $5,000 ee e threat of death for him and his wife.

Dr. Elmore F. Elliott escaped punishment for an assault in New York by making the novel plea of "psychic epilepsy," which is epilepsy without external manifestations.

Monk Gibson, a negro boy, was convicted by a jury of complicity in the murder of Mrs. A. J. Cosdill and four children near Edna, Tex., and the death penalty was ordered.

Herry E. Ricker, formerly business meeeger of the Metropolitan opera house of St. Paul, Mine., was found guilty of heving stolen over $3,000 from the funds of the theater.

Herry Vaughan, Edward Raymond and George Ryan were hanged nl Jefferson City, Mo., for the killing of Felon Guard John Edwards in an attempt to escape from the penitentiary.

J. U. Borneo, of Minneapolis, who was president of the defunct Minnesote Title, Insurance and Trust company, was arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $13,000 of the funds of the concern.

George Hamfeldt, an American, while in Copenhagen, Denmark, gave a reward of $250 to a messenger boy who found a bag containing $15,000 in money and jewelry and returned it to Mr. Hamfeldt.

A legal battle for the $300,000 estate of the late Catherine A. Miller was begun in Joliet, Ill. Charles Flab, the favorite nephew, is charged by his two brothers with gaining the property by illegal means.

A severe earthquake shock was felt across Surrey, England. Houses were rocked, but no damage was done. Seismographs in Austria and England recorded violent shocks at distances of from 2,500 to 7,200 miles.

NAMED TO TEST MRS. EDDY.

Federal Judge Aldrich Will Determine Her Mental Stats.

Concord, N. H., June 29.—Judge Edgar Aldrich, of Littleton, was appointed master to determine the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy by Judge Robert N. Chamberlain, of the supreme court, late Friday. The master is to confer in accordance with the suit brought by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., and master to report findings for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property.

He is directed to ascertain, determine and report whether Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy was capable of intelligently managing, controlling and conducting her financial affairs and property interests, March 1, 1907, and whether such time that that was may to the master seem reasonable. No limitations are made as to the evidence to be introduced. The master is directed to make and file his report with the clerk of the court on or before September 30, 1907.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 29.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	3 90	@ 6 40
Hogs, State	7 00	@ 7 10
Sheep, State	5 00	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Min. Patents	4 90	@ 5 10
WHEAT—July	1 03½	@ 1 03⅝
September	1 01½	@ 1 01⅝
CORN—September	67½	@ 67¾
RYE—No. 2 Western	90	@ 90½
BUTTER	23½	@ 24
EGGS	20	@ 21
LIVE POULTRY	14	@ 15
DRESSED POULTRY	14	@ 16
WHEAT—July	78	@ 78
September	77½	@ 77¾
Corn, September	53½	@ 53¾
Oats, September	43	@ 43½
Rye, September	63	@ 64

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 North	81	@ 1 05
No. 2 Northern	1 03½	@ 1 04½
Corn, September	53½@	54½
Oats, Standard	43½@	44
Rye, No. 1	67	@ 67½

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, July	93½@	93⅝
September	92 @	92
Corn, No. 2 White	57½@	57½
Oats, No. 2 White	40½@	41

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 40	@ 6 00
Texas Steers	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	6 75	@ 6 90
Butchers	6 80	@ 6 90
SHEEP—Natives	3 75	@ 5 90

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 75	@ 6 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 50	@ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 25
HOGS—Heavy	6 75	@ 6 90
SHEEP—Wethers	5 00	@ 5 75

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Lightning Kills Mother and Son.

St. Paul.—Mrs. Clara N. Lemon and her 14-year-old son, Clarence Loraine Lemon, were instantly killed by lightning at their home, 1751 Van Buren street, Hamline.

Death came instantly to them. Mount Lemon, 12 years old, was unhurt, although he was only a few feet away.

Mrs. Lemon had been cleaning house and when the storm came up she was hurrying to get several articles from the clothesline. The last was a carpet which hung across two wire lines between two trees. Under the carpet, which formed a tent, the two boys had been playing, and the mother called them to come out and help her. They both came out and the older boy stood directly under one line with his mother while Mount stood about six feet away. Just as they were about to reach for the carpet the bolt came. Mrs. Lemon fell backward and Lorraine forward, almost at the feet of his brother.

Druggist Law Upheld.

St. Paul.—An examination before the state board of pharmacy is not necessary in order to become a licensed pharmacist in Minnesota, if the applicant has had fifteen years' experience. This is the opinion of Judge Andrew Holt, who filed an order dissolving the injunction proceedings recently brought by the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association to restrain the state board from issuing certificates to 119 applicants under the law recently passed by the legislature.

Judge Holt holds that it is not within the province of the courts to question the wisdom of the expediency of statutes of which the legislature is the sole judge. It is announced that the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association will take an appeal to the supreme court.

Sixteen Skeletons Found.

Mankato.—A total of sixteen headless skeletons has been removed from the small mutual mound on Arthur Mitchell's farm in South Bend township, and further excavations are made for the present.

A faint arrowhead was found sticking between the vertebrae of one of the skeletons, thus revealing the manner of death of at least one of the men whose bones were found. The bones of this particular redskin will be presented to the state university for preservation.

Thomas Hughes, a historian of local repute and well known in the state historical society, holds the belief that the bones found were those of those Indians killed by enemies and buried by French miners more than a half century ago.

Over the Falls on Logs.

Minneapolis.—Over St. Anthony Falls on two logs and alive is the remarkable experience of Anthony Asplantis, a seventeen - year - old Chicago boy, who made the perilous trip involuntarily.

The young fellow shot over the falls clinging desperately to two small logs on which he had been sitting near the river bank above the falls. He was whirled in to the rapids below the falls and thrown from the logs. By hard swimming he managed to reach Spirit Island, from which place he was rescued in a boat by Patrolmen Anderson and Bennett.

Asplantis is believed to be the only person who has shot the falls and lived.

Mother and Child Drowned.

Fulda.—Mrs. John Stumm and her infant were drowned in Lime creek three miles north of here, and the husband and father had a narrow escape from sharing their fate.

Mr. and Mrs. Stumm and the baby started in a buggy to drive to the home of the woman's father. They attempted to ford the creek, which had been swollen by recent rains. One of the horses slipped and fell, dragging the other down and overturning the buggy. Mrs. Stummrehl tightly to her infant, but the strong current in the creek soon washed both the woman and the child into deep water and they were soon drowned. Stumm clung the buggy wheel for an hour, finally being rescued by a fisherman. The bodies of the woman and child were recovered.

Train Kills Two.

New Prague.—James Strasak, 60 years of age, and Carl Schmidt, 55 years of age, residents of this place, were both killed in an accident on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. The two men were driving near a crossing between New Prague and Jordan, and in some way the train struck the wagon, killing both men and wrecking the wagon.

Fall From Wagon Kills.

Little Falls.—Herman Carlson, an aged resident of Darling, died as the result of an injury received at Darling station. Carlson had been drinking and was sitting on a wagon when he suddenly lost his balance and fell to the ground. He picked himself up saying that he was not hurt, but it later developed that he had sustained two broken ribs and other internal injuries, causing peritonitis, from which he died. The deceased was seventy years old and is survived by two sons.

Diphtheria Epidemic.

Duluth.—Northern Minnesota is in the grip of an epidemic of diphtheria, and in some of the smaller towns on the range practically one-fourth of the inhabitants are said to be ill with the disease. Numerous deaths have been reported, and the health authorities have been making strenuous efforts to check the disease. They have succeeded to an extent, although there still are many cases, conditions are reported to be greatly improved. Cohasset, Grand Rapids, Eveleth and Bemidji are among the towns most seriously affected. In Cohasset practically a quarter of the entire population have the disease in a more or less virulent form, and three and four deaths in a single family have been reported.

Mankato to Have Street Cars.

Mankato.—A street railway is now assured in Mankato, to be built entirely by local capital. A syndicate of local capitalists agreed to put up $65,000 if the citizens generally would furnish $35,000. The last $2,000 was subscribed and material has been telegraphed for to be shipped at once. The franchise granted by the council in the spring expires July 15 unless active construction has been begun, and men will be put to work at once to hold the franchise. The company will not erect a power house at present, but will obtain power from the Mankato Electric Light Co. Five miles of track will be laid at once.

Salact Hospital Site.

St. Peter.—L. A. Rosing and P. M. Ringdahl, members of the state board of control, visited the St. Peter state hospital for the insane and selected a site for the tuberculer ward. At present the hospital has no facilities for separating and treating patients suffering from tuberculosis, but the last legislature voted an appropriation of $65,000 for the construction of a ward, the appropriation becoming available Aug. 1. The site chosen for the building is a short distance south of the nurses' dormitory. The structure will be built in mission style.

Two Trainmen Killed.

Detroit.—Chas. Anderson, stationary engineer, and Brakeman Lemmin were killed and Engineer W. C. Greenbaugh was seriously injured by the derailment of a caboose and flat car on the Northern Pacific near Detroit. The accident occurred to a work train which was hauling gravel to what is known as "the mule dump."

NEWS NOTES.

St. Peter.—For the second time within a year the Round Grove creamery in Sibley county has been destroyed by fire. It was struck by lightning.

Brainerd.—Fire destroyed the Sleeper house on Front street together with the contents of two stores located in the building. The total loss is about $61,000, with $35,000 insurance.

Springfield.—A windstorm moved Anton Skiltet's farmhouse a foot on its foundation and razed a large barn, injuring several draft horses. Burnstown was also visited by the storm and the Cobden mill blown down.

Warren.—There was a large attendance at the state school land sale here, and 5,100 acres were sold at an average price of about $7. One tract sold at $20.50 per acre. Several sales were made to Illinois and Iowa men.

Mankato.—Mr. and Mrs. William Mecko of Dodge Center have identified the body of an unknown man that has been lying on a morgue table in this city for a week as that of Mrs. Mecko's uncle, John Moore, a retired farmer from near Sleepy Eye.

Ada.—Mr. and Mrs. John Pfund celebrated their golden wedding at their home in this city. Mr. Pfund was born in Switzerland seventy-five years ago and was married to Lena Hampling at Red Wing fifty years ago. He is a veteran of the civil war.

Perham.—P. J. Radke of Staples was drowned in Little Pine lake while fishing. He and a companion were fishing at a point called the bend, where the water is deep. The boat capsized and he immediately sank. The companion escaped by swimming. He is survived by a widow and three children.

St. Paul.—From a laborer at $12 a week to a prospective capitalist with $24,500 in his pocket, is a change brought about by an invention of Christian Young of Mendota. Young has been deaf as a post since he fell in the Swift Packing plant. For several years he has worked at an invention of a combination wagon and sleigh. He took out a patent recently and sold the American rights of the invention to an eastern concern for $24,500. He still has the Canadian and other foreign rights.

St. Paul.—Drafts for the receipts of three of the state institutions during May were received at the state auditor's office aggregating more than $15,000. The state reformatory at St. Cloud sent in $12,483.71; the school for the deaf at Faribault, $2,949.39, and the school for the blind at the same place, $338.82.

Duluth.—By the explosion of a barrel of lime which was being slacked on the claim of J. Murphy, near Fremah river, Carl Hugh, an employe, and William, the 10-year-old son of Mr. Murphy, were badly burned and may lose their eyesight.

A Vast Supply.

"Solomon was the wisest man," remarked the student.

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, "he couldn't help being wise with so many wives to give him advice."

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

How One Company's Assets Are Distributed in the South and West.

In connection with its withdrawal from Texas, along with many other companies, rather than to submit to the new law which requires that 75% of the reserves on Texas policies shall be invested in securities of that state, which securities shall be deposited in the state and subjected to heavy taxation, in addition to the large tax now imposed on life insurance companies, the Equitable Life Assurance Society has made public the distribution of its assets, at the end of the second year of the new management. The Equitable now has $10,958,000 invested in Texas, which is twice as much as the new law requires, but the management decided that to submit to the additional taxation would be an injustice to its policyholders in other states, which impose no such penalty on the profits of their citizens.

The Equitable's report shows that more than 37% of its total reserves are now invested in the southern and western states, while only 35% of its total insurance is carried in these states. Its investments are distributed as follows: Ala., $3,099,000; Ariz., $974,000; Ark., $1,626,000; Cal., $5,142,000; Col., $5,322,000; Fla., $4,924,000; Ga., $4,048,000; Idaho, $5,197,000; Ill., $12,617,000; Ind. Ter., $443,000; Ind., $6,836,000; Iowa, $3,690,000; Kansas, $11,637,000; Ky., $2,631,000; La., $2,054,000; Md., $2,207,000; Mich., $6,009,000; Minn., $3,065,000; Miss., $767,000; Mo., $8,197,000; Mont., $1,890,000; Neb., $7,526,000; Nev., $640,000; New Mex., $1,376,000; N. C., $1,640,000; N. D., $677,000; Ohio, $11,634,000; Okla., $1,006,000; Ore., $1,158,000; S. C., $975,000; S. D., $1,305,000; Tenn., $1,969,000; Utah, $2,134,940; Va., $6,522,000; Wash., $1,260,000; W. Va., $1,000,000; Wis., $2,342,000; Wyo., $3,367,000.

HAPPENED AT BAD TIME.

Minister's Fall Significant in View of Previous Words.

In a small church in one of the mining towns of Pennsylvania there is a pulpit unique and unique. It was about the size and shape of a flour barrel, was elevated from the floor about four feet and was fastened to the wall. The ascent was by narrow winding steps.

A minister from a neighboring town, a man of great vigor and vehemence, preached there one Sunday. While preaching he bent forward and shouted out with great force the words of his text:

"The righteous shall stand, but the wicked shall fall."

Just as these words escaped from his lips, the pulpit broke from its fastening, and he fell out and rolled over on the floor before his congregation. In an instant he was on his feet again and said:

"Brethren, I am not hurt, and I don't mind the fall much, but I do hate the connection."

New Automatic Rifle.

The self-loading or automatic musket is now being seriously considered as the infantry arm of the future. The equipments of the great armies of the world with an improved rifle is hardly completed when the mechanics begin work on a new weapon. At the recent examinations of the German War Academy the automatic rifle was one of the themes for discussion. The piece now on trial has a magazine holding ten cartridges; the recoil is utilized to load and cock. Consequently the soldier can remain quietly in position, never removing his eye from the target, and fire his ten shots.—New York Sun.

Describing Weather Conditions.

The weather is called calm if the air is not moving at more than three miles an hour; 34 miles is a strong breeze, 40 a gale, 75 a storm, and 90 a hurricane.

COFFEE COMPLEXION.

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions from Coffee.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long time and the blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself.

"I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for.

"When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Food Coffee, and as I made it according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since that time used it in place of coffee.

"I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble."

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantity. Postum furnishes certain elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition one can depend upon a good complexion as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

QUIET EDWIN GOULDS.

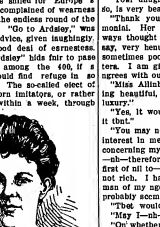
MEMBERS OF FAMILY WHO SHUN GILDED SOCIETY.

Long Since Wearied of Smart Set, They Live Contentedly at Ardsley. Which Mrs. Gould Says Is the "Real Spot" of America.

New York.—How little is heard of the Edwin Goulds! Of the many members of the Gould family they are the least often met with in society and and the remaining few quiet, old-fashioned members of the 400 genuinely honor them for their unobtrusiveness. Edwin Gould is essentially a man of retirement, and one who never looks for footage for his millions. He is unlike the vast majority of the social stock to which he belongs, in that he personifies the fallacy of that material worthiness not by the weight, size and fullness of their coffers. But how much of his success is due to the wise influence of his wife? Those who know the man best say it was a fortunate day for him when he wedded Sarah Shrady. The Goulds live without ostentation most the year in Ardsley. They have long since tired of European travel; they are among the limited few of our multimillionaires who see beauties in our country equal to the best the Alps or any of the garden spots of the continent can afford.

Mrs. Gould is a nature lover, and she finds ample opportunity to invite her inclination in this direction in and around Ardsley. Her favorite pastime, however, is golf, although occasionally she is seen on the Ardsley tennis courts. If golf ever is to resume its sway among the smart set it will be due largely to the influence of Mrs. Gould and the little circle of which she is the leading figure. Ardsley is a nook that simply drives the resident afield for athletic sport. In this it is the reverse of Newport, sitting lazy by the sea, and in its level stretches of highway luring one to the tireless luxury of the upholstered automobile. It is only in the early spring and the late fall that the Newport atmosphere is really breezy, while every month in the year there is snap and life in the Ardsley air. The place draws cooling breezes from the Hudson, and is saved from monotony by its well-wooded hills It is not strange that it has been necessary to draw restrictive lines lest to keep the Ardsley reservation from being overrun with restless millionaires and their families seeking a haven.

It was Mrs. George Gould who, after a visit to the Edwin Goulds, said that Ardsley was the "real spot" of America. Of course, it might be said that Mrs. Gould spoke only for the wealthy; the poor find cramped area of a park; still her opinion is of interest as indicating how little of real and constant is the lot of, the men and women with limitless money to spend. Probably Mrs. Gould's remark was thus laughingly. Ardsley there was no suggestion of prodigal outlay; no rivalry of millions, no ridiculous competition in show and entertainments. Not long before the Georges Goulds smiled for Europe a young matron complained of weariness as a result of the endless round of the winter season. "Go to Ardsley," was Mrs. Gould's advice, given laughingly, but with a good deal of earnestness. And "Go to Ardsley" bids fair to pass to slogan among the 400, if a slogan ever could find refuge in so poor a haven. The so-called elect of the 400 are born imitators, or rather mimics, and within a week, through



MRS. EDWIN GOULD.
(Member of Famous Family Who Leads a Quiet Life.)

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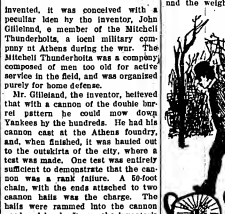
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A HISTORIC CURIOSITY.

Only Double Barreled Cannon in the World at Athens, Ga.

Athens, Ga.—The only double barreled cannon in the world is one of the historic curiosities of Athens, Ga.

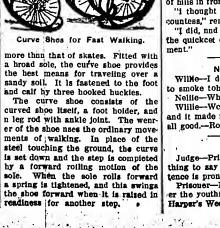
There is a history of unique interest that goes along with this old cannon. Besides being the only double barreled "shooting iron" of this kind ever



The Double-Barreled Cannon.

invented, it was conceived with a peculiar idea in its invention. John Gilleland, a member of the Mitchell Thunderbolts, a local military company, was the inventor of the gun. The Mitchell Thunderbolts was a company composed of men too old for active service in the field, and was organized purely for home defense.

Mr. Gilleland, the inventor, believed that with a cannon of the double barrel pattern he could mow down Yankees by the hundreds. He had his invention cast at the Athens foundry, and, when finished, it was hauled out to the outskirts of the city, where a test was made. The test was entirely sufficient to demonstrate that the cannon was a rank failure. A 50-foot rope was fixed to the muzzle of two cannon balls was the charge. The balls were rammed into the cannon barrel and hard. In the inventor's idea that when the cannon was fired the chain would stretch taut and cut down everything within its length. When it was properly loaded it was touched off with great ceremony. One of the balls got out a little ahead of the other, and the devil and Tom Jones was to pay. It had a kind of circular motion, plowing up about an acre of ground, tore up a corn field, mowed down saplings, and the chain in leg rod with ankle joint. The weaver of the shoe sees the ordinary movements of walking. In place of the steel touching the ground, the curve is set down and the step is completed by a forward rolling motion of the sole. When the sole rolls forward a spring is tightened, and this swings the shoe forward when it is raised in readiness for another step.



Curve Shoe for Fast Walking.

LATEST IN LOCOMOTION.

With Curved Shoe One Can Move Twice as Fast as Without Them.

London.—It is claimed that anyone using the new curved shoe represented in the illustration can move twice as fast as he can by walking in the ordinary manner, the shoe causing the steps to be doubled in length. The contrivance is the result of much experimenting and of many modifications of designs. The new "walk" takes less time to learn than skating, and the weight of the shoes is not more than that of skates. Fitted with a broad sole, the curve shoe provides the best means for traveling over a sandy soil. It is fastened to the foot and calf by three hooked buckles.

The curve shoe consists of the curve shoe itself, a foot holder, and a leg rod with ankle joint. The wearer of the shoe sees the ordinary movements of walking. In place of the steel touching the ground, the curve is set down and the step is completed by a forward rolling motion of the sole. When the sole rolls forward a spring is tightened, and this swings the shoe forward when it is raised in readiness for another step.

"HE DISLIKED PESSIMISM."

"I suppose," he said, approaching her father's desk and furtively looking for the quickest and easiest way in case haste became necessary, "I suppose you—ah—have noticed that—that your daughter and—and—"

"Well," I have a daughter. You are correct in that assumption. Go on."

"You may have noticed that your daughter and—and I have been seeing—ah—I may say rather good friends for several months past."

"The fact has not escaped my notice."

"Your daughter, if I may—ah—say so, is very beautiful."

"Thank you kindly for this testimonial. Her mother and I have always thought that she was, as you say, very beautiful. But parents are sometimes poor judges in these matters. I am glad that your opinion agrees with ours.

"Miss Allinham, in addition to being beautiful, has always lived in luxury."

"Yes, it would be only fair to call it that."

"You may never have felt sufficient interest in me to make any inquiries concerning my condition in life. I feel—ah—therefore, that it le my duty first of all to—to inform you that I am not rich. I have a fair salary for a man of my age, but my income would probably scorn very small to you."

"That would depend."

"May I—ah—ask on what?"

"On whether I was getting it myself or providing it for somebody else."

"Ah, yes, I understand. I suppose it would be useless for me to expect, seeing that my income is only a few thousand dollars a year and being, as I am, without any hope of inheriting money, for me to—ah—to—to ask you—ah—to—to—ah—"

"Oh, come, confound it, I hoto peselmism. Cheer up. You may have her."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Candor—His Liked It.

"Ah," said the editor, as the young author came in, "that lost thlog was good. We were very pleased with it."

"Well in that case," said the author, "I will take back what I said in my letter about not liking the way you treated me, saying I should send you no more stuff."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the editor, with heartless cruelty. "That letter is what I referred to."—Royal Magazine.

The "Sliding Scale."

Eorly Customer—What's the price of coal?

Retailed Clerk—Don't know yet. Haven't had time this morning to look at the thermometer.—N. Y. Weekly.

Points of View.

Gubbins—What horrible weather! It rains all the time!

Tubbins—Not at all; I call it splendid. I sell umbrellas!

Gubbins—And I sell sunshades!

WHAT SHE WANTED.



Pedlar—Like ter buy a motto, ledy, "May our home bo blessed?"

Mrs. Dishtowel—No, not that; but if you have any with the motto, "Kerb your appetite," or "Gluttony is a sin," I'll take two dozen.

Discouraging.

Though not all that's written is rotten,
Much rotten is yet to be written.

Judge.

A Countess.

A gentlemnn was introduced at a reception to a charming lady, who, his friend said, was a countess. The next day the two were passing through Cross city offices, when the young lady in question was discovered with a pile of bills in front of her.

"I thought you said she was a countess," remarked the gentleman.

"I did, and she is considered one of the quickest countesses in the department."

New Theology.

Willie—I believe it is wicked to smoke tobacco.

Nellie—Why, Willie?

Willie—Well, it ain't. I tried it, and it made me ill. Wicked things is all good.—Royal Magazine.

His Plea.

Judge—Prisoner, have you anything to say to the court before sentence is pronounced?

Prisoner—I beg the court to consider the youthfulness of my attorney.—Harper's Weekly.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Secondclass matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act. of Congress of March 3, 1879.

How do you feel after the 4th of July? Have you resolve that you would not celebrate next year?

Of course you will keep your resolution for pretty near a year and then you will begin to make your annual preparations for just one more celebration.

And now some of the farmers in the southern part of the state begin to complain that drainage lets the water loose to quick and rakes their rivers and floods their land, but this argument will not hinder the work of drainage, as it is better to drown out a few acres and reclaim the many.

ALL MAIL TO BE WEIGHED.

Begining July 1st and continuing for six months all mail matters received at the local postoffice, and all other U. S. postoffices, must be counted and weighed, and a record kept of the class of each piece, whether postal card, letter, package, etc., besides many other details. This work will greatly increase the labor of the postoffice force. The new ruling is made that the department may be supplied with data to enable it to find the actual cost of handling mail throughout the country.

Sheriff Lamson, of Becker county, committed suicide last week. He was a wealthy farmer when he became sheriff, but fell a victim of an appetite for strong drink, with all the results that it brings. He is spoken of as a generous, good-hearted man always ready to help a friend in need to do any act that might make life happier for his fellow men. This is genirally the case. It is not the selfish unpleasant and disagreeable man who falls into the pit of drunkenness. It is the well-meaning, friendly, helpful and sociable man who goes astray. It is generally the man with lots of friends, first class ability and the best of prospects in life. If some one could devise a way to discourage the popular notion that a man, in order to show his friendship for another man, must take him into a saloon and buy him a drink, it would be a bigger step forward in suppression of the liquor traffic than a prohibition law in every state in the union. —Red River Review (Rondrum).

Secretary of State Schmahtl is to be commended for putting the "lid" on a biennial "tooch" of about $800 on the state printing fund when he refused a customary free gift of 300 copies of the session laws to various law publishing companies. The discovery that the firms named were being favored at the expense of the printing fund was quite by accident, and came about thru one of the firms telephoning to the secretary and wantling to know when the books would be delivered. Somequestioning followed and it was found that the gift was a biennial affair and dated back some years. The publishers explained that the books were for the benefit of their lawyer patrons. "Well, then, I guess all the state cets is a gold brick," said Mr. Schmahl. "That's about it" was the answer and the result is that the state is about $800 to the good. The people can stand to have a few more of those leaky bunchholes in the state's money barrel plugged up.—Crookston Journal.

The Board of Directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. have established the following rates for carrying freight up the Red Lake River from Thief River Falls.

to Anton 20 cts. per hundred.
" Kratka " " " "
" Sunbeam 25 " " "
" Highlanding 25 cts. per "
" Hilda 30 cts. per hundred.
" Little Oak 40 cts. per "

Lumber $5.00 per thousand to Highlanding. Other points at the same proportions of charges as are given in freight rates, all freight down stream will be carried for 5 cents less per hundred.

PASSENGER RATES.

From Thief River Falls
to Anton 25 cts.
" Kratka 50 "
" Sunbeam 60 cts.
" Highlanding 80 cts.
" Hilda 75 cts
" Little Oak $1.00.

Children under 18 years and over 12 years, half fare, under 12 years of age, Free.

Clearwater Specials.

News is scarse this week.

Mrs. Pete Milne and Mrs. Aftus and Selma Hansen visited with Mrs. Carlson on Sunday.

Miss Bella Legvold, Sigrie Vattendahl and Hermond Lilo made a trip to Plummer on Sunday.

Miss Signa Vattendahl and Olga Slitvit returned home from Grand Forks on Thursday.

Mr and Mrs. Ed Havick, and Mr. and Mrs. John Radneck and Signa Vattendahl visited with the family of Andrew Rolandson on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Knudson, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Nesland and Mrs. Gunderson and family visited with the family of Mr. Knud Olson on Sunday.

Mr. Gilbert Hoveland made a business trip to Plummer on Sunday.

Miss Maggie Short was down to Red Lake Falls, and returned home on Sunday.

John Hanson and Ole Bendickson went to Plummer on Saturday with 40 tubs of butter for shipment.

J. K. WOOD.
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls
Minnesota

Lynch Law.

In an article on Law Notes on "The Origin of the Term 'Lynch Law'" mention was made of the fact that forure by the term "Lydford law" was used in the same sense in England. A North Carolina judge in a recent case quoted the following lines:

I oft have heard of Lydford law
How in the morn they hang and draw
And ask in judgment after.

They went to show the existence of a similar summary punishment in England.

Barnhardt's Retreat.

A Scotch visitor to the Capitol, in Chegne row, was much struck with the sound proof room which Gen. Sibley had contrived for himself in the attic, lighted from the top, and where all sight of sound from outside could penetrate. "My certes, this is fine!" cried the old Scotch, with hobnobbing enthusiasm. "Here ye may write and study all the rest of your life and no human being be bae bit the wiser."

Judging the Book.

Mrs. Limberneck—Here's a book all bay for divorce because his wife went through his pockets. What would you do, dear, if I put some in to-night and found, me at your pockets? Mr. Impecunious—Get up and help you look.—Women's Home Companion.

Her Ability.

"Do you believe there is anything in mind reading?"

"If there isn't, my wife's an awful good guesser. She never has to wait for me to do any confessing."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Kiss Fumulaes.

Brother—Which one of those Fenton girls is it that you don't like? Sister—Both! Some one might hear you. When she speed come up Eli kiss her twice —Illustrated Bits.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY;

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronsehnabel Gnily, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Berglund, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3rd1907.

Notice is hereby given that OLE VASSHAND, of Kratka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 857 made June 29, 1905 for the Lot 2 Sec. 28 Tp. 152 N. R. 45 W. and the N W ¼ Sec. 27 Tp. 152 N. R. 47 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Carl O. Olson, Charles Peterson, Einer Johnson, James O'Brien all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 31, 1907.
Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES L. PETERSON of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No 1257 made April 6, 1906 for the S. ½ S.E.¼ Sec. 31, N.E.¼ N.E.¼ Sec. 36 & W.½ of S.W.¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before L.O. Browning U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Christ Odegaard, Lars Ferig, Hilmer Iverson, Ole Johnard, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 27, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEF YORLICKY of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1208 made July 19, 1905, for the S. ½ of Sec. 1, Tp. 153 N.R. 40W. and this said proof will be made before L. O. Bowing U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 9th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank Zaveral of Erie Minn. Andrew Hanson of Brunkeberk Minn. Charles Yorecek, of Thief River Falls Minn. Joseph Trcska, of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 24, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn., May 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 10, 1907, viz:

Lake Haaved.

H.E. no. 8672 Chippewa Serial, for the S. ½ of Sec. 36 Tp. 155 R. 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Elief K. Gjersee of Radey Minn; Sigfred Hoaboy, Ovolf Tande, Ole Swensen of Garnes Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 26, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD KELLY of Erie, Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim. viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1258 made August 24, 1905, for the Lots 3, 4 & S.½ of N.W.¼, Sec 4 Twp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before J. M. Hinton, U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on August 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Michael Stengel, Frank Zaverski, Joseph Yorlicky, Joseph Stengl all of Erie Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 21, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 14th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that LOUIS G. KONGELF, of Kratka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry, No. 833 made June 20th 1904, for the N.E. ¼ Sec. 28, Twp. 153 N.R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 24, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter Hedeen, Jacob B. Healy, Ole S. Breiland of Kratka Minn. Charles W. Nelson of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that LIRA S. ESBJORNSON of Wanke Minnesota, has filed notice of her intention to make final Five Year proof in support of her claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 5070 made May 31, 1902, for the S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼, Sec. 11 Sec. 2, and N.E.¼ N.E.¼ Sec 11 Tp. 151 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on August 5th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John Jacobson, Tarald Fladeland, Ole H. Kolden, E.B. Ofstelie all of Wanke Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31st 1907.

Department of The Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 29th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office, at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907, viz:

Olef K. Gjersee.

H.E.no. 940 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153 N.R. 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven of Lillo Minn. Engvold Hunbey, Olaff Tande, Ole Swensen of Garnes Minn.

E. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 28, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on July 30, 1907, viz:

Lukris Grovo.

H.E. no. 1011 Red Lake Series, for the S.E.¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153, N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven, of Lillo Minn. Engvold Hunbey, Ole Swensen, Olaff Tande of Garnes Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th. 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that MARIA LINGE, of Brunkeberg Minn. has filed notice of her intention to make final commutation proof in support of her claim viz: Homest. and Entry No. 883 made November 11th, 1904, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 30 Township 158 N. of Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. O. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Gunder L. Rosendal of Thief River Falls Minn. John Markuson, Edvard Hoidal, Carl Rundstrad, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] of Kratka Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1256 made May 31st, 1905, for the [illegible] Sec. 2 Tp. 153 N.R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 24th, 1907, viz:

Oscar A. Lindberg.

H.E. no. 1104 Red Lake Series, for the S.W. ¼ and the N.W. ¼ Sec. 31 Tp. 154 N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

[illegible]

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 24, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on July 10, 1907, viz:

Ole Hanson Vatendahl.

H.E. no. 1010 made March 11th, 1903, for the S. ½ of Section 11, Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Christ Odegaard, Lars Ferig, Hilmer Iverson, Ole Johnard, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 27th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that INGEBRIGT ENGLUND of Kratka, Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1001 made March 11th, 1903, for the N.½ of Section 11, Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before L.O. Browning, U.S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Sven T. Gjerrold, of Kratka Minn., Erik O. Gullingsrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. Christ L. Myhre, Joe Kilen of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEF YORLICKY of Erie Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1208 made July 19, 1905, for the S. ½ Sec. 1, Tp. 153 N.R. 40W. and this said proof will be made before L.O. Bowing U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on July 9th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank Zaveral of Erie Minn. Andrew Hanson of Brunkeberk Minn. Charles Yorecek, of Thief River Falls Minn. Joseph Trcska, of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 24, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office, at Crookston Minn., May 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 10, 1907, viz:

Lake Haaved.

H.E. no. 8672 Chippewa Serial, for the S. ½ of Sec. 36 Tp. 155 R. 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Elief K. Gjersee of Radey Minn; Sigfred Hoaboy, Ovolf Tande, Ole Swensen of Garnes Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 26, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD KELLY of Erie, Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim. viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1258 made August 24, 1905, for the Lots 3, 4 & S.½ of N.W.¼, Sec 4 Twp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before J. M. Hinton, U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on August 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Michael Stengel, Frank Zaverski, Joseph Yorlicky, Joseph Stengl all of Erie Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 21, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 14th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that LOUIS G. KONGELF, of Kratka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry, No. 833 made June 20th 1904, for the N.E. ¼ Sec. 28, Twp. 153 N.R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 24, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter Hedeen, Jacob B. Healy, Ole S. Breiland of Kratka Minn. Charles W. Nelson of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that LIRA S. ESBJORNSON, formerly LIRA S. ABBJORNSON of Wanke Minnesota, has filed notice of her intention to make final Five Year proof in support of her claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 5070 made May 31, 1902, for the S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼, Sec. 11 Sec. 2, and N.E.¼ N.E.¼ Sec 11 Tp. 151 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on August 5th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John Jacobson, Tarald Fladeland, Ole H. Kolden, E.B. Ofstelie all of Wanke Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31st 1907.

Department of The Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 29th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office, at Crookston Minn. on July 16, 1907, viz:

Olef K. Gjersee.

H.E.no. 940 Red Lake Series, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153 N.R. 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven of Lillo Minn. Engvold Hunbey, Olaff Tande, Ole Swensen of Garnes Minn.

E. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 31, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 28, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on July 30, 1907, viz:

Lukris Grovo.

H.E. no. 1011 Red Lake Series, for the S.E.¼ Sec. 35 Tp. 153, N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Lars Haaven, of Lillo Minn. Engvold Hunbey, Ole Swensen, Olaff Tande of Garnes Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th. 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that MARIA LINGE, of Brunkeberg Minn. has filed notice of her intention to make final commutation proof in support of her claim viz: Homest. and Entry No. 883 made November 11th, 1904, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 30 Township 158 N. of Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before L. O. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on July 8th 1907.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Gunder L. Rosendal of Thief River Falls Minn. John Markuson, Edvard Hoidal, Carl Rundstrad, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th. 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] of Kratka Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1256 made May 31st, 1905, for the [illegible] Sec. 2 Tp. 153 N.R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 24th, 1907, viz:

Oscar A. Lindberg.

H.E. no. 1104 Red Lake Series, for the S.W. ¼ and the N.W. ¼ Sec. 31 Tp. 154 N.R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

[illegible]

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and nuttiness which is so essential to good cooking.

[illegible] depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE,

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Raduck, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD., FOR RESULTS.

Childless Men and Women.

There are parts of the world where lack babies are drowned like superfluous kittens and others in which it is not uncommon for the daughters in the large families of the poor to be sold by their parents into lives of prostitution. On the other hand, the pages of history are filled with examples of the devices of childless men and women who have worked unselfishly for the good of their kind. Hutchings and Virgins have been the saints of the world, and the childless are the philanthropists, the founders of colleges, hospitals, art collections and libraries, the philosophers, the gifted writers, leaders and thinkers of all ages. Plato, Joan of Arc, Sapoorpsis, George Washington, David Hume, Locke, Spinoza, Thomas Carlyle, Florence Nightingale, Ruskin and Herbert Spencer are only some of the great names in this class. An interesting volume could be written on the indebtedness of the world to childless men and women. Over five hundred [illegible]

MONEY,

We have plenty

[illegible]

Disappointed.

"And I'm disappointed in you," replied the agent. "I thought you were a really valiant." Philadelphia Ledger.

The Small Economies

The small economies of women like the greater follies of men.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Laug Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

We celebrated at Rhoda yesterday.

There will be a bowery dance at Rhoda tomorrow night.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

FOR SALE, 20 cords of wood, by James Colman, Sunbeam Landing.

The muskeetoes and sand flies have been unusally numerous this year.

Miss Ellen Swanson of Deer Park returned home from Moorhead this week.

B. Peterson is raising his blacksmith shop a story higher, at Highlanding.

C.L. Clark is now the uncle saw mail carrier on the route from here to Lillo.

No trouble about there not being plenty of rain now days as it can be said to be daily.

J. W. Tolson has commenced putting in the foundation for his new store at Highlanding.

Miss Chesta Vattendahl returned home from Crookston Saturday for her 4th of July vacation

Miss Signa Vattendahl returned from Grand Forks Monday where she has been staying the last five months.

We were celebrating the ever glourious 4th yesterday and as a consequence our local news are limited this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Sullivan left for Crystal N.D. and other points in North Dakota last Monday for a two weeks visiting trip.

Fred Hagg and Ole Peterson passed down the river Monday with the Red Lake Flyer boat on their return from the outlet.

C. O. Larson and Miss Julia Shay of Gully were married on June 26th, as their farms ajoined we suppose they thought they would join. It is well.

Miss Stella Pelka of Gully was married last week, to Mr. Lindeberg, a brother of John Lindeberg living in Kratka township we extend congratulations.

Peace and harmonny again reigns supream in the Red Lake River Transportation company with all the sensible people along the river working for its advancement and success.

There will be a meeting of the board of Directors at the Highlanding school house next Monday afternoon for the purpose of electing a board of three managers to have supervision over the running of the boats.

P. C. Wold and Alfred Swanson were over here Monday, qualifying as two directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. Mr. Wold is the president elected to take the place of James O'Brien who was removed from the position.

The passenger trade of the Red Lake River Transportation company will encrease as soon as the new Highlanding Sunbeam is ready to start running, as it can give better accomadation to passengers and take them through to their destination much quicker;

How often do we hear people saying that they read this of that in The Sunbeam, who are not subscribers. Better get your name on the list so you will get the paper regular as there might be something published in it that you would like to read and your neighbors wife might too. It is paper shelves with, after they had read it, before you got time to go over and borrow it.

Mad Fever.

It is reported that mad fever is quite prevelant in this part of the country at present; and while it is not fatal to life it leaves a man in a condition whereby he looses his honor and integrity. The Country seat removel committee in Red Lake county seems to efficted with this disease and have come in contact with our Honorable? board of county commissioners and given them a dose of the fatal disease.

We have not taken any active interest in the county seat fight up to the present time and are not at all anxious to get into it so our readers may depend on it that the opinion expressed in THE SUNBEAM are not paid for by either side in the county seat fight, so here you have our private opinion publickly expressed. A board of county commissioners that are elected by the people of a county to represent them, that will so far forget their manhood as to neglect their duties as county commissioners at the instigation of either side in a county seat scrap, are a disgrace to the people that elected them and should be promptly removed from office by the governor of this state. We have been in a good many county seat scraps and have witnessed what honorable men might sometimes call dirty work, but when it gets so dirty and stinks so bad, as this last deal, you can count us out of it. We have not been favorably inclined to the proposition of removing the county seat for the reason that we thought and still think that it may not be to the best interest of the tax payers in this new county at the present time, but the people that do not take the same view of the unestion that we do, have a right to be heard, and a board of county commissioners that will enter in to any scheme, at the instigation of either side to defeat the expression of the people that elected them, had ought to be promptly removed from office by the governor of this state and a tag placed on them like they used to place on drunkards in the olden times so that respectible people would not make a mistake and elect them for the position of pound master in the future.

Warning! a Mistake.

It is an ancient belief that a man's name has some mysterious sympathy with his nature, whence arise such stories as that of Humpelstiltskin, whose power over a Russian belle vanishes the moment that his name is pronounced aloud. It has been suggested with some show of reason that the modern practice of "naming" a refractory member of the British house of commons is merely a survival of this belief, which the Norsemen brought into England.

A kiss that Brought Death.

Courtship in Spain is regulated by the strictest etiquette. As is well known, a young man is never left alone with his fiancee. Near Malaga a beautiful young girl of twenty committed suicide by drinking a cup of coffee in which pleasboards had been dissolved. It appears that the girl had been driven to the deed by the adverse comments of neighbors who became aware that she had given her sweetheart a kiss.—London Mail.

The Family Cook.

Mother (coming into the children's room)—Boys, what are you making such a terrible noise over? Look at Hugo. See how quiet he sits there. Hugo—Yes, it's easy for him to sit quiet in the game we are playing. He is papa, who has come home late, and I am—you.—Wiener Salonwitzblatt.

Explicit.

The Kodak patentee authorities have a somewhat blunt way of putting things. Copies of a Penang paper posted with a newspaper were the other day returned marked, "Addressee hanged for murder."—Bangkok Times.

The Color of Flowers.

You have often noticed the many tinted hars and bands that rise in the shape of "forked bisgoes of flames" from wood burning in the grate. It is ten to one, however, that you never have thought to figure in the same of the resulting hues presented by flames. To bring the matter quickly to the point, we will say that the many colors are the result of combination among the different elements of the wood. The light blue is from the hydrogen and the white from the carbon, the violet is from the manganese, the red from the magnesia and the yellow from the soda, which are constituent parts of the wood.



XXXX Coffee Chums at work

Try One Cup of This Coffee

You won't pay any *more* for McLaughlin XXXX Coffee, but you'll get the very best grade of coffee at a reasonable price, because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always clean—always fresh—always good—always the same quality—in fact, the Standard Coffee.

Sold in full 16-oz. packages.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.–RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.– ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn. J. L. RADNECKI,–Radney Minn. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.– MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

THE FIRST STATE BANK OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

U.S Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. Arrives on the same day's, at 3.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

NOTICE. There is money in the treasurery of school district No. 87 Highlanding, for the payment of orders No. 3, 5, and 6. All interest on above orders will stop from the date of this notice, and parties holding said orders are hereby notified to present them for payment. Dated this 14. day of June 1907.

Ole Overaa.
Treasurer.

Physical Culture.

A rational system of physical culture should insure to every man and woman who adopts it a perfectly erect, poised figure, a straight spine, a broad, deep and capacious chest, supitted and flexible, and harmonious development of all the muscles. It should also be easy and graceful in every movement, possessed of distinct muscular power and endurance, splendid health and a reserve of vitality, stability and power.

So much would the rational system of physical development do for those who followed it, and any method which will not accomplish all of these things, even for its least promising student, is in so much incomplete and false. The object of physical culture should be to render the body A more perfect instrument, more strong, more capable, more obedient, to the commands of the will.—Dring Magazine.

Sweetness.

"I was just telling my daughter," said Mrs. Nesmore, "that it's a shame for her to play the piano on Sunday."

"Right," exclaimed Mrs. Puppy. "We Sunday bigbodily."



The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DUKE.



The Stallion DUKE, will be at Rhoda on Mondays. At Garnes on Wednesdays. At Grit on Friday. – J. A. Walker.

Proprietor.

J. WALSETH

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Norsk Fodelitet)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Bottner Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

The Clever Boy.

Grandmother—Why, nurse, children are you thinking of to bring so young an infant into the open air so soon and windy a day as this? Nurse—But you surely do not think that so small a child understands differences in temperature—I Mende Tiberatibus.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE

Shoes.

Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA---MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.



It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognised as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. Madilian, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Hooker of the University of Minnesota.

This paper is especially reliable in every respect.

It also offers subscribers extra.

Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.

We can offer our readers in this advantage of the following.

SPECIAL OFFER.

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.50 a year.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AN OBJECT LESSON

By MARGARET JOHNSON

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

To begin with, it was hot—hot even here on the very edge of the ocean. The air was breathless when we came down to breakfast. Mrs. Deane gave her order to Georgiana, who waited on the table, with more than her customary deliberation.

We were not very hungry that morning. It was too hot for an appetite. And conversation flagged. And when the Princess came down, rather late, with a frown on her lovely face, we felt that things were wrong indeed, and there must be something most unusual about the weather. We called her the Princess, because of her daintiness, and a certain graceful hauteur and reserve that were as natural to her as was his dignity to her grandfather, the judge.

She played a little with her breakfast, and then turned to Miss Tucker, rather abruptly.

"Do you happen to know anything about dressmaking?" she asked.

"No," said the stolid Fanny, consuming pancakes and iced coffee. "Do you?"

"I wish I did," said the Princess. A great sigh relieved her burdened heart and, having no one else to whom she might go with her trouble, she confided it with a sudden desperate impulse to Miss Tucker.

"You see," she said in a low voice, "I wanted to wear my pink gown to the hop to-night, and the waist needed fixing over, and now mamma has had to go away, and there's no one to help me, and I don't see what I am to do."

She made a little dramatic gesture of despair; but Fanny was ordering more pancakes from Georgiana, who stood at her elbow with one eye on her and one on Mrs. Deane. This is figurative, of course, for Georgiana was not cross-eyed.

"Pancakes, Georgiana," said Fanny. "Hot, please."

"Eggs, Georgiana," said the little bald-headed man in the corner. "Boiled, and not quite so soft as last time."

"Georgiana," said Mrs. Deane, waiting with admirable self-command until the others were done speaking: "Did you know that I had not had my



In an Attitude of Such Depression.

toast yet?" Her tone was most affecting in its suggestion of wronged innocence.

"And, Georgiana," said the Princess, as pettishly as it was possible for her to speak, "I wish you would give me some water. My glass has been empty ever so long."

For the first time Georgiana flushed. She had been pale before, being one of those people who turn white when they are hot instead of red. But she filled the glass, and brought the eggs and the pancakes and the toast—she was an admirable waitress—and when we had finished, we all went out on the veranda.

And Georgiana washed the dishes with the other girls in the pantry. It was stifling out there. Georgiana wondered if it could be any hotter in the little back sewing room at Madam Morelli's, where she had stitched and suffered all through July, so that she might have this month at the seashore. She wondered if the experiment had been worth while, anyway.

When finally a leisure moment arrived she went upstairs to her room. On the way she passed Miss Dumaine's door. It was open and Miss Dumaine was within. She sat by the window in an attitude of such depression, not to say despair, that Georgiana stopped involuntarily. She saw the pink and white things, silk and lace and what not, that were scattered on the bed and chairs, and remembered something that she had overheard at breakfast, confused at the moment with Miss Tucker's order for pancakes. With a sudden impulse she tapped, and then walked boldly into the room.

"Why, Georgiana!" said Miss Dumaine, startled. There were actually tears in her pretty eyes as she looked up.

"Is this the waist?" asked Georgiana, quietly, looking at a shapeless pink something in the other's lap.

"Yes," said the Princess.

"And what did you want to do with it?" pursued Georgiana.

"I—why, Georgiana!"

"Oh, I forgot," said Georgiana. "You didn't know. I'm a dressmaker—at least, I'm in a dressmaking establishment in the city, and I thought—I didn't know but I might help you with this. I heard you talking about it this morning at breakfast."

"Really!" said the Princess, wide-eyed. "A dressmaker!"

"Yes," said Georgiana. "This is my vacation."

"Your—vacation!" repeated the Princess.

Georgiana smiled a little at her frank wonder.

"Yes," she said simply. "A good many of us do it this way. It's the only way we can afford. And won't you show me how you think you'd like to have the waist?"

"Your—vacation!" she said again, under her breath, looking up at the other's serious, pale face, absorbed in the interesting possibilities of the pink waist.

"I can do it," said Georgiana, "this way—and this," with deft fingers illustrating her words. "And I should love to—it is so pretty. The only trouble is, it will take a good while, and"—she looked at the little clock on the mantel—"there's dinner."

"Oh, never mind dinner!" cried the Princess, forgetting. "If you can do it, I'll have dinner sent up to you here."

Georgiana gave a queer little laugh.

"Will you?" she said. "Thank you, Miss Dumaine. But how are you to get your own dinner—you and the rest, without me to wait on you?"

"Georgiana! There's only one thing to do. If you will stay here and finish the waist for me, I will go down and wait on the table for you!"

"Oh—no!" said Georgiana.

"Oh—yes!" said the Princess, superbly. "Why not? It will not hurt me!"

Georgiana lifted her demure eyebrows with another little laugh. "I wasn't thinking of that," she said. I was wondering—did you ever wait on table before, Miss Dumaine?"

"Is it harder than dancing the german?" asked the Princess, with scorn. "Or riding the bicycle, or Greek verbs, or Delsarte exercises, or—golf?"

"I think it is, if you are not used to it," said Georgiana, unmoved. "You have to remember everybody's order, you know, and not get them mixed up, and not keep anybody waiting, and then they'll want toast—"

"It's dinner," said the Princess. "They can't want toast."

"They will," said Georgiana, patiently. "Somebody always wants toast. If it was midnight supper, they'd want it just the same. And then you have to wait your turn at the fire, because all the other girls want to make toast, too, and the cook is very unpleasant about it, and Katy Billings is pretty sure to spill something—you have to look out for her; and then the people—you must bring Mrs. Tomkins' fish with her meat, and you must be sure and have second-day bread for Mrs. Deane—"

"And to fill Miss Dumaine's glass before she asks for it," said the Princess, very proud and rosy. "Thank you, Georgiana! The more you say, the more you make me want to do it. I'm going to wait on that table today!"

It was a remarkable experience for everyone. She stood beside the table when we came down, in her plainest gown, a little spotted lawn, and one of Georgiana's big aprons. Her eyes were cast down modestly, and there was not a sign of a smile on her quiet face.

Mrs. Deane was so overwhelmed with wondering awe when the stately young creature at her elbow read over the menu to her, with the funniest imitation of Georgiana's manner, that she said: "Anything, my dear—anything!" in a fluttered voice, which embarrassed the Princess not a little for a moment.

There were those of us who thought the girl in her plain gown, stepping lightly back and forth with her tray, and her absorbed face, intent on doing this bit of unusual work as well as it could be done, no whit less bewitching than when she was dressed for the evening, radiant in the pink gown and pearls and roses. Georgiana thought her perfectly lovely, and told her so frankly when she helped to put on the waist, which by the way, was as great a success as the dinner.

And she washed the dishes afterward in the pantry with the other girls.

That's all—at least so far as we were concerned. It was a small thing, but by no means the least interesting of the summer. The prettiest part of it all was the conduct of the two girls toward each other afterward. There was, obviously, a sense of understanding and sympathy between them, a golden link of gratitude and respect on both sides. And those of us who knew the Princess and the Princess' mamma knew also that for her and for Georgiana this was not "all," but that the future of both girls would be happier and richer for this glimpse into each other's lives, this beginning of mutual understanding and service.

Meanwhile, the atmosphere of our table seemed pleasanter, for some reason. Perhaps it was because the weather was cooler. Perhaps it was—something else. At any rate, we all observed it—even Mrs. Deane.

Costumes in White Mohair



White mohair is used for the dress at the left. The skirt is encircled at the bottom with three ruffles headed by a band of insertion and a little frill of the material.

The blouse, with long shoulders and bell sleeves, is trimmed with insertion and little frills. The undersleeves are of lace; the girdle of the material or of taffeta.

Pale pink mohair is the material of the second dress. The skirt is trimmed to simulate blocks, with little frills of taffeta and with small buttons.

The blouse has long shoulders, where it is slashed open, and is trimmed with the buttons and frills.

The fichu and sleeves are of dotted foulard, the former trimmed with English embroidery, the latter with bands of the mohair edged with taffeta frills.

The tucked chemisette is of batiste with collar of lace; the girdle is of the taffeta.

PINAFORE DRESS OF SERGE.

Other Cool Materials May Be Utilized for the Summer.

Navy-blue serge is the most suitable material to use for a pinafore dress, but for summer wear it would be useful and cool in linen or crash, to be worn with muslin or cotton blouses.

The skirt is a circular shape, gathered into the waistband at the back



and sides; the foot is turned up with a wide hem, and two-inch-wide tucks are run above.

The pinafore bodice is quite the most simple of its kind; it fastens invisibly at the back; the neck and armholes are faced in and stitched round, the waist is gathered and sewn to the skirt-band under a pointed band of the serge.

Material required: 5 yards 46 inches wide.

Simple Jersey Petticoats.

Jersey petticoats are much worn, and too much cannot be said in praise of them, for they are simply constructed, delightfully practical, and the bulkiness usually characteristic of other garments of this order entirely is done away with. Slipping over the head, the lightweight jersey top stretches so as to let the skirt pass over the shoulders easily, and as the waistband is of elastic, it at once springs back into proportions necessary to render a perfect fit. There are no hooks and eyes or fastenings of any sort, and as there is no placket there need be no worry over the skirt gaping. Some models have taffeta flounce with ruffle or plaited trimmings, which give ample fullness at the hem. This style is five dollars. Others with flounces of rustling taffeta are three dollars and make most useful traveling skirts. Both the slender figure and that inclined to embonpoint are improved wonderfully by this skirt, for it not only gives the dressmaker a wrinkleless surface to build on, but seems to reduce the size of the waist and hips of the large woman and give added symmetry to her slender sister.

Charm in Unselfishness.

Unselfishness is the first step toward being charming. The selfish woman, no matter how beautiful, never has a long reign.—[illegible]

SHOWING THE WEDDING GIFTS.

How One Bride Made Effective Display of Presents.

Wedding gifts are no longer labeled with the cards of the donors. As fast as received they are acknowledged by the bride, then catalogued in a little blank book arranged for this purpose, so there will be no danger of forgetting, in the excitement, "who sent what." On the day of the wedding the bride and her friends arrange the gifts in groups in a room set apart for that purpose. At one of the prettiest of last month's weddings, where the presents were exceptionally beautiful and numerous, a large front room on the second floor held the gifts, arranged on a dozen different tables and stands. One quaint old mahogany stand, a genuine family heirloom, held an exquisite Sheffield cake basket that had belonged to the groom's grandmother. Here also were a pair of colonial silver candlesticks, also from the groom's family, together with a set of silver teaspoons belonging to the bride's great-grandmother, and a silver porringer dating still further back. The modern silver, and there were quantities of it, was arranged on other polished tables. The copper and brasses had a table to themselves, the cut glass to another, while three tables were required for the various small sets and samples of entire sets of beautiful china. Pictures and rugs were hung on the walls, while the mantel was given over the quaint candlesticks of every conceivable design. On each table was a vase of beautiful flowers, harmonizing with the contents of the table.

Foulards for "Tailor-Mades."

Foulards made up in tailored suits are the latest wrinkle and are both pretty and sensible in this most useful form. Every one knows that for comfort in hot weather the gown of foulard takes the lead. It is cool, and its crisp surface sheds dust and refuses to be mussy under most trying conditions. Made up after any of the styles used for the linens or pongees that have been holding undisputed possession of this field, the foulard-tailor mode should meet with great appreciation.

PRETTY HAT FROM FRANCE.



This is an example of a French hat in grey crinoline, bordered with black chip. The trimming consists of a black and grey scarf, two black pins, and a white rose.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN WESTERN CANADA.

There Are Thousands of Opportunities in the Land of Opportunity.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir:

The following experience of an Illinois man who went to Western Canada six years ago is but one of the thousands of letters that could be reproduced showing how prosperity follows the settler on the fertile lands of Western Canada. This letter was written to the Chicago agent of the Government of the Dominion of Canada and is dated at Evarts, Alberta, April 8th, 1907:

"It is six years the 5th of this month since I and family landed in Red Deer, family sick and only $75 in my pocket. Bought a $12 lot, built a 12x14 shack and went to work as a carpenter. Next May sold for $400 (had added 16x18 building to shack). Purchased two lots at $70 each and built a 23x28 two story building and sold for $950. Filed on a quarter section 33 miles N. W. of Red Deer and have spent three years on it and am well pleased. Quarter all fenced and cross fenced, wire and rail, 2½ miles of fence. House 29x31 feet on stone foundation. Last year was my first attempt to raise grain, 1½ acres of fall wheat, yield grand, but was frosted August 2nd, was cut August 16th and made good pig feed. Had 1½ acres fall rye that I think could not be beat. A farmer from Dakota cut it for me; he said he never saw such heavy grain anywhere. Straw was 7 feet high. I had 4 acres of 2 rowed barley on fall breaking that did not do so well, yet it ripened and gave me all the feed I need for stock and seed for this spring. I did not have grain threshed, so can't give yield, but the wheat would have gone at least 25 bu. to the acre. Have a log stable 31x35 feet, broad roof and two smaller buildings for pigs and chickens.

"I have lived in Harvey, Ills., and know something about it. I have been hungry there and though able and willing to work could get none to do. One Saturday evening found me without any supper or a cent to get it with. A friend, surmising my situation, gave me a dollar, which was thankfully accepted and later paid back. Wife and I are thankful we came here. We were living near Mt. Vernon, Ills., as perhaps you remember visiting me there and getting me headed for the Canadian Northwest, and a happy day it has proved for me. I have not grown rich, but I am prospering. I would not take $3,000 for my quarter now. The past winter has been a hard one, but I worked outside the coldest day (52 below) all day and did not suffer. We are getting a school started now that is badly needed.

"Our P. O., Evarts, is about 15 miles; there is another office 6 miles, but it is not convenient to us. Wife and I would not exchange our home here for anything Illinois has to offer.

"Yours truly,

"(Sd.) E. EMBERLEY."

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.

By No Means a Pleasure, According to One Traveler.

"No sooner has one plunged into the water than one is whipped off one's feet and goes bobbing helplessly about like a wretched cork," says Rev. Haskett Smith of bathing in the Dead sea. "In the effort to regain one's footing and to get back to shore, one's feet and shins are barked by the jagged stones and pebbles, and when at length one does emerge from its treacherous bosom, with the lower limbs bleeding and torn, one becomes aware of a horrible tingling and burning sensation in eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth and almost every pore of the skin, from the brine and bitumen which have penetrated everywhere.

"Unless great care is taken the bather in the Dead sea is liable to an eruption, which breaks out all over his body, and which is commonly known as the 'Dead sea rash.' The best antidote to this is to hurry across as quickly as possible to the river Jordan and take a second plunge therein. The soft and muddy waters of that sacred but dirty stream will effectually remove the salt that has incrusted the body."

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

To watch the corn grow or the blossoms set; to draw hard breath over ploughshare or spade; to read, to think, to love—these are the things to make men happy.—John Ruskin.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Experience is a great teacher, but by the time it hands a man his diploma he is too old to make much use of his knowledge.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

There are times when the still, small voice of conscience seems to come from the big end of a megaphone.

Take it to the Bank

and borrow on McMurray's Vanilla, worth a Dollar a drop. Sold by all grocers.

It is just as well to look out for the man who is always looking out for himself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Success is merely a matter of doing the right thing at the right time.

New Austrian Railway.

Hitherto tourists from the United States who chose the southern trip to Europe left the steamer at Gibraltar or Naples, but many, chiefly those who had already been in Italy, now come to Trieste and continue from here their voyage by the new Austrian railway. There can hardly be a more beautiful country than the regions which are made accessible by this new Transalpine railroad. The new railway is owned by the state, and is 130 miles long. There are 49 tunnels, with a total length of ten miles. There are 50 bridges, one of which, across the river Isonzo, has the longest stone span in the world. There are, besides, as many as 678 smaller bridges and viaducts.—Consular Reports.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

New in Wall Paper.

A new design in fancy wall paper patterns comes from Kansas City; also a way to utilize cancelled checks. A firm has had all its offices papered with old checks, pieced neatly edge to edge. The face figures of the checks vary from $30,000 to $1,000, and the total for one room is $8,000,000. As a gilt moulding runs around the edges of each check-panel, the general effect is rather pleasing.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Unprogressive London.

New York city has more telephones than London, though London has 2,000,000 more inhabitants than New York city.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

It doesn't take a man long to find out how different married life is from what he thought it was going to be.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

MICA Axle Grease

takes miles off the road, and weight from the load. Helps the team and pays the teamster. Practically destroys friction. Saves half the wear that comes from jolting over rough roads, and lengthens the life of a heavy vehicle more than any other one thing. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY Incorporated



MASURY'S HOUSE PAINT

THE PAINT THAT ENDURES

THE house paints manufactured by John W. Masury & Son will preserve and keep intact the materials of which a building is constructed for a longer period than the ordinary paints so generally offered for sale. Masury's House Paints are standard and have been for sixty-five years. They have been submitted to every possible test of endurance and no instance is recorded where they have failed. It costs as much to paint with untried paints as it does to paint with Masury's, which are the best.

JOHN W. MASURY & SON

NEW YORK and CHICAGO

PROTECT YOUR IDEAS DON'T DELAY TO APPLY FOR PATENT

Send for FREE BOOKLET and learn why. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 900 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branches at Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. ESTABLISHED 1864. NO PATENT, NO FEE FOR OUR SERVICES

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. 50c. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

MRS. DE PASSE OF NEW YORK CITY

"I Consulted Several Physicians, but they Did Me No Good. Peruna and Man-a-lin Helped Me."



MRS. ALINE DePASSE.

Mrs. Aline DePasse, 776 E. 165th St., New York, N. Y., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the curative qualities of Peruna and Manalin.

"I was afflicted for over seven years with *catarrh of the head, throat and digestive organs.* I consulted many physicians, but they did me no good.

"One day I happened to read some testimonials in Peruna almanacs. I decided to try Peruna and Manalin. I bought a bottle of each, and after taking them for a week I noticed a change for the better. So I kept it up, and after using twelve bottles I was *perfectly cured.*

"I also gave the medicine to my children and they had the same beneficial result. I would never be without these remedies in the house.

"I highly recommend Peruna and Manalin to all my friends, and in fact to everybody."

Miss Mildred Grey, 110 Welmar St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to recommend Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. I had this disease for a number of years, and could not enjoy a mouthful of food that I ate. It was indeed a great relief when I hit upon Peruna, as I obtained decided results from the first. I took six bottles before I felt entirely cured of my trouble, but I had an aggravated case."

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Corned Beef

is a mild cured and perfectly cooked corned Beef, and carefully packed in Libby's Great White Kitchen. Honey it is also best, except for the fact that you would make it in your own kitchen.

It has the characteristics and delicious flavor of the right kind of corned beef.

* For Quick Serving—Libby's Corned Beef, cut into slices, arranged on a platter and garnished with Libby's Chow Chow makes a tempting dish for luncheon, dinner or supper.



Ask your grocer for Libby's cook book or send 2c. for it.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Pure White Lead is the Natural Paint Pigment



Numerous compounds are being offered to take the place of white lead as a paint, bnno real substitute for it has yet been found. Pure White Lead has a peculiar property of amalgamating with the wood upon which it is used—added to this it has an elasticity which permits the paint to follow the natural expansion and contraction of the wood. Pure White Lead (with its full natural te-nacity and elasticity, unimpaired by adulterants), alone fulfils all the requirements of the ideal paint. Every keg which bears the Dutch Boy Trade mark is positively guaranteed to be absolutely Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.



SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint," giving valuable information on the paint question, sent free upon request.

All lead packed by Just Smith Dale march.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

(In Liquidation of the Trust)

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS

Electrotypes

IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

70 W. Adams Street, CHICAGO

DEFIANCE STARCH Perfect in work with cold starches cooked starch.

POULTRY And BEES

BEST KIND OF HIVE.

Do Not Use the Box Hive Because It is Hard to Get At.

Box hives, says Farm and Home, are not advised. Even though you now think you will never open a hive, you may change your mind, and then it will be better to have had movable-frame hives from the start. Your bees may fall into the hands of someone who will greet prefer the movable frames. A colony in a box hive may be queenless; you are helpless; the colony is doomed. With movable frames you can easily determine the condition of the colony and supply a queen, if lacking.

There is no longer any patent on the movable frame and good work may be done with any one of the different forms. The idea that if you adopt a certain meko of hive you will get an extra amount of honey is all fol-de-rol. Hives don't gather and store honey; bees do that. One of the simplest as well as one of the best is the Langstroth hive, so called because its corners are locked together for greater strength. It is the most pop-



Dovetailed Hive.

ular among men who produce honey by the ton, as well as among amateurs who keep one or two colonies for the pleasure of it. Each comb is in a movable frame, and one or all the combs can be lifted out of the hive and returned at will, and this is true of all movable-frame hives. The frame used in the dovetailed hive is called the Langstroth frame and is 17⅝ inches long and 9⅛ inches deep, outside measure.

For the production of extracted honey, a ten-frame hive is best. For comb honey it is also best, except for those who pay a great deal of attention to their bees. Such persons may do as well or better with an eight-frame hive, but for those who have only a few colonies and do not expect to spend much time with them, a hive so small as one having only eight frames is not to be bought of. Too much danger that the bees will be scarce of stores and starvo in winter or spring.

Another reason why the larger hive is better for the average farmer is that bees are not so much given to swarming where they are in large hives. However desirous you may be now to have your colonies swarm so as to increase the number of colonies, you may rest assured that the time will come when you will be still more anxious that your bees shall not swarm. Every swarm that issues means just so much cutting down of the honey crop for the current year.

CHICKEN CHATTER.

Influence of Bad Eggs.

When a bad egg is placed among good ones it doesn't take it long to spoil them.

The sex of geese may be distinguished by the voice. The female has a loud, coarse voice, while that of the gender is fine and squeaky.

If a pumpkin is cut in two and placed in the poultry house, in a short time nothing but the rind will be left. The same is true of mangel wurtzels.

The comb of a hen or pullet, if it shows up good and red, indicates that the hird is in good condition and laying, or that the laying time is near at hand.

Early hatched pullets are the ones that make the winter layers, and this should be borne in mind both in getting out the hatches and in picking out the females to keep over winter.

Pure bred poultry, first, last and all the time, is the motto of many breeders, but a well cared for flock of common chickens will do better than a neglected flock of the best breed on earth.

If you provide several inches of chaff or litter on the floor of your coop, the chickens will not be troubled with bumblefoot—bruises caused by heavy fowls jumping from the perches on to hard floors.

Any old kind of chicken will lay in the spring, but it is the early hatched, well fed, quickly matured pullet that lays when eggs are scarce and high priced. And a little foresight will produce these birds.

Cows and chickens go well together. Anything that promotes milk production is also good to feed to hens, even to the silage and clover hay, and milk is one of the best rations that can be given to the laying hens.

Keeping male birds with females that are not used for breeding is a waste of food. Infertile eggs will keep longer than fertile ones, and the hens will lay fully as well, or better, if not harrassed by the attentions of the males.

UTILIZING THE BONES.

Surprising That This Valuable Food Material Is Allowed to Waste.

It is a surprise to me that the bones produced on the farm and coming from the tahls of the farmer are not more generally utilized in the feeding of poultry, says a writer in Farmers' Review. I bought a good bone cutter several years ago and found that it worked to perfection. I had heard about it being hard work to cut or grind bones, but I think that must be the case only with the old machines that are now out of date. Weys have been found of making the work easy, the newer machines being so adjusted that thin power required is comparatively small.

I found that I had at hand a big supply of all kinds of bones. From the butcher shop I got fresh bones with the meat hanging to them. When the bones were ground they presented an appearance of being largely ground meal. The fowls ate them with avidity and they certainly had a stimulating effect.

I was able to utilize all the bones that came from our own dining table, and that was a large amount. These bones had always been thrown away before that. The bones contain not only lime, but they also contain some phosphorus and some nitrogen. They are a good food for fowls, whose glzzards are made for the utilizing of such materials.

Of course the droppings of the hens so fed are richer than are the droppings of hens that have no ground bone. The difference is largely in the amount of phosphorus. I wonder that more farmers do not have machines for preparing bones for fowls.

VENTILATION FOR HIVE.

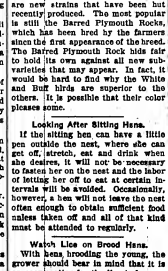
The Advantage of Morn Than One Entrance to Hive.

Dr. Miller says, in referring to the advantage of having more than one entrance to a hive during the height of the honey-flow: "You can not make me believe it is not easier for the bees to have one hole for the air to go out and another for it to come in than to make the air go both ways in the same hole." This is something for the practical bee-keeper of to-day to think over very carefully, says Gleanings in Bee Culture. Too much ventilation sometimes certainly is had, but is there not somewhere a golden mean by which we can reduce the cost of a great load of work? Or, to put it another way, is it necessary to keep a large force of workers at home fanning during the heat of the day if we can by some mechanical means reduce the temperature of the hive, allowing this force to go to the fields? This question will binge somewhat on whether comb or extracted honey is produced.

TO TELL AGE OF EGG.

Fresh Egg Will Sink When Placed in a Glass of Water.

A fresh egg will sink when placed in water and rest on its side; if three weeks old it will incline slightly with



Testing Eggs.

the small end down; if three months old it will stand on the small end, and if older it will float with large end out of water more or less, according to age.

Plymouth Rocks.

There are now three kinds of Plymouth Rocks—the Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Plymouth Rocks. The two latter are new strains that have been but recently produced. The most popular is still the Barred Plymouth Rocks, which has been bred by the farmers since the first appearance of the breed. The Barred Plymouth Rocks hide fair to hold its own against all new subvarieties that may appear. In fact, it would be hard to find why the White and Buff birds are superior to the others. It is possible that their color pleases some.

Looking After Sitting Hens.

If the sitting hen can have a little pen outside the nest, where she can get off, stretch, eat and drink when she desires, it will not be necessary to fasten her on the nest and the labor of letting her off to eat at certain intervals will be avoided. Occasionally, however, a hen will not leave the nest often enough to obtain sufficient food unless taken off and all of the kind must be attended to regularly.

Watch Lice on Brood Hens.

With hens brooding the young, the grower should bear in mind that it is an easy matter for the lice to become very numerous before their presence can be told. They should be examined at least once each week and the remedies applied with the first appearance.

TWO TERRIBLE YEARS.

The Untold Agonies of Neglected Kidney Troubles.



Mrs. James French, 65 Weir Street, Taunton, Mass., says: "When I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was so run down and miserable that I could hardly endure it. Terrible pains in the back attacked me frequently and the kidney secretions were much disordered. I was a nervous wreck and thought my days there seemed no hope. Doan's Kidney Pills brought my first relief and six boxes have so thoroughly cured and regulated my kidneys that there has been no return of my old trouble."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

is the Sailors' Friend.

Sixty thousand sailors look to H. A. Hanbury for advice and for protection. Mr. Hanbury is the United States shipping commissioner for the port of New York. He is the sailors' judge and jury. The men who sign on foreign craft now must appear before him for their papers instead of going to the consuls of the various countries. He decides all disputed questions between the men and their sailing masters. Many of the abuses of these men that formerly were common, such as compelling them to buy their outfits from the ship owners or captains, have been done away with under Mr. Hanbury's rule. His office is on the Battery park, New York, where he easily can reach all the ships leaving that port.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Conclusive.

"Do you regard this prevalence of high prices as a sign of prosperity?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Dustin Star; "the fact that people can afford to pay them is a conclusive sign of prosperity."—Washington Star.

No Headachs in the Morning.

Krause's Headache Capsules for over-indulgence in food or drink. Druggists, 25c. Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Reforms in Chinean Currency.

The Chinese minister of finance is planning reforms in the silver and copper currency of the empire.

Highest Cash Price For Cream.

Don't delay, write for prices and tags. A. E. Way & Sons Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Too many men mistake notoriety for fame.

HERE'S ONE ON THE "ROOKEY."

Gets Sentry Call Twisted When Dazzled by Commander.

A drummer sometimes gets his orders twisted, but never quite so badly as this "rooker" I saw down at Chickamauga when the troops were being mustered in for the Spanish-American war, says a traveling man in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

This boy, fresh from St. Louis, was on the way to the front and proud of it. He had his first assignment to guard duty and he had been carefully instructed as to calling "Who goes there?"

The officer in command of the division was a dignified martinet. The "rooker" had never seen him. About midnight the general came home from a reception in town. He was all dressed up in his dress togs and he was the swellest thing the new guard over saw. As the general passed his post the boy gazed at him open-mouthed. Just in time he remembered he was expected to say something. So he gasped:

"There goes who?"

ELEVEN YEARS OF ECZEMA.

Hands Cracked and Bleeding—Nail Came Off of Finger—Cuticura Remedies Brought Prompt Relief.

"I had eczema on my hands for about eleven years. The hands cracked open in many places and bled. One of my fingers was so bad that the nail came off. I had tried so many remedies, and they all had failed to cure me. I had seen three doctors, but got no relief. Finally I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Of course I keep Cuticura Soap all the time for my hands, but the one cake of Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment cured them. I recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all suffering with eczeme. Mrs. Eliza A. Wiley, R. F. D. No. 2, Liscomb, Ia., Oct. 15, 1906."

For Hardening Drill.

Hardening an ordinary drill in sulphuric acid, states the English Mechanic, makes an edge that will cut tempered steel or facilitate cutting hard rock. The acid should be poured into a flat-bottomed vessel to a depth of about one-eighth of an inch. The point of the drill is heated to a dull cherry red, and dipped in the acid to that depth. This makes the point extremely hard, while the remainder remains soft. If the point breaks, re-harden, but with a little less acid in the vessel.

Pores of the Human Skin.

Every inch of the human skin contains 3,500 perspiration pores.

The Breakers to Remain Closed.

Word comes from abroad that Mrs. Vanderbilt is to take a large estate near London, and that the Breakers will not be open this season in Newport.

This will be the second summer that this magnificent estate has been closed, and it means a social as well as financial loss to the place.

On the gossips of the summer set it means that something attractive is keeping Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter on the other side of the Atlantic—something that draws like a lodestone.

No longer is Robert Goelet's name heard in connection with the hand of Miss Vanderbilt, and we are at our wits end to know just who the lucky Johnny is.—New York American.



FREE

To convince any sufferer from Piles that the Antiseptic will relieve her, will benefit and do all we claim for it, we will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine, with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE

cleanses and heals the mucous membranes of the feminine system, prevents offensive discharges, stops pain, and cures inflammation. Women who suffer periodically, or have chronic ailments peculiar to their sex, should use Paxtine every day. It is especially powerful in relieving and curing nasal catarrh, sore throat, and cankered mouth. Paxtine is a snowy white antiseptic powder, to be dissolved in pure water before using. Its cleansing, healing and destroying properties are wonderful. Sold by druggists, 50c. a box, or sent postpaid by mail. Large trial box sent free. Write for it. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

READERS

of this paper desiring to buy something of its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

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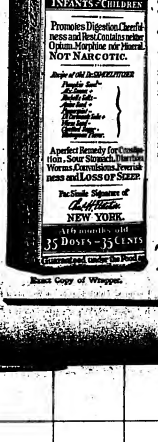
MEN EVERYWHERE. Good pay; position permanent; no experience necessary. Circulars, hint sent—Enclose stamp. Manager, 1000 Unity Building Service, Chicago.

A. N. K.—G (1907—27) 2185.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twentytwo per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirtyseven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. P. Pooler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."

Dr. E. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients."

Dr. Edward Barrie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild laxative effect and freedom from harm."

Dr. J. B. Willett, of New York City, says: "During the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders. I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."

Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, yet Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the care of children."

Dr. J. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile disorders."

Dr. H. F. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish hundreds of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merits."

Dr. Norman M. Geer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "During the last twelve years I have frequently recommended your Castoria as one of the best preparations of the kind, being safe in the hands of parents and very effective in relieving children's disorders, while the ease with which such a pleasant preparation can be administered is a great advantage."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

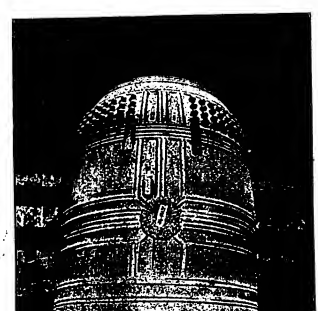
By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Patroitism and Religion are one with the Japanese

Yamada, Ise, Japan.—How much religion have the Japanese and what is it? A sweeping answer to that question would be that Japan's attitude towards its religious is pretty much that of the small boy in this country toward the cod skin which he ties around his ankle to keep away cramps when he goes in swimming. He doesn't much believe in it, or think about it, but still considers it wrong to refuse, so he keeps on the safe side.

It would be easy to write learnedly of Buddhism and Shintoism as elaborate and beautiful religious systems, if I did so few readers would finish this article, and, what is more to the point, I would not have come within a mile of getting the information which as it exists here today. After three months spent amid shrines and temples and tombs, and largely within sound of temple bells and drums (one of the latter is booming as I write), I am prepared to say that the Japanese as a whole are indifferent to all religions; while of the few who do care, most regard religion as a sort



The Largest Bell in the World.

of charm to keep away evil or to procure certain tangible benefits.

There are two religious systems, aside from Christianity, which claim the worship of the Japanese, Buddhism and Shintoism. Of these the latter scarcely aspires to be a religion; since its most intelligent adherents declare that it is only an exterior and saluary worship. As for Buddhism, old Buddha himself would never recognize this perverted system, with its pantheon of more than a million gods, and its innumerable concessions to Shintoism. In fact, the common religion is a mixture which nobody but a few of the learned priests professes to be able to understand, of both Buddhism and Shintoism. Practically one must agree with the statement that "Patriotism is the religion of the Japanese."

A Diety Who Nods.

The emperor himself is a Shintoist; yet I have been in no less than three Buddhist temples which have apartments reserved for him, while to have accepted, when he has gone to the temples to worship. He seems to be peculiarly impartial in the matter of religion, favoring Christianity by large gifts, and I have heard it whispered in many parts of the empire that his favorite diety is one Bacchus. It would be treason to speak such a thing out loud in Japan, although foreigners have a very simple explanation for the drowsiness which often besets his majesty on the occasion at his public appearances.

Undoubtedly the common people worship the emperor himself. The educated classes give another explanation of their reverence toward him, while students laughingly repeat the gossip that somehow manages to pass the two walls and double moats of the imperial palace. I have even found a company of college-bred Japanese willing to discuss the possible future of the monarchy, in the light of the democratic tendency of the times. Nevertheless, the great bulk of the Japanese sincerely worship the emperor. His picture is in every public school and the pupils bow down to it daily. Mimeo schools also display the portrait, and nearly all possible respect to it; by law they are required to save it first in case of fire, and nothing may be hung above it on the walls.

Yamada, in the province of Ise, may be called the religious and patriotic center of Japan. Here the emperor came to worship at the shrine of his imperial ancestors, to give thanks for the victorious conclusion of the recent war. Hither also hundreds of thousands of pilgrims come annually from all parts of the empire. On ordinary days the number is from 700 to 1,000; on special occasions it mounts to 15,000 a day. Of course, when the emperor was here there came also a multitude which no man could number.

These two shrines are the most impressive in Japan—far more so than the ornate Buddhist temples at Nikko, Kioto, Tokio and elsewhere. He who expects display will be disappointed; one traveler exclaimed: "There is nothing to see; and besides they won't let you see it."

This simplicity of the shrines is really grand; plain, unpainted timbers for



beyond an expectation of material benefits to the living and safety to the dead.

At the temple at Shiogama, for instance, there is one idol who is the particular friend of lovers. The screen about his pedestal is covered with hundreds of wisps of twisted paper. The idea is that if one will write the name of the person whom he or she wishes to marry on a slip of paper and then tie it with one hand to the screen, the prayer will be granted. If the one-handed feat cannot be performed, then the coveted object will not be attained. The sight is more pathetic than curious when one remembers what little part either the affections or desires of the individuals most concerned play in a Japanese marriage.

Spit-Ball Prayers.

Akin to this is the practice of writing out prayers and then chewing them into spit balls and throwing them at the idol. If they adhere, the prayer is answered. One rather hard some idol that I recently noticed had a large spit ball in his eye, scarcely marring his good looks. It is common to throw stones into the laps of the idols, or into the stone basins set at temples, and if they land safely, the prayer is heard. At Nikko is a small shrine the roof of which is covered to the breaking point with wooden slabs on which are written prayers for an easy childbirth. Shrines especially devoted to wives desiring children are abundant and popular all over the islands. And, judging from the number of children that swarm in every village and city, these prayers are fully answered.

One of the most pathetic temples I have visited is the children's temple at Osaka, which is filled with the clothes and toys of dead children, given as votive offerings by bereaved parents. The humdrum, mechanical manner in which the attendant priest droned out prayers and rang the bell in behalf of two parents who brought an offering while I was there made one want to lay hands on him. Next by is a peculiar device for offering prayers for the dead. The name is written on a thin shaving of wood, and then placed in a large stone cistern in the form of a turtle, into which sacred water is constantly running. Devotees take great pains to have the wood thoroughly drenched, for thus the prayer is born to the god.

The Largest Bell in the World.

At the Tenaoji temple at Osaka are a number of interesting sights. In the first place, the temple courts are a regular bazaar, filled with a display of second-hand goods. Scores of dealers have their wares spread about and a lively business is done with pilgrims and others.

The largest whole bell in the world is belag hung in this temple area. It was cast at the time of the Osaka exposition, two years ago, and 10,000 Buddhist priests were present, which is about one-tenth of the total number in the empire. Report went forth that, following an ancient custom, a young maiden was wanted to propitiate the gods by throwing herself into the molten metal; and a young woman really presented herself as an offering, but of course the authorities would not permit the sacrifice. This bell, which is second to the broken bell at Moscow is size, was made of gifts of swords and ornaments and money, and has a tone of more than ordinary richness. All Buddhist temples contain large bells and their sound is soft, deep and musical.

One other phase of worship at this temple is the pond full of sacred turtles. It is a pious act to feed these with the pink rice balls which a priest sells. Here I enjoyed the sensation of being an Andrew Carnegie, for the purchase of half a nickel's worth of the food (about a quarter of a peck) caused the wondering natives to shout: "Oh, see! He is a very rich man!" The hundreds of turtles race and fight for the bounty in balls and fight for the bounty in balls and fight for more. This feeding of the living creatures that are called sacred is a pleasant form of religious devotion. I have fed wriggling eels to sacred cranes (the eels were not sacred, and had an eighth), pigeons, deer, horses, rice to sacred fishes; and have paid a few coppers to see a dancing priestess go through her slow, graceful posturing and gesturing, without moving her feet. Certainly worship at a popular shrine or temple could scarcely be called monotonous with all these diversions, and the various concessions for the sale of souvenirs besides.

My candid opinion is that while the sincerity of many Buddhists and Shintoists may not be questioned, the one vital and increasing religious force in Japan is Christianity. Within the last year I attended a missionary preaching service, and among more than 100 persons present was an old woman who had been 18 years a Christian. She told how the missionary had formerly been stoned when he went into a town, and how she herself had been bitterly persecuted. Now all is changed. At the seat of the imperial shrines Christianity is listened to respectfully and accepted by an increasing number. That same sort of thing is going on all over Japan. Priests and priests' families are becoming Christians and even preachers. The Christian propaganda is carried on at the big temple festivals. Hundreds of school teachers and other government officials have become Christians. The student class seems to be giving more attention to Christianity than to any other religion. The native believers whom I have met manifest a happiness and earnestness which are conspicuously lacking in the case of adherents of the other creeds. In a word, there is a life apparent in the western birth which Buddhism and Shintoism do not show.

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COMMERCIAL CLUBS

CAN BE MADE IMPORTANT FACTORS IN TOWN BUILDING.

BEST FIELD FOR THEIR WORK

Their Efforts Should Be Put Forth to Keep the Dollars in the Home Town—Benefits of Business Interests.

During the past few years there has been more than ordinary activity in the organization of so-called commercial clubs, business men's leagues and similar associations in the agricultural sections of the country. Some had mushroom growth, and like some flowers, bloomed and blossomed, withered and decayed in an hour. Others struggled along indifferently and succeeded in spending much of the people's money without assisting the town to greatness, while a very few succeeded in doing things that were of benefit to the community.

There is little use in trying to make a suit of clothes for a man out of a pattern of cloth that has only sufficient goods for a child's suit. There is little use in trying to build up a great town in a locality where there is not the material to sustain it, and where there are only resources for the support of a hamlet. Towns of importance exist only where there are certain natural advantages, resources that can be utilized in manufacturing, territory sufficiently large to command extensive trade, or some other favorable condition. In the west manufacturing must be the economic things to be confined to such lines as can be advantageously produced. In manufacturing towns many factors. The site must be considered the cost of fuel, the raw material, the labor and highly important are the transportation facilities.

One of the anticeable things about commercial clubs is the optimistic tendencies of their members. Business man of a strictly agricultural town will form an association. Perhaps the leaders are interested in the real estate business. They want the town to boom. Some of them may have a few acres of land worthless unless for a "factory" site. Meetings are held, plans are made for the bringing in of some manufacturing plant that perhaps may give employment to half a dozen or a dozen hands. Correspondence is started with a view of getting some outsider interested. The right man, apparently, makes his appearance. He wants a bonus of a few thousand dollars. His proposition is seriously considered. The subscription paper is passed around, the amount secured, and the real estate man sells his "factory" site at a good price. The factory is started. It runs about a year and there is a vacant factory building for rent, or for sale. How many towns in the southwest have had this experience?

Even had the enterprise been a success, it remains that there is a field more productive of good for the town than the "club" overlooked. Say that a factory be started in a small town. It may give employment to a dozen men, the pay roll amounts to $30 a day. The output of the concern may reach a total of from $25,000 to $35,000 a year. Every little helps," and all other things in harmony this adds to the importance of the place. But let us do a little "estimating." Suppose that there is about the town a territory of 150 square miles. Suppose that this territory has 1,500 families—a conservative figure—as the customers of the factory. This would make the town those who should be trading in the town. The reports of the bureau of statistics of the United States show the annual cost of the maintenance of a family. The average expenditures of the farmer each year for all the supplies required in the way of agricultural machinery, carriages, wagons, clothing, and food, is $170. The careful estimates of the amount of the farmers' trade that goes to the mail-order house and is in other ways diverted from his home town, shows that it is more than 25 per cent. of all he spends. Thus we find that from the territory of the town there is annually diverted in trade the nice sum of more than $79,000. This amount goes from the pockets of the farmer in its unbuilding. It means that every day the town loses about $125 in trade.

Now it would not be much better if the commercial club took up the matter of devising ways and means for protecting the interests of the enterprises in the mercantile lines already established, than to bring in a new factory. What is "mercantile success? Is not the trade of the farmers and the people of the town entitled to the fair value of the wages paid to the few man that the factory might employ? Does not $79,000 in trade mean more than $30 a day paid and the general scouring to the wealth of the town by the factory? Here is a wide field for commercial club effort in the keeping in the town the dollars that are the most devising means of protecting trade.

Courage in Daily Life.

Bravery helps to make a nation safe. A nation of cowards, however prosperous, will not be a secure nation for long. Women who dare fling themselves against great odds for the sake of principle and distinctions; who do not shrink from crying out against any evil that may menace the purity of the great community who will, if need be, serve all political, social and financial ties for love of country—these are the heroes by which a nation records its inner need.

UNITY OF INTERESTS.

Relationship of Residents of Rural Communities to the Home Town.

"Live and let live," is a policy that has come down through the ages and is an expression of the Golden Rule, only in different words. There is in it born in man a desire for self-preservation. It is a law of life, and to this desire can be attributed that which is considered selfishness within us. Savage man has little regard for the rights and properties of others. He lacks the sense of equity and justice and is guided solely by the brutal instincts. Intelligent man realizes that all his fellow creatures are entitled to the same rights he would enjoy himself. Therefore where the Christian spirit is found, there can be looked for such equity as gives all an equal chance to gain a livelihood and to enjoy the products of their labor.

There should be the greatest harmony among the citizens of every community. The interest of all the classes comprising a city or a district should be considered identical. It has been noted that the most prosperous towns have been built up by harmonious and united effort of all the people composing it. In these days when there are evils to combat, when oppressive trusts exist that are factors in unequal distribution of wealth, it is all important that the masses in each and every community unite and work in harmony for the protection and betterment of local conditions. It is to be regretted that in many agricultural communities there is a lack of harmony between what is called the business interests and the producers of crops. Different reasons may be advanced for this condition, but the most common cause is a misunderstanding on the part of the citizens as to the relationship that should exist between them. It is wrong for the teachings that go forth that the farmers' interests are different from those of the merchant, or that the merchants' interests differ from farmers' of the community. It is also an erroneous idea that the town is alone for the townspeople to glean from the farmer for his support? And it is equally true that the town is an important thing to the farmer. It is a convenience to him and he is as deeply interested in all that pertains to it, to its advancement and the betterment of its public institutions, its streets, its parks and all, as are the people who reside within the town. The merchants should realize how important the farmer is to them, and the farmer should be brought to a realization that the town is for him as well as for those who reside within its limits, and, that the best antagonism between the retail deats on the farms and the residents of the town the better it will be for the whole community. There is a unity of interests that cannot be ignored, and there is a common field wherein all can work for mutual benefit.

GET-RICH-QUICK GAMES.

Government Investigating the Operators of Bucket Shops That Do Business Through the Mails.

In times of prosperity there are always chances far the grafter. During the past ten years he has had the cry of the get-rich-quick man. No sooner does one scheme play out than another takes its place. Thanks to the ever diligent postal inspectors, and an unrelenting government, the schemers are not so plentiful as a few years ago, but some years a number of supposed legitimate grain and stock brokers have set up both eastern and western cities. These were active in soliciting through the mails, and through local agents the business of country farmers. The millions of money gained from the unsuspecting people will never be known. Take Chicago. St. Louis and other cities large and expensively conducted offices were maintained. Once the government got on the right trail, there were irregularities discovered that resulted in the orders being issued against a number of the concerns. The end is not yet, and the work of extermination will be kept up till there is no room in operation. Buying stocks in a fair market is a risky business, but when there are schemers to steal the cards against the investor, there is not a ghost of a show. Many a bank clerk and business man can trace his downfall to speculating in the bucket shops.

Deadly Common Plants.

The things that give the most pleasure in life frequently can also cause the greatest pain. Among flowers, for instance, the beautiful snowdrop, the jonquils, jonquil and narcissus are all poisonous, and to eat the smallest part of the root of either will result in death. Equally deadly results, while the juice of the leaves will cause violent vomiting.

The berries of the yew tree have killed many people, and the opium obtained from poppies has also claimed its victims. Lady's slipper and lily of the valley are both dangerous, and if the blossoms of the former be chewed they will cause vomiting. Flowers from bulbous roots, however, seem to be the most dangerous, and it might not be out of place to declare in these to label them with a crossbones and mark them poison.

Cigarettes and Conscience.

The man who finds himself to cigarettes shows a smallness of mind. He seems smitten with some feeble imbalance that feels it is not right to smoke; but he smathers it, and with great bravado determines to be a devil of a dog, and take a cigaretta. —Gratz.

Sporting Gossip.

That yachting as a sport is growing fast, not only in this country, but all over the world, is shown by the number of yachts that are built, by the number of races arranged and by the increase in the number of yacht clubs. There are now in this country nearly 3,500 yachts that are of sufficient importance to be placed in the yacht register. There are more than 500 yacht clubs that are registered also, and there are many small yachts, thousands of them, that are called on small inland lakes and rivers, and many yacht clubs, also small, that are not registered. Along the coast line there are to be found yachts in every harbor, and on the shore or on lakes that are large or small. The yacht clubs have in the last few years done much to boom the sport. Through the Atlantic coast canforonce uniform rules have been adopted and now these rules are being accepted by other organizntias all over the country. The clubs are working together in the interest of sport and there are now no clashes in dates and all is smooth sailing for the yacht owner until he gets his boat into a regatta and then he has all the trouble and storm he wants. It is the same as the other side of the Atlantic. The international cnafereeon did much far the sport and now all the countries of Europe and all the British colonies where there are yachts have rules that are similar. This year in England several new craft have been built under the new rules which will be raced, and all are wondering how the rule will work out. From what has been seen of the yachts the opinion seems to be abroad, also, that are developed and that they will ho fast. The crackers who have maintained that speed is to be sacrificed to comfort are to ha disappointed and the coming season's esport promisee to ha the best ever held.

Pitcher Lew Moren, who is pitching his first season with the Philadelphia National league club, is proving himself nae of the star twirlers of



Lew Moren.

the league. This is his first appearance in major league campany, but the assertions of his friends as to his ability to hold his own with the best of them is being regularly proved. Moren is a product of Pittsburg.

The greatest athlete developed within the past ten years is Leo J. Talbot, the young Mercersburg acid-taker, who is the champion all around cross country runner and holder of the world's 12-pound hammer record five times, set new world's scholastic figures for the 12-pound shot, and defeated the best college men of the east and west in throwing the 16-pound hammer, the standard for college and amateur competition. His mark for the latter event is 158 feet. Talbot stands six feet four inches in height, and weighs 210 pounds. He is finely proportioned, with massive broad shoulders and a deep chest. This is Talbot's first year at Mercersburg, be having previously attended the Normal training school at Cortland, N. Y. Next fall Talbot will cater the agricultural course at Cornell university, and the indications are he will be a weight thrower who is almost sure of two first places, even at the present time, the greatest record for the 12-pound shot was made a fortnight ago, when he tossed the mark 39 feet 10¾ inches in the middle states Interscholastic championships. At Princeton, in the Interscholastic meet, the Mercersburg star made his first world's record, throwing the 12-pound hammer 190 feet nine inches. This was far above the record, whether amateur or professional. In Penn's relay meet Talbot has tossed the 16-pound missile 153 feet five and one-half inches, winning the event and beating Horr, of Syracuse, intercollegiate champion and many stars of the east and west. He also took third place in the discus, an event at which he was unfamiliar, and third place in the 16-pound shotput. The next essay of the young giant came in the Yale interscholastic games. He threw the 12-pound hammer 181 feet, bettering his own record, and he also won the shotput with nearly 50 feet.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907. NO. 15.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—By direction of the president there is to be another reorganization of the isthmian canal commission. This time the principal branch of the commission affected will be that in Washington, which has been executing the orders of Chief Engineer Goethals with reference to the dispatch of labor and supplies to the canal zone. Now, however, the president has given imperative instructions that "the most rigid economy consistent with the highest degree of efficiency" shall be the policy. As a result an order has been issued abolishing the auditor's office and placing the work of auditing the accounts of the commission under the auditor for the war department. The purchasing business will be intrusted to an officer of the army.

Joseph Bucklin Bishop of New York, who has been in charge of the office here since the reorganization some months ago, may proceed to the isthmus and perform the duties of secretary there. The advisability of this action is now under consideration. The president has stated emphatically that Mr. Bishop must be retained at his salary of $10,000 per annum. David R. Ross, purchasing agent, and Ernest S. Benson, general auditor, who also received $10,000 each, have resigned. The former will probably be succeeded by Maj. Hodges of the engineering corps of the army, whose army pay will be increased to $6,000.

It is said the president expects criticisms of the canal administration during the next session, both from Democrats and from representatives of that element in his own party which is not in sympathy with his policies generally. As rigid economy is the surest way to avoid just criticism, he has instructed Secretary Taft to cut expenses to the bone, while at the same time seeing to it that the dirt is kept flying.

Secretary Taft has forwarded to the president reports showing that, exclusive of $50,000,000 originally paid to the French company for all its rights in the property, there has actually been spent up to last March only about $34,000,000 out of a total appropriation of $145,000,000. The total sum appropriated for actual construction is therefore over $74,000,000. Thus the commission has available for purposes of construction about $40,000,000 with which to operate until congress authorizes the expenditures for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1908.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE FAIRBANKS' BIRTHPLACE.



WAS Vice President Fairbanks born in a log cabin? This great question, which threatens to become an issue in the next presidential campaign is causing excitement among the sons of Indiana. In "The Life and Speeches of Charles Warren Fairbanks," by W. H. Smith, is shown a picture of a log cabin in which the vice president is reported to have been born.

The author's son, William Wolf Smith, in reply to a recent article in an eastern weekly, has taken up the assertion that the autobiography is inaccurate and that the picture is one of a series of fakes received for the purpose of promoting the vice president's political ambitions. William Wolf Smith has issued the following statement:

"Much was made of a picture in the book representing the house in which Mr. Fairbanks was born. As the house was burned a few years after his birth and no picture had been taken of it, Mr. Fairbanks at the request of Mr. Smith (my father) made a rough pencil sketch from memory which was dressed up for publication." This, Mr. Smith says, is all the connection Mr. Fairbanks had with the picture.

In the autobiography Mr. Smith says Mr. Fairbanks was four years of age when the cabin was burned, and Indianians are pointing to the assertion that Mr. Fairbanks can sketch with accuracy a building that was destroyed when he was four years old as a demonstration of his wonderful memory.



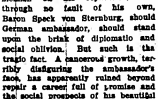
MEN BUSY CLEANING AND PAINTING WHITE HOUSE

THE White House will be spick and span, on the outside as well as inside, when the presidential family returns from Oyster Bay next fall. Twenty painters are now at work on the old building.

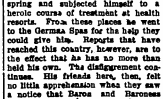
The White House is constructed of Virginia sandstone, which is exceedingly porous. Mrs. Adams, the first mistress of the president's house, as it was then called, complained bitterly to her friends of the coldness and dampness of the building during her first winter there. There were no stoves or other heating apparatus except the large grates in the executive residence then, and the roads were so muddy that wood in sufficient quantity could not be hauled to supply the grates. This condition was overcome by painting the sandstone with a coat of white lead. Each year this has been repeated, until there is a layer more than a quarter of an inch in thickness on the walls.

Last year, instead of putting on another coat of white lead, a chemical preparation was used to cleanse the walls. This caused the paint to crack and in many places peel off, making the building unsightly.

The painters are now engaged in scraping off the country's accumulation of white lead. When this is done the building will receive several coats of fresh paint. The work will require several months.



TRAGIC FATE BLIGHTS LIFE OF AMBASSADOR



IT is the irony of fate that at the height of his career, with no blemish on his reputation, and through no fault of his own, Baron Speck von Sternburg, should German ambassador, should stand upon the brink of diplomatic and social oblivion. But such is the tragic fact. A cancerous growth, terribly disfiguring the ambassador's face, has apparently ruined beyond repair a career full of promise and that social prestige of his beautiful American wife, and it is understood here that Germany will send another ambassador some time within the next six months.

The baron caught this infection of the face, the nature of which physicians do not seem to understand clearly, during his service for the kaiser in India.

The baron hurried across the water as soon as congress adjourned last spring and subjected himself to a heroic course of treatment at health resorts. From these places he went to the Germa Spas for the help they could give him. Reports that have reached this country, however, are to the effect that he has to more than hold his own. The disfigurement continues. His friends here, then, felt no little apprehension when they saw a notice that Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternburg had been commanded to take breakfast with the kaiser. Sure enough within a day or two after the ambassador was the guest of his ruler a German paper which frequently has the right tip on court affairs published a report that Sternburg would be recalled.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

BLIND MAN FOR SENATE



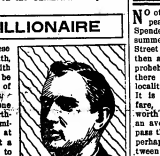
Judge T. P. Gore, the Democratic nominee for United States senator, from Oklahoma, who is practically certain of election, will be the first blind man to occupy a seat in congress. "Oklahoma's Blind Orator," as he is known, is one of the most interesting characters in the new state. He has been sightless from boyhood, yet none of his fellow citizens have a higher intellect or better education. From the age of 11 until he was 16 his mother and sister instructed him by reading to him.

At 21 Gore was an enthusiastic populist. He started to stump the state of Mississippi, challenging congressmen, senators or whoever he met, to debates. His first speech of this kind is described by one who was a resident of the same county, Webster, at that time.

The orator says: "Gore was rather green, so to speak, in appearance at that time; his trousers struck him half way between his ankles and knees, and his coat sleeves were midway between his hands and elbows. He had lived the greater portion of his life in a county through which until recent years no railroad had traversed, yet he was brilliant even at this age. The Democratic speaker who opposed Gore made the first talk, glorifying the party and ending with a quotation from the old hymn, 'We Have Landed Many Thousands and We Will Land Many More.' It was Gore's turn next and he took advantage of this last sentence of the Democrat to catch his audience. In a singing voice, imitating the tune by which the hymn is sung and by which it was known to the immense audience, he repeated: 'We have landed many thousands and we will land many more.' 'Yes,' he said, 'but where have you landed them?' and then, after the answer from the blind boy: 'In hell.' The words caught the crowd and he was cheered enthusiastically. He launched forth into a speech, skinning his opponents, and holding every man in his audience until the last words were uttered. Honeoverand there were calls for Gore all over the state, and his popularity was a wonder."

Gore still retains his powers as an orator and during the recent campaign was considered the most eloquent man on the Oklahoma stump.

LITTLE KNOWN MILLIONAIRE



Emigrant, coachman, multimillionaire! Those are the three grades in the life of C. A. Smith, a Swede who lives at Minneapolis. Mr. Smith is only 54, and the next stage in his life will be given up to placing his descendants on a rock of fortune that will endure for centuries, perhaps.

The story of this sturdy, thrifty Swede is one of the many stories of fortune which the northwest loves to tell. Smith landed off an emigrant train in Minneapolis on June 28, 1867, at the age of 14. He was a strong boy, without a word of English, but in a day or two went to work as a chore boy at the home of ex-Gov. Pillsbury. His native name was unpronounceable, so became Smith.

Soon he was good enough to drive the coach. He went to school a little, and then entered Pillsbury's hardware store.

Finally Smith went into the store business himself, with Pillsbury as his partner. It was at Herman, Minn., and they sold grain, lumber and farm implements. Every year the firm made a little business wisdom, putting more money away, and becoming Americanized.

In a few years the country store was too small for his activities. He went back to Minneapolis, and after five of the C. A. Smith lumber mills started to cut logs in 1884. The business grew, and the mills with it, until they soon were the largest in the world.

A FACTORY HEROINE



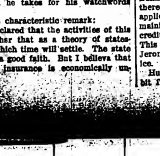
Miss Mary Guinan, a resident of Middletown, N. Y., the first woman to receive the Roosevelt prize for bravery, is not at all confused by the great honor bestowed upon her. She is a modest little woman, and works every day at her machine in the shirt factory where she has been employed for 18 years.

On December 19 last, when Miss Guinan was returning from her work, she saw John C. Runyon, an aged merchant of Middletown, N. Y., standing on the Erie railroad tracks at Montgomery street, waiting for a train to pass. The train was going very slow and Mr. Runyon did not see an east-bound train approaching.

Miss Guinan saw the old man's danger and, stooping under the gates, pushed the aged merchant off the east-bound track as the train rushed past. The two were for a moment in a space of less than three feet, with a train rushing past at high speed on each side. Miss Guinan held the old man until one of the trains passed and then assisted him to the sidewalk.

Miss Guinan then went home without giving her name and told no one of the incident. One of the spectators followed her, and on learning her identity made the story public.

NEW INSURANCE CHIEF



Darwin P. Kingsley, the new president of the New York Life Insurance company, to succeed Alexander E. Orr, has attracted no little attention in the business and financial world during the past ten years.

Mr. Kingsley is 50 years old. Following his graduation from the University of Vermont, he went to Colorado, where he worked as a teacher and a journalist. In 1886 he was made auditor of the state of Colorado. In 1889 he became identified with the New York Life Insurance company and was made inspector of agencies for New England. He was soon transferred to the home office. After filling the chairs of superintendent and third vice president he was elected vice president in 1905.

Mr. Kingsley has taken a prominent part in the executive affairs of his company and has served on all the important committees. He is a fighter for business and he takes for his watchwords "safety" and "economy."

In his letter of acceptance he made this characteristic remark:

"The laws of this state have in effect declared that the activities of this and other companies must diminish. Whether that as a theory of statesmanship is sound or unsound is a question which time will settle. The state has so decreed and we accept the decree in a good faith. But I believe that such restrictive legislation applied to life insurance is economically unsound."

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

NEW YORK.—Trinity church is under fire again, and it has, as usual, been as serene under the bombardment as Gibraltar would be if peppered by a broadside of popguns.

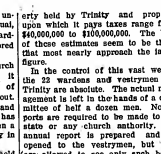
Trinity is the richest church corporation in the world, and it is in regard to the riches of the church that the fuss is about. What the wealth of Trinity is and what is done with its income has been a burning issue for more then a century. It is a standing mystery in New York.

The property of the church is held by Trinity corporation, and it is a close one. The extent of its wealth is a secret locked in the corporation books, and they are open only to a few of the higher officers.

Outsiders cannot get a complete view of the church holdings, because much of the property stands on the tax rolls in the names of persons to whom it has been leased for long terms. Estimates of the church property held by Trinity and property upon which it pays taxes range from $40,000,000 to $100,000,000. The best of these estimates seem to be those that most nearly approach the latter figure.

In the control of this vast wealth the 22 wardens and vestrymen of Trinity are absolute. The actual management is left in the hands of a committee of half a dozen men. No reports are required to be made to the state or any church authority. An annual report is prepared and is opened to the vestrymen, but they are allowed to see only such books as are mentioned in the report. The list of persons allowed to vote at Trinity church elections is secret.

Trinity's holdings consist in large part of West side tenements, and it has often been criticised as an inconsiderate landlord. These buildings are old and ages behind the times. Some wore originally fine private dwellings that have been remranged to accommodate several families.



STREET OF THE SPENDERS SHOWS SUMMER IS HERE

NO other thing than the deserted appearance of the Street of the Spenders is required to tell one that summer has struck New York. The Street of the Spenders is a little less than a third of a mile long, yet it is probable that more money is spent there for pleasure than in any other locality of similar extent in the world. It is an ultra-fashionable thoroughfare, lined with palatial buildings with "million" people in summer. An average of 5,000 pleasure vehicles pass through the street each day, and perhaps 3,500 of these are there between the hours of six o'clock and midnight, when the clubs, the dining places and the ballrooms are in full swing.

At one end of the Street of the Spenders are Delmonico's and Sherry's, at the other end the new $7,000,000 Astor hotel. Between them are some of the finest and most exclusive clubs in the world, the St. Nicholas, the Racquet, the New York Yacht, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, the Bar association and the Lambs. Frequenting their favorites in this list are the Vanderbilts, the Astors, Clarence H. Mackay, Payne Whitney, James Hazen Hyde, the Belmonts, Woodbury Kane, J. P. Morgan, C. Oliver Iselin, Elihu Root, when he is in town, Joseph Choate, W. Gould Brokaw, Football Keene and, in fact, all of the men who have won or inherited fortune and fame.

It is said that nobody walks in the Street of the Spenders save those who serve—the others ride. This is true only in the winter. When summer comes, as now, many a plebeian affords down the thoroughfare and sees in it little to differentiate it from thousands of others in the city, for those to whom the street is the spectacle for the overflow of wealth—the profits of great commercial enterprises, the wealth of millions in the west or the graft reaped from politics —have gone to other lands or to sea coast or mountain side, and the pedestrian sees nothing that tells him of the magnificent entertainments costing thousands—sometimes hundreds of thousands of dollars—given there almost nightly when the rich are in town. You can't find the Street of the Spenders in the New York directory. Look under West Fourty-fourth street, and if you want to see it, it won't take you long, for it extends only from Fifth avenue to Brendway.



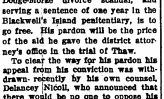
THAW ENDS HIS FIRST YEAR IN TOMBS CELL

I HAVE been in the Tombs prison just one year," said Harry K. Thaw the other day. "It is a long time. I had hoped to leave this place long before now. I feel that when I get my next trial it will result in an absolute acquittal. I am positive of it."

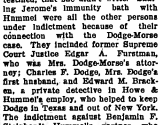
Thaw has not made known who his senior trial lawyer will be the next time. That it will not be Delmas Thaw has made known to his intimates in the Tombs. He thinks now that he made a grave mistake when he chose a Californian to represent him before a New York jury. But who his choice will be is not a matter of public knowledge.

If Thaw is insane, as some of the experts testified at the last trial, he has not shown it while in the Tombs. The officers and guards of the Tombs say that, in their opinion, Thaw is perfectly able to understand and look his own case, and certainly is able to confer with his council concerning the preparation for his second trial. If Thaw is all that, then he is able to go to trial, as far as the law is concerned.

Since his confinement in the Tombs Thaw has proved a model prisoner. The authorities have no trouble with him. He lives up to all the rules.



HUMMEL WILL GO FREE FOR AID GIVEN JEROME



ABRAHAM HUMMEL, convicted of subornation of perjury in the Dodge-Morse divorce scandal, and serving a sentence of one year in the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, is to go free. His pardon will be the price of the aid he gave the district attorney's office in the trial of Thaw.

To clear the way for his pardon his appeal from his conviction was withdrawn recently by his own counsel, Delancey Nicoll, who announced that there would be no one to oppose his application for a pardon. All the remaining indictments against the discredited lawyer have been dismissed. This was done by District Attorney Jerome in return for Hummel's services.

Hummel swore against Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in the matter of her famous affidavit accusing Thaw, which she testified, that she didn't write. Sharp-Jerome's intimacy both with Hummel were all the other persons under indictment because of their connection with the Dodge-Morse case. They included former Supreme Court Justice Edgar T. Furtman, who was Mrs. Dodge-Morse's attorney; Charles F. Dodge, Mrs. Dodge's first husband, and Edward M. Brackett, a private detective in Howe & Hummel's employ, who helped to keep Dodge in Texas and out of New York. The indictment against Benjamin F. Stolnhardt, Hummel's partner, who died the other day, was also dismissed.

The district attorney personally appeared in Justice Giegerich's court and moved the dismissal of the indictments.

HAYWOOD CASE IS NEARING ITS END

VERDICT OR A DISAGREEMENT IS EXPECTED WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

Jurymen Grow Uneasy—Complain of Lack of Exercise and Strictness of Bailiffs—Other Witnesses Discredited Orchard.

Boise, Idaho, July 8.—A beginning of the end of the Haywood trial was reached Friday. Counsel for the defense announced that, with the exception of three or four witnesses, their case in direct is before the jury. Charles H. Moyer, the accused president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be called as witness on Monday next. He will be followed by William D. Haywood, the defendant.

In adjourning court Friday afternoon until next Monday morning at ten o'clock, Judge Wood said that he hoped the interval would be utilized by counsel in preparations that would prevent further delay and bring the case to as speedy a close as possible.

May Get Verdict in Two Weeks.

It is now expected that the rebuttal evidence in behalf of the state will commence on Wednesday or possibly on Tuesday, much depending on the extent of the cross-examination of Moyer and Haywood. Counsel for the defense and prosecution after the adjournment were willing to admit the possibility of a verdict or disagreement in two weeks.

Some uneasiness on the part of the jurymen, as a result of their long confinement, developed Friday afternoon. Just before the adjournment of court Juror S. F. Hussell turned to the bench and asked if the jury would be allowed to exercise during the two days' adjournment. He complained that some members of the jury were disinclined to take walks and that for that reason the other jurymen were unable to take exercise to which they were accustomed and without which there was danger of sickness.

O. V. Sebom, the sixth juror, addressed the judge in support of this statement and asked that the jury be allowed to take exercise according to their inclinations.

Judge Wood and counsel for both sides agreed to arrange anything within the law for the improvement of conditions.

A. P. Burns complained that the bailiffs in charge of the jury were too strict and that a juryman who succeeded some trivial ruin was summarily called to order.

The five witnesses on the stand Friday morning added support to those who have preceded them. They were called to testify concerning conditions existing in Colorado during the disturbances at Cripple Creek, and to show that there was no reason to call out the militia.

Orchard Further Discredited.

Orchard was further discredited by Owen Barnes, a minor who lived near the Independence mine and who Orchard said, assisted him in the manufacture of bombs. Barnes said he knew Orchard, Adams and Eagle and others, but flatly denied that he ever planned or discussed any criminal expedition with Orchard.

J. Wolf, who swore that he was financial clerk for George Pettibone for many years and closed up Pettibone's business after he was arrested, proved one of the strong witnesses of the defense of his widespread contradiction of Orchard. In his statement on the stand Orchard swore that when he was in Rock Creek Canyon, especially in central Illinois. The June 20 condition of rye is the same as May 1, being 90 per cent, of a seasonable average. The condition of meadows is 86 per cent. of a seasonable average. Several counties report serious damage to meadows by cut and army worms.

when the Bradley militant expedition was sent to Pettibone for money which he received is a registered letter from Bradley filling five 20-dollar bills. He said the letter was signed "J. Wolf" and the state intimated that was a name under which Pettibone passed.

Wolf Explains Latter.

The witness Friday swore that he had sent Orchard no money, but that he had sent a registered letter to Orchard as "Jack Dempsey" and addressed to him in San Francisco. This letter, Wolf swore, contained a Masonic charm and a union card which Orchard had left with Pettibone and for which, it has been testified, he wrote after his arrival in San Francisco.

J. G. McMakan Dies Suddenly.

Martinsville, Ind., July 6.—J. G. McMakan, a prominent politician of Ohio, died suddenly Friday evening at a sanitarium while conversing with his wife. He was 51 years old, and has served in the Ohio state senate, the lower branch of the state legislature and an unexpired term as a United States senator. His remains were taken to Hamilton, O., for burial.

Burned Her Husband to Death.

Scranton, Pa., July 8.—Mrs. Kinsley Howarth, aged 18 years, of Dunmore, is in the county jail, charged with having burned her husband to death that she might be free to marry her former lover, Ignatz Hutro, who is also in jail, charged with being an accessory. The police officials say that Mrs. Howarth has confessed and given all the details of the crime.

To Preside at Hargis Trial.

Frankfort, Ky., July 8.—Attorney W. R. Moody, of the Henry county bar, was Friday appointed by Gov. Beckham and commissioned to preside in the trial of Judge James Hargis and others, charged with complicity in the assassination of Dr. R. D. Cox at Jackson, Breathitt county, several years ago.

GREAT COUP BY RAISULI

BANDIT CAPTURES CAID GEN. SIR HARRY MACLEAN.

Will Hold Commander of Sultan's Bodyguard Until His Terms Are Granted.

Tangier, Morocco, July 4.—Kaid Gen. Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the sultan's bodyguard, has been made a prisoner by Raisuli, the bandit chief, and will be held as a hostage by the latter until the sultan agrees to pardon Raisuli on his own terms. Gen. MacLean was negotiating with Raisuli regarding the latter's pardon when he was made prisoner.

Gen. MacLean as a former officer of the British army and is descended from an old Scotch family. All his influence with the sultan has been exercised in the interests of civilization and humanity, and he is universally respected even among the most fanatical of the foreign-hating Moors.

The British legation here confirms the announcement of the capture of Gen. MacLean.

Raisuli says he will hold Gen. MacLean until he is granted the following terms for his surrender:

1. The reconstruction of his house at Zinat.

2. The payment of an indemnity of $100,000 (ours is about $200,000).

3. His reappointment as governor of Tangier and of Fahs and his appointment as commander of police.

The sultan is launching a punitive expedition against the Adjera tribe of the vicinity owing to the fact that they have not paid their tribute to his majesty's collectors.

London, July 5.—The capture of MacLean, the virtuni commander of the forces of the sultan of Morocco, by Raisuli is regarded here as a Gilbertian masterstroke of the bandit, whose successful career started with the seizure of Ian Perdicaris. Evidently MacLean was completely hoodwinked. Only Tuesday he telegraphed to the sultan Raisuli had agreed to all the former's proposals. There is little doubt here that the bandit will hold district court at ten o'clock Saturday morning.

He orrived Friday afternoon shortly after three o'clock and passed the night at the home of his son-in-law, Harold F. McCormick, 88 Bellevue place, where his brother, William Rockefeller, also ommnosed as a witness before Judge Landis, is a guest.

The two made the journey from New York together, coming over the New York Central lines. They were met at Park Row depot by Mr. McCormick.

Sess Federal Bulding.

After Mr. McCormick and his guests had exchanged greetings the chauffeur was instructed to proceed to the office of Attorney Alfred D. Eddy in the Commercial National Bank building. In alighting from the automobile Mr. Rockefeller caught his first glimpse of the federal building, where he is to appear Saturday.

Mr. Rockefeller smiled grimly, and a moment he climbed from the machine, refusing the arm of Mr. McCormick. He led the way into the building, followed by his brother and Mr. McCormick, and the trio took an elevator to the ninth floor.

In Mr. Eddy's office the party was met by Attorneys Eddy, John H. Miller and Moritz Rosenthal. Mr. Miller, who never before had met the oil magnate, was introduced. A conference followed, which lasted until nearly seven o'clock, when Mr. McCormick suggested that they hurry to his home for dinner.

Other Officials There.

C. M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil company, and P. Q. Barstow, a director, arrived in Chicago late in the afternoon and are at the Auditorium Annex. Fred A. Wann, of Salt Lake City, one of the witnesses in the case, is also at the Auditorium Annex. Neither Mr. Pratt nor Mr. Berstow would discuss the case.

Reservations have been made at the Auditorium hotel for John D. Archbold, vice president of the Standard Oil company; F. A. Moffett, H. E. Felton, C. T. White, W. P. Howe and W. M. Hutchins.

RATES RAISED IN REVENGE.

Shippers of Southwest File Complaint Against Railroads.

Washington, July 6.—A serious charge was made in a complaint filed with the interstate commerce commission Friday against the Missouri Pacific and a number of other western railroads by corporations, partnerships and individuals engaged in the flour milling trade of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri.

It is alleged that an advance in rates on flour was made by the defendant companies in revenge against the complainants because of a petition which was filed with the interstate commerce commission less than a month ago alleging that the railroads charged unjust and unreasonable rates to the Atlantic markets as compared with the rates on flour and wheat products from Minneapolis and other northwestern points.

DECISION IN PHONOGRAPH WAR.

New York, July 6.—Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh rendered a decision Friday barring all dealers in this state from selling or handling the Thomas A. Edison records or supplies without the permission of the New York Phonograph company. The decree, of whom there are some 940, are ordered to give an accounting of all records sold for the last ten years. It is estimated that about $12,000,000 is involved in the suit.



J. D. ROCKEFELLER NOW IN CHICAGO

OIL KING GOES TO BE QUESTIONED BY FEDERAL JUDGE LANDIS.

Brother William Is With Him—Other Standard Oil Company Officials on Hand in Response to Summons of the Court.

Chicago, July 6.—John D. Rockefeller is in Chicago and will appear before Judge Landis in the United States district court at ten o'clock Saturday morning.

He arrived Friday afternoon shortly after three o'clock and passed the night at the home of his son-in-law, Harold F. McCormick, 88 Bellevue place, where his brother, William Rockefeller, also ommnosed as a witness before Judge Landis, is a guest.

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WOMAN BETRAYS RUNYAN

DEFAULTING TELLER ARRESTED IN A NEW YORK FLAT.

Police Recover $54,610 of the Money His Stole from the Windsor Trust Company.

New York, July 6.—Chester B. Runyan, the defaulting teller of the Windsor Triet company, was arrested in New York Friday and $54,610 of the money stolen from the bank was recovered.

Runyan was found in the apartment of Mrs. Laura Carter, of 619 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, where he had been since he walked out of the bank on Saturday with all the money in the teller's vault packed in his suit case.

Mrs. Carter reported at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street police station Friday afternoon that Runyan was in her flat. Five detectives at once accompanied her to the house. She furnished them with a key to the apartment and two of the detectives entered the room while the others remained outside.

As the detectives entered Runyan was standing in front of a chiffonier. He turned suddenly on the officers with a revolver in his hand. The detectives rushed at him, telling him to throw up his hands. He thereupon dropped the revolver and calmly submitted to being handcuffed, saying "the jig is up."

Two children were the money was, he edid that part of it wee in the suit case and the rest was in a drawer of the chiffonier.

TWENTY-ONE DEAD IN STORM.

Wisconsin Tornado Reports Coming in Slowly—Many Injured.

St. Paul, Minn., July 6.—Twenty-one are now known to have been killed in the tornado which swept a path 100 miles long and from a mile to a few rods in width through the counties of Grant and Wisconsin on Wednesday night. Details of the damage done by the tornado are still coming in very slowly and it is believed that the death list will be somewhat increased when all points visited by the storms are heard from. In addition to those killed a score or more were injured, some of them so seriously that their recovery is doubtful. The property damage undoubtedly will be more than $100,000.

Two children of Joseph Buckner, a Jackson county farmer, were killed in a peculiar manner. Buckner saw the storm coming, and with his children took refuge in the cellar. The house was carried away and a horse, which had been blown out of a barn and carried high into the air, fell upon the family crouching in the cellar. Edna and Orpha Buckner were killed, while Mr. and Mrs. Buckner were badly injured. One boy of the Buckner family was blown away before he could reach the cellar and was badly injured.

JUNE FIRE LOSSES $14,755,000.

New York, July 6.—The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during June, as compiled from the records of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, aggregate $14,765,000. This brings the total fire waste for the first half of 1907 up to $117,477,500, as compared with $377,-665,650 for a like portion of the year 1906, but these figures include $285,-000,000 chargeable to the San Francisco conflagration.

RUN ON GEORGIA BANK CHOCKED.

Macon, Ga., July 4.—A run was made by small depositors on the Exchange bank Wednesday resulting in the withdrawal of a total of $75,000, which was more than offset by the day's deposits of $65,000 made by friendly depositors and the loan of $100,000 by other banks of the city to meet the emergency.

WILL TEST TEXAS ANTI-PASS LAW.

Houston, Tex., July 4.—Eugene Nolte, San Antonio; A. J. Houston, Beaumont; C. J. Brewster, Galveston, and George H. Green, Dallas, United States marshals for Texas, met here Wednesday and decided to bring action to test the constitutionality of the Texas anti-pass law which becomes effective July 12.

AUTO PLUNGES DOWN CLIFF

MINNEAPOLIS PLEASURE PARTY HURLED OVER 200-FOOT EMBANKMENT.

Machine Becomes Uncontrollable—Two of the Occupants Are Seriously Injured—Others Jump From Car and Are Hurt.

Minneapolis, July 8.—Five Minneapolis people, two women and three men, while automobiling on the Mississippi boulevard, near the Town and Country club, Sunday afternoon were hurled over an embankment 200 feet high. Two are thought to be fatally hurt. The party consisted of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Nichols, 814 South Tenth street; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, 2716 Harriet avenue and C. F. Williams.

Dr. Nichols seems to be in the most serious condition, he is cut and bruised in all parts of the body. He received internal injuries that may prove fatal. C. F. Williams received injuries that may be fatal. He is painfully bruised and last night he was said to be in a critical condition from shock. Mr. and Mrs. Smith received many cuts and bruises from rolling down the embankment and Mrs. Nichols was also bruised and cut. All are enfering from shock.

Machine Goes Wrong.

The party had been invited by Dr. Nichols for an outing, and after dinner they drove to the parks of the Mill City afterwards came to the river boulevard. When in the vicinity of Shadow Falls the machine balked. Dr. Nichols got out and fixed the machine.

The auto started at a lively clip and the doctor lost control of it. He tried vainly to stop the machine as it was going rapidly toward the embankment at a sharp turn in the road.

While Dr. Nichols was endeavoring to stop the machine to prevent the apparent disaster his guests saw the danger and as the machine got to the brink of the precipice they jumped.

Plunges Over Embankment.

Dr. Nichols and the machine went over the sloping embankment to the river front 200 feet below. The automobile was smashed into piece and the doctor fell unconscious on the bank of the river, bleeding from many wounde, his clothes torn to shreds.

The other members of the party had not jumped soon enough to avoid the cliff and each of them rolled down the slope to the bottom where they were found in a badly bruised condition. Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Smith were both unconscious.

The accident was reported to the Prior avenue police station. Patrolman Christian sent out several men who removed the injured people to the Cook hospital. Dr. Nichols was reported to be carried to the top of the embankment.

TORNADO WRECKS TOWNS.

Buildings Demolished at Long Pine and Polk, Nebraska.

Long Pine, Neb., July 8.—Long Pine was visited by a tornado Saturday night and heavy damage was done. With but few exceptione all the fronts of store buildings were blown in. The Methodist church was demolished, the roof of the Northwestern round house was blown off and a livery barn was demolished.

Three persons were hurt, one seriously, Thomas Wright badly by flying timbers.

Telephone lines are down, the station was blown over and the city jail demolished.

The wind was followed by a terrific hailstorm. Heavy damage is reported to the crops.

Polk, Neb., July 8.—This little town, founded last September, was badly wrecked by combined wind and hailstorms Saturday night. Business buildings were demolished or damaged and crops over a considerable distance ruined.

BANKER DROWNED.

Crookston, Minn., July 8.—News reached this city of the drowning of Herbert Hedberg of Warwood, cashier of the First State bank of that place. Mr. Hedberg was boating in the lake of the Woods Saturday evening. He was taken with cramps and before help could reach him he was dead.

SEIZED WITH CRAMPS.

Bismarck, N. D., July 8.—While swimming in Apple creek, near the farm of Samuel Falconer six miles from here, a man named Mulhering became seized last night. The creek was high on account of rains and Mulhering believed to have been taken with cramps.

DEADLY GASOLINE STOVE.

Madison, Wis., July 8.—Mrs. Ole Bortness, wife of a retired farmer at Stoughton, and twenty miles west of here, was burned to death, her clothes having caught fire from a gasoline stove. She was fifty years old.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mark Twain, in London, denied the report that he was to marry Miss Lyon, his secretary.

Express companies in Nebraska failed to file schedules reducing rates, according to the new law.

The Hotel Gordon, Kingwood, Va., was totally destroyed by fire. The guests had narrow escapes.

Muy Sutton of California regained the title of British tennis champion by defeating Mrs. Chambers.

The Fort Dallas National bank, of Miami, Fla., was closed by direction of the comptroller of the currency.

An automobile driven by William J. Fortune, millionaire brewer, ran down and killed C. A. Cornish in Lincoln park, Chicago.

Rexford Dew, of Wilson, N. C., shot and instantly killed his young wife and his brother. He made no denial of the tragedy.

Christopher Brass, a Jamaica (L. I.) farmer, was robbed and murdered near Richmond Hill, while driving home from market.

Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States court for the northern district of Florida, died at the University of Pennsylvania hospital.

President Roosevelt appointed Ormsby McHarg, clerk of the senate committee on pensions, to investigate alleged frauds in New Mexico.

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during June aggregated $14,765,000. This brings the total fire waste for the first half of 1907 up to $117,477,500.

While crazed with drink Maurice Hills of Chicopee, Mass., attacked his divorced wife with a revolver and killed James Doherty, a farmhand, who interfered to protect the woman.

Miss Ethel Bleh of Findlay, O., some time ago helped Mrs. Mary M. Kendall of Oswego, who was hurt in a street accident, and received $10,-000 as a legacy from the woman she aided.

With his skull fractured and face terribly beaten, George Wolfe, a reporter for Bradstreets, was found in a dying condition 'in the streets of San Francisco. He died at the receiving hospital.

J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago, in a Fourth of July address at Whitewater, Wis., predicted Chicago would be the largest city in the world's history and that the United States would whip China and Japan in war.

Alarmed by reports that strike sympathizers planned an attack on them under guise of a Fourth of July celebration, most of the ice men with the American ice company in New York abandoned their wagons.

The tug San Benito, built in Hamburg for the Hamburg South American company, and placed in mission service, foundered in the Bay of Biscay while in tow for Brazil. The captain and six men were drowned.

William W. Johnson, a wealthy lumberman of Petoskey, Mich., was killed instantly when a racing train struck his automobile. While trying to turn his machine at a dangerous crossing he was thrown under the wheels of the train.

Frank Schmeiser, of Silverton, Col., who was elected to succeed the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, was killed by jumping from a train while on his way to give important testimony in the Haywood trial at Boise.

GUNBOAT FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Don Juan de Austria Assigned to the Michigan Naval Militia.

Washington, July 4.—The gunboat Don Juan de Austria, one of Admiral Dewey's trophies of the Spanish war, has been assigned to the use of the Michigan navel militia and will be located on Lake Superior. The vessel is now at Portsmouth, N. H., and will be prepared to make the trip by way of the St. Lawrence river. Before her assignment to station on the great lakes, permission had to be obtained from the British government because of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States limiting the number of war vessels to be located in those waters.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 6.		
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 25	@ 5 85
Hogs, Prime	6 55	@ 6 60
Sheep, Choice	5 50	@ 6 40
FLOUR—Am. Patents	5 10	@ 5 40
WHEAT—July	1 04½	1 04⅝
September	1 04	1 04¼
CORN—September	61½@	62
RYE—September	87	@ 87½
BUTTER	18½	@ 22
EGGS	17	@ 18
CHEESE	12½@	13
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 75	@ 6 25
Fair to Good Steers	5 50	@ 5 75
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	5 00	@ 6 15
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 75	@ 5 00
Calves	5 00	@ 6 75
HOGS—Prime, Heavy	6 50	@ 6 55
Mixed Packing	6 50	@ 6 55
Heavy Packing	6 50	@ 6 60
BUTTER—Creameries	19	@ 22
Dairies	18	@ 21
LIVE POULTRY	15	@ 17
EGGS	15	@ 17
POTATOES, New (bu.)	1 00	@ 1 25
WHEAT—September	1 00½	1 00⅝
December	1 00½	1 00⅝
Corn, July	58½	@ 58⅝
Corn, September	59½	@ 59⅝
Rye, September	87	@ 87½
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 03	@ 1 03
September	1 00½	@ 1 00⅝
Corn, September	59½	@ 59⅝
Oats, Standard	47	@ 47½
Rye, No. 1	87	@ 87½
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 06	@ 1 07
No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
Corn, July	60@6	60⅝
No. 2 White	61	@ 61½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 60	@ 5 85
Texas Steers	3 60	@ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	6 50	@ 6 60
Butchers	6 50	@ 6 60
SHEEP—Natives	5 00	@ 6 00
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$5 75	@ 6 25
Stockers and Feeders	5 00	@ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	3 75	@ 5 00
HOGS—Heavy	6 50	@ 6 60
SHEEP—Wethers	5 50	@ 6 40

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

State Fair Program.

Hamline.—Secretary C. N. Cosgrove of the Minnesota State Fair has announced the course of the days for the fair of 1897, giving the official titles by which the six days of fair week will be designated. The list, as officially made out, is as follows:

Monday, Sept. 2, Labor Day.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, Minneapolis Day.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, Livestock and Dairy Day.
Thursday, Sept. 5, Old Settlers Day.
Friday, Sept. 6, St. Paul Day.
Saturday, Sept. 7, Twin City Day.

The fair grounds and the fair officials are showing the most pronounced activity at this season. Only two months elapse before the opening of the fair and although preparations are in the best possible shape and are more advanced than in previous years, there is an immense amount of work yet to be done.

Fully 60 men are at work on and about the grounds putting up the various buildings, the dairy hall, the poultry building, the manufacturers building, repairing the grand stand, grading, putting in the sewer system, roofing, painting, moving barns, and doing the general work of keeping the grounds in order.

Sept. W. E. Leo of the farm machinery and manufacturers division says that he will have the greatest machinery division ever seen at a state fair anywhere or even at a world's exposition.

Kills Wife With Stick Of Wood.

Waverly.—Jacob J. Mooney killed his wife with a stick of stove wood at their home in Waverly.

Mooney's story is that he went home for dinner and found there was no meat awaiting him. He asked his wife what was the matter and she told him he could not have any dinner. He proceeded to cook one for himself and told her to leave the room. This she did but returned a minute later with a bread knife with which she cut him in the wrist.

Mooney was putting a block of wood in the stove and in his anger struck her a blow on the head with the block from which she fell dead. He gave himself up to Marshall Kretzsch.

Back of the story of the tragedy is another of continual quarreling between man and wife that began about two years ago when Miss Mary T. Reichel of St. Paul secured a verdict against Mooney for $6,500 damages for breach of promise. Mooney had been married but a short time when the litigation was terminated.

Found Ancient Anchor.

Crookston.—While ditching on land of the Crookston School of Agriculture Contractors Brown and Youngren found six feet below the surface an anchor similar to the ship anchors used by the Norsemen about nine centuries ago. Mr. Brown, who was formerly a Norwegian sailor in the old country, at once recognized it as of the type which he has seen handed down as heirlooms in his native land.

The ditch was helpg dug on sod that had never been broken, and there seems to be no question but what the anchor has been in there for centuries. It is in a fairly good state of preservation, though corroded. It is believed to be a relic of some of the very earliest Norse exploration voyages, and was lost here at a time that the entire Red River valley was a portion of Lake Winnipeg, and when ships could sail from the Atlantic to this section of the country.

Neck Dislocated.

Alexandria. — Henry Schulke of Carlos, seventy years old, probably was fatally injured in a peculiar manner. He was hauling cordwood, and was seated on top of the load. He attempted to go through the underground crossing in the Great Northern yards. Schulke thought he would be able to get through, despite the heights of the load, but his head was caught between the timbers and the load of cordwood and a vertebra in his neck was dislocated. He is still alive, but in a precarious condition.

Bolt Sums Barn and Kills Stock.

Winona.—Lightning caused a loss of $6,000 at Cromedale, the big stock farm of J. W. Landon of Winona at Money Creek. The main building was burned and nine work horses and two blooded bulls were killed. There is comparatively small insurance, about $1,000.

High Priced Duck.

St. Paul.—A fine of $10 and costs paid at Stillwater by Clarence Bing ech for selling one duck amounted to $117.40. The reason for the unusually large amount of costs was that the sheriff of Grant county made several trips to St. Paul in search of Stencel after the warrant was issued last fall.

Big Enrollment.

Moorhead.—The total enrollment at the Moorhead normal for the summer session, which is to continue until the middle of September, is 340, but is expected to reach more than 400. Prof. T. A. Hillger of the normal school, who was elected president of the North Dakota normal school at Mayville, will sever his connection with the Moorhead institution on Aug. 1, as the completion of the first half of the summer session, in which he has the department of pedagogy and history.

Linen Mill Burns.

St. Paul.—Fire started in a hot box in a card machine at the mill of the Minnesota Linen Mill company at St. Paul Park destroyed the building, a two-story stone structure. The fire entailed a heavy loss on machinery and stock and threw fifty people out of employment.

The flames spread from the card to some tow and then ran to the elevator shaft, soon spreading to all parts of the building. All efforts to check the fire were useless, and the building was soon doomed. The mill had been recently overhauled and had been running only a few days. The building and stock were insured.

NEWS NOTES.

Mankato.—State Game and Fish Warden Jordan has received 250,000 pike fry to be pinced in Lake Washington, they having been shipped from the state hatchery.

Faribault. — Albert Hendricks, of the town of Wolcott, was brought to this city and tried for heating his wife. He was found guilty and fined $20.95 or thirty days in jail. He paid the fine.

Hallock.—Robert Scribner, a brakeman, was run over and killed by a freight car at Noyes. The crew was switching near a crossing and while Scribner walked ahead of the car his foot caught between a plank and the rail.

North Branch.—The large barn of Charles Brix of Amador, was burned in an electric storm. Three cows, some hay, a lot of harness and other farm stuff, died in the blaze and nothing was saved. There was no insurance.

Brainerd.—Charles Willis, the 17-year-old son of James Willis, and who was run over by a train and both legs cut off, died of his injuries. He fell between the cars of a freight train on which he was trying to ride to Brainerd.

Minneapolis.—Charles Watkins was found dead hanging by a rope made from a towel in his cell at the city workhouse. Watkins would have been released from a ten-day sentence for drunkenness three hours after he took his own life.

St. Paul.—A series of eighteen auction sales of state lands has been ordered by State Auditor S. G. Iverson. About 70,000 acres were sold, from which the state will receive $65,000. Of this amount $75,000 was taken in on the first payments on the land sold. The average price received for the land was $7.50 per acre, which is about the same as the average last year.

St. Paul.—George N. Lamphere has resigned as secretary of the Soldiers' home board and Capt. H. H. Hazlett of Caledonia has been elected by the board as his successor. Captain Harries, who has been a member of the board for some time, has resigned to accept the new position, and Governor Johnson has appointed E. P. Champlin of Garden City to his place on the board.

Minneapolis.—Five years at hard labor is the penitentiary at Stillwater was the sentence passed by Judge H. D. Dickinson upon W. F. Bechtel, former president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis, under conviction of grand larceny in the first degree for an alleged fraudulent agreement between officers of the company.

Crookston.—Deputy Game Warden Will Munch of this city captured three illegal fishers at Maple Lake. The men were fishing with a net four by forty-five feet. One of the men showed fight and stated that no warden would ever arrest him, but the three were brought in by Mr. Munch and arraigned in justice court where they were fined in all $62.50 and costs.

Dodge Center.—While some Dodge Center young men were spending the evening in Kasson one long ago they got into a fight with youths of that place, and Sherman Livingston, although not a party to the trouble, received a blow on the head which caused serious injury. In consequence, Chris Rohrer has been bound over to the grand jury. Another Kasson man, it is said, has confessed to the county attorney that he dealt the blow.

Minneapolis.—Two boys, swimming off the flats, discovered a plank and in play drew it towards them. Something dragged behind it and on investigating they found a dead baby. A stout cord around the baby's neck was secured firmly to one end of the plank. Physicians who examined the body soon after it was taken from the water assert that it was thrown into the water while alive. They say it was apparently born in perfect condition and would undoubtedly have lived had it been given proper attention.

Chisholm.—In a densely wooded and unfrequented spot about half a mile from the Shenango mine the dead body of a man was found with a bullet hole through his head. Whether the man was murdered, committed suicide or was the victim of a stray bullet has not been established.

St. Paul.—The state board of control appointed A. C. Dorr steward at the Hastings insane asylum, and Mrs. Mina B. Gray head ward nurse at the Fergus Falls hospital for the insane, state agents for paroled insane and epileptic inmates of the state institutions.

IRISH CHURCH BELLS

THE EARLIEST ONES WEIGHED ONLY A FEW OUNCES.

First Adopted About the Time of St. Patrick in the Fifth Century —Were Made of Hammered Iron.

It was about the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, that bells began to be adopted in the Christian church, though their use in other directions was long anterior to Christianity, as Mr. Layard records that he found some in the palace of Nimrod. The first Christian bells, like St. Patrick's, weighed only a few ounces, and from that they gradually increased till the greatest weight was reached at Moscow with 198 tons of beautifully enriched work, a strange contrast to humble "Clogan-eschaeha Petrie," or "bell of Patrick's well," sometimes referred to as the bell of Armagh, with its diminutive dimensions of six inches at the mouth, its shape of hammered iron, bent into a four-sided form, fastened with rivets and brazed or bronzed. This bell is at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work that has descended to us, and is mentioned in the "Annals" under the date of 552.

Such as this were the bells of the early apostles of Ireland, but the age was a progressive one, and advancing art soon claimed the bells for its own, and the hammered iron gave way to bronze castings, more skillful workmanship and to more perfect ornament. We are fortunate enough to have an icon the finest example in the Boogor bell of what the earliest bell making had advanced to by the time the tenth century had dawned. For 500 years the iron bell of Patrick had done its duty, and now it had to be laid by.

The same story applies to many other famous bells of Ireland and their shrines, but the church loved these ancient bells, and their sanctity time rendered them most precious relics. They must be preserved, and the far famous gold workers of Ireland came to the rescue and had brought the national art, then in the zenith of its perfection, to bear on the vessel in bell making had advanced to by the time the tenth century had dawned. For 500 years the iron bell of Patrick had done its duty, and now it had to be laid by.

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The early church builders and artificers of Ireland were skillful and bold and fearless in their symbolism, with an independence of thought, they struck out original lines to work on. We see it in the unequaled churches, the stately round towers, the great crosses—a model of one, the finest cross on earth, stands near the case containing the bells—and by the preservation of the bells themselves we see in the reliquaries or shrines another master thought, repeated now here else, sod these remain a purely Irish characteristic. A few days' resting place in Scotland, but a great authority says "they are attributed to Irish saints, and we naturally turn to Ireland in search of the parent group."

The "shrine" was made to incise its rude iron bell. This fine example of the goldsmith's work must have been executed between the years 1091 and 1105, when Donell McAuley, whose name is given in the inscription, filled the see of Armagh. The shrine is made of brass, on which the ornamented parts are fastened down with rivets. The front is covered with silver gilt plinted, end knot work in golden filigree. The silver work is partly covered with crystal, some in slits-relieve and some in bas-relief. It is also decorated with gems and crystals, and on the sides are animal forms, elongated and twisted into interlaced scrolls. Since the original shrine was made, in 1091, it has never been lost sight of, but has been carried down from custodian to custodian, generally of the same family.

A PHILADELPHIA IDEA.

How an Ingenious Student Avoided a Tardy Mark.

A certain student at the Central high school in Philadelphia tried to escape punishment for lateness. It is an established rule at the institution to detain all pupils one hour after regular dismissal for each case of lateness, and if the same student is late three times in one month he is liable to suspension for one day, unless he is able to furnish a reasonable excuse. A suspension carries with it a forfeiture of examinations for that and sometimes five studies. The student in question, through some unavoidable delay, was late twice in one month. While going to school one morning, the car in which he rode was held up for about 15 minutes at Washington avenue by the freight trains. Fearing suspension through his chronic lateness the student tore a leaf from his notebook and asked his fellow passengers to affix their signatures to a note which declared that he was detained by the railroad cars. He arrived at school several minutes late, but on presentation of his note, signed with 20 names, he was excused by the professors.—Philadelphia Record.

Plenty to Say.

Hilton—Mr. wife is a matter-of-fact woman. She only speaks her mind.

Chilton—So does mine, but she changes her mind so often that it keeps her talking all the time.

"The Terrible Mafia."

Neither the Camorra, the Parly Apaches, nor the Black Hand of America is the most powerful and terrible secret society in the whole world, in spite of the harrowing details of their gigantic work. The plan must go to the Mafia, which flourishes in Italy, and has done so for more than 500 years. This society, which works so swiftly and silently, yet so surely, was founded in Sicily for protection against the tyranny of foreign rulers.—London "P. T. O."

Strains at a Gnat.

The dean of Westminster has refused to admit a memorial tablet which was dedicated to Herbert Spencer into the abbey on the ground that he was not orthodox in his Christian belief.

LIFE INSURANCE A SACRED TRUST.

Responsibilities of Officers and Directors.

Evidently President Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance company has learned the great lesson of the times with respect to the responsibility and duty of directors of corporations. Speaking the same time must be administered as a trust."

He also realizes that similar responsibilities rest upon the officers of the company. "I understand," he says, "your anxiety in selecting the men who are day by day to carry this burden far you, who are to discharge this trust in your behalf, who are to administer for the benefit of the people involved the multitudinous and exceeding details to which it is impossible for you to give personal attention. My long connection with the New York Life—covering nearly twenty years—has given me a knowledge of the work of the company's working organization, gives me, as I believe, a profound respect for the character of the heavy burden you have placed on my shoulders, but of the standards of character, of the standards of faith, the standards of integrity, which must be maintained at all times by the man whom you and the policyholders in this high office."

Best of all, perhaps, he feels that work and character are cheap, and that the public will be satisfied with nothing short of performance. "My thanks, therefore," he continues, "for an honor which outranks any distinction within the reach of my ambition, cannot be expressed except by work. They must be rend out of the record I make day by day."

REHEARSAL IN A CAR.

Professional Entertainer Was Almost Too Successful.

"The other night, coming home in the car," said the professional entertainer, "I began to wonder if I could interest some to my own eyes as I do to the eyes of the other people. I tried. I thought of all the wrongs I had committed, and felt sorry for people I had wronged. I thought of all the mistakes I had made that other people had profited by and pretty soon the tears began to gather in my eyes and roll down my cheeks.

"I forgot there were other people in the car who might notice me. Soon a woman got up from across the car and came to me.

"'I see, sir,' said she, 'that you are in some trouble. Can I do anything to help you?'

"'Lord bless you, no, madam,' I told her, hastily wiping away my tears. 'I am a professional entertainer and was practicing on myself. That's all.'"

Wanted an Excuse.

"What do you take when you're coming down with a cold?"

"Whisky."

"Wife object?"

"Certainly not. She doesn't want me to be sick?"

"One more question."

"Well?"

"What's the easiest way to start a cold."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

COULDN'T KEEP IT.

Kept It Hid from the Children.

"We cannot keep Grape-Nuts food in the house. It goes so fast I have to hide it, because the children love it so. It is just delicious. I have been looking for ever so long; something that I do not have to stop to prepare and still is nourishing."

Grape-Nuts is the most scientifically made food on the market. It is perfectly and completely cooked at the factory and can be served at an instant's notice, either with rich cold cream, or with hot milk if a hot dish is desired. When milk or water is used, a little sugar should be added, but when cold cream is used none of the grape-sugar, which can be seen glistening on the granules, is sufficiently sweet to satisfy the palate. This grape-sugar is not pionred over the granules, as some people think, but exudes from the granules in the process of manufacture, when the starch of the grains is changed from starch to grape-sugar by the process of manufacture. This, in effect, is the first act of digestion; therefore, Grape-Nuts food is predigested and is most perfectly assimilated by the very weakest stomach. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

BRIDE OF A SENATOR

MISS EDDY OF CHICAGO TO WED ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

Girl Comes from Prominent Family and Has Been Presented at Several European Courts—Bridegroom a National Figure.

Chicago.—Miss Katherine Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy of this city has been engaged and won by United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana. Senator Beveridge recently called for Europe. Miss Eddy is in Germony visiting her brother Spencer Eddy, who is secretary of the United States legation in Berlin.

The date of the wedding, according to friends here, has not been definitely fixed, but will occur before congress reassembles in December.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Eddy to Senator Beveridge created no surprise in Washington. Miss Eddy spent the last two seasons in that city, and her parents lived in a fashionable apartment house at Sixteenth and M streets northwest. The family closed the apartment early in the spring, and Miss Eddy went to Europe to arrange her trousseau.

Miss Eddy is a niece of Mrs. Marshall Field. Both her father and mother belong to the families long prominent in Chicago. Her mother was Miss Abbie L. Spencer, daughter of the founder of the firm of Hibbord, Spencer & Co.

She was graduated some years ago from an eastern college and after her graduation spent some time abroad. She was presented to Chicago society four or five years ago, and since then has spent a part of each year in Europe, traveling sometimes with her mother and at other times with Mrs. Marshall Field. She is a linguist of rare ability and has been presented at several of the courts of Europe.

Miss Eddy has great personal charm. She is tall, slender and graceful, and has a wealth of auburn hair which when waved in heavy braids twined about the crown of her head, alluded to by her friends as "Katherine Eddy's natural cornnet."

Miss Eddy is fond of walking, and while in Washington she and Senator Beveridge frequently took long walks into the country and not infrequently on these occasions Senator Beveridge would walk to the capitol. She took the keenest interest in his struggle for legislation to prevent the employment of child labor and was interested in his speechee.

Senator Beveridge was the young est man in the United States senate when he entered eight years ago at the age of 36. His gift of oratory had gained him a national reputation even before he became a senator. He startled the staid old senate with his methode of procedure and his strenuosity has caused him to be referred to as "the young man's ant of a man."

The senator was a plawboy in Ohio when he was 12 years nld. The natives of Highland County, Obio, are



MISS KATHERINE EDDY.
(Chicago Girl Who Will Wed Senator Beveridge.)

said to easily reenll 'pem because of his ambitious nature, which early showed itself.

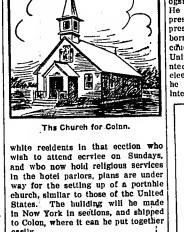
At 14 he was a lobnrer, and two years later was wrnklog in a logging camp in Illinois. It was in the logging camp that he began to study national affairs. In 1881 he borrowed $50 from a friend and entered De Pauw university at Greencastle, Ind. Here he wnn all the dnnntee and got prizes enough to poy his college expenses for two years. In 1885, after two years af work on a roncb, he returned to Indionopnlis and begon the study of law.

Mr. BeVeridge married Katherins Langdale at Greencastle, Ind., in 1887. She died in 1900.

PORTABLE CHURCH FOR PANAMA

Will Be Made in New York, Shipped to Colon, and Set Up.

New York.—The first church "made in New York" and set up in a distant land will be one at Colon, Panama. To accommodate the increasing number of



The Church for Colnn.

white residents in that section who wish to attend service on Sundays, and who now hold religious services in the hotel parlors, plans are under way for the setting up of a portnble church, similar to those of the United States. The building will be made in New York in sections, and shipped to Colon, where it can be put together easily.

The portable church still possesses the features of nnrvelry, although it has been growing in favor and in use during the past five or six years. At least 30 such structures are to be found within the limits of Greater New York.

The buildings are constructed in sections, usually two feet nine inches by twelve feet. The blank sections are made all alike, so that they can go together any way without being numbered, except those framing the windows and doors. The material used is generally yellow pine throughout, and with the exception of the floors, which are made of a hard wood which spruce is preferred. The roofs are covered with sheets of galvanized steel laid under sheet asbestos.

The buildings are as a rule churchly in appearance, and fairly comfortable. They are built to accommodate from 100 to 700, according to size of congregation. Windows of imitation stained glass accompany the frame of the church and shed a softening glow through the little brown interiors.

Dark Future for Baby.

"How much do you ask for a bathtub for a child?"

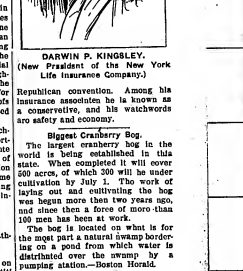
"From $1.60 to $10."

"Phew! We'll have to go on washing baby in the coal scuttle till the prices come down."—Chicago Journal.

NEW HEAD OF NEW YORK LIFE.

Elected of D. P. Kingsley, Recently Elected President.

New York.—Darwin Pearl Kingsley, who has been elected president of the New York Life Insurance company, was a teacher and a newspaper man before he entered the business. In 1868 he was elected state auditor of Colorado and ex-officio superintendent of insurance, and in 1889 he entered the New York Life as agency inspector for New England. He was elected trustee and third vice president in 1898 and was chosen vice president in 1902. Mr. Kingsley was born in Athurgh, Vt., in 1857, and was educated at Borre Academy and the University of Vermont, being graduated "honor man" in 1881, winning election to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1882 he went to Colorado, and two years later he was a delegate to the national



DARWIN P. KINGSLEY.
(New President of the New York Life Insurance Company.)

Republican convention. Among his insurance associnten he is known as a conservetive, and his watchwords are safety and economy.

Biggest Cranberry Bog.

The largest cranberry bog in the world is being established in this state. When completed it will cover 500 acres, of which 300 will be under cultivation by July 1. The work of laying out and cultivating the bog was begun more then two years ago, and since then a force of more than 100 men has been at work.

The bog is located on what is for the most part a natural swamp bordering on a pond from which water is distributed over the swamp by a pumping station.—Boston Herald.

There are many large fales confected with small fish.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Crookston is to have a new government building for post office and other government offices. Thanks to their able representative in congress, and again we say didn't we tell you so, only a few years ago, and you listened and delivered the goods at that warm primary election.

It is reported that the Rollet wheel and shell game gamblers that were driven out of East Gran Forks and Bemidji have found a haven of rest at Thief River Falls. Of course they are indorsed by the press of that city as "Bro. John" was in the scheme.

How is the county seat petition time locked safe working Mr. O'Brien? The petition is safe enough laying around anywhere until the close of the lawyers fight, then is the time to oil up the lock so as to have it in good working order and to unchain the bull dog.

The Red Lake Falls brass band has contracted to furnish music at the state fair the forepart of September, which will be a good advertisement, for this part of the state, as the band is a good one with a reputation for playing that secured them the job of furnishing a portion of the band music for the state fair.

In looking up some of our two year old back files this week we find that Thief River Falls was at that time talking about mandamus proceedings to get a meeting of the board of county commissioners, to act on the county seat removal petition, the same as they are at the present time. Now the question is; How much have they advanced in their two years work?

The moving of the county seat don't seem to be so unanimous as some of the enthusiastic ones thought it was when the agitation first started, and those who did not take much stock in the statements we made that the petition circulated was only to get a lawsuit started was a trifle sick up of the situation, and it will be a red hot lawsuit that will be kept going for years and years.

The county Commissioners held a short session July 8th and adjourned to go out and look over the ground where they are putting in a new steel bridge across the Clearwater River at Greene place in Deer Park Township, so it seems our county dads have health and time to attend to all other business in the county, except county seat removal business and we suppose they think there is no hurry about that, for if they should not get this to act on the present petition this year they might get to it next year, and everything else is moving along nicely in the county except the advance of the price of real estate in the city of Thief River Falls, which is a matter, that other parts of the county are not taking a very active interest in.

There is being some talk by the people up this way who would like to get a stone creamery to have a picnic or any other entertainment to set down on this so called "Bucking" by the country store keepers so hard that they will flatten out like a pancake. The people living up here can cold meet some times and have pleasant picnics and social gatherings, but it don't matter where they attempt to meet, every other store keeper within ten miles of the place will stick up a lemonade stand, and start an opposition entertainment, and as a consequence the crowds are divided and there is only a few at each place and they have no enjoyment. The only way to do to stop this is as soon as you hear of a dance or party at two different places on the same night. Don't go to either of them, and they will soon begin to understand why you did not come, and stop that kind of business, and if they don't let one store keeper have a lonesome job at one place and the other one at the other place.

Lalla Opens Fire.

Charles Latty of the Plummer Pioneer has brought action against Julious Pleth, Henry Enderly and A. Alrick for conspiracy to ruin his business, as publisher and post master at Plummer. He asks the sum of $5,000 damage, and the case will be tried in the next ter m of District court in Red Lake County, and the result will be watched with considerable interest.

Clearwater Specials.

The grand celebrations has all gone by. We hope you all injoyed your selves.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Mundt left for McIntosh on Wednesday to take in the Grand celebration and to spend a few days visiting with friends and relatives.

Mr. August Lillo who has been sick for some time is getting to feel better and is able to be up.

Mr. Thos Sandbacken of McIntosh is visiting with the Lillo family.

Mr. Lynch and Mr. Gunderson went to Plummer on Saturday with 20 tubs of butter for shipment.

Miss Lina Florence came home to spend the 4th.

Mr. A. Rolandson and C. Liliberg went to Red Lake Falls on soms business last Saturday.

Mr. Forgus Larson went to Crookston to make his final proof last week.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson went to McIntosh to spend the 4th and visit with her aunt Mrs. Joe Simonson.

Mr. Bow and family spent a few days visiting with Mrs. Legvold and other relatives in Town of Deer Park.

Mr. Adolph Grunderson just finished up his school east of Lillo Friday last.

Mr. Julius Brekke from Neilsville is visiting his uncle A.W. Brekke.

Those receiving the biggest cream check for May are Ole Lee $38.85, Mr. Bryland next and George Singer third.

The amount of cream taken in last week was 7242 lbs

An Exception.

A New York banker tells the story of three Irishmen who discussed the nationality of the American states. Said Pat, "Faith an' be jabbers this grate country ain't overrun wid th' Irish an' yit out of all th' states in th' Union not wan has an Irish name." "Begor yer wrong," replied Mike. "What's the matter wid O'Regon?"

Ancestors.

"My ancestors," said the man whose name happened to be Endicott, "came over in the Mayflower."

"And mine," observed the man whose name was Adams, "were the original occupants of the garden of Eden."—Chicago Tribune.

Truthful.

Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm. It is the real allegory of the tale of Orpheus; it moves stones; it charms brutes. Enthusiasm is the genius of eloquence, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.—Bulwer.

To make knowledge valuable you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom.—Emerson.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, " Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, " Kratka, Minn
Augnste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Malbo, " Minn.
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, " Minn.
K. K. Moen Greisbrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Berglund, " "
Martin Ellen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witcherman Lindsay, "
Andrew Elingson. Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espevet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Gary Barnes " Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Rare Ben Jonson.

The epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," engraved on the tablet marking the last place of the celebrated play wright in the "poets' corner," Westminster abbey, is said to have originated with Jack Young (afterward knighted), who, "walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow 10 pence to cut it." Dr. Brewer in his "Phrase and Fable" says Shakespeare called Jonson "Rare Ben," but does not say where. According to Chambers' "Book of Days," the phrase formed the concluding epithet "Rare Ben Jonson" is said to have been first uttered after the appearance of his highly successful play, "Bartholomew Fair." The epitaph has been copied once at least. When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster abbey the inscription on his covering stone was "O Rare Sir William Davenant."

Beauties of Wild Birds.

Patience—Mavis, the brightest species can comprise their features and look very thin if they think it necessary to do so. As to the owls, they can plump into any position they think most suitable. It is useless to look for their self preserving traits in any of the feathered kept in zoological collections, for the birds are so accustomed to the large numbers of people passing and repassing or standing in front of them that they treat the whole matter with perfect indifference. They know that at a certain time their food will be brought to them and that they are otherwise perfectly safe. The raptures in a wild state have a bloom on their plumage, like the bloom on a bunch of grapes, which is not so often seen when in captivity.

A Train For Tyler.

During Mr. Tyler's incumbency of the presidential office he arranged to make an excursion in some direction and sent his son Bob to arrange for a special train. It happened that the railroad superintendent was a strong Whig. As such he had no favors to bestow on the president and therefore Bob that his road did not run any special trains for the president. "What!" said Bob, "did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of President Harrison?" "Yes," said the superintendent, "and if you'll bring your father in that condition you shall have the best train on the road."

A Canton Clock.

The famous canyons or watch clock at Canton is housed in a temple on the city walls. Three big earthen jars on successive shelves and a fourth and lowest one with a wooden cover constitute the whole clockwork. The water descends by slow drops from one jar to another, the brass scale on a dial in the last jar telling the hours as it rises. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock since 1321 A. D. the lowest jar has been emptied, the upper one filled and the clock thus wound up for the next day.

The First Man Dressmaker.

As far back as 1730 there was a Parisian man dressmaker, probably the first of his kind. His name was Rhonberg, and he was the pupil of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich. He owed his success to his genius for concealing and supplying defects of figure, and by a beautiful caricature on the "long and lank and lean" specimens of humanity of a pair of corsets and an open piece of scenery painted on the panel of a carriage. He left a large fortune to his heirs.

Doctors and Scientists.

The days are past when every self respecting doctor was expected to give up a style handsomely adapted for the face with the undertaker. But the "scientific" and hopelessness of the modern bood of Munich. He owed his success to his genius for concealing and supplying defects of figure, and by a beautiful caricature on the "long and lank and lean" specimens of humanity of a pair of corsets and an open piece of scenery painted on the panel of a carriage. He left a large fortune to his heirs.

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A Financial Loss.

"You don't mean to say that you loaned Stickles your umbrella?"

"Yes, and it was necessary to do it. It saves me the 25 cents a day he used it."—Boston Transcript.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 28, 1907.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 26, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD KELLY of Erie Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1298 made August 24, 1905, for the Lots 3, 4, & S. & N. W. ¼ Sec 6 Twp. 152 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, Thief River Falls Minnesota, on August 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Mikkel Skeggi, Frank Zavoral, Joseph Vorlicky, Joseph Skeggi all of Erie Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 21, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 16th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that LOUIS G. KONGELF, of Krabka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry, No. 4393 made June 29th 1904, for the N.E. ¼ Sec. 25, Twp. 156 N.R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on July 24, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Peter Hedeen, Jacob B. Hasby, Ole S. Breiland of Krabka Minn. Charles W. Nelson of Thief River Falls Minn. "

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota June 10, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that LISA B. SKREFSRUD, formerly LISA B. ARSKUNSON of Nisswa Minnesota, has filed notice of her intention to make final Five Year proof in support of her claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 5070 made May 31, 1902, for the S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼; Lots 3 & 4 Sec. 31, and N.E. ¼, N.E. ¼ Sec 11 Tp. 145 N. R. 30 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on August 5th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon said cultivation of said land viz:

Jens Jepson, Tarald Fladeland, Ole H. Kolden, E. H. Ottelie all of Wanka Minn.

E. J. Montague, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 12, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 3, 1907.

Notice is here by given that JOHN W. VERDEYEN of Wanka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1115 made April 6th 1905, for the S.W. ¼ of Sec. 9, Twp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on August 10, 1907 viz:

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Oliver C. Ostrud, John Swanson, of Brusseberg minn. Alfred Hammerstein, Ole Overland of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. Montague Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim. And that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 17, 1907, viz:

Oscar A. Lindberg.

H.E. No. 1106 Red Lake Series for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 23 Tp. 152 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Herman M. Lillo of Lillo Minn., Oscar K. Lillo of Rhoda Minn., Knute Eidsvedt, Lewis Goode of Radney Minn.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 7th 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3rd1907.

Notice is hereby given that OLE VESTRANG, of Krabka Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 6[illegible] made June 29, 1904 for the lot 3 Sec. 23, lot 1 E.½ S.E. ¼ W. ½ N.W. ¼ Sec. 24 Tp. 152 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on July 18, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Carl G. Olson, Charles Larson, Oliver Johnson, James O'Brien all of Krabka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

L. WALRATH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

(Work Promptly Done)

Gives my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobbs' Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

A Hopeful Remark.

Visitor—I don't like this egg; auntie has not good. Auntie—Nonsense, dear! it was only laid yesterday. Visitor—Yes, I know, but it must have been laid by a bad hen.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so sassntial to good cooking.

You'll get results that will thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS. BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnek, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN BIRCH.

Rhoda Minn.

Childless Men and Women.

There are parts of the world where girl babies are drowned like superfluous kittens and others in which infanticide is common for the daughters in the large families of the poor to be sold by their parents into lives of prostitution. On the other hand, the pages of history are filled with examples of the devoted lives of childless men and women who have worked unselfishly for the good of their kind. Bachelors and virgins have been the saints of the world, and the childless are the philanthropists, the founders of colleges, hospitals, art collections and libraries, the philosophers, the good writers, leaders and thinkers of the race. Plato, Jesus of Nazareth, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Florence Nightingale, David Hume, Leibnitz, Spinoza, Immanuel Kant, Schopenhauer and scores of the world's greatest men and women were childless. In this class, too, we should include Frances Willard, Susan B. Anthony and Clara Barton.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

There will be a bowery dance at Rhoda tomorrow night.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

John Montrom the up river merchant was a passenger down to Thief River Falls on the Dan Patch boat yesterday.

A social party of young people was held at the residence of Ole Vattendahl on last Sunday afternoon, which was largely attended.

The State Fair will be better than ever this year, and the northern part of the state should try to have some exhibits there, this year.

The annual school meeting will be held at the school house next Saturday July 20th at 6 o'clock P.M. Dont forget the date and be sure to attend.

STRAYED: From my farm on section 10, Town of Deer Park June 15th, one year old bull, color red, Finder please notify John Radneski, Rodney Minn.

Mike McAndress came up from St. Hilaire last Sunday and has been doing some swift carpenter work this week to assist Walt to get his new residence completed.

In honor of the assistance given them by Joe Dnchamp, the Board of Directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. have named the first new steam boat "The Duchamp".

Walt McAndress had a neighborhood raising last Saturday to remove his house that he has been living in, onto the foundation which will make a part of the new residence that he is building.

The Red Lake Flyer passed up river Tuesday on their way to the outlet, with a load of supplies for the lumber Co. The boat was in charge of Ole Peterson and Fred Hoag, and of course was making good time.

Deputy sheriff Robert E. Lee of Thief River Falls called here Wednesday to make arrangements to have the second notice to voters published of a meeting of the County Commissioners to act on the County seat removal petition.

Word was recieved last Monday that the new steam boat being constructed for the Red Lake River Transportation Company at Hiida would be ready to be accepted tomorrow. The board of managers will go up there and if the boat is ready, will start it on its first trip to Thief River Falls.

There is to be a ball at Rodney hall on next Saturday evening, and one at the bowery at Rhoda, so our Deer Park people can all get a chance to dance, without being crowded. We however have no notion of attending at either place, for while we would enjoy going to either place, we can't go to both places at the same time, and shall stay at home.

At the meeting of the board of Direators of the Red Lake River Transportation Company, on last Monday Walt McAndress, P. C. Wold, and Alfred Hammestahl were elected as a board of managers of the company, to have supervision over the running of the boats, under the directions of the board of Directors. They are the men in the right place and people may be sure that their business of moving freight transported by and down the river will be promptly attended to and the share holders who have stock in the company may be assured that the company will do business on business principal.

Herman M. Lillo and Martin Ferris of Deer Park township were pleasant callers here yesterday.

Wheat is just heading out and the heads are of extra length, and all prospects point to a bumper crop.

P. Sullivan returned home from his Dakota trip on Monday last, Mrs. Sullivan stopped at Thief River Falls for a few days visit with friends living there.

Stella and Sadie Arndt, John and Daniel Sullivan, Leo and Frank Eve are down at Thief River Falls this week taking lessons in their Catechism.

A. Eve drove down to Thief River Falls Tuesday after a load of lumber for Walt McAndress returning Wednesday. He reports that there is a large amount of work being done on the roads down that way which is putting them in good condition.

By this time the attorneys get through with the county seat case both sides will be in about the same position as the man that got converted at a methodist camp meeting, who had just got through with a big lawsuit. When one of the preachers asked him if he felt any change, he said, "No I do not for my lawyer took every cent I had".

The young people of Kratka are going to give a basket social at the Kratka Hall on July 16 (Tuesday evening) for the benefit of Mr. Kjivle, of Espelee, whose house was burned last week. A phonograph concert will be given; and lunches will be served to all who cannot buy baskets.

Ladies who do not want to bring a basket are requested to bring buns or cake, All are invited.

This family lost two of their children in the fire that destroyed their home and are worthy people. Let everybody turn out and give them life.

To The Legal Voters Of Red Lake County.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition is on file in my office signed by legal voters of said County to the number of two thousand three hundred and forty two, praying that the County seat of said County of Red Lake be changed to the city of Thief River Falls in said County, and that a special meeting of the County Board will be held at the Court House in the city of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1907, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to consider said petition, at which time and place any legal voter of said County may appear in person or by counsel and be heard.

Dated July 9th, 1907.

John B. O'Brien.
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

The Rainy Day.

A well known artist recently received a letter from a chap who has regularly made it a practice to borrow money of him. In this letter the chap who is always in financial difficulties surprised his correspondent by saying:

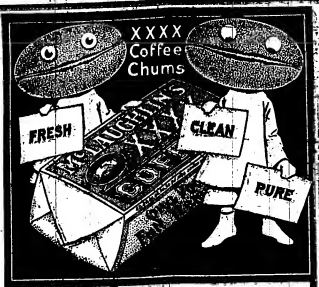
"This time I have decided to reverse the usual order of things, and, instead of borrowing from you, I intend herewith $20, which I am going to ask that you will lay aside for me for a rainy day."

But the artist couldn't find any remittance in the letter. He searched for it on the floor, under the table—in fact everywhere he thought he might have dropped it. Then quite accidentally he turned over the sheet on which the letter was written and discovered this postscript:

"I've just looked out of the window and find it's raining like the very deuce!"—Collier's.

Vegetables as Medicine.

If you are watery eat lettuce.
For affections of the skin and for rather thin hot drinks. Onions are also best for colds, coughs and scrofula.
For a torpid liver eat freely of asparagus.
For kidney and general breakdown eat cucumbers.
If you are old tomatoes eat plenty of them.
For constipation eat fruits, ripe and



A Really Good Coffee At a Reasonable Price

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NOTICE. There is money in the treasury of school district No. 37 Hillandale, for the payment of orders No. 3, 5, and 6. All interest on above orders will stop from the date of this notice, and parties holding said orders are hereby notified to present them for payment Dated this 14. day of June 1907.

Ole Overum
Treasurer.

Observation.

An observant man in all his intercourse with society and the world constantly and unperceived marks down every person and thing the force relative of its value and, therefore, in selecting that person or thing, knows instantly what kind and degree of attention to give it. This is to make something of experience.—John Foster.

Faked Poetry.

"I wish to submit a lyric, sir," said the timid young man. "My friends say it's a beauty—really sings itself."

"Humph!" said the cold hearted editor. "We couldn't use a poem like that. We want one that, once printed, will remain perfectly quiet and not keep the readers awake by singing itself at all times."

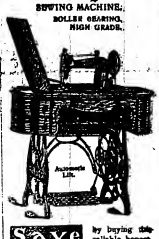
FAMOUS ARCHERS.

Stories of Wonderful Skill With Bow and Arrow.

The expression "shooting a long bow" does not by necessity mean the telling of a falsehood. It sometimes refers to a wonderful story, which may be true enough, but which is so marvelous as to require a fine grain in the veracity of the narrator to believe it. Such a story is told of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was a famous archer in his day. Sir Ralph was one day shooting with a party of friends when he made a shot which was considered by all present to be impossible. Sir Ralph, however, declared that he could repeat the shot, and, to the astonishment of all, he did so. Sir Ralph's shot was made at a target 100 yards away, and the arrow struck the target, split the shaft of the arrow which had been shot into the center of the target and then passed on and struck the bull's eye.

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ROLLER BEARING, HIGH GRADE.



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To Waterproof Canvas.

Scientific American gives this recipe for waterproofing for canvas: Soft soap dissolved in hot water and a solution of iron sulphate added. The sulphuric acid combines with the potash of the soap and the iron oxide is precipitated with the fatty acid as insoluble iron soap. This is washed and dried and mixed with linseed oil.

Masculine.

Mrs. Hix—Mrs. Jumbo thinks her husband entirely too masculine for a woman. Mrs. Dix—Indeed. Why, every time she has an ache or a pain she makes as much fuss about it as a man would.

Discretion.

First Lawyer—It seems to me you let that last witness down pretty easily in your cross examination. Second Lawyer—I had to. He is my uncle, and I owe him a big bill.

When a man says, "Of course it's no business of mine," it is a sure sign that he is going to do the best he can to make it his business.

A Reported Pastor.

A French Protestant pastor was the guest of a Scottish preacher at a public meeting. Cold mutton and bottled beer were served at breakfast. The French pastor asked the meaning of "kipper." His host replied that it meant "to prepare." On taking his leave next day

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With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing,



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MR. FARMER

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Sioux City, Iowa,

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Beginning All Over Again

By Nellie Cravey Gillmore

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Kitty came back to herself with a little shiver. The sky that an hour ago had glowed crimson, with all the dazzling gold lights of an Indian summer afternoon in Florida, reflected only the palest violet shadows, deepening gradually to a dull drab. As she looked, the gray merged swiftly into black, and one by one the stars blinked out, shedding a ghastly light over the rippleless surface of the bay.

How long she had been drifting Kitty could never have told, but when she reached for her oars one was missing, and strain her eyes as she would only the shining, speckless water laughed back in the starlight.

A sudden panic seized her. What should she do? Three full miles at least from the place she had started, with only the barren shore of Seals Rock behind her—even supposing she could be lucky enough to reach that!

There was no landing anywhere in sight, and 15 feet from the beach she ran aground in the soft white sand. Mooring her skiff to the solitary post that stood relic of half a decade ago, she removed her shoes, and lifting her skirts from contact with the water, plunged in.

The moon broke suddenly round and clear and full, blending suspended from the sky like a globe of liquid gold. Kitty sat down weakly on a heaped-up bank of sand and looked out to sea. Her lips were trembling helplessly now and the color was quite gone from her face.

Would they come or send for her? It was very likely not. She had left word at home not to expect her before morning, as she had intended staying the night at a friend's house. Somehow, the thought of spending a whole of all nights—the one that was to have been her wedding eve—was intolerable.

And now! She should not only spend it alone, but in utter terror and desolation. For hours she lay there with wide-open eyes, her heart throbbing almost to suffocation, a thousand emotions making tumult in her weary brain.

But by-and-by the silent breath of sea wind stole insidiously into her nostrils; the moon sank gracefully behind a bank of clouds; her eyes closed—her lips parted slightly and she slept.

"Billy!"

"Lord!" he exclaimed, "I've trudged the beach, breadth, and, I was about to say, thickness of this island, since midnight!"

Kitty had lifted herself on one elbow and now sat upright, staring stupidly into the sun-bronzed face above her. It was broad day, and the yellow sunlight, falling on her tangled hair, discovered a whole nest of opals in it.

"How did you know?" she asked, wonderingly, brushing her hand across her eyes as though to clear away a mist.

Rochester laughed heartily, but more as an outlet to the pent-up strain of the past few hours than from any special feeling of amusement.

"Did—did anyone send you?" She looked at him with a dawning challenge in her eyes.

Rochester dropped down on the sand beside her before he answered.

"Not anybody worth mentioning," he said, as matter-of-fact as possible; "the fact is, I happened to see you leave the wharf, and—several hours later—learned, first by accident, that your boat was still out. The storm signals were up, and I was afraid—well, you know," he blundered on awkwardly, "I couldn't just sit by and see your—shipwrecked, could it? I couldn't let anyone ho that, do you think?" he added, half in apology, half in explanation. He had to tell the truth, he might have said: "I am watching every move you make; I haunt the places you frequent; you are never out of my thoughts or my sight a minute longer than I can help." But prudence forbade.

For some time after he had spoken, Kitty sat silent, staring with wide, somewhat angry eyes at the tiny white caps in the distance.

"You are very humane," she remarked shortly, after a bit.

Rochester frowned, digging his tanned fingers clumsily in the sand. "I hope I am," he returned, without looking up. The quarrel had been very bitter; neither could forget that—bitter as only a quarrel can be between two people who love each other foolishly and absolutely.

"You might just as well have stayed at home and let me alone," snapped Kitty, reddening.

"I'm sorry I didn't—now," was the curt response.

Kitty tossed her yellow curls expressively, and said nothing. After that, an awkward period of constraint ensued between them. Rochester was the first to make a move.

"It being the case," he remarked, politely, getting on his feet, "that I might just as well have stayed away, presumably, the only thing left to do is to go back."

Kitty stared, paled despite the rein she had put upon herself.

"Yes," she said, lingering her tie-end without looking up.

"If there is anything I can—"

"Nothing whatever!" she jerked out, turning her back.

Rochester moved away a few paces. "I really think," he ventured, somewhat timidly, "that the sun over here is going to be uncomfortably warm after awhile."

Kitty laughed—but with almost too much enthusiasm for it to be genuine. "I don't mind that," she returned, with her head in the air. "In fact, I—I like it!" She gave her minutest attention to the rearrangement of a refractory lock, as Rochester walked off in the direction of the beach.

Several minutes passed in dead silence. When she trusted herself to look up again, he was coming toward her rapidly. "There's an awful storm brewing," he said, gravely; "we'd better try to beat up a place of refuge at once."

Kitty rose quickly, and together they plowed through the heavy white sand in what seemed a hopeless quest for shelter. But finally they came in sight of a dilapidated old structure—the property of quondam campers—and were soon established under its rickety but friendly roof.

"I hope this delay is not going to cause you too much inconvenience," observed Kitty, the first to speak.

"It will probably interfere with an important engagement," answered Rochester, with a little inward smile.

Kitty turned inquiring eyes upon him.

She felt her heart start painfully. Marie Kensington! Surely that was the name of the girl with whom gossip had tried to connect his—Billy's—name since—since—well, since she no longer had a right to think of him!

"Was it so very important?" she asked in a colorless tone that tried vainly to be casual.

"All engagements are, more or less, are they not?" He gave her a polished glance.

But Kitty did not see it. Her eyes were down now, to hide the pain and shadow that she could no longer conceal, and her cheeks were whiter than he had ever seen them.

For half an hour they sat in silence. It was now past three o'clock. The storm had at last worn itself out, and desultory patches of blue showed through the hurrying clouds.

Rochester rose and walked out into



For Half an Hour They Sat in

the open. "I guess we can start now," he observed, taking a sweeping inventory of the outlook.

Kitty rose quickly and made ready for the walk. The air outside was crisp and stimulating after the rainfall, and they walked half a mile without fatigue. But presently Kitty began to feel her feet grow heavy, and a pitiful little droop showed itself about the corners of her mouth. But she held her head stubbornly averted, resolved that Billy should not detect her weakness.

Another 15 minutes, and the shiftlessness of a negro family came into view. Kitty took her seat demurely, and Rochester sprang into the one opposite.

An hour elapsed.

Again the stars blinked out, one by one, and the moon rose round and clear and golden. The mellow dip of the oars was the only sound that broke the stillness. After awhile, Rochester spoke.

"Kitty," he began, abruptly, "don't you think we've had enough of—of this sort of thing? God knows, I have. Is it worth while? Couldn't we both acknowledge ourselves in the bit in the wrong, and—and begin all over again?" His voice trembled strongly under its sweet of calmness.

Kitty did not reply at once. Her gaze was fixed, distantly, on the gleaming line ahead of water, across which the lights were beginning to flicker dimly.

"Do you remember what day this is—what day it was to have been, dear?" He bent toward her till his warm breath brought the crimson into her cheeks.

Kitty glanced up and met his eyes. Her own bore a look he could not altogether fathom.

"No; what were you thinking, then?" he asked, almost sharply, a shadow deepening suddenly in his eyes.

Kitty gave a soft little laugh that mingled musically with the delicious rush of water against the sides of the skiff. "I was giving thanks," she said in a low voice, "for you, Billy."

MADE A NEW FASHION.

Good Joke Played in Old Days on Would-Be Fashionable.

Old Camden, in his "Remains," tells a good story of a trick played by a knight upon a would-be fashionable shoemaker. Sir Philip Calthrop purged John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich in the time of King Henry VIII., of the proud humor which our people have to be of the gentlemen's cut. This knight bought as much fine French tawny cloth as should make him a gown, and sent it to the tailor to be made. John Drakes, a shoemaker, coming to this tailor's and seeing the knight's gown cloth lying there, bid the tailor buy cloth of the same price and pattern and make it of the same fashion as the knight's. Not long after the knight, coming in to the tailor to be measured for his gown, and perceiving the like cloth lying there, asked whose it was. "John Drakes, the shoemaker, who will have it made of the like gown fashion that yours is made of." "Then make mine as full of cuts as the shears will make it!" said John Drakes had no time to go for his gown till Christmas day, when he meant to wear it. Perceiving the shoes to be full of cuts, he began to swear at the tailor. "I have done naught but what you bid me," quoth the tailor, "for as Sir Philip Calthrop's garment is, even so have I made yours." "By my faichet!" quoth John Drakes, "I will never wear gentlemen's fashions again!"—London T. P.'s Weekly.

THERE IS A REASON.

The Medical Times Explains Why Doctors Oppose Patent Medicines.

The Medical Times for April in a moment of frankness explains the whole opposition of physicians to "patent" medicines which are taken without a prescription, in the following words:

We will hardly repeat here the specific statement to the effect that in one year $62,000,000 has been expended on patent medicines in the United States. Enough to give every practitioner in the country a yearly income of $2,000. In the face of such facts as these, all talk of love of humanity, altruism, self-abnegation and the like becomes cheap and contemptible. It appears to us that such buncombe should give place to homely common sense.

Reliable authority states that the gross amount of the "patent" medicine business is about $40,000,000 instead of $62,000,000 but taking the Medical Times' figures as correct they represent an outlay of considerably less than $1 per capita for home medication. The cost of doctors' fees exclusive of medicines except such as are dispensed for the same period, probably was approximately $230,000,000. This is reached by allowing an average income of $2,000 to each of the 115,000 physicians in the United States. Even allowing that a gross business of $62,000,000 is to be divided between 115,000 physalcians the income of each would not be increased more than $540.

The Royal Road.

Struggling Author—Why, De Posey, how prosperous you look! Was your last book of poems a success?

De Posey—No-o, can't say that it was.

"Published a popular novel, perhaps?"

"No."

"Ah, then you have written a play. I have always held that play writing, while not the highest form of art, was nevertheless—"

"I have written no play."

"I beg your pardon. Where did these fine clothes come from? How did you pay for that handsome turnout?"

"I have abandoned literature and am peddling claims."—N. Y. Weekly.

Accounted For.

Among the many stories told of the Scottish judge, Lord Young, is one associated with an election in Edinburgh, when it was announced that Lord Wolmer had been returned by a majority of three votes. Later a correction made the majority 300, and gave the names of two lords of session who had voted for the successful candidate. Lord Young, thereupon remarked: "That accounts for the two ciphers."

Careful Public Guardian.

One of the pillars of the city ordinances is a traffic policeman stationed near the Fourth avenue and Forty-third street. He loses no opportunity of making war on persons who drop banana peels in the street. He pounces upon an offender and orders him to pick up the slippery nuisance with his hand and carry it to a receptacle for waste on the sidewalks. —New York Herald.

Earned His Tip.

The porter in the barber shop had just finished polishing the funny man's shoes when the latter said:

"John, I'm in a quandary and need your advice. Will you please give me your dedications concerning molecular mechanics?"

But John didn't turn a hair, whatever that meant.

"Yes, sah," he replied suavely. "It's an infinitesimal affinity, sah."

Damage.

"Do you believe that water in stocks does any great harm?"

"Well," answered Mr. Dustin Star, "water in stocks, combined with the sunshine of publicity, is responsible for a great many faded reputations."—Washington Star.

If a man is incompetent he usually charges it to bad luck.—Ram's Horn.

BALLADE OF THE RECEPTION.

Dear me, how do you do!
I'm longed to see you so.
Why, what a pretty blue!
It's new I'm certain—Not
My dresses always show;
But you—you've such a way—
A bit of lace—a bow—
Yes, such a pleasant day!

That Smith woman! Well, who
Invited her here? Oh,
Indeed! You like her, too?
But she's so common, though!
Yes, really quite de trop,
And then the neighbors say—
Of course these stories grow—
Yes, such a pleasant day!

Dear Mrs. Smith, it's you!
Here I've looked high and low
To find some one I knew.....
A song! How beastly slow!
And May!—now like a crow,
I loved that last coat, May,
If seemed so apropos—
Yes, such a pleasant day!

ENVOY.

No, really I must go;
I simply love to play,
But—best of friends"—you know—
Yes, such a pleasant day!
—Horatio Winslow, in Puck.

SPEED LIMIT NOT REACHED.



Broggler—The autos, horses, steam engines, etc., have reached about the limit of their speed.

Hokus—There's one exception, though.

Broggler—What?

Hokus—The gas-meter. — Chicago Journal.

Courteous Mula.

Billy was a knowing mula,
Who followed up the golden rule;
When made a target for a brick
He always curtsey'd with a kick.
—Judge.

Story of a Failure.

He opened a dry goods store—dry goods failure.

He next tried the grocery business grocery failure.

He went into hardware—hardware failure.

He opened a laundry—laundry failure.

He next tried clothing—clothing store failure.

He dropped dead—heart failure.—Judge.

Encouraging.

"Of course you were refused during the social season?"

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "mother and the girls didn't think much of me as an entertainer, but I overheard several visitors say I was the most amusin' people that ever broke in."—Washington Star.

Proved He Was Right.

"Tom—He wanted to marry Miss Inherit, and declared that it was solely a matter of love with him.

"Jack—And when her father was financially ruined, what effect did it have on him?

Tom—Heart failure.—Chicago Journal.

Sympathy.

"Think of the hardships the earlier settlers of this country endured."

"Yes," answered the exposition visitor, "hotel accommodations were probably worse in their day than they are now."—Washington Star.

Time to Move.

"Hallos, George! What's everybody crowding out of the drawing-room for? Have refreshments been announced?

George—No; but Aunt Matilda is getting ready to sing.

Silenced Him.

Mr. Fussey—I don't see why you wear those ridiculously big sleeves when you have nothing to fill them.

Mrs. Fussey—Do you fill your silk hat?

Pinnacle of Popularity.

"Is Tompkin's wife popular?"

"Very. She can create more jealousy and make more enemies than any woman in town."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

And Us.

"Have you decided on where you are going to spend your vacation?"

"It isn't where, but what I'm going to spend that bothers me."—Cleveland Leader.

Unlucky at Bridge.

"Do you believe in this 13 superstition?" asked Tete de Veau.

"I do," replied I'Olignon. "I could never understand why I was so unlucky at bridge till I discovered that I was always dealt a hand of just 13."

YOU can furnish your table with fine American china.

Every twenty-five cent family package of

Quaker Oats

contains either a cup and saucer, a plate, a bowl, etc., of fine American china.

The best oatmeal, the best dishes and the best assortment.

The Quaker Oats Company.

CHICAGO

Quaker Wheat Berries just on the market—delicious. Try a box. Two quarts 10¢.

PRIVILEGES OF A GENTLEMAN.

Youngster Probably Will Change Ideas in Course of Time.

There is a smell boy in this town, says the Baltimore American, the son of a rather distinguished lawyer, who has decided opinions as what constitutes true aristocracy. One day recently a friend called upon his mother, and, while waiting for the hostess, was entertained by the small boy.

"What are you going to do when you grow up?" was the stereotyped question she propounded in the effort to start the conversation.

"Oh, I am going to smoke."

"Yes?"

"And chew."

"Oh!"

"And gamble."

"Indeed!"

"And swear."

"Really!"

"And drink corn whisky."

"And why are you golag to do such things?" asked the visitor aghast.

"Oh, all southern gentlemen do them."

THE BEST HE COULD GET.

Amateur Gardener Could Not Understand Why Seeds Did Not Sprout.

The woes of the amateur gardener are very amusing to others, but decidedly real to the man who has spoiled a suit of clothes, blistered his hands and lost his temper in his efforts to make things grow.

A young man, recently married, early in the spring secured a suburban place, mainly with the idea of "fresh, home-grown vegetables.' Every evening he would hurry through his supper and rush out to his garden, where he displayed more energy than skill. But, alas! When many little green things began to break the ground in his neighbors' gardens, his own remained as bare as the Sahara.

"I certainly has put me money in," he confided to a friend at his office one day. "I can't understand why not a blessed thing has come up. I planted peas and corn and tomatoes."

"Perhaps the seed were refective," the friend suggested.

"I hardly think it was that," the gardener replied, "for I got the very best—paid 15 cents a can for them."

Sad Disappointment.

A verdant-looking old fellow recently entered the office of a down-town woman's exchange, and after a moment's hesitation inquired of the lady in charge: "Is this here the Woman's Exchange?"

"It is," replied the lady.

"Well," continued the countryman, somewhat sheepishly, "I'd like to swap off my old woman for 'most anybody you happen to have on hand."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Chance Not to Be Missed.

One day the office boy went to the editor of the Soaring Eagle and said:

"There is a tramp at the door, and he says he has had nothing to eat for six days."

"Fetch him in," said the editor. "If we can find out how he does it we can run the paper for another week!"

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Most men are hopelessly bad or else they are awfully lied about.

The Psychological Moment.

The fact that Priam was elected with the adjuster did not prevent Cassandra from dropping in to say that she had told him just how it would be.

"She was all I saved," murmured the burnt-out monarch, jerking his thumb at the retiring prophetess.

"Say no more," rejoined the other. "We'll call the loss total, and if I could make it say more than that, old man, I'd do it, under the circumstances."

This incident shows the value of a word spoken at the right time.—Puck.

Flow of Artesian Well.

To calculeto the rate of flow of an artesian well a simple plan is to lower n hottlo of aniline fluid to a depth of sey 500 feet and then electrically explode a cap to burst the bottle. The time required for the fluid to appear at the surface gives an accurate gauge as to the velocity of flow. It is claimed that this method gives results as accurate as a weir. The diameter of the pipe being known, the rato of flow readily follows.

Were He a Bird.

With an ugly saeer he tossed aside the bread which she had made with her own hands.

"If I were only an ostrich—" he began.

But the young woman cut him short.

"Yes, if you only were," she snapped, "then I might get at least a few decent feathers for that old hat I've worn since my wedding day."

It Cures Welts You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists, Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Proving the Point.

She—A woman ought to get credit for being just as logical and ready to give a reason as a man.

He—Why?

She—Oh, because!

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

M. C. Russ, of Andermath, who has just celebrated his one hundred and first birthday, is the oldest Alpialst in the world. Last summer he sealed the Gutsch mountain without assistance.

High Cream Prices.

Write us for cream purchasers and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Theatrically speaking, the heroine's death scene is usually less realistic than her hair dyeing.

Highest Cash Price For Cream.

Don't delay, write for prices and tags. A. E. Way & Sons Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It is scarcity of their remorks that makes some women remarkable.

DAISY FLY KILLER

prevents flies, gnats, mosquitoes and all annoying insects from biting. Cheap, neat, convenient, ornamental and effective. Lasts all season. Can be carried in pocket or hung in any room. Will not soil or injure anything it may touch. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail, 25c. per bottle, 3 bottles for 60c. HENRY SCHERING, 55 Ann St., New York.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

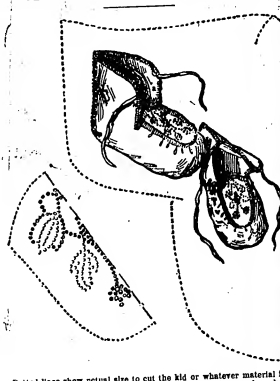
A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. 50c. By Druggists, or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

WANTED MEN WHO ARE WORTHY OF $1000 A YEAR, and who can invest $1000 cash, each, as partners in a business that will bear the most rigid investigation. Confidential Distributing Service, Chicago.

Shoes for Baby



Dotted lines show actual size to cut the kid or whatever material is used. The top should be cut double from half pattern given here and worked with beads.

HAIR PUFFS AND CURLS.

To Be Effective, They Must Be Carefully Looked After.

Those little puffs and curls that fashionable women are urged to wear this season are charming, but why are they not more careful about having them an exact match? They are often seen totally unlike the natural hair of the wearer, and lose all their charm by this horrid mistake, which is particularly in evidence out of doors. They never can be worn many weeks without having them rearranged and touched up at the hair dresser's, for as they are of growing hair, no matter, how exquisite they may be they can not hold a live color long.

After some women have once had them charmingly arranged on the hair with graceful reference to both hair and hat, they do not know how to do it for themselves, and wear them at all sorts of wrong angles. They ought always to be close, cluingingly, scalest ho head, and not bob off at odd places hephazard. They must never be worn with uncurled locks, for the reference is too marked. Placed just right, they may be distractingly alluring—but, placed all wrong, they are horrors.

Parasols to Match Costume.

This year one of the unwritten laws of fashion is that a special parasol is emiors to match the dress and hat must be designed for each toilette, and that the old idea of becoming seasons of its vogue. Among the most popular laces Irish crochet and cluny are decidedly first, with valenciennes lace a m nn eccessory, if not the principal le nearly every garment. Most really smart lingerie gowns combine cre:olclery with two or even three kieds of lace and valenciennes is sure to be one of them. The coarse Irish crochet motives continue to be popular enough to keep all of crocheting Ireland with its fingers flying to supply the demand.

IN COLORS THAT CONTRAST.

Unusual Combinations That Produce Charming Effects.

Frequently in lingerie frocks one sees many unusual combination of color, a favorite way of carrying out these being in the bordered effects. A brick-dust chiffon cloth made over rose pink is remarkable for its originality. The skirt has a deep border of very dull green, and this in turn is patterned with a Persian design in blue and cord pink, with particles of white smuggled in wherever possible. The corsage is draped very full into the girdle, and as the skirt hangs in gauged effect from under the girdle, all have the appearance of being cut and made into one piece. The yoke is round and cut in see piece, with the coller of Irish crochet, bordered with the faintest lice of pink.

Sometimes panels of coatrasting color are sec ted in lingerie skirts of white or cream-colored betistc, and this leeds to the closer observation that panel effects are steadily growing in favor, probably as a sequel to the return of the taller skirt. In most instances the panels are so narrowed that by the time they reach the waist line they merge into the close high girdle.

Lingerie Gowns.

The majority of the headdressmost lingerie gowns are of princess style. Eyclet work is much liked this spring as it has been among the previous

New Fancy in Paris.

Iluge mob caps of cretonne or of brocade trimmed with rows of straw and with bows of coarse cotton set bordered with straw are the things in Peris. They might at first call forth Petrucho's derisive comment, "Call you this a cap?" but they are said to look jaunty with n jacket of yellow pique.

GIRL'S VOILE COSTUME.



Young girl's costume of striped voile. The skirt, in three stages, is trimmed with bands of taffeta.

The blouse, with Japanese sleeves, is trimmed with the taffeta bands, those on the fronts forming blocks ornamented with buttons. The yoke and sleeves are of lace, the girdle is of the taffeta.

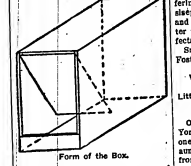
THE DAIRY



A STOCK SALT BOX.

How a Convenient Receptacle May Be Made.

A salt box with a hinged front that animals may push in is a good rig. You can put a peck of salt in a box like this, and set it up from the



Form of the Box.

ground where it will keep dry and the animals will help themselves without further attention. They soon find how to push the door in, and of course it swings shut of its own weight.

BRICK SILOS.

In Use in Many Dairy Districts of Wisconsin and Give Satisfaction.

On a recent trip through the heart of the dairy section of Wisconsin, I found the brick silo very much in evidence.

Some of them have stood for several years and are giving the best of satisfaction. They neither freeze, shrink, swell, blow down, or rot out, and keep the silage perfectly. They are made with a double wall of brick with a dead air space between. The inner wall of brick is strengthened by laying in a circle of steel every two feet. This gives it great strength. They are plastered on the inside with cement.

The most of these silos set in the ground from four to six feet. The part of the ground is made of stone, and I found no one that would recommend building them more than 16 feet in diameter but would build as high as convcelent, say 30 to 36 feet above ground. If a larger one than this is desired all seem to agree that it would be better to build two.

The old tub silo was good in its day and is very good yet, but silos have passed the experimental stage now and silo builders are looking for something more industrial and more substantial. I believe the brick one has come to stay. In n tall silo there is a great outward pressure and anything to stand has to be made very strong.

A few cement silos are being built and perhaps in time there will be those that have gained the experience that will enable them to build safely, says the Northwestern Agriculturist. At present one complaint with the concrete wall silo is they do not run the walls true enough so that the silage settles and leaves an air space where the silo should set and the silage will mold. Great care should be taken in building n concrete silo to have the walls perfectly perpendicuior so the silage will hug tight to the sides and leave no air space.

BUYING OR RAISING COWS.

The Wise Farmer Will Raise His Calves.

The practice of raising cows rather than selecting them from the herds of others is to be commended. One of the prominent dairymen of the Elgin district in Illinois, says Farmers' Review, has for a long time followed the practice of going out into the country and buying the best cows he could find, milking them through one lactation and then selling them to the butchers. He said it was a paying investment and that was all he was looking for. We are glad to know that this dairyman has, abandoned this course and is now raising calves from his best cows.

He says that the other practice has been carried on for so many years that it is now difficult to find the good cows to buy and that if a man wants good cows he must raise them. This is the only course that will constantly improve the quality of our dairy herds. From year to year good cows will increase in number in the herd of the man that is always selling off his poorest cows and is raising calves from his best cows to take the place of the poor cows of which he disposes.

Take Good Care of It.

Remember the cow is a machine which transforms feed that the dairyman cannot eat into milk and butter which he can consume. It should also be remembered that it is not possible to put musty and tainted feed into this machine and receive pure and wholesome milk therefrom.

Feed Dairy Cows Liberally.

The dairyman should never forget that about 60 per cent. of all the cow can eat is required to sustain her body and only after this amount is provided can there be any returns to him.

WHERE DOCTORS FAILED.

An Interesting Case from Salem, the Capital of Oregon.



F. A. Sutton, R. F. D. No. 4, Salem, Oregon, says: "Acute attacks of kidney diseases and rheumatism laid me up off and on for ten years. Awful pains started from the kidneys and coursed down through my limbs. I sought the best medical treatment but in vain, and when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was walking with two canes and suffering continual pains, headaches and sleepless nights. I improved quickly and after taking three boxes felt better than I had for 15 years. The effects have been lasting."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY SHE WAS THANKFUL.

Little One Had Reason to Approve Father's Choice.

Of the sisters of a well-known New York family one is married. She has one little girl greatly petted by all the aunts and subject to much advice from all of them. Of this last the little lady sometimes wearies, which weariness on a certain occasion made itself known in the following reply from her small ladyship:

Said one aunt: "If you were my child I should have you do thus and thus." Said another aunt: "Were you my child I would do so and so." The remaining aunt made a similar remark.

The little lady thought it high time to express her own feelings. "But I have," she said, "always been so thankful that papa married the sister he did!"

ALMOST A SOLID SORE.

Skin Disease from Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit—Cured Her with Cuticura.

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. suggested that he try the Cuticura Remedies which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost a solid sore. He has used it about two moeths and the child was well. I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as white as baby's without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her and the last time I heard she was well. Mrs. W. P. Ingle, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905."

Collieries Under the Sea.

At Cape Breton there are immense collieries being worked under the ocean. These submarine mines cover a thousand acres, and are being increased steadily. The mines are entered at the shore, and the operators follow the vein beneath the water for more than a mile. It might be expected that the weight of the water would force its way into the mine. The bed of the ocean is as tight as a cement cistern. A sort of breclay lines the submarine roof of the mine, and the sediment above is held in place and packed down by the water pressure until there is not a crevice nor a drop of water from overhead.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Effective.

The Missus (crossly)—O, I do wish I could be alone for a while, now and then!

The Mister (brutally)—Why don't you play the piano when you feel that way?—Cleveland Leader.

Stack Covers, Awnings, Tents.

Flags, etc. For information and prices, write American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis.

The worst feature about losing one's temper is that it refuses to stay lost.

"Sons' Bubble Hanging from a Reed."

Our life is but a soap bubble hanging from a reed; it is formed, expands to its full size, clothes itself with the loveliest colors of the prism, and even escapes at moments from the law of gravitation; but soon the black speck appears in it and the globe of emerald and gold vanishes into space, leaving behind it nothing but a simple drop of turbid water.—Ali Ibn Zeets hared pains started from the kidneys and coursed down through my limbs. I sought the best medical treatment but in vain, and when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills

"Joo Gans!"

A One Point of View.

It was the desire of a teacher in a negro school to impress upon their minds of the youths the benefits derived at Tuskegee and other seats of learning for the ambitious negro. One day, in closing a brilliant discourse on this subject, in which Booker T. Washington was set forth as a criterion, she said to one little boy who had evidently heard not a word of her talk:

"Now Rastus, give the name of the greatest negro?"

The answer was surprisingly forthcoming—"Joo Gans!"

Strong Part.

Foote Lighte—Has your sister a strong part in the new piece?

Miss Sue Brette—Why, yes; she has to carry around one of those heavy spears!

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases, permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jumpers.

"I want to look at some of your jumpers," said the workmen, entering the department store.

"Frog department, sixth floor, center isle," replied the floorwalker, tapping his teeth with his pencil.—Yonkers Statesman.

Does Your Head Ache?

If so, get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules of your Druggist. 25c. Norman Liebly Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

It isn't difficult to size the average man up, but women are built so queerly it is impossible to get their actual measure.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

Many a woman averages things up by figuring that her $28 bonnet and her husband's $2 hid average $15 each.

Buyers are esteemed; good men drons are deemed.—Chinese.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

"Guaranteed"

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

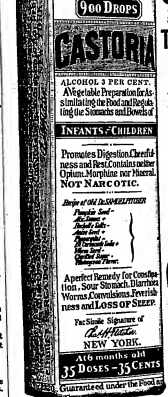
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

TIRED AND SICK YET MUST WORK

"Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done."

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo and often suffer in silence, suffering along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, comes as a blessing. When the spirits are depressed, the head and back aches, there are dragging-down pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, and reluctance to go anywhere, these are only symptoms which unless heeded, are soon followed by the worst forms of Female Complaints.

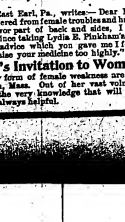
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

keeps the feminine organism in strong and healthy condition. It cures Inflammation, Ulceration, displacements, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the Change of Life it is most effective.

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of back and sides, I could not sleep and had no appetite. Hood taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me I feel like a new woman and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.



MRS. AUG. LYON

If You Own a House

and want to preserve it for the longest possible period, be sure that it is painted with

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS

The Standard of Excellence For 65 Years

They are known as the paints that live the longest. They are Pure Linseed Oil Paints, which is an assurance that they will preserve and keep intact the materials of which your house is built long after other paints have disappeared. Manufactured by

JOHN W. MASURY & SON

NEW YORK and CHICAGO

DEFIANCE STARCH—It colors as it cooks—the package with the RED CORNER—10 ounces of 16 ounces of other starches—"DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

FULTON'S DREAM OF NAVAL WAR IS REALIZED

HIS PLEA FOR TORPEDO BOATS WAS MADE MORE THAN CENTURY AGO.

ANTIDOTE TO SEA POWER

PLAN OF ATTACK IN EIGHT-OARED GALLEYS DIFFERS LITTLE FROM MODERN TACTICS.

Before the Age of Steam, the Great Inventor Asked the President and National Legislature to Organize Defense with Great Flotilla of Torpedo Boats—Asserted That Such Engines Would Mean "Liberty of the Seas"—Demonstration of Their Power.

New York.—Prophecy rests in every line of a book followed by a century in which are set forth the views of Robert Fulton on the submarine warfare of the future. Attention has been called to the old volume just at the time, when tests of under-sea craft are in progress, under the direction of the United States navy. Hardly an element exists of the art of attack and defense now used in that warfare beneath the waters but was recognized by the genius to whom the achievements of steam navigation are due.

Coincident with the celebration of the centenary of the day on which Robert Fulton's first steamship traversed the waters of New York harbor his almost embryonic insight is verified. The volume in which he outlines his plans is entitled "Torpedo War and Submarine Explosions, by Robert Fulton, Fellow of the American Philosophical Society and of the United States Military and Philosophical Society."

It was printed in 1810 in this city by William Elliott, of No. 114 Water street. On the title page, serving as a text are the words: "The Liberty of the Seas Will Be the Happiness of the Earth." Long before steam and electricity were used as motive power for craft these words were written.

Not only did the inventor foresee prophetically all that would come to pass in warfare, but by a hundred years he anticipated the arguments which are now being made by the advocates of peace against the use of the submarine vessels.

Were he here to-day face to face with the members of The Hague peace conference he would be in a position to meet every argument which they might make against employing craft which, by sending out torpedoes, deal out death unseen.

To President Madison.

His pamphlet is in the form of an unofficial report directed to James Madison, president of the United States, and "to the members of both houses of congress." In its opening pages Mr. Fulton invites them to follow the origin and progress of torpedo warfare in order that they might form a correct judgment of the propriety of adopting it as a means of our national defense."

He speaks frankly of the difficulties and embarrassments which he has undergone and gives the impression that he realizes that the campaign for the adoption of such a method of warfare will be beset with obstacles of every kind.

Although he does not mention it in this work, he once was able to put into practice the far-reaching schemes for the building of submarine boats which he had in mind. His prototype of the craft which are now being tested was called the Nautilus. It was refused in turn by the governments of the United States, of Great Britain and of France.

"I believe that it is generally known that I endeavored for many years to get torpedoes introduced into practice in France and England," he writes, "which, though unsuccessful, gave me the opportunity of making numerous very interesting experiments on a large scale, by which I discovered errors in the combinations of the machinery and methods of fixing the torpedoes to a ship, which errors in the machinery have been corrected, and I believe I have found means of attaching the torpedoes to a vessel which will seldom fail of success. It is the result of my experience which I now submit to your consideration, and, hoping you will feel interested in my intention, I beg for your deliberate perusal and reflection."

Desultory efforts to use torpedoes in naval warfare had been made as early as the sixteenth century, but no military or naval authorities even in advanced years ago believed it would be possible to introduce so irregular a plan of sea fighting.

His First Experiment.

Robert Fulton was working in England under the patronage of two noblemen when, after much negotiation, he induced some of the authorities to witness his torpedo experiments. The first of these was made on October 15, 1805, upon the brig Dorothea, and it is described in full in this remarkable pamphlet.

His first illustration represents the brig being cut literally in two by the tremendous explosion which proceeded from the torpedo which had been devised for the experiment.

"The contrivance Mr. Pitt that a vessel could be destroyed by the explosion of a torpedo under her bottom," writes Mr. Fulton, "a strong built Danish brig, the Dorothea, burthen 200 tons, was anchored in Walmer road, near Deal, and within a mile of Walmer castle, the then residence of Mr. Pitt. Two boats, each with eight men, commanded by Lieut. Robinson, were put under my direction. I prepared two empty torpedoes in such a manner that each was only from two to three pounds specifically heavier than the water and so suspended them that they hung 15 feet under water.

"They were then tied one to each end of a small rope 80 feet long. Thus arranged and the brig drawing 13 feet of water, the 15th day of October was spent in practice. Each boat having a torpedo in the stern, they started from the shore about a mile above the brig and rowed down toward her; the uniting line of the torpedoes being stretched to its full extent, the two boats were distant from each other about 70 feet; thus they approached in such a manner that one boat kept the larboard, the other the starboard side of the brig in view.

Directing the Torpedoes.

"So long as the connecting line of the torpedo passed the buoy of the brig they were thrown into the water and carried on by the tide until the connecting line showed the brig's cable; the tide then drove them under her body. The experiment being repeated several times taught the men how to act, and proved to my satisfaction that when properly placed on the tide the torpedoes would invariably go under the bottom of the vessel.

As far as the experts are concerned who witnessed the preliminary stages of this experiment, the whole proceeding was entirely the honoring of a crack-brained inventor. Among those to whom Mr. Fulton explained his torpedo idea was that he intended to do with the Dorothea was Earl St. Vincent. The nobleman, after hearing everything the American genius had to say, reflected deeply for several minutes.

"Pitt is certainly the greatest fool that ever existed," he remarked at length, "to encourage a mode of war which those who command the seas do not want and which, if successful, would deprive them of it."

This inventor continued to the final stage of his experiment and filled one of the torpedoes with 180 pounds of powder and set the clock-work to 18 minutes. The experiment began on October 16, 1805, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

"My dear fellow," said Capt. Kingston, one of the experts, just as the second torpedo boat was under way, "if that thing were placed under my cabin I should feel no concern for the consequences."

"Urgent business," writes Mr. Fulton, "had called Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville to London. Admiral Holloway, Sir Sidney Smith, Capt. Owen, Capt. Kingston, Col. Congreve and the major part of the officers of the fleet under the command of Lord Keath, were present.

The Annihilated Ship.

"At 40 minutes past four the boats rode toward the brig and the torpedoes were thrown into the water, the tide carrying them, as before described, under the bottom of the brig, where, at the expiration of 18 minutes, the explosion appeared to raise her bodily about six feet. She separated in the middle, and the two ends went down.

"In 20 seconds nothing was to be seen of her, except floating fragments; the pumps and foremast were blown out of her, the fore-topsail yard was thrown up to the cross trees, the four chain plates with their boats were torn from her sides, the mizzen chain plates and shrouds, being stronger than those of the foremast, or the shelf being more forward than aft, the mizzen mast was broken off in two places; these discoveries were made by means of the pieces which were found afloat."

This is the history of the first really successful torpedo experiment. Despite the remarkable success which it made in earlier centuries, few of the naval experts of that day believed that powder could explode under water. The idea that the shock of such an explosion under the bottom of a vessel would have any effect upon it was looked upon as wild and chimerical.

Predicted Nation's Growth.

Singularly enough, Mr. Fulton not only foresaw the extension of submarine warfare and the growth of the United States as a naval power, but also predicted with remarkable accuracy the growth of population. His figures could not of course take into account the development of railways, the existence of which he could not foretell, nor of the acquisition of thousands of square miles of additional territory.

"The United States," he writes, "is doubling her population in 25 years, or, with probable correctness, say 30 years."

His table of estimates is as follows: 1820, 10,429,602; 1850, 20,850,204; 1890, 41,716,408; 1920, 81,432,816.

It happens, owing to exceptional growth, that the population is now as much as it should be 12 years from now.

He quotes from Arnauld to show that in 1790 England was the great naval power and that France and Spain were holding their own. He quotes the increasing cost of armaments in Europe as an argument for devising some means of destroying them end thus promoting peace.

"I will also show," he continues, "the increasing resources which, if science does not check it, will enable England hereafter to support a marine of 1,500 armored ships with as much ease she now does the 760."

In consequence of the invention of gunpowder, Mr. Fulton declared that ships of war had increased to their enormous size. He concludes by saying that not until science shall point out the way to destroy ships of war will it give to the seas the liberty which shall obtain perpetual peace between nations separated by the ocean.

Use of Torpedoes Defended.

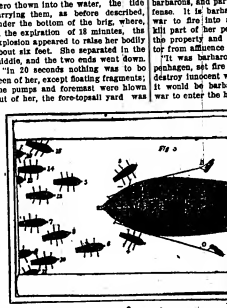
"In numerous discussions," concludes Mr. Fulton, "which I have had on this subject and its consequences, instead of giving liberty to the seas, its tendency would be to encourage piracy and buccaneering, by enabling a few men in a boat to intimidate and plunder merchant vessels, thereby prodncing greater evil than the evil it will remedy.

"This idea is similar to the one which might have arisen on the invention of muskets, which, giving to an individual the power of certain death at a distance of 50 or 100 yards, robbers might infest the highways, and from ambush shoot the traveler, and take his money. Yet there is not so much robbery now as before the invention of gunpowder. Society is more civilized. All civilized society will in its own interest combine against the robber, who has no chance of escape.

"But men without reflecting, or from attachment to established and familiar tyranny, acclaim that it is barbarous to blow up a ship with all her crew. This I admit, and lament that it should be necessary; but all wars are barbarous, and particularly wars of offense. It is barbarous for a ship of war to fire into a merchant vessel, kill part of her people, take her and the property and reduce the proprietor from affluence to penury.

"It was barbarous to bombard Copenhagen, set fire to the city and destroy innocent women and children. It would be barbarous for ships of war to enter the harbor of New York, fire on the city, destroy property and murder many of the peaceable inhabitants, yet we have great reason to expect such a scene of barbarism and distress unless means are taken to prevent it. Therefore, if torpedoes should prevent such acts of violence, the invention must be humane."

Since the foundation of the present most, in 1799, three states have established 26 of the 43 otherwise unequal Pennsylvania, dwelling, eight, Massachusetts seven and Maryland five.



FOOLING THE PUBLIC

TRICKS OF THE TRAVELING RETAIL GROCERY AGENTS.

GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR

The Price May Be Small, But the Goods Are Expensive Even at That and Not Big Profits.

You may know something about the modus operandi of the traveling grocer, and how the house after paying him 25 per cent. commission still makes a princely profit. There may be some things, inside affairs that it is well that the people in general may know. It will be found on close investigation that the average Mercantile Supply company, Buyers' association or whatever name is used to gull the unsuspecting farmer, consists of one or two schemers who have a small office in some large city, and a back room in the near neighborhood where the "stores" are assembled for packing and the mixing done. The re-packing and the mixing are two important parts of the work of the company. When the "representative" sells John Jones 100 pounds of sugar for $4.62; five cases of canned goods at $2.40 a case; three boxes of dried fruits at ten cents a pound, a few gallons of sweet cider at a bargain and ten or 15 pounds of spices at a profit of 200 per cent., the order is sent to the main office. There it is recorded. The boy is sent down to the wholesale grocery house which generally stands in with the concern, brings back a lot of ordinary bulk dried fruits, the cases of seconds or thirds, in canned goods, and the average run of poor spices. In the packing room the dried fruits are overhauled, washed up if possible as in the case of prunes, and packed in the new boxes, supposed to contain full 25 pounds, but only run from 18 to 22; branded with some fictitious mark and shipped out with the other supplies. The poor spices are ground over again run through a mill with a lot of ground nut-shells, bark or other cheap material, and then some fresh or other cheap material be added. The extracts are of the cheapest class, synthetic and the pure fruit flavors are products of coal-tar, doctored up with coloring matter to look good. Vinegar is the pure thing about it aside from the glass in the bottle containing it.

And the tricks of the box-car outfits are legion. The teas sold are never up to the samples shown. Coffee comes in some cases over the country carrying with him samples of Ceylon teas that were worth 45 cents a pound wholesale. He sells them simply this tea at 50 cents. He received large orders. Every order was filled with teas that cost only 20 cents a pound, and the funny thing about it was that there was no kicking, because the farmer knew nothing about teas, and were satisfied as long as they thought that they got a fine Ceylon article. The same way with coffees. If there is anything that even coffee experts know little about it is coffee. It is a very rare merchant who knows the classes of coffee he is handling. The box-car man generally comes up to a cheap big-berry, tells all about it being a great mountain Mocha and sells three pounds for a dollar, that is at the rate of 17 cents a pound. Should the local grocer try to sell the same grade to his customers at such a price, they would go up a roor that would raise the roof of the store. Still the farmer continues to bite at such baits, and doesn't squeal.

Where the Money Is.

More than one-fourth of the population of the United States proper lies in less than a dozen eastern states as per cent. of the money in manufacturing states. In the banks of one, New York state, is contained nearly 40 per cent. of the money of the country. New York city alone has in its banks 25 per cent. of the money in the country. This has been made possible by the conditions that enable the large cities to draw trade from all over the country. In fact, great cities must have support of a large territory. But one of the great evils which injures the masses who are residents of agricultural district is the lavish and unjustifiable drain of local system of drawing support from local trade centers and communities to the cities. This system takes from the rural districts the money which that should be retained to build them up.

The Drinking Orchid.

One of the most remarkable plants known to horticulturists is the drinking orchid, which is found in South America. This orchid takes a drink whenever it feels thirsty, by means of a tube which it lets down into the water. The tube when not in use is coiled upon the top of the plant.

The formation of the orchid is different from others of its species, having sharp leaves, lanceheaded-shaped, growing round the stem and radiating from it. From the center of the plant hangs the tube, about one-eighth of an inch thick and one-fourth of an inch wide. When touched it gradually contracts and rolls itself up in a spiral-like coil. As a result these orchids are to be found growing directly over the water, or where water has been, and in the latter case it is the most pathetic to see how the tube will work its way over the ground to a pool or river.

Where the Fool Irritates.

The most irritating thing about a fool is that he seems to be enjoying himself so.

NOT A GOOD SYSTEM.

How the Mail Order Business Injures the Agricultural Sections.

We must admit that the mail order system is a legitimate business if it is carried on legitimately. It is a great American privilege to carry on trade in this way. Yet the principle from an American standpoint or any other standpoint that is consistent with equal rights for all is entirely wrong. Through the mail order system the merchants suffer a direct loss. To them it is an unfair competition. It diverts trade from established channels. The loss of the merchants in the local town means a loss to the town itself, to every resident of the town and the surrounding community. It is the business of the city or town that makes it a live place or a dead one. Dependent upon the activity of a town is to a great extent the value of all farm lands in its trade territory. Thus is the farmer affected by any system that causes a deterioration in his home town. Yet the farmers are the main supporters of the catalogue houses. They assist in feeding that snake that is stealing their eggs and they little realize it. They are as wilfully interested in the upbuilding of their home town as the merchant. It is for their benefit as well as for all in the community that the town is there. There is a more vital phase of the question that few farmers realize. That is the evils resulting from the vast capital that is concentrated in the large financial centers. It is this surplus of money that makes it easy to build up trusts and combinations. These trusts effect the ethics and the prosperity of the farmer. He does not stop to think that when he sends his money to the distant concern that he is doing just so much to help along the trusts.

HELPS FOR TOWN BUILDERS.

Some years ago on bill boards and street cars and in the pages of the magazines were run a series of advertising cards the prominent feature of which was "Spotless Town." The idea can be little doubt as to the wholesome lessons taught by this unique advertisement. The town that is kept in good condition, its walks in good repair, its streets well graded, and all neat and clean, is a reflection upon the residents of the place, and is evidence that the town is already dead or feet dying. Should any town be given an impression upon strangers, keep streets clean, business places attractive, and don't forget that the front yards are the general conditions of the residences indicate the character of the people who reside in them.

Residents of agricultural sections who a few years ago looked upon the automobile as a nuisance, are beginning to realize that it is a great factor in road improvement, and is creating a more universal interest in country roads and their betterment, with a corresponding benefit to the farmers. It is as much to the interest of the people of a town that there be good roads leading to it, as it is to the farmers. We must use them in handling their goods to market.

There is a vast difference in the farmers of to-day and the farmers of a quarter of a century ago. It is very largely the improvements brought into existence in a single generation will change conditions. Every land written that makes life in the towns more desirable, also finds a way of conferring a benefit upon the farmers. There never need for the resident of the farm district to not have all the up-to-date things that can be found in the best of the homes. The telephone and the rural delivery has brought him within a "stone throw" of the city.

Living for the Children.

Froebel's sentiment "Come, let us live for our children" rests on a sound philosophic basis. To live for them is to call out the highest qualities of parenthood. And we cannot live for them in the truest sense until we become familiar with their natures. It is the endeavor to meet those needs in the largest way possible that we find our own characters richly developed in strong and well-developed parenthood. We practically become what we are by what we have done or what we are willing or unwilling to do for our children. The principle is universal, and should find its application among children at all times and in all places has not the church found great ground in which to recognize the primary and fundamental place of the child in society? If so, it is obvious how that ground may be recovered.—Homiletic Review.

Anticipating Age.

Why do people allow themselves to fret about getting old? Nothing is more pathetic to see than the wistful look that comes into the face of a near-art horse, anywhere. Now, if it was one of those chug-chug wagons coming in here to break the speed limit laws we wouldn't stand for it for a minute."

Thus it was, the victim of overconfidence, that Tiny fell.—Puck.

The Gulls of the Greeks.

At first the more thoughtful ones regarded the gift suspiciously. Then, taking further thought, they said, one to the other:

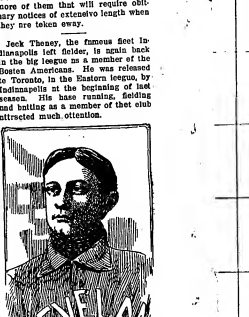
"Aw, what's the dif? It's only a near-art horse, anyhow. Now, if it was one of those chug-chug wagons coming in here to break the speed limit laws we wouldn't stand for it for a minute."

Thus it was, the victim of overconfidence, that Troy fell.—Puck.

Sporting Gossip.

The death of Ezra Sutton a few days ago in a private hospital in Boston removed from the scene of his triumphs on the baseball field one more of the veteran players who helped make the national pastime famous in its younger days. Sutton was one of the first and best third baseemen of a quarter of a century ago, and attracted attention first while playing on the old Forest City team of Cleveland in the early '70s. His greatest reputation was won, however, on the Boston National league team from 1877 to 1888, for which he played third base uninterruptedly during that period of 11 years. Sutton was a native of New York state and was 57 years old when he died. For the last six years the veteran player had been a victim of locomoter ataxie and a great sufferer. Only a fortnight before his death he expressed a desire to see another baseball game before his death, a desire which it was impossible to grant. One fact is impressed by the death of Sutton which has a bearing on the old argument whether there are more stare to-dey then a quarter of a century ago. That is the infrequency with which the death of a star of 25 years ago is chronicled compared to what will happen when the present active generation of baseball players near the three score yeer merk. While the veterans of 25 years ago who left their mark on the game and in the memories of the fane drop off now and then and recall the days of their prowess there recently, there will comn a time when to-dey's bell players will be called to account for their earthly deeds. There will be a decision of the old argument. There may not be greater stars on the diamond to-day than there were years ago, but there are more of them that will require obituary notices of extensive length when they nre teken away.

Jack Thoney, the famous fleet Indianapolis left fielder, is again back in the big league as a member of the Boston American. He was released to Toronto, in the Eastern league, by Indianapolis at the beginning of last season. His fine running, fielding and batting as a member of thet club nitrsected much ottention.



Jack Thoney.

Thoney woe exchanged for Firet Beeeman Grimshaw and Outfielder Jamas Delehanty, the letter recently purchmed from Washington. The New York Americanes expect to get their return from the western trip, but Denny Hoffman, who was doing poorly, returned to the south and Manager Griffith made no meve to get Thoney.

Johnny Reiff, who rode Richard Croker's heree to success in the English derby recently, is an Ohio product. He moved to Findlay with his perents a number of years nge, and there spent his early days. Findlay is in northern Ohio, where they now reside. Young Reiff secured his lessons in riding on the plains of Kansas. He has a brother, Lester, who le almost as successful as himself. Their saintics and presence when almost mounted to their $150,000. The fattering success with which they met, however, did not disturb their heads, and they started to America and invested their earnings. When Johnny returned to Findlay a few years ago he first thing he seked for was supper. His elder asked him why he did not get his meal on the dining car. He replied that he did attempted to do so, but they could not change the bill he had tendered. It was not long after this until Reiff had of a square meal. When young Reiff returned to his home here he found his education sadly neglected. He retained the services of Clinton Cole, now residing in Toledo, and a brother of Commodore Cole, to instruct him. He took two hours' instruction each day and was a very apt pupil.

E. B. Talcott, former owner of the New York Nationales, was asked his opinion regarding Rusie and Mathewson as great pitchers, but he did not feel up to discussing the question. "Rusie came once in a while," Mr. Talcot said, "that the speediest pitcher that ever stood in the box was Dutch Carter, of Yale. I know we offered Carter $7,000 a year to pitch for us, but he would not play professional ball.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907. NO. 16.

The President's Vacation

Roosevelt Always in Touch with Affairs of the Nation

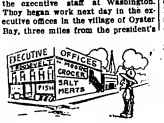
DEVOTES PART OF EVERY DAY TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS

OYSTER BAY.—Although President Roosevelt is settled down at Oyster Bay for a four months' vacation he will not be able to escape from a good deal of the labors and duties of his job. The public business at Washington goes on just the same. There are officials to appoint, questions of policy to decide, commissions in the army and navy to sign, many other things that no one but the president can attend to, and which President Roosevelt would let no other man attend to even if he had the power.

White he spends the summer in his modest and comfortable country house at Sagamore Hill he is obliged to devote a few hours a day—often more than a few—to the nation's business. When the president went down to Oyster Bay recently he was accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Latta, and four clerks from the executive staff at Washington. They began work next day in the executive offices in the village of Oyster Bay, three miles from the president's house. These offices are connected by direct wire with the executive offices adjoining the White House at Washington. The clerks at the capital are therefore in as close touch with their immediate chief, Mr. Loeb, as if he were in his own office there. Mr. Loeb, in turn, is in constant touch with the president. The whole arrangement works out in the same manner as if the capital and all the departments had been moved from Washington to Oyster Bay.



One difference is that the president never visits the executive offices in Oyster Bay. Whatever business requires to be brought to his attention is taken up by Secretary Loeb to Sagamore Hill. Mr. Loeb goes to the president in the forenoon about 11 o'clock, after he has gone through the mail and sorted from it the letters and official papers which need to pass under the executive eye at once. Some days Mr. Loeb goes back to the village in time to put in an hour's work before luncheon. More often his luncheon has to wait an hour for him.

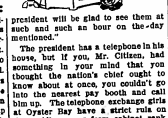


EXECUTIVE OFFICES THE PRIDE OF VILLAGERS

THE executive offices at "the summer capital," as Oyster Bay folk take pride in calling their village, never fail to impress visitors by their unpretentiousness. They consist of seven office rooms and a storeroom, into which a loft above a corner grocery has been divided. Mr. Moore, the enterprising purveyor of pure food to the villagers and surrounding gentry, is a famous man every summer. The whole country hears each summer in the press dispatches of "the executive offices over Moore's grocery." Mr. Moore's pride would be greater if the president should come down some day and transact some important piece of business there.

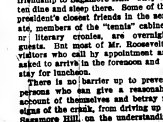
Secretary Loeb has a large, sunny room in the front overlooking the business center of the village. His door is always open; any one can walk in upon him, get a pleasant greeting and see as much of the government wheels going round as he could in Mr. Loeb's office. Opposite office. All he will see is Mr. Loeb busy at a big flat-topped desk, with mother desk close by covered with the newspapers which the secretary to the president reads diligently. He will see the rest of the staff in the five other rooms. One room is occupied by one of two telegraph operators who are on duty by turns from nine a. m. to 11 p. m. They are kept busy most of the time. Much of the matter is summaries of correspondence, to which Secretary Loeb directs routine formal answers to be returned.

LOEB DECIDES WHO CAN SEE CHIEF EXECUTIVE



A LARGE part of Mr. Loeb's business is summed in deciding "who's who" in the matter of requests for personal interviews with the president. Few persons are allowed to go up to Sagamore Hill and ring the door bell. Of course, cabinet officers, senators and a few representatives would be permitted, if they chose to arrive in Oyster Bay unannounced, to drive up to the presidential door and send their cards to Mr. Roosevelt. But these privileged men are the very ones who would never think of doing so. All visiting statesmen write or telegraph beforehand, asking whether it will be convenient for the president to see them on a given day. The carrying of the answer pays through Loeb's hands. He writes those gentlemen that "the president will be glad to see them at such and such an hour on the day mentioned."

The president has a telephone in his house, but if you, Mr. Citizen, had something in your mind that you thought the nation's chief ought to know about at once, you couldn't go into the nearest pay booth and call him up. The telephone exchange girls at Oyster Bay have a strict rule on that. All persons, from cabinet rank down, who call for Mr. Roosevelt's number are switched over to Mr. Loeb. If it's all right, Mr. Loeb says so, and you "get" the president. If Mr. Loeb doesn't know you he asks you your business and probably advises you to put it into writing, for Mr. Loeb is a methodical and careful secretary.



CABINET OFFICERS OFTEN VISIT SAGAMORE HILL

THE cabinet is rarely called together in the president's vacation, and then only to consider matters regarded as of the highest importance. Nevertheless, in the course of a summer most of the members of the cabinet pay a visit, either of business or friendship to Sagamore Hill. They often dine and sleep there. Some of the president's closest friends in the senate, members of the "senate" cabinet, or literary cronies, are overnight guests. But most of Mr. Roosevelt's visitors who call by appointment are asked to arrive in the forenoon and to stay for luncheon.

There is no barrier up to prevent persons who can give a reasonable account of themselves and betray no signs of the crank, from driving up to Sagamore Hill, on the understanding that they are not to halt their horses, but drive around the house and out again. If any person should gain entrance by giving this assurance to the secret service men at the outpost and then try to break faith and seek entrance to the house, he would be stopped by other secret service men on guard near the porch.

The president's bodyguard is commanded by "Jim" Sloan, who has had the chief responsibility for his safety since Secret Service Agent Tyree was made a United States marshal. Sloan now has eight men to help him. Guards at the house and at the entrance from the highroad a quarter mile away are changed with the regularity of military discipline, night and day. The guards are all picked men, who have shown not merely zeal and devotion, which are essential, but horse-sense and quick judgment.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

DIGGING GREAT CANAL



Col. Thomas W. Symons, U. S. A., who has been engaged as chief consulting engineer for the great New York barge canal, has some original methods of canal digging. Uncle Sam has merely loaned him to the Empire state until the $101,000,000 improvement is completed.

The story of Col. Symons' career is a success story. He was born in Michigan of poor parents. He early expressed a desire to join the army, and after overcoming numberless difficulties received an appointment to West Point. He graduated four years later at the head of his class. He was first stationed at the torpedo school, Willets Point, now Fort Totten. He was then detailed successively upon western survey work, in Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada and Utah, as chief of engineers of the department of the Columbia, on the Mississippi, and on the task of tracing the Mexican boundary from El Paso to San Diego. In 1886 he went to Buffalo, where he remained for seven years in charge of river and harbor work, and the construction of lighthouses on Lakes Erie and Ontario. While in Buffalo he built the longest breakwater in the world, which is design and certain peculiarities of construction has become a model to be copied by engineers here and abroad.

It was while he was stationed at Buffalo that Col. Symons became interested in the study of canal work, and his writings and reports on the scheme which is now being carved across the map of New York state first brought the matter prominently before the public. Governor Roosevelt appointed an advisory board of citizens and recommended to the state the plan of enlarging the existing canals to a size adequate to accommodate barges of 1,000 tons. It was only natural, therefore, that the governor and the canal interests should want Col. Symons to supervise the work when the scheme was finally adopted and the money appropriated to carry the great work on.

POLICEMAN TO PASTOR



Brooklyn, the "city of churches," has in the list of her hours of worship one that interests the public chiefly through the personality of its pastor. It is the Gospel Mission church, at Evergreen avenue and Moffat street, and its pastor is Rev. John E. Brown, formerly a member of the New York police force.

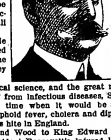
He resigned from the department 12 years ago, and, according to his own story, which he never tires of telling for the benefit of the man who sunk into the mire of intemperance, passed through a period when he "slept on a truck in the Bowery, drank with the bums, and was one of them."

He became interested in religion, reformed, and entered upon evangelistic work, in addition to the duties of his trade—that of a painter and decorator.

He has traveled as an evangelist over most of the northeastern part of the country, and not long ago succeeded the pastorate of the Gospel Mission church, which is conducted on undenominational lines. He receives no regular salary, depending upon his secular calling for his own support (he owns his comfortable home in Williamsburg), but it is his purpose to carry on the work of the church without giving the entertainments so often resorted to for the purpose of securing funds.

His 12-year-old daughter is his organist.

KING EDWARD'S DOCTOR



Sir Frederick Treves, the favorite physician of King Edward of England, is not a Christian Scientist, but he subscribes to a doctrine that is strikingly similar to one of the beliefs of Mrs. Eddy's followers. He believes the use of medicine will soon be a thing of the past.

Speaking in London at the opening of an isolation hospital recently, he observed that a time was not far distant when the bottles on doctors' shelves would be reduced to a very small number.

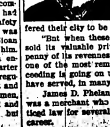
Resort would be had to simple living, suitable diet and plenty of sun and fresh air. He expected to see the time when people would leave off the extraordinary habit of taking medicine when they were sick.

Referring to the discoveries in bacteriological science, and the great results achieved in the reduction of the mortality from infectious diseases, Sir Frederick said that he looked forward to the time when it would be an anomalous fact for persons to die of scarlet fever, typhoid fever, cholera and diphtheria as it would be for a man to die of a wolf's bite in England.

During the visit of Gen. Corbin and Wood to King Edward in 1902 the king showed much concern over President Roosevelt's injured leg and said to Gen. Corbin: "Do you think he'd mind if I sent him my doctor? He is the best in the world." This opinion is shared by the British public, which refers to Sir Frederick as "the man that saved the king's life."

Just before King Edward's coronation Sir Frederick performed the delicate operation of removing the royal appendix. He frequently startles the public by his frank utterances on medical subjects.

LEADING FRISCO CITIZEN



James Duval Phelan, for six years mayor of San Francisco, was in the conviction of Mayor Schmitz and the confession of "Boss" Ruef the dawn of a new era of great prosperity for the city of the Golden Gate.

Mr. Phelan is president of the Mutual Savings bank of San Francisco and one of the wealthiest and most influential business men. He explains the situation in these words:

"The east might well have complained of the government of San Francisco and withheld its credit prior to the fire of April, 1906, because an serious attempt had been made to expose and punish the criminals who held public places, and a charge against the citizens might lie that they supinely bore the yoke without protest and suffered their city to be despoiled by organized grafters.

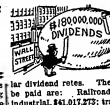
"But when these grafters, like carrion, preyed upon the fallen city, and sold its valuable privileges at a time when the municipality needed every penny of its revenues, the men of San Francisco rose to the occasion, and now one of the most remarkable prosecutions in the history of the criminal procedure is going on under the shadow of our great disaster, which seems to punish the criminals who held public places, and a charge against the citizens might lie that they supinely bore the yoke without protest and suffered their city to be despoiled by organized grafters.

James D. Phelan is a native of San Francisco, 45 years old. His father was a merchant who amassed considerable wealth. The younger Phelan practiced law for several years, but has found his greatest success in a business career.

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

SEMI-ANNUAL CUTTING OF WALL STREET MELON



NEW YORK.—Melon-cutting time is at hand in Wall street. A pleasing function at any time, it is going to be salubrious this season, because the divide will be the largest in history. The July dividend and interest payments of corporations will reach the stupendous total of $18,881,849.

July and January are the months when the great bulk of corporation profits are up for division. The prosperity that reached such great headway last year and is still under way is responsible for the magnificent proportions of the July melon this year.

The payments will be $18,097,674 greater than those of last July. Some corporations that never before paid dividends come up smiling with profits for their stockholders. Others that were obliged to suspend dividends now cheerfully renew, and many companies announce an increase over their regular dividend rates. The dividends to be paid are: Railroad, $36,750,089; industrial, $61,017,272; traction, $7,068,675; bank and trust companies, $7,700,000; total, $92,553,037. The amount last July was $80,752,831.

Among the railroads the most notable increases in dividends have been made by the Vanderbilt lines. The largest amounts to be disbursed by railroads are Chicago & Northwestern, semiannual, $3,466,661; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, semiannual, $2,967,990, and New York Central, quarterly, $2,885,250.

The largest amounts to be distributed by industrial companies are United States Steel, common stock, quarterly, $2,541,512; Anaconda, quarterly, $2,100,000; American Telephone and Telegraph, quarterly $2,621,023; General Electric, quarterly, $1,364,314, and Western Union, quarterly, $1,216,757.

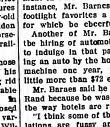


HOTELS PREPARED FOR HOT SUMMER WEATHER

THERE is one of set of business men in New York who have their establishments all ready for summer whether that fickle season delays its coming or not, and they spend all sorts of money to do it. These are hotel keepers and the owners of apartment hotels. In readiness for the straw hat and summer visitor season they had veritable companies of housekeepers and under servents at work before the real summer weather made its debut, changing the appearance of the public and private rooms of their establishments from the heavy richness that goes with the winter temperature to one that comports with the hot days of July and August.

These preparations include covering all the heavy furniture in the sleeping rooms and private parlors with thin stuffs to make them look as cool as possible; the taking down of thick curtains and putting up thin ones; and often of putting rollers under some of the best rooms where the prices warrant such an extensive change. In all of the public rooms of the apartment hotels the bangings are covered with linen, if they are not removed entirely, the chairs and sofas are also fitted with gayly colored crestones and no a final touch even the piano is shrouded with a covering so that no one can possibly add to the nervous strain of the hot weather by playing on it.

MAKES MONEY FLY IN PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS



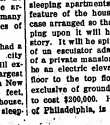
THE latest "Broadway Monte Carlo" has been discovered.

Everybody in the white light district is amazed at the lavish expenditures of Oliver Barnes, the 22-year-old grandson of Col. Oliver Weldon Barnes, builder of the famous Horseshoe curve on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Barnes, it is estimated by those who have kept careful account of his public spendings, has been getting rid of about $500 a day in his "inalienable right," the pursuit of happiness. In addition he has periodically disposed of tens of thousands of dollars in various ventures, in connection with Wilson Mizner, ex-husband of Mrs. Yerkes, of the Hotel Rand, at Forty-ninth street and Broadway.

Since Mr. Barnes has been in New York his daily expenditures have been punctuated by little breakfasts and vaudeville entertainments for which he has paid as lavishly as did Count Boni de Castellano for similar amusement in Paris. A few weeks ago, for instance, Mr. Barnes gave to a few footlight favorites a small breakfast for which he cheerfully paid $1,500. Another of Mr. Barnes' fancies is the hiring or automobiles. He began to indulge in that pastime by engaging an auto by the hour. He kept the machine one year, paying for it a little more than $72 each day.

Mr. Barnes said he bought the Hotel Rand because he was dissatisfied with the way hotels are run in New York. He set up to date. Finding that Mr. Mizner held similar sentiments, I joined him in the purchase of a hotel which we intended to make the finest in New York. But that's only a side bet."



NEW GOULD MANSION TO HAVE RURAL FEATURES

PLANS have been filed for the new city mansion, to be built by George J. Gould on the northeast corner of Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Gould's house on the site of the proposed mansion will be torn down at once. The building is to be 46x113 feet, and the plans provide for a six-story house. The entrance will be upon Sixty-seventh street. The architect will try to reproduce as many as possible of the rural features of Georgian court.

At Georgian court the Goulds had a great swimming pool. Their city house will contain one which will exceed the size of some in the largest Turkish baths and clubhouses in New York. The pool will be 20x55 feet, built on the top floor of the house, save one. The kitchen and the sleeping quarters of the servants will be on the top floor. The living-room and the salon, petit salon and ball room will be on the first floor. It is supposed that the two salons and the ball room will be so arranged that the whole floor may be thrown into one when necessary. The upper floors will be given over to the library and sleeping apartments of the family. A feature of the house will be a staircase arranged so that the person stepping upon it will be elevated to any story. It will be spiral, along the lines of an escalator adapted to the needs of a private mansion. There also will be an electric elevator from the first floor to the top floor. The building, exclusive of ground or furnishings, is to cost $200,000. Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia, is the architect.

TORNADO KILLS ONE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

FARMER IS CARRIED FIFTY FEET THROUGH THE AIR AND CRUSHED.

Two Women Reported Killed Near Mount Vernon—Houses and Barns Wrecked—Much Damage Done to Growing Crops.

Mitchell, S. D., July 15.—There was but one fatality in the tornado which visited this section Saturday evening. All telephone wires were down and no outside information could be secured until this morning.

John M. Pease, living three miles north of Mount Vernon, was killed. A part of his family had gone to the cellar when the storm approached and others went across the road and took refuge in a grove. Mr. Pease and a few mongrels followed. Started a few moments before the storm struck them to see if the children were safe, and when a hundred feet from the house the wind picked him up and carried him fifty feet in the air, and in dropping him to the ground he was crushed. He lived but a few minutes after the children reached his side. The funeral was held this afternoon.

A few years ago Mr. Pease was a prominent politician in the Populist party of the state and was one of the leaders in the reform party.

Farms Hit.

Two women were reported killed near Mount Vernon, but this has not been verified.

Additional details were received as to the extent of the damage done by the storm east of Mount Vernon. The house of Mr. Riley was carried into the roads and set down, and but little damage was done to it other than rocking it. Much of the furniture was wrecked.

On the Herman farm the house and barn were wrecked and scattered for some distance. An immense barn was partially destroyed on the Connor farm and Mr. and Mrs. Connor barely escaped with their lives. The White brothers' house was destroyed.

TRAIN WRECKED IN SOUTH.

Six Person Killed and Twenty Injured in Tennessee.

Johnson City, Tenn., July 15.—Six persons not instant death and twenty were injured when the east bound vestibuled No 42 on the Southern railway collided with a switch engine one mile east of Johnson City last night. The switch engine was in charge of a hostler, who, when he saw the passenger train coming toward him, reversed his engine and jumped. Scarcely had he done so before the passenger train crashed into the light engine.

The engine of the passenger train, baggage car, mail car, and second class coach were derailed and overturned, but the switch engine was not lifted from the rails and with full head of steam started on a wild run that did not end until a switch was thrown and the engine ditched at Carnegie. The dead were Knoxville people.

Street Car Runs Away.

Minneapolis, July 15.—A Cedar and Emerson car, running at a terrific rate, jumped the track at the foot of a steep grade at Fremont avenue and Thirty-third street, last night. It turned on its side and plowed over the ground a distance of fifty feet. Five passengers were in the car, four of whom were hurt. The motorman and conductor, escaped with a few bruises. The accident was due to the failure of the air brakes to work and the hand brake had no effect on the car.

French President in Danger.

Paris, July 15.—The national fete was marred by an attempt on the life of President Falliores by Leon Malliere a naval reservist of Havre, who, it is believed, is suffering from the mania of persecution. Malliee fired two shots at the president, but did not hit him. He was at once arrested.

Would Oust Risk Companies.

Topeka, Kan., July 15.—Injunction suits were filed in the second district court here Saturday by Attorney General F. S. Jackson against 63 foreign fire insurance companies, charging them with alleged violation of the state anti-trust laws. The suits are based on information filed by Charles H. Barnes, superintendent of insurance, and seeks to prevent the companies from using the Sheridan rating sheet in writing Kansas insurance. The suits involve every fire insurance company in the state.

Look Like Green Bugs.

Preston, Minn., July 15.—Insects, supposed to be green bugs, have destroyed patches in the oat fields here, aboute.

Unwritten Law in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 15.—Raymond Teson pleaded insanity and the "unwritten law" as his defense for the killing of George Mayhan and a jury acquitted him here. He killed Mayhan last October. The jury decided that Teson was insane when he shot Mayhan and that he is still of unsound mind. The slayer will be committed by Criminal Judge Casteel to the state insane asylum until the reason is restored. It was proved that Mayhan was intimate with Mrs. Teson.

BOLD PAWNSHOP ROBBERY

THIEVES IN INDIANAPOLIS GET PLUNDER WORTH $3,000.

Clerk Struck Down and Fatally Injured While Showing Goods to Two Men.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 12.—Two men entered the pawnshop of Emil Mentel and Charles Modias on Massachusetts avenue, in the downtown district, Thursday night and after striking the clerk down with a piece of hose cord rendering him unconscious, escaped with plunder valued at $3,000. The clerk, Simon Gold, was fatally hurt.

Up to a late hour the police had obtained no clew to the identity of the robbers.

At the hospital Gold stated that he was preparing to lock up for the night when two men entered and asked to look at a diamond ring. After purchasing a costly stone, the robbers requested that they be given a suit case which was stored in the rear of the store. While he was in the act of showing the suit case one of the men struck Gold a stinging blow over the head with a piece of hose. The clerk managed to get to the telephone and notified the owners of the pawnshop. Upon their arrival at the store Gold was found in a critical condition.

The thieves got away with $150 in cash, $1,500 worth of diamonds, two dozen gold watches and numerous other valuable articles.

Omaha, Neb., July 12.—Robbers Wednesday night fatally beat Han Pak, a Chinese restaurant keeper, and robbed his strong box of $500 in cash. An Iceman found Pak lying in a pool of blood in his kitchen. He died in the hospital.

TOBACCO TRUST IS ATTACKED.

Government Files a Petition Against the Big Combine.

New York, July 11.—With a severe thud the blow has fallen on the tobacco trust. Attorney General Bonaparte, who for a long time has been investigating the great international combine, under the president's direction, Wednesday caused to be filed in the United States circuit court in this city a petition against the following concerns:

American Tobacco company, Imperial Tobacco company, British-American Tobacco company, American Snuff company, Americus Cigar company, United Cigar Stores company, American Stogie company, Macandrews & Forbes company, and Conley Foil company.

Fifty-six other corporations and 29 individuals connected with the foregoing companies also are named.

The corporations and individuals constituto what is generally known as the "tobacco trust," and it is charged against them sets forth the intention of the government to dissolve this trust by breaking up the agreements under which the concerns are working.

TORNADO STRIKES LOUISVILLE.

One Man Killed and Much Damage Done to Property.

Louisville, Ky., July 10.—A terrific wind storm which burst upon the city shortly before five o'clock Tuesday afternoon brought death to one man and injury to several other persons.

Many horses and mules were killed, buildings unroofed, smaller structures blown down and unprecedented damage done to shade trees all over the city. The result of the weather bureau show that the maximum velocity of the wind was 68 miles an hour during the height of the storm and the wind blew at the rate of 60 miles for 15 minutes. Several streets are impassable for blocks owing to the trees which litter the roadways. Street car service was suspended for several hours.

OHIO BANKER INDICTED.

Accused of Trying To Bribe a Prosecuting Attorney.

Pomeroy, O., July 11.—Late this evening a special grand jury returned an indictment against Banker E. C. Fox, of Middleport, charging him with attempting to bribe Prosecuting Attorney Albert P. Miller. Fox was immediately arrested, locked into court and placed under bonds.

The indictment grows out of the wrecking of the Middleport bank last spring at which time $115,000 in deposits disappeared. Fox was indicted at the time, but has not been brought to trial. Miller claims that in March Fox approached him with a proposition to settle the indictment against him in consideration of $2,000 to be paid to Miller.

Feudist Killed in Card Game.

Jackson, Ky., July 15.—Curt Smith, brother of John Smith, the noted feudist, was shot and killed by Sigel Turner in a duel over a card game. Smith is alleged to have fired twice at Turner before the latter killed him. Smith was an important witness for the commonwealth against Judge James Hargis and his associates in the mountain feud cases. Turner surrendered Friday to the officers here.

Chicago Contractor Drowned.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 11.—Thomas Smith, 60 years of age, a teaming contractor of Chicago, was seized by an epileptic fit while launch riding on Spring lake. He jumped into the water during the seizure and was drowned. Mr. Smith had a summer home at Spring lake.

THE GRADUATE IN KANSAS.



"Seems to me I remember some jokes about how hard it would be for me to get a job."

RAILROAD OPPOSES TWO-CENT FARE ACT

PENNSYLVANIA LINE RESISTS IN COURT LAW PASSED BY LAST LEGISLATURE.

Counsel for Corporation Attacks Constitutionality of Statute, Holding Loss Will Result—Same Issue Decided in Iowa

Philadelphia, Pa., July 12.—President McCren of the Pennsylvania railroad was the principal witness Thursday in the equity proceedings instituted by that company against the city and county of Philadelphia to restrain it from enforcing the two-cent railway fare law passed by the last legislature. The law goes into effect October 1, and provides a penalty of $1,000 for each violation of its provisions. Most of the railroads of the state have started similar actions, and Thursday's proceedings were regarded as a test case.

Attitude Taken by Road.

John G. Johnson, of counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad, in opening the proceedings, said the commonwealth had no constitutional right to make rates for the Pennsylvania railroad under its charter. But, for the sake of argument, even if the law was constitutional, the two-cent rate is unreasonable and will not return a fair profit for the capital invested.

City Solicitor Gendell, in his statement to the court, said that the county was made a defendant because the only penalty for violation of the law is payable here. He thought the proceedings should have been brought against the commonwealth as it is a state matter. Nevertheless, he said, the city is being a defendant he would guard its interests which, in this case, are not great.

Profit and Loss Estimate.

The first witness examined was Max Riebenack, comptroller of the Pennsylvania railroad. He presented a summary of earnings and expenses on state business for the first three months of the present year. This three months of the present year. This three months of the present year. This summary showed that the average rate per passenger per mile was 1.907 cents.

The earnings for the three months were $3,070,935, and the expenses $2,921,607. If the two-cent law had been in force during these three months the earnings would have been but $2,347,033. Estimated figures for the entire year 1907, based on those of the first three months of the present year, were also submitted.

Denies Two-Cent Fare Injurious.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 15.—Judge McPherson of the federal court Thursday denied the application of two stockholders of the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroads for a restraining order against the directors of these roads to prevent them from putting into effect the two-cent passenger rate passed by the Iowa legislature. The case will go to trial July 4.

The judge based his action upon the ground that no injury to the roads was shown, but the complaint that the new rate would cut down dividends was not proved, that increased passenger travel might increase receipts and that under rule 94 of the Supreme court the case was not properly brought, as no charges of bad faith on the part of the directors was alleged.

LEACH DIRECTOR OF MINT.

Superintendent at San Francisco Appointed to Succeed Roberts.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12.—President Roosevelt Thursday appointed Frank A. Leach, of Oakland, Cal., director of the mint to succeed George E. Roberts, who resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, made vacant by the death of James H. Eckles.

Mr. Leach is at present superintendent of the San Francisco mint. He will assume his new duties next month. Washington late in the present month.

CALLS WAR TALK FOOLISH

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO BLAMES THE SENSATIONAL PRESS.

Noted Japanese Entertained at Luncheon by President Roosevelt—Soft Scoff at Alarms.

New York, July 11.—Admiral Baron Yamamoto, one of Japan's most distinguished naval officers, is the guest of New York. The admiral and his suite arrived here from England on the steamer Carmania Wednesday morning and will remain here until Friday.

The admiral's first day in New York was the busy one. He was interviewed by half a hundred reporters, had his photograph taken a score of times, received visits from Mel. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Capt. J. D. Adams, acting commandant of the New York navy yard, and a number of other military and naval men, took a long automobile ride and dined with the members of his party.

In his interviews the admiral deprecated the war scare which has repeatedly appeared in both Japan and America. He said that no small incident could break the friendship which has existed for so many years between Japan and the United States. He thought the sensational press of both countries largely to bleme for the war talk. As to the prospective transfer of the entire Atlantic battleship squadron to the Pacific, that was a matter solely for the American government to decide and one that he could not advise him in the least, except in that it was a novel experiment.

New York, July 12.—Admiral Baron Yommoto Friday met for the first time President Roosevelt, the man, more than any other men, was responsible for the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia after a prolonged war, during which Admiral Yamamoto was Japan's minister of marine.

In a private conversation the representatives of the two countries discussed the cloud which has been hovering over the long lasting friendship between Japan and America, and each one expressed the opinion that it was merely a passing shadow and one which could in no way reach a climax that would shake the confidence each country has had in the other since the day Commodore Perry induced the Tokugawa shogun to open the island empire to communication with the outside world.

JAPANESE SPY IS CAUGHT.

Arrested While Making Drawings of Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

San Diego, Cal., July 12.—A report was in circulation Thursday that a Japanese had been arrested at Fort Rosecrans in the act of making drawings of the fort.

The arrest, it is said, was made two days ago, but where the Japanese now is and who he is is not publicly known. Major Getchell will give no information.

Washington, July 12.— It was stated at the war department Thursday that no report had been received there regarding the arrest of a Japanese at Fort Rosecrans, near San Diego, while sketching fortifications.

Iowa State Bar Adjourns.

Davenport, Ia., July 12.—The Iowa State bar association closed its annual meeting Friday. The following were elected: President, D. D. Murphy, Elkader; vice president, J. W. Sollinger, Davenport; secretary, C. W. Dutcher, Iowa City; treasurer, Charles S. Wilcox, Des Moines. Waterloo got the meeting for 1908.

King of Siam May Visit Us.

New York, July 13.—The charge d'affaires of the Siamese legation at Washington, Phra Ratanayapit, who arrived Friday from London; where he went to pay his respects to the king of Siam, said that it is likely the king will visit the United States next year.

"UNWRITTEN LAW" FREES SLAYERS

MRS. BOWIE AND HER SON HENRY ACQUITTED OF THE HUBERT POSEY MURDER.

Avenged Girl's Wrong—Jury at La Plata, Md., Requires but Five Minutes to Reach Its Verdict Freeing the Prisoners.

La Plata, Md., July 13.—It took the jury in the Bowie murder trial Friday but five minutes to decide that, in southern Maryland, at least, the "unwritten law" is the law to which the seducer must look for himself unswerving able. And while there was no demonstration when the verdict became known, there was sufficient evidence that the verdict of the jury was the verdict of the people of this section of the state.

Both jury and people acquit Mrs. Mary E. Bowie and her son, Henry, of all blame for their acknowledged slaying last January of Hubert Posey, the seducer of their daughter and sister, Priscilla Bowie, who, with her fatherless child, made a most pathetic picture in the courtroom during the progress of the trial. That there was no demonstration was doubtless due to the fact that the verdict of the jury was announced to the judges while they were at dinner during a recess.

Frank Appel to "Unwritten Law."

State's Attorney Wilmer's request to the jury that they bring in a verdict of manslaughter, not of murder, made Thursday evening, was not more noteworthy than the frankness with which Congressman Sidney E. Mudd, of counsel for the defense, appealed to the "unwritten law" in behalf of his clients. Throughout his address, which evidently voiced the sentiments of most of his hearers, Mrs. Bowie and her son sat in stolid composure, while Priscilla Bowie, seated outside the rail among the spectators, wept continuously.

"Gentlemen," said Congressman Mudd, in opening, "we shall claim that these defendants were justified by the unwritten law. We have called the 'unwritten law.'" He then cited many cases in which the avengers of outraged daughters, sisters and wives have been acquitted, and continued: "Never since the formation of this government has there been tried before a jury of American citizens a single case of murder following wanton seduction in which the verdict ban been other than instant acquittal."

Cites a Bible Precedent.

He argued for the "supremacy of the law inedibly written on the quick-beating human heart over the cold type of the statute book;" and cited the biblical story of Jacob's daughter Dinah, wronged by the shekem, whom Dinah's brothers killed.

At the conclusion of Congressman Mudd's argument, Congressman Pegram again addressed himself to the jury, arguing against the "unwritten law" and referring his hearers to ten law," and referring his hearers to the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," but he urged the jury to give the defendants the benefit of a reasonable doubt and repeated that he did not ask for a verdict of murder, but for one of manslaughter. The jury, however, evidently took Mr. Mudd's view of the case and when they filed into court it was to declare the killing of Hubert Posey was justified.

BUILDING FALLS, THREE DEAD.

Newly Erected Concrete Structure Collapses In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Three men are known to have been killed, one was fatally hurt and 18 others were hurt in the collapse of a new concrete building Wednesday at the plant of Bridgman Bros. company, manufacturers of steam fitters' supplies, at Fifteenth street and Washington avenue, in the southwestern section of the city.

The building was just nearing put under roof, when a section about 30 feet in width and extending the entire length of the structure collapsed. Most of the men were at work on the side which gave way, and they were carried down in the debris.

ESCAPES AT PRISON'S DOOR.

Albert Peverette, Convicted Bank Robber, Regains His Freedom.

Marquette, Mich., July 12.—Within 50 feet of the prison here and about to be turned over to that institution, Albert Peverette, bank robber and convict—one of the Richland bank robbers who broke out of the notorious Lake Shore gang—escaped from two guards Thursday at midnight while the latter were entering the prison driveway. Peverette leaped from the carriage they were in, having slipped the shackles from both hands and feet.

Lipten May Challenge Again.

London, July 13.—It is probable, although Sir Thomas Lipton will not admit it, that the New York Yacht club will receive a challenge for the America's cup for 1908. The time for challenging does not expire until October and it is not likely that the challenge will be sent out until the last moment.

White Camp Kills Seven Miners.

Hazleton, Pa., July 12.—Seven mine workers, all Italians, were killed by an abandoned slope of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company at Honey-brook Thursday by deadly white damp. Three others are missing. A

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Friends of Gov. Hughes, of New York, announce that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

The Christian Endeavor convention at Seattle, Wash., decided to hold next year's convention in St. Peul, Minn.

Fire caused a damage of $25,000 to the factory of the Decatur (Ill.) Coffin company and destroyed five nearby dwellings.

O. C. McMillan of Lowell, Mich., in trying to escape from his burning residence passed a live wire and was killed instantly.

The Thaw family has realized $2,000,000 from the sale of coal land, thus providing funds for the defense of Harry K. Thaw.

Louis A. E. Ahlers, head professor of German languages and literature in Colorado college, died in Colorado Springs at the age of 42.

David H. Green of Newark, N. J., was elected president of the Theatrical Stage Employes' association of the United States and Canada.

It is reported that Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, will receive $50,000 as a result of the troubles of the Exchange bank of Macon in which he was a stockholder.

Philip Kempler, former teller of the Capital bank of St. Paul, was sentenced to four years in state prison for embezzlement said to have amounted to over $25,000.

Judge Martin J. Severance, one of the best known jurists of Minnesota, died at his home in Monkato as the result of an operation for goiter. He was 81 years old.

It is rumored in Washington that Robert J. Wynne, consul general in London, will be recalled and that Vespasian Werser of Illinois, commissioner of pensions, will succeed him.

Rock Island passenger train No. 24, north bound, was derailed a few miles south of Peebody, Kan., by running into a switch. Engineer Lay of Herington, Kan., was dangerously scalded.

Henry I. Wilson, former messenger of the First National bank, New York, who said he was robbed of $1,715 in cash while collecting for the bank cash while collecting and held in $5,000 bail.

Fourteen Japanese laborers who, under the labor laws, are not permitted to land in this country, evaded the authorities in Philadelphia and are at large somewhere in the United States.

Lieut. Vaers, of the Tenth regiment Italian infantry, was seriously wounded in a duel with Lieut. de Notard, of the same regiment. The men fought for 22 minutes during which there were 18 assaults.

A vigorous protest has been received by the government from the Japanese and Korean Exposition league, the headquarters of which are at Seattle, Wash., against what is asserted to be an organized traffic in Japanese women, who, it is alleged, have been brought to this country in large numbers for immoral purposes.

INDICTED, DEFY THE LAW.

Kentucky Feudists in the Mountains Declare They Won't Surrender.

Lexington, Ky., July 13.—The grand jury at Prestonsburg has found indictments against Joe Fitzpatrick and Curtis Allen, charging them with participating in the feud which resulted in the murder of Andy Cline. The indictments are as to their home, 15 miles back in the knobs, and say they will not surrender to the law, and so far no effort has been found to undertake their arrest.

Coburn was seated in the courtroom of Joe Fitzpatrick, it is charged, walked up behind him and shot him three times in the back, making his escape from the room unmolested.

Judge Waite, of Toledo, Dead.

Toledo, O., July 13.—Edward Richard Waite, lawyer and lawyer of this city, died at his home here Friday of paralysis, aged 75 years. The deceased was a brother of Morrison R. Waite, at one time chief justice of the United States.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 13.

LIVE STOCK—Steers		$ 4 90	$ 7 10
Texas Steers		3 90	4 40
Steers, State		5 00	6 00
FLOUR—Spring Patents		5 60	6 00
WHEAT—September		1 12½	1 12½
December		1 03	1 03½
May		1 06½	1 07
RYE—No. 2 Western			85
BUTTER—Creamery		23	26
EGGS		18	21
CHEESE		12½	12½

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$ 6 00	$ 7 50
Fair to Good Steers	5 25	6 60
Stockers and Feeders	3 50	5 00
Cows, Common to Choice	2 50	5 50
Heifers	3 50	6 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	5 80	6 05
Mixed Packers	5 75	6 00
Heavy Packing	5 75	6 00
Pigs	5 30	5 90
Bulk of Sales	5 75	6 00
LIVE POULTRY	19	22
EGGS—Fresh	20	21
BUTTER—New (lbs)	23	27
WHEAT—September	1 08	1 08½
December	1 00½	1 00½
CORN—September	64½	64½
September	55	55½
December	47½	47½
OATS—September	46	46½
Oats, Standard	46	47

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	1 01	1 01
September	1 01	1 02
December	1 01	1 01
Oats, September	46	46½
Oats, Standard	46	47

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—July	$ 94	94½
September	90½	90½
Corn, July	60½	60½
Oats, No. 2 White	44	44½

ST. LOUIS.

BEEF STEERS	$4 00	$ 7 15
Texas Steers	3 25	4 40
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	5 50
SHEEP—Native	3 25	5 60

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 5	$ 6
Stockers and Feeders		
Cows and Heifers		
HOGS—Heavy		
SHEEP—Yearlings		

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Two Children Burned to Death.

Warren.—Two children were burned to death and another narrowly escaped a similar fate in a fire which destroyed the home on the farm of M. Kjelve, who lives in eastern Marshall county.

The mother and father had arisen early in the morning and gone to the barn to do some milking, leaving the three children sleeping. An electrical storm came up and it is believed that the house was fired by a stroke of lightning. It was some little time before the parents discovered the blaze and when they reached the house the two older children, aged five and seven years, were dead. The baby was still alive, but almost suffocated.

The older children apparently had tried to crawl to safety as their dead bodies were found near the door. Both had been horribly charred.

Six Hurt in Collision.

Hibbing.—Six of the eighteen men who were riding on a handcar on the Missabe road, were seriously injured when the car was struck by a string of empties. The others jumped when they saw a collision was inevitable and escaped serious injury.

The men were graders who had been to town for supplies and were returning to their camp. About a mile out of Hibbing a locomotive pushing a string of empty cars dashed into the handcar wrecking it completely. The injured were taken to the Duluth hospital.

Victim of Gasoline Stove.

St. Paul.—Lying helpless on the floor where she had fallen in a frantic attempt to reach the door, Mrs. Ellen C. Reed, eighty years old, was burned to crisp, dying before her awful plight was discovered. A gasoline stove was responsible.

It will never be known just how the accident occurred. Mrs. Reed was preparing the noon day meal for her son, and it is thought a quantity of gasoline leaked from the stove and caught fire, the flames spreading to the thin summer dress worn by the aged woman.

To Build Both Ditches.

Tyler.—A final hearing on the Judicial ditch in Lyon and Lincoln counties has been held at Tyler with Judge Olson presiding. After all objections were heard and the motion from Thomas Davis for a jury trial on benefits and damages was overruled by the judge, the final order was issued for the establishment of both ditches. Further proceedings for construction of the ditches will be pushed with energy and perhaps water will flow in the new canals early this fall.

Child Burned to Death.

Richmond.—As the result of overturning a gasoline stove the three-year-old son of J. Haffner was so badly burned that death ensued some time later. During the temporary absence from the kitchen of the little one's mother the child accidentally pulled the stove over on top of him. The gasoline blazed up and the child's clothing caught fire and was entirely burned from his body.

Mail Plant Burns.

Mankato.—Fire damaged the plant of the Mankato Malting company to the extent of $20,000, including loss on building and stock. The insurance is $10,500. The fire started in the cupola ninety feet above the ground and worked down, but was confined to the shaft, which contained much machinery. One of the firemen was overcome by the smoke on the roof. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fall From Buggy Kills.

Harris.—Julius Holm, thirty years of age, met with an accident which has resulted in his death. While out driving with some friends the buggy struck a hole and he started to jump out to prevent the vehicle from tipping, and in some way his foot caught, throwing him to the ground. He landed on his head and he lived but a few hours.

Plague of Gnats.

Lake Crystal. — Horsemen and chicken fanciers are at their wits' ends for a remedy for gnats that are killing horses, especially colts, and chickens. The insects bury themselves in the horses' and chickens' ears, which is the cause of the death of the animals.

NEWS NOTES.

Virginia.—Gus Johnson committed suicide in the railroad station at Iron Junction, in a dramatic and highly sensational manner. A number of persons were in the station awaiting the arrival of trains when Johnson suddenly bared his breast and plunged a long bladed knife into it. He was placed on a train and hurried to the hospital here.

Springfield. — Charles Merklngjer, an electrician, was scalded by steam from a broken pipe and is in a serious condition.

Belle Plaine.—His mind unbalanced by worry over the illness of his wife, Frank F. Rezek of this place committed suicide by shooting himself in the stomach with a shotgun.

Dawson.—A man named Acenberg, a trainman, was critically injured here by being run over by a train. His right leg and right arm were so badly injured that they had to be amputated at the Dawson hospital, where he was taken.

Judge Severances Dead.

Mankato.—Judge Martin J. Severance died after an operation for a goitre, from which he had been suffering several months.

He was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, Dec. 24, 1826, moved to Henderson, Minn., and in the fall of 1856 was elected county attorney. He served two terms in the legislature as a representative of Sibley county in 1859-61. On Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted as a private in company I, Tenth Minnesota infantry, serving as such until 1864, when commissioned captain.

After the war he resumed the practice of law at Le Sueur, but in 1880 moved to Mankato. The following year he moved to St. Paul and formed a law partnership with W. F. Wardon. The same year he was appointed by Governor Pillsbury judge of the sixth judicial district to succeed Judge Dickinson, who was appointed to the supreme bench. He was re-elected several times, serving until 1900. He was one of the most gifted orators in the state and a member of the Loyal legion.

He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter.

Bitten by a Rabid Cat.

LeSueur.—Miss Mary Holste, of this place, while alone in her yard, was attacked by a strange cat, which sprang at her, fastened its teeth in Miss Holste's left hand and held on desperately despite the most determined effort to break its hold.

The pain was very great but Miss Holste, instead of fainting, placed the cat on the ground and knelt on its neck till she had choked it to death, and then had the body to have it examined. It was found to have been undoubtedly mad and Miss Holste left for the Pasteur institute for treatment.

Grass Bug Harmless.

St. Paul.—According to Professor F. L. Washburn, state entomologist, the tarnished plant bug or "grass bug" has made its appearance in Minnesota wheat fields too late to do the growing crop any damage. The wheat plants nra now so far advanced that the bug, which sucks the juices of the stalks and leaves, cannot prevent them from maturing.

His Pants Exploded.

St. Paul.—Firecrackers, matches, potash and violent application of shoe leather, by his mother, caused serious injury to 7-year-old Henry Nichols. The boy had some left-over fireworks, which he carried in a trip pocket. When his mother spanked him there was an explosion. The boy was badly burned and the mother's hands were also burned.

NEWS NOTES.

Little Falls.—Eleanor Wieland, the eleven-year old daughter of Herman Wieland, a farmer residing east of this city, had a narrow escape from being gored to death by a bull.

Moorhead.—The bodies of Miss Olga Staake of this city and Vincent Vidger of Fargo, N. D., who were drowned in Lake Park, were found at the bottom of the lake in thirty feet of water.

Breckenridge.—The body of Ralph Njka, nineteen years old, who was drowned in the Red river about four miles east of here while in bathing with a brother, was recovered two miles below the point where he was drowned.

Minneapolis.—Growing despondent, after suffering for years from consumption and other illnesses, Jack Ryan, an ex-sailor, about 45 years of age, committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine in his room at the Beaufort hotel.

St. Paul.—The board of game and fish commissioners has issued a new pamphlet containing the game laws of the state as amended by the last legislature. They may be had on application to the office of the board in the capitol.

Ulen.—Lightning struck the barn on the farm of T. N. Wiger, living north of here, killing seventeen horses and four cows. The barn was set on fire and totally destroyed with all its contents. The loss will reach $5,000, with only small insurance.

St. Peter.—Flood sufferers along the Minnesota river valley are to make an effort to recover from the state for the damage that has been done to their crops and lands during the extension of the county drainage systems between this city and Big Stone lake. It is held that, as the state has permitted the owners of highland farms to improve their property by draining sloughs and marshes it should be held responsible for the resultant losses along the bottoms, and so they will ask the next legislature to reimburse them.

Albany.—The five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Deimel of this place was accidentally shot in the forehead by his playmate, George Newirth. The young boys were playing with a 22-caliber revolver which they thought was not loaded. The bullet pierced the skull just above the right eye. The boy is in a serious condition.

St. Paul.—The district judges of the state met at St. Paul, as is their annual custom, at the state capital, and with an almost full attendance discussed matters of interest to the bench and bar at large.

Care of the Face



No woman who is genuinely fond of outdoor sports ever thinks now of giving them up for the sake of preserving her complexion. The day of the creamy-faced belle and protected from the ravages of the sun and wind has passed. To look pretty and do nothing, to be a slave to complexion shields and creams does not suit the energetic woman of to-day. She is independent and free of old-fashioned notions and she enjoys a life in the open that does her more good in the end than hours of coddling would.

The average woman has believed that if she played a game or exercised outdoors until she was in a glow and perspiration she should dab her face with cold water and dry it with a towel. In some instances she waited until she cooled off a bit before applying water and soap. Afterward she would bathe her face in cold water and, when she did understand the reason for the sunburn or prickly heat. Water is excellent for the skin, and despite what beauty specialists say it has never been made the official cause of a bad complexion. On the contrary, the woman who makes a point of using soap and water lavishly, though intelligently, always possesses a fine skin. Cosmetics and lotions alone will impair. It freshness which no amount of cold cream and lotion can replace. Soap and water is better to use warm or hot than cold, but it is necessary to follow it with a cold cream between these hours when the skin requires cleansing. Quantities of water are necessary to give the face a proper bath, and the first application should be made with a very soft complexion brush, well covered with lather from a good skin soap. Pour soap is responsible for many skin troubles and especially complexion ills. The next bath should be of clear water to free the pores of soap, and a third one of tepid or cold water will serve to tone up the skin and to make it react, especially if a soft Turkish towel is applied carefully to dry it.

A woman need not think she is being foolishly careful of her complexion if many uncomfortable and

The Summer Shoe

Women Should Remember That It Ought to Be Larger Than That for Winter.

Some women who ordinarily have no trouble with their feet suffer a great deal at this season of the year from chafing. While certain remedies, such as alum water, salt water or cut lemons, afford temporary relief, it is wiser to obviate the cause, which is due to the rubbing of shoes or stockings, sometimes both.

Black cotton hosiery is sometimes not comfortable, as the thread is rather tightly twisted, so that there is no "give," as in the cotton or silk. The stockings may give trouble if they are too large, as the wrinkles will chafe the feet.

However, the main source of trouble is apt to be the shoes; they may be small, and so draw, or the trouble may be with the leather. Chemicals are used to tan the leather, and sometimes these chemicals affect the feet, if they have not been properly eliminated and "worn out." Another common cause is tightness.

It is the weakness of many women to show a small foot with a close-fitting shoe. With this end in view many people have their shoes made really too tight. If the leather is stiff, the wearer will feel the pinch somewhere, and will probably not buy that size of shoes. If the leather is soft, however, no immediate pain is felt, and the boots are not thought of as tight.

It is especially important in summer that the foot shall have as much room as possible without slopping. Heat alone is apt to make the foot swell, and so it is wise to have shoes for the season half a size larger than those for winter wear.

In fitting a pair of shoes do not slip on the shoe and then hold it up to see if it fits. Stand up and rest the weight on the foot as in walking, and the foot assumes a different shape.

When there is a tenderness and swelling, bathe the feet in warm salt water—sea salt, if possible—and rub gently until they glow. In the morning repeat the bath and rubbing, then dust on to the feet some foot ease or foot powder. This will cure any soreness and tends to prevent its recurrence by hardening the cuticle.

Inexpensive Lace Blouses.

It may not be necessary to hint to the ingenious woman that quite inexpensive lace blouses can be made more modishly to connect with a cloth skirt, thereby achieving a complete suit, by making a design of narrow stitched cloth bands and arranging them tastefully on the bodice? But a suggestion offers endless chance for original ornamentation. The girdle should be of cloth, too, and the bands arranged with extreme smartness, perhaps extending up from the girdle to the bust and there forming circular lines with pointed ends punched with tiny buttons. Small cloth buttons could be used to dot the lace, and a pair of tiny bands of cloth could tip the choker.

To Finish Girdles.

It is the fad to finish off girdles with a row of prim little bows, some times with jeweled buckles and buttons in the middle; with triangular loops, executed in the same fashion, and with twisted ribbons in the shape of buckles decorated with little bows. Large, flat rosettes, soft knots and various lengths of sash ends all contribute to the finish of the ever present girdle.

Idea Is Good One

Last Summer's Mode, That Is Really Smart, Has Retained Popularity for This Season.

A mode launched last summer and much liked then, though it did not become popular enough to get common, was the wearing of a check skirt in white and black or white color. One of the smartest of these early models has a circular skirt of fine white mohair barred off in half-inch checks by fine lines of black.

The jacket is a loose, vague little affair of heavy, soft cloth, black cloth for the skirt, with open sleeves and rounded stockinette fronts. Under these rounded fronts hangs a loose stockinette arrangement of finest handkerchief linen, heavily and exquisitely embroidered by hand—the whole yielding an excellent imitation of antique embroidery and matching the creamery tone of the skirt.

This embroidered piece is loose from the outer silk and the embroidered border shows all around the edges of the silk fronts. A puff sleeve and embroidered cuff of the linen appear under the open sleeve of silk.

Workbags of Ribbon.

To make those captivating 1830 workbags, fill them with ribbons from the wrists of every up-to-date maiden who goes to the club pizzas to work away her time and dallies with some little embroidery or lace-joining; some very lovely, wide china silks and fine satin ribbons can be bought for $3.65 per yard; the exquisitely shaded floral designs irresistibly caught for loose sash ribbons can be bought at either edge in some pale tint, the actual width of the ribbon 11 inches.—Vogue.

Princess Pinafore



This pretty pinafore is in the Princess style. The front is straight, fitting without fullness; the back is also straight, but is drawn in at the waistline by a sash of the material, coming from the side seams. The pinafore is suitable to be made in most kinds of muslins, lawn, seersuv, or diaper. Two small pockets trimmed with lace are placed each side the front; the neck and armholes are also edged with lace. Material required, 3¾ yards 36 inches wide.

TWO SICILY SPOUTERS.

ETNA'S ACTIVITY NOT EXPECTED TO CONTINUE LONG.

Stromboli in Stats of Mors or Less Continuous Eruption, as It Has Been from Time Immemorial.

Rome.—Prof. Ricco, director of the Catania observatory, furnishes the following information about the recent eruptive activity of the two volcanoes Etna and Stromboli.

After the great eruption of 1886 Etna was silent up to 1892. It is true that in 1891 the volcano emitted a dense volume of smoke followed by a downfall of ashes, but this was due to a landslide extending over 400 meters on the northwest edge of the central crater.

In 1892 Etna became active, smoke and ashes were emitted and in the bottom of the crater a portion of the mountain collapsed, with the result that acerise, lapilli and stones were thrown to a great height, but fell back into the crater, thus producing what is generally known as an intercrateruus eruption. Meanwhile several shocks of earthquake were felt intermittently until seorina again began to be erupted in considerable quantities. The eruption lasted for over six months, and was continued in the year following, but on the whole the lava emitted did not produce any damage, as it fell back inside the crater.

The recent eruption is characterized by the absence of lava, as well as by its intermittent nature, and it is not likely to continue and much less to increase. Very probably it will be limited to partial and small eruptions like those of the afternoon of the appearance of fumaroles.

As regards Stromboli, Prof. Ricco's report is more detailed.

Stromboli is on an island belonging to a group of seven volcanic islands to the north of Sicily, facing the continent. This island is about three miles in length and two miles broad, and its highest altitude, a peak which is probably the crater of an old volcano, is about 1,900 feet.

The active crater of the volcano is about 450 feet below the highest peak, and it is surrounded to the south and east by a high ledge of rock which in case of eruption protects the inhabited part of the island, the two large masses of agglomerated lava from former eruptions on each side of the crater slope down to the sea, and in case of eruption lead the lava torrent to the sea, preventing it from spreading over the island.

These natural protections render the island habitable and almost immune from the effects of eruptions. The soil is purely volcanic and composed of basalt, lava, scoriae, lapilli and ashes. The island is very fertile and covered with vegetation, notwithstanding the scarcity of water. The vapors emitted from the volcano are naturally condensed and converted into water which runs into a spring known as the Schicciola.

Stromboli is in continual activity and has been so from time immemorial, so much so that to the ancients this volcano served the purpose of a natural lighthouse in the navigation between Sicily and Magna Grecia and the Campania. During the mid-



Stromboli in Eruption.

dle ages the island was used as a penal settlement where convicts were sent instead of being executed.

The volcano has been studied diligently since 1889 and a record has been kept of the different phases of its activity. Generally eruptions happen in the following manner:

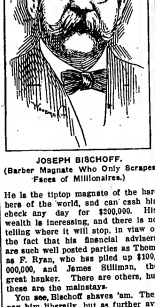
The volcano begins to show its activity by loud detonations and explosions. Subsequently a sound like that of steam escaping from a boiler is heard and the crater is covered with smoke. Lately the explosions accompanying eruptions have been very intense, and resemble the firing of heavy artillery.

Although the volcano is continually active it has periods of repose and the longer these are the more intense is the activity that follows them; still the eruptions have been called paroxysms of harmless anger. More dangerous than the eruptions are the earthquakes, but theso, fortunately, are very rare.

MAGNATE BARBER STILL SHAVES.

Joseph Bischoff Can Cash Check for $200,000.

New York.—The John D. of barberdom is Joseph Bischoff, 82 Wall street.



JOSEPH BISCHOFF.
(Barber Magnate Who Only Scrapes Faces of Millionaires.)

He is the tiptop magnate of the barbers of the world, and can cash his check any day for $200,000. His wealth is tremendous, and there is no telling where it will stop, in view of the fact that his financial advisers are such well posted parties as Thomas F. Ryan, who has piled up $100,000,000, and James Stillman, the great banker. There are others, but these are the mainstays.

You see, Bischoff shaves 'em. They pay him liberally, but as further evidence of their appreciation of his skillful services they take him about occasionally on Jaunts on the orehord, where the money tree grows. They let him carry a basket, while, in and their shears, they are accompanied by four-horse trucks.

Bischof became a barber in war times, and in 1873 he hranched out as the proprietor of a shop in Wall street. Friendly tips on the market given him by financiers set him going on a very comfortable tide of prosperity, and in time he acquired several tanement houses. In these latter years, acting under the advice of such millionaires of the saw school, he has sold the houses and gone in for real capitalism. His speculates not at all, but is an investor.

Despite his wealth, Bischoff continues at work. He has a set of early morning visits to attend to his favored cstomers. At 6:45 a. m. he is at the home of James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover National bank. Half an hour later he is at the dressing room of James Stillman, one of the big men of the Standard Oil company. After Stillman, senior, his son passes under the razor. At 9:30 o'clock, always on the dot, Bischoff reaches the home of Thomas F. Ryan. Then three sons of the latter receive his attention in their Wall street office. After that Bischoff is in on deck in his shop, where millionaires come in all day.

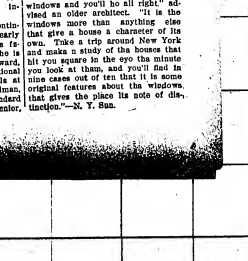
Bischoff says of his early morning customers that all lean toward a high good humor, and appear to be bright and eager for the day's work. He also observes that it seems to be characteristic of the big fellows that they have tough, wiry hair. His did not say bristles.

GOV. CARTER TO QUIT.

Chief-Executive of Hawaii Will Not Serve Another Term.

Washington. — George R. Carter, governor of Hawaii, will not serve another term after the present one, which expires on the 22d of November, it completed. The governor recently made known his position in respect to the matter to the president, who wished him to continue in office. The president has appointed W. F. Frear, chief justice of the territory, to the office.

The governor said that affairs were



GEORGE R. CARTER.
(Governor of Hawaii Who Will Quit Office at End of Present Term.)

moving along very nicely in the islands, and that while there is no great prosperity there is no depression.

The Architect's Tip.

A young architect was puzzling over the plans of a building which he wished to make of distinctive appearance. "Just do something to the windows and you'll ho all right," advised an older architect. "It is the windows more than anything else that give a house a character of its own. Take a trip around New York and make a study of the bouses that hit you square in the eye tha minute you look at them, and you'll find in nine cases out of ten that it is some original features about the windows, that gives the place its note of distinction."—N. Y. Sun.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Japan thinks the balance of the United States, except California are pretty good people, but they would undoubtedly like to give them a trimming but before they go to far they had better look up article 111 of the confederation of states, and there they will discover that the people on the western coast have pretty fair backing.

The U.S. government has commence bloody war against the tobacco trust. Hurrah! Hurrah! Glory be! We can put up with the sugar trust, the meat trust, the lumber trust, oil trust, coal trust, and a few other cotopi trust, and a few other cotopi handling non essentials, but bla med if we can stand to have a bunch of side-whiskered plutocrats monkey with our "chewin terbacker."—Crookston Journal.

Some of the crooked reolution signers that got fired out of the Red Lake River Transportation Company, for shady transactions have been busy lately circulating fals reports in Thief River Falls and elsewhere to injure the company to gratify their malice and spite, because they got fired out of holding any position of trust in it. The more they talk the more honorable men become convinced that the Board of Directors did just the proper caper when they fired them bodily. When you hear a man talking that the Red Lake River Transportation Co. are not O.K. call him out to one side and tell him if he is not one of them fellows that got put out of the company for doing crooked work.

A prominent politician from Deer Park township remarked on a visit here, Wednesday. "That he did not see why Thief River Falls was so anxious to get the question of county seat removed before the voters, as he was firmly convinced that with a six weeks campaign they could only secure a bare majority if they did that, and would come far short of the 60 per cent required to move the county seat".

Of course we don't claim to know much about it but we admit the opinion that it will be about an even scrap if the matter should come to a vote, with both towns alive to the fact that it was a life and death struggle between them

An Event.

"What's the matter? You look as if something extraordinary had happened."

"Something extraordinary has happened. Do you see that street sweeper—the fellow who is stirring things up?"

"Yes. What about him?"

"When he saw me coming a moment ago he stopped and didn't try to choke me with dust and gurma."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Of Course He Did.

"If I were nominated for the presidency of the United States," said Mr. Slimpack, "I would"—

"You nominated for president of the United States!" his wife interrupted. "What are you thinking of? You mean if we were nominated, don't you?"

Then he wisely changed the subject. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Insecure Umbrellas.

We English, of course, get what we call hardened to horrible climatic changes. Nevertheless I am convinced that our solemnity of demeanor is guaranteed by our grey skies, our piercing east winds, our heavy, yellow fogs and our slushy roads and pavements. The waterproof face is the direct result of a firmament of lead. Many of us English people look like macintosh umbrellas.—London Queen.

Clearwater Specials.

Now it is wet and muddy again.

Miss Ida Lillo took her sister Elvira down to Red Lake Falls on Sunday where Elvira will go to summer school.

Martin Hyland and his daughter Martha was down to Gully for a few days visiting with their friends, and returned home again Sunday.

Mrs. A. W. Brekke visited with Mrs. A. Rolandson on Monday.

Mrs. R. Fore visited with Mrs. I. Lillo on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burmand and family visited with the family of John Hanson on Sunday.

Mr. Julius Brekke who has been visiting with his friends and uncle left for his home in Nilsville on Monday.

Tilda Biendal returned home from Osmund Mandis place on Monday where she has stayed for a few days.

Mr. Andrew Rolandson and Con Short was down to Plummer Saturday with 42 tubs of choice butter for shipment.

The Clearwater Ladies aid society will meet with Mrs. John Hanson the last Wednesday in July, come early and bring your thimbles along.

Now comes the good old haying time and we think the farm will be better prepared for next winter.

Mr. Ottos came home on Sunday from the woods and is now going to start haying on his farm in Town of Deer Park.

Mr. Herman Lillo and his brother Oscar went down to Crookston on Monday where Oscar is going to prove up on his claim.

Shadow Etiquette.

"I spilled the Kaffir chief respectfully and hearty," said the sailor. "Can you imagine my surprise when he give me a kick?

"'Get off my shadder,' he says.

"'Wot?'

"'Get off my shadder.'

"I was standing, by crimus, on his shadder, the shadder at his command, I skipped from there to the face. He groaned. When I got on to sault ground again he says to me:

"'Didn't you never have no bringin up? Look at you now, lengthenin' out your shadow longer'n mine. Cruel, unmanly you, or I'll warm your hide with this here club.'"

The sailor gave a loud laugh and emptied his glass of milk.

"Them Kaffirs," he said, "regards their shadders as part of themselves. A polite Kaffir would no more walk on another's shadder than a polite American would hit a lady. They have a regular code of etiquette. You mustn't an no account tot your shadder to longer than a shade. You must keep your shadder to make it smaller, and that there crouch for the purpose of diminishin' the shadder is thought by the perfect philosophers—I don't say I think so, mind—to be the origin of the bow."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Much Law, Poor Case.

Among lawyers there is a saying that in the trial of a case an attorney if light on facts must be heavy on law The other day an attorney was preparing to begin his office in one of the big office buildings to go to the courthouse to try a case. From the shelves of his library he had taken many large law books containing decisions and opinions of higher courts. At intervals a boy went in and out of the door, and each time he bore in his arms a stack of the books which he carried to"undercread wagon that stood in the street below. The attorney was to use the books in the courtroom. Another lawyer, who is of southern birth and who always addresses his friends with some fancy title, watched the boy as he went in and out carrying the law books. Then he drew his hands deep into his trousers pockets and said to the lawyer:

"Well, Ab'l sweah, kunnel, you must have no case at all."—Kansas City Times.

Nobody Was There.

To take the census of the British empire is a matter of difficulty in certain districts. A native official was ordered to take a census of what was known to be a populous village in Uganda. He returned with the report that there was no population, the explanation being that the inhabitants had fled on hearing of his approach. Most precise instructions were given to him, and he paid another visit to the village. The result of his inquiry was given thus in the tabulated form: Number of huts, 257; inhabitants, men over eighteen years of age, 0; men under eighteen years of age, 0; women, 0; children, 0; total, 0.

Special Notice to Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARSH'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kichnel, Kronkel "
George Kronsohnahel Gully, "
Halstad & Nelsbug, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, "Minn.
K. K. Moen, Grathbrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olef Hergland, " "
Martin Kjelby, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchtarman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingsgon, Highland-ing, Minn.
Miss Walseth, Esperatt, Minn.
Jr. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Harik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale,

Rare Ben Jonson.

The epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," engraved on the tablet marking the burial place of the celebrated playwright in the "poets' corner," Westminster abbey, is said to have originated with Jack Young (afterward knighted), who, walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow 13 pence to cut it." Dr. Brewer in his "Phrase and Fable" says Shakespeare called Jonson "Rare Ben," but does not say where. According to Chambers' "Book of Days," the phrase formed the concluding words of the verse written and displayed in the clubroom at Sam's clique at the famous Mermaid tavern. The epitaph "Rare Ben Jonson" is said to have been first uttered after the appearance of his highly successful farce "Bartholomew Fair." The epitaph has been copied once at least. When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster abbey the inscription on the covering stone was "O Rare Sir William Davenant."

Deception of Wild Birds.

Falcons—hawks, the largest species—can compress their features and look so very like if they think it necessary to do so. As to the owls, they can hump into any position they think most suitable. It is useless to look for these self-preserving traits in any of the family kept in zoological collections, for the birds are so confounded to see large numbers of people gathered before a cage or standing in front of them that they lose the "cute" matter and assume a look of the most perfect indifference. They keep this up for a certain time their food will be brought to them and they will then otherwise perfectly safe. The owls in a wild state have a bloom on their plumage, like the bloom on a bunch of grapes, which is not so often seen when in captivity.

A Train For Tyler.

During Mr. Tyler's incumbency of the presidential office he arranged to make an excursion in some direction and sent his son Bob to arrange for a special train. It happened that the railroad superintendent was a strong Whig. As soon as he had no favors to bestow on the president and informed Bob that his road did not carry any special trains for the president "What's said Bob. "Did you not run a special train for the funeral of President Harrison?" "Yes," said the superintendent, "and if you'll bring your father in that coffin on a pass I shall have the best train on the road."

A Canton Clock.

The famous cloisonne or watch clock of Canton is housed in a temple on the city walls. Three big sections, on successive shelves and a fourth and lowest one with a wooden canopy over all, form the whole clockwork. The water descends by slow drops from one jar to another, the lowest jar floating in the last jar telling the hours as it rises. Every afternoon at 5 o'clock since 1321 A. D. the lowest jar has been emptied, the upper one filled and the clock thus wound up for another day.

The First Milk Dressmaker.

As far back as 1730 there was in Paris a man dressmaker, probably the first of his kind. His success was due to his genius for concealing and removing defects of figure. He wore a beautiful carriage on the shoulder and had an estrichbon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors hung on the panel of each door. He left a large fortune to his heirs.

Doctors and Solemnity.

The days are past when a very self respecting doctor was expected to dress in a style tastefully blending the garb of the undertaker. But a—was—lished and impenetrable solemnity" is still a priceless possession for those who would achieve success in medicine. If this is a natural gift, so much the better; if not, it should be acquired at any cost.—British Medical Journal.

A Financial Coup.

"You don't mean to say that your boomed Stickles your neighbor?"

"Yes. And it was comparatively easy. It never was the slightest trouble to get him to—"

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 22, 1907.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Ole Overson of Highlanding Minn. contestant against Homestead Entry No. 1116 made April 6th 1903, for the S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼, Sec. 9, Twp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on August 5th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens Jepson, Terald Fladeland, Ole H. Kolden, K. H. Ofstad all of Waskie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that LIDA A. ASBURNSON PERRITT, formerly LIDA A. ASBURNSON of Wash. Minnesota, has filed copies of her intention to make final Five Year proof in support of her claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 5070 made May, 31, 1905, for the S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼ Lots 3, 11 Sec. 7, and N.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ Sec 11 Twp. 151 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on August 5th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens Jepson, Terald Fladeland, Ole H. Kolden, K. H. Ofstad all of Waskie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN W. WILDEMAN of Highlanding Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1116 made April 6th 1903, for the S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼, Sec. 9, Twp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on August 5th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Gilbert C. Gulrud, John Swanson, of Brusbetsorg Minn. Alfred Hammerstein, Ole Overson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

J. WALSETH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dohner Block, over First State Bank.

Thief River Falls Minn.

Chinese Gamblers Penance.

A Chinese cook named Chin Kan had been engaged by a wealthy Chinese in Hong Kong to cook for him. Ah the money he cannot had been lost in gambling. On one occasion his master paid him some money for the provisions he was to buy. The cook lost all the money at one stake. Finding that his debts were accumulating day by day, on the twenty fourth day he went into the kitchen and chopped off the forefinger of his left hand as a self punishment and warning in order to relinquish this evil habit of gambling in the future. He bandaged the wound through the pain, but was brought round again in a few minutes.—Singapore Times.

Pet Boars.

The nicest pet the French forest affords is the marcassin, or baby wild boar. It is almost human in its clever doings, delights in funny pranks, has an evident sense of humor, makes friends with children and dogs and even lends itself to mimic hunts, playing the part of the hunted animal in the antics are performed on all fours. The only creature to which the marcassin objects is its distant relative, the pig. Directly it sees a animal it backs is up and its growing tusk is bared. In babyhood it has a lovely coat of very dark brown and tan. When the silky hair is shed and bristles take its place the temper grows coarser. If married and personal cares come on, the wild boar puts away its childish ways and wants to take a family to the forest to feed there on acorns and beech mast. Woe to the hound or, to the keeper who attempts to keep him back. In the forest the paterfamilias may be called the first line of defense, the sow the second, and the little coal gambol round her.—Paris Cor. London Truth.

It's Results That Count.

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, she really also wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, blessing color. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates on privilege payment. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Raduck, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn.

Disappointment on Both Sides.

"You said the house was only five minutes' walk from the station," complained the victim. "To say the least, I'm disappointed in you."

"And I'm disappointed in you," replied the agent. "I thought you were a very rapid walker."—Philadelphia Press.

Children Men and Women.

There are parts of the world where girl babies are drowned like the superfluous kittens and others in which it is not uncommon for the daughters in the large families of the poor to be sold by their parents into lives of prostitution. On the other hand, the pages of history are filled with examples of the devoted lives of children men and women who have worked unselfishly for the good of their kind. Bachelors and virgins have been the saints of the world, and the children are the philanthropists, the founders of colleges, hospitals, art collections and libraries, the philosophers, the great writers, leaders and thinkers of the race. Plato, Joan of Arc, Savonarola, George Washington, David Hume, Locke, Spinoza, Thomas Carlyle, Florence Nightingale, Ruskin and Herbert Spencer are only a few of the great names in this class. An interesting volume could be written on the indebtedness of the world to childless men and women.—New York Medical Journal.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Long Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

There will be a bowery dance at Rhoda tomorrow night.

There is to be a bowery dance at Rhoda tomorrow night.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Stephen Singer the Rhoda Merchant made this office a pleasant call Wednesday.

Mike McAndress left for his home at St. Hilaire on Monday afternoon after a weeks stay here.

John and Daniel Sullivan, and Sadie and Stella Arndt returned home from Thief River Falls Monday.

The logs are running pretty thick in the river this week, but maybe a boom has broken up near the outlet.

Walt McAndress returned home from Thief River Falls on the new boat Wednesday, A. Eve driving his team home.

Haying will be on top next week, and we hope to see a little more favorable weather than we have been having lately.

Nels Olson who has been doing carpenter work for Walt McAndress sprained his ankle so bad on Sunday last that he is laid up for repairs.

We have five acres of breaking that we desire to let out to be broken the first of next month. The land is well cleared of brush and other obstructions.

STRAYED: From my farm on section 10, Town. of Deer Park June 15th, one year old bull, col or red, Finder please notify John Radneckl, Rodney Minn.

Alfred Hammerstein, Walt McAndress, P.C. Wold, Ole Vatten dahl, and Ole Howard were down at Thief River Falls, Monday and Tuesday with the new boat.

Miss. Mary Galipeau came out from Thief River Falls last Monday, for a weeks visit with Mr. Eves folks, and to gather her share of the wild strawberries in this locality.

The farmers new boat will take an excursion party out of Thief River Falls next Sunday, just to give the people down there an opportunity to see a good boat run on the river.

The New steam float manufactured for the Red Lake River Transportation Company, made its first trip down the river on Monday last, returning on Wednesday. The new boat seems to be O.K. and is a credit to the company that got it built.

There is some talk of giving a new name to our first steam boat. It was the intention to give it the name of Duchamp, as an honor to that gentlemen, but later developement have proven that he has not honored the company and they now decline to honor him.

Now that we have a sure way to get to town rain or shine, by boat, why not get up a big excursion to go down to Thief River Falls to the fair next month? If we could arrange it so as to get the new boat to go down Wednesday August 7th and return Thursday evening August 8th, there would be a large number up this way that would go down to the fair that would not go otherwise. A farmer certainly gains lots of information by attending a county fair, and as they are going to have an up to date fair at Thief River Falls August 7, 8, and the 9th those who do not feel able to attend the state fair in September should at least attend their own county fair.

Ray Arndt has gone up to Coleria Minn. to work in the mines this summer.

There is some talk of getting Miss Kuehnel to break the bottle to name the new farmers boat.

Mrs. A. Eve and sons have picked and canned 50 quarts of said strawberries this year. Who says this is not a fruit country.

Andy Erickson of Thief River Falls made the farmers a present of a fine new flag for their new boat, so when you see "Old Glory" proudly waving over the new boat think of Andy.

We have some choice farms for sale in Highlanding which we are offering at bed rock prices at present, but realestate is going to go up as soon as the outside world catches onto the fact, that this is a famous steel wheat country.

That Monopoly.

A. D. Brown of Little Oak has entered a complaint with the secretary of state about a steam boat monopoly up here that would make a person aquainted with the true situation, smile. He calls the Red Lake River Transportation Company a monopoly and secretary of state Schmahll will investigate. We hope he will, and when he does he will find the company is composed of far mers living along the river that have been putting in from 10 to 20 dollars apeace to baild boats to get their freight up the river. The board of directors and the Board of managers of the Company are all farmers, (we mean actual farmers, not state experimental farm farmers) that are making their living on their farms. Now if Mr. Brown or secretary of state Schmall want to get into the monopoly they have just as good a chance as the rest of the people living along the river, they can buy a share in the company for $10 and have as much to say about the boats as any other member of the company. The complaint that the boats can not take freight out from Thief River Falls is true, but it can not be helped as there is not boats enough to take it out. If Mr. Brown wants to build a boat to take freight up the river he can do so the same as the rest of the farmers are doing. He is about the only farmer, or business man from Little Oak to Thief River Falls that has not put money into the enterprise to get a line of boats running on the river, and if Mr. Schmall, or him can show The Red Lake River Transportation Company any law whereby they have got to haul freight up the river for Mr. Brown for 25 cts. a hundred when they can get 50 cts., we suppose they will have to do it, or if they have to take him up as a passenger for 25 cts. and charge his neighbor $1.00 they will do that.

To The Legal Voters Of Red Lake County.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition is on file in my office signed by legal voters of said County to the number of two thousand three hundred and forty two, praying that the County Seat of said County of Red Lake be changed to the city of Thief River Falls in said County, and that a special meeting of the County Board will be held at the Court House in the city of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 29th day of July A. D. 1907, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to consider said petition; at which time and place any legal voter of said County may appear in person or by counsel and be heard.

Dated July 9th 1907.

John H. O'Brien.

County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.



Use McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee Every Day Because—

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always uniform in quality and properly blended and roasted.

You do not get good coffee one day and poor coffee the next.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.–RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.– ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn. J. L. RADNECKI.–Radney Minn. E E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.– MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

U.S Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8: 30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 1.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the bulaness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 18th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston, Minn. July 16, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that THEODORE TORGERSON, one of the heirs of MICHAEL TORGERSON, Deceased of Gryglo, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 12181 made July 18 1906 for the S. E ¼ Sec 20 Tp. 158 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on September 6th, 1907.

He names the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz;

Olof Omlid, Ole Olson, Joe Johnson, Christ Odegaard all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 18th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 17 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON I. ROMIG of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 7263 made July 10, 1905 for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19. Twp. 158 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on August 9th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John Fellrath, Edward Singer, George Singer, Martin R. Hyland all of Rhoda Minn

R. J. Montague Register.

Notice For Publication.

A French Protestant pastor was the guest of a Scottish preacher at a dinner. The inspiring haggised herrigus were served at breakfast. The French pastor asked the meaning of "haggis." His host replied that it meant "to preserve." On taking his leave next day the French pastor, wringing his host's hand said, "May the Lord Haggis you my good friend."

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

to Waterproof Canvas.

Scientific American gives this recipe for waterproofing for canvas: Soft soap dissolved in hot water and a solution of lead sulphate added. The sulphuric acid combines with the potash of the soap and the lead oxide is precipitated with the fatty acid as insoluble iron soap. This is washed and dried and mixed with linseed oil.

Masculine.

Mrs. His—Mrs. Jinx strikes me as being entirely too masculine for a woman. Mrs. Dix—Yes, indeed. Why, when I told she was a widow she didn't ask a single question as to how much property my husband left me.—Judge.

Discretion.

Blind Lawyer—It seems to me you let that last witness down pretty easily in your cross examination. Second Lawyer—I had to. He is my father, and I owe him a big bill.

Wise and Kind Says.

Not edited by the business manager of mine; it is a sure sign that he is going to be the best he can to make it the cheapest.

The Closed Door.

Intelligence—Why, mamma, Gladdens has been thinking of a letter he's going to write and he spoke six or seven times before he could get a word in edgewise. Mamma—Well, I don't think that is much of a compliment to his conversational powers.



THE FIRST STATE BANK OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, AT RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA----MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

is beyond a doubt the strongest agriculturist weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and his knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Reitch of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College.
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.



This paper is absolutely reliable in every respect. It stands what subscribers think of it. Regular subscription price $1.00 per year is advance. We urge Old Readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.

THE OFFENDING HAND

By Annie Hamilton Donnell

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Jeffy felt better about that hand when he kept it in his pocket. He couldn't see how black it was—it had looked very black when he shut it up there, two hours ago. He remembered it now with a little shudder. That nursery soap and water a little tempered with heat might possibly have made it look less guilty had not experience to him—did not occur to him now.

Of course nobody had seen when he slid his white nightgown over his little trousers and waist. How close could he keep his hand—that hand—in his pocket, he meant to, all night? Jeffy felt better about it there. In a sense it was in prison, where that hand—that—that—you know—ought to be incarcerated for their sins. In a sense he seemed to be making reparation. Not exactly to Elizabeth—noo, but still—Jeffy twisted about under his little white covers miserably. That hand hurt him—may be because it was cramped and stiff, maybe not. Maybe because—that. Jeffy wondered if Elizabeth ached there.

Of course, Elizabeth was to blame—still, she was very little. All at once, Jeffy lifted in the dark, Jeffy remembered how very little Elizabeth was. Her head just came to the edge of the dining-room table; you're pretty little when you have to stretch up on tiptoe to see what there is going to be for dinner. Perhaps when you were as little as that you'd have meddled with your big brother's things—you might have.

Elizabeth was very little and Jeffy was a big brother. Jeffy was a big man. He had always rather domineered over Elizabeth, but he had never done—that, before. Oh, no, no, I tell you! Never!

"Does it show, I wonder?" The little boy in bed thought, among the other thoughts.

"I'm going in and see," he said with a little premonitory shiver of dread.

Elizabeth, because she was so very little, slept beside mother's bed in her dainty white crib. Jeffy could see the whiteness of it shining faintly through the dark. He crept toward it very quietly. On the edge of it nestled Elizabeth snugly, just her small, serene face in its restful radiance. Jeffy could see it distinctly.

She was lying on that cheek. He could not see it at all. The other cheek was fair and sweet, with a dimple in as though a dream-angel had been there and kissed it a minute ago and that were the print of the kiss. The "big brother" stood looking at it with a strange impression that Elizabeth was turning the other cheek also. He flushed all over his little guilty face.

Somewhere downstairs a step sounded and disturbed Elizabeth in her sleep. She threw up both small hands, then with a restless little heaving of round body and white covers, turned over on her pillows.

"It shows!" gasped Jeffy, and fled back to his own room to horror. He had seen little parallel red creases in Elizabeth's other cheek. He didn't for a moment doubt their origin.

"It shows!—it shows!" he groaned in the awful loneliness of night. Perched on the side of his bed with his little lean hare legs a-dangle, he thought about what the Dibla said—Jeff's thoughts did not quote verbatim:

"If thy right hand striketh thy sister, cut it off an' cast it into Hell Fire," he repeated under his breath. "an' there shall be gnashing—an' there shall be gnashing."

He shuddered. The precise signification of gnashing puzzled him a little, but it meant something awful—awful! An' cut it off mesself—oh, oh!

"Er—r!" softly shuddered Jeffy, thinking how hot hell fire must be. You were to cast it into hell Fire, where there would be gnashing—if it ever struckest thy sister. The Bible said you were. And it had struck her, it had struck Elizabeth.

The darkness seemed to grow darker, the stillness stiller in Jeffy's room. The little figure on the bedside swayed unsteadily—swayed again—fell backward on the bed. Jeffy was very tired. It tires you to—to—what does it tire you to do? Yes—oh, yes, that. An' it makes you tender still to—to—feel—sorry—so awful sor—

Some one seemed to be speaking in the room, but there was no one there. Jeffy could see, for it had grown light, as if many lamps had been lighted. Or else it was one great lamp, the sun. Could it be morning? The voice called out and now it seemed to be his own voice calling to him.

"Come, Jeffy, time to go," it said, brusquely. "The sooner you get it over with the better. I suppose you know that?"

"Yes," shivered Jeffy, answering himself, "I've got some o' my clothes all on. I'll be ready in a minute."

"Well, be sure you are. You're going to the One With Spectacles, I suppose?"

"Yes, to the One With Spectacles. He was the kindest one. When Elizabeth had the croup he came and when mother was sick. He was the one," that always smiled. But how—of course now he wouldn't smile."

It was too early for office hours, but the One With Spectacles was at home. He put out his hand to Jeffy and smiled—but that was before he knew.

"Why, Jeffy, this you?" he said. "What can I do for, you?"

Jeffy stretched out his right hand and shut his eyes.

"Cut it off an' cast it into Hell Fire," he said rapidly. "It would be over soon if you kept your eyes shut an' never budged."

The One With Spectacles started a very little, but recovered himself the next instant. He proceeded to examine the small hand gravely.

"It does look pretty black," he said to a professional tone. "Been offending long you, has it?"

"Oh, no, Elizabeth—please hurry! I'd rather you'd do it f-fast," trembled the little voice.

"You are sure you want it done? Better think twice. You won't be able to put your meat, you know."

Jeffy knew.

"Or write in your copy book—or play ball—"

Or play ball—oh! But the small right hand did not waver.

"I know," Jeffy said.

"It'll be pretty hard to button your buttons, of course—"

"Of course."

"And it takes two hands to writhtie. Still, if you say so—"

Jeffy nodded. Something was the matter with his voice; it would not go.

"Well, then, steady! It's going to hurt, of course—now then!"

The hurt of it woke Jeffy. Something awful seemed to have happened and it required a little time to realize what it was. Then he remembered. His hand—oh, how it hurt! He shuddered as he drew it painfully out of its cramped prison, and it made him rather faint to look at it—

"Why?" Jeffy suddenly found in his relief. Why, the little calloused brown right hand was there! It felt numb in some parts and throbbed in others, but there it was! Not cut off—not cast out. You could pinch it and wriggle the fingers—you could cut meat with it, whittle with it, button buttons—anything! The One With Spectacles was only a dreadful dream.

In mother's room next door, Elizabeth was sleeping to herself. Her little, thin, clear voice piped up presently. Elizabeth sounded happy. Jeffy



"So's Me," Elizabeth Smiled.

sat up on the bed—he had slept all night outside the covers, slanting across them—and listened eagerly. Then if Elizabeth was happy, she—she wasn't unhappy. She hadn't laid anything up. Perhaps if he were to go in there now and say:

"Elizabeth, I'm sorry—I'm sorry—I'm sorry, Elizabeth!" he cried. The gay little song ended suddenly and the gay little singer whirled about.

"So's me," Elizabeth smiled.

Which Way

This story is told of a major who was in command of troops who were in pursuit of some outlaws. In the chase he arrived at a village to discover that he was too late to intercept them, and finally ordered the horses unsaddled and fed.

Now the major's hostler was a son of Ireland, ignorant of everything pertaining to the equestrian art, and, coming in from the village in a state bordering on intoxication, he put the major's saddle on a horse facing to the rear. When the horses were brought up for a fresh start the major, instantly discovering the mistake, demanded the reason for it.

"An' sure," said Pat, a little terrified—"an' shure, major, an' I didn't know which way you was going!"

An explosion followed—the major was satisfied—and Pat escaped punishment.—Harper's Weekly.

SAVED FROM DREAD FATE.

Kind Woman's Assistance Meant Much to This Tramp.

A certain lady, noted for her kind heart and open hand, was approached not long ago by a man who, with tragic air, began:

"A man, madam, is often forced by the whip of hunger to many things from which his very soul shrinks—and so it is with me at this time. Unless, madam, in the name of pity, you give me assistance, I will be compelled to do something which I never before have done, which I would greatly dislike to do."

Much impressed, the lady made haste to place in his hand a five-dollar bill. As the man pocketed it with profuse thanks, she inquired:

"And what is the dreadful thing I have kept you from doing, my poor man?"

"Work," was the brief and mournful reply.—Harper's Weekly.

WESTERN MEN IN NEW YORK.

Brains of Mountain and Prairie in Demand in the Financial Center.

Ever since the early days, when D. O. Mills, J. B. Haggin and James B. Keene "emigrated" from California to New York, the metropolis has been drawing largely on the west and south for its supply of "men who do things." Theodore P. Shonts, both a southerner and westerner, who was undertaken to solve New York's great transit problem, is the latest importation in response to the call of the east.

The promptness with which Thos. F. Ryan, of Virginia, turned the Equitable Life Assurance Society over to its policyholders, as the elect of a majority of its Board of Directors, and divested himself of the control of the stock which he bought from Jas. H. Hyde, and the success of the new management of the Society under the direction of President Paul Morton, have created a demand for the strong men of the south and west that is greater then ever before. Under the Morton regime the Equitable seems to made a better showing than any other insurance company in the country in spite of the increasing economies and increased returns to policyholders.

E. H. Gery, head of the great corporation in the world—the U. S. Steel Co.—John W. Gates, Henry C. Frick, Norman B. Ream, Wm. H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid are other westerners who are among the biggest men in New York.

MAN AND HIS WAYS.

Farm's Brain Has Evolved a New Style of Cradle.

A new cradle has been invented—and by a man. Which latter statement is a dedundency—for no up-to-date woman would credit or think of inventing anything so pernicious to her infant's welfare. Has she not become enlightened to the dreadful life of that time-honored institution of our ancestors? Dare she imperil the intellect that is to wrest the twentieth century by untimely "jugglings" in its embryo stage? Four nodders ahas! When colic's gripes assail, it may not know the luxury of a steady tramp swung across fields of waving dew—strange to say, man do not jeer at this dictum of the new motherhood—much less will its experience-wise bliss of being lulled to rest in a wooden-slatted cradle or fluffy bassinet, swayed by the foot of a mistress being who swings and crones, swings and crones, till baby woes are merged in blessed silence. Your nodder claims that sideways rocking is, indeed, injurious to babykins, but to his eyek, not to his brain. Therefore he has constructed a cradle that swings lengthwise, and is shaped like a boat!

Perhaps He Was the One to Blame.

Hicks—He first met his wife when he was a camping trip down in the Maine woods, but their marriage isn't happy.

Wicks—Ah, I see. He mistook her for a bear.

A SMALL SECRET.

Couldn't Understand the Taste of His Customers.

Two men were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said, "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have.

"For instance, I thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and disapproved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along.

"A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum.

"I found out what is the matter,' she said, 'you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes, and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled; now if you will have it right, you must fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health.'

Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee worked the change. "There's a Reason."

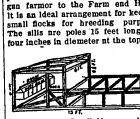
Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

POULTRY AND BEES

IDEAL POULTRY HOUSE.

Convenient Arrangement for the Accommodation of a Flock.

Several houses have been built in this vicinity the past year after the plan given in the cut, written a Michigan farmor to the Farm and Home. It is an ideal arrangement for keeping small flocks for breeding purposes. The sills are poles 15 feet long and four inches in diameter at the top end.



Framework of Small House and Run.

Fasten cross sills on with one-half inch bolts, two at each corner. The house part is 4½ feet high at the rear, six feet six inches in front and six feet wide. Cross sills are 2x4, the braces 2x4 and the uprights and other timber 2x2. The yard is covered with wooden mesh wire netting and the sides and roof of house with inch boards and roofing paper. There is a window in front and n door at the side. The house and yard can be easily moved to new land once or twice a week.

BEST POULTRY AND EGGS.

The Consumer Is Coming to Realize That They Are the Cheapest.

Consumers of dressed poultry are gradually realizing that the best table poultry and eggs are the cheapest for them to buy; that the edible portion of a nicely fattened, well dressed fowl is nearly twice that of a thin one of the same size—sufficient to more than offset the difference in price. The quality and flavor of the meat of the well fleshed and fattened bird is also superior to that of the poorer fowl, though it necessitated but little difference in the labor required to market the two kinds.

It happens, too, that the old claim that "an egg is an egg" has almost ceased to be of existence. Whatever may be said regarding the color of the shell as an indication of its contents, it is certain that it does signify good size and of uniform shape—and color also —is a better purchase than a dozen of assorted shapes and sizes at the same price. And it is the nice, clean, fresh looking eggs heaped up in a basket that always attracts the purchaser's eye and leads him back again to the same place when more of this staple is wanted.

As the poorest become better acquainted with this matter, says Nor'-Western Agriculturist, they will insist upon having the best quality, and the dealers will be glad to pay the producers better prices and buy more stock. As there is more profit in this better quality, it will be certain to receive his full share of the benefit.

RAISING TURKEYS.

How One Successful Poultryman Handles His Flock.

In regard to raising turkeys, will say that I feed them stale bread and milk, not sloppy, and corn meal wet with milk, so it will stick together. Once a day, a few days old we let them run in the lucern to get bugs and grasshoppers, but do not let them stay out long at a time, as the little ones get thirsty. When they come in we have plenty of feed and water for them, says a writer in Rocky Mountain Farming. After they get a few weeks old we feed them cracked corn and wheat, and as soon as the grain is cut we never feed them until the stubble is cleaned up. We drive them out twice a day and let them fill up and the more grasshoppers they can get the better. They will soon get strong enough to hunt fall. I think they are the finest thing there is for turkeys. But above all, we must give the good care and not let the chickens reb them of their feed. Another thing that is good for them is to cut their toe nails even with a pair of shears and feed it to them; they will eat lots of it. This is as near as I can tell you how we handled our turkeys last year.

HENOLOGY.

The brooder must be carefully ventilated or the chicks will have fresh air, but will not have to be exposed to drafts.

Give the fowls the run of the orchard; both will be benefited thereby.

A Leghorn hen will lay as long as she eats.

Feed less, and she will pay as long as she eats.

The handling of an incubator is not a difficult matter, but one cannot do it by instinct. The directions that go with each incubator should be carefully followed.

Chickens usually sell for more per pound than hogs, and it is an established fact that a pound of chicken meat is made at a lower cost than a pound of pork.

Don't forget that chicks—though small—require certain amount of grit. A run in clean, dry sand for a few days has been found beneficial before first feeding.

The first essential in the production of eggs is the health of the hens. You can never have a flock of record-breaking egg-producers if any of them are unhealthy.

BUILD RIGHT WHEN BUILDING.

The Well-Constructed Poultry House is the One You Must Enjoy.

It costs little more to build a poultry house right than it does to build it in such a slipshod way that it will be forever afterwards unsatisfactory. Some of our more progressive poultry men have taken great pains in the construction of their poultry houses and are now in possession of poultry establishments that are a credit to themselves and an improvement to the farms on which they exist. We have before us at the present moment a picture of the poultry house owned by one of our prosperous farmers, says Farmers' Review.

The poultry house in question is of one story and built with an ordinary roof. This gives the best effect artistically. The windows on the south side are about five feet from top to bottom and they reach down nearly to the level of the floor. This insures a large amount of sunshine to dry up the moisture that necessulates in the henhouse and that should be daily dried up.

The yards are of wire stretched on whitewashed posts. At the bottom of the fence le n series of hoards running around the entire yard. This keeps the hens from burrowing under the wire; About the only suggestion we could make to improve this would be to paint the posts, and fence a segreen to do swoy with the white of the posts. White posts are very obvious and become dirty easily.

The above house is divided into different compartments and from each compartment a door opens into the yard. There are as many yards as there are compartments, and this makes it easy to keep the flocks seperated.

A picture of the interior shows that the various apartments are separated by a wire netting. This is always advisable as wire netting is very sanitary. It can be sprayed with water or anything else. It permits the passage of the air and the sunlight and is a help to cut the darkness, which is always a bed thing to exist in too great quantities in a poultry house. It is not only a cover to dirt, but n protection to the lice and mites and disease germs. Direct sunlight is a destroyer of germs.

There should be more well-constructed poultry houses or one more than should be so built that they will last indefinitely, and be always serviceable.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

About the Only Cure for Sick Birds is tis Hatchet Cure.

We hear n grent deol about cures for chicken cholera, but it is my opinion that if a man has the misfortune cholera in his poultry establishment the best thing he can do is to get up early in the morn and shoot as many as possible, if they seem to have the cholera. I have no faith in any remedies. If the remedies seem to do good I know then that the fowls have no cholera, but have indigestion, as a result of improper feeding.

It is my belief, continues this correspondent of Farmer's Review, that there is very little chicken cholera in the couotry. When it does come it makes a clean sweep of most of the birds in a flock. I have known of flocks that were simply exterminated by the disease.

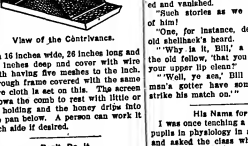
I have not heard of a genuine case for so long a time that I feel sure that with proper sanitation we will not have much more trouble from it. It is sold to have come from Europe and to have swept over this country like a plague at first.

My way of keeping out cholera and all such diseases is to take all my own birds. In doing this I think I am presenting n harrier to disease.

DEVICE FOR UNCAPPING HONEY.

Home-Made Contrivances Which Will Prove a Great Convenience.

I have n plan of making a device for uncapping honey which I think will interest others, writes a correspondent of Prairie Farmer. I take a



View of the Contrivances.

pan 16 inches wide, 26 inches long and six inches deep and cover with wire cloth having five meshes to the inch. A rough frame covered with the same wire cloth is set on this. The screen allows the comb to rest while all the honey holding and the honey drips into the pan below. A person can work it each side if desired.

Don't Do It.

To many bee-keepers "a bee is a bee." When driving through the country, how many apiaries of pure Italian, Carniolans, or even pure black or hybrids can we do we see, asks Gleanings in Bee Culture. Sometimes we run on to an occasional yard of a fancy race; but more often there is a general mixture of a whole lot. This habit of swinging around from one kind to another, mixing and crossing, is not the way to get the most profitable results and satisfaction out of bees. Don't do it.

Good Management.

The cure-all in the poultry yard is good management. Its principal virtue is that it is preventive. With it there is no need for stimulants, regulators and other makeshifts.

Mrs. Emma Stoll, of Appleton, Wisconsin.

"A neighbor, advised me to use Peruna. I began to improve at once."



MRS. EMMA STOLL

Mrs. Emma Stoll, 1000 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"Peruna has done me a great deal of good since I began taking it and I am always glad to speak a good word for it.

"Three years ago I was in a wretched condition with *backaches, bearing down aches*, and at times was so sore and lame that I could not move about. I had inflammation and irritation, and although I used different remedies they did me no good.

"A neighbor who had been using Peruna advised me to try it, and I am glad that I did. I began to improve as soon as I took it and I felt much better.

"I thank you for your fine remedy. It is certainly a *godsend to sick women.*"

Catarrh of the Internal Organs.

Miss Theresa Berthes, White Church, Mo., writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and internal organs. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I never had a passage of the bowels without taking medicine. I was so tired mornings and ached all over. I had a pain in my left side, and the least exertion or excitement made me short of breath.

"Now, after taking Peruna for six months, I am well as ever was. Peruna has worked wonders for me. I believe Peruna is the best medicine in the world, and I recommend it to my friends."

SOMEWHAT OF A REFLECTION.

Naive Comment of Debutants That Amused Hostess.

A charming hostess of one of the "big houses," as they are called in those who are ensconced into them, has the added beauty of prunature white hair. That which seems to her contemporaries an added charm may appear to the crudely young a mark of decline, at least so it appears in one instance of which the hostess herself tells with enjoyment.

The lady is a connoisseur of antiques. At one of her teas a debutante rich with the glow of youth, but sadly conscious with the cause of sensitive, was handed a cup of tea; the cup was beautifully blue and wonderfully old. The debutante leaned forward to fighten the strain on her youthful guest by a pleasant diverting remark, said: "Your cup is a hundred and fifty years old!"

"Oh," came the debutante's high strained tones; "How careful you must be to have kept it so long!"

Her Aim.

A man who runs a truck farm in Virginia tells of the first employment of a colored man named Sam Moore, who is in his employ, recently found himself in the hard position of difficulty in evading the onslaughts of a dog from a neighboring farm. Finally the dog got him, as Sam kicked at him.

Sam's wife, hearing a tremendous yell, rushed to the rescue of her husband. When she came up the dog had fastened his teeth in the calf of Sam's leg and was holding on for dear life. Seizing a stone in the road, Sam's wife was about to hurl it when Sam, with wonderful presence of mind, shouted:

"Mandy! Mandy! Don't frow dat stone at de dawg! Frow it at me, Mandy!"—Youth's Companion.

Bill's Reason.

Hugo Osterhaune, the new coptoin of the Philadelphia Commercial, praised at the dinner in New York the old salt of the past.

"He has disappeared," said Capt. Osterhaus, sadly. "We made fun of him, and before our ridicule he blushed and vanished.

"Such actions as we used to tell of him!

"One, for instance, dealt with an old shellback's beard.

"Why is it, Bill,' a youth asked the old fellow that you never shave your upper lip clean?'

"'Well, ye see,' Bill answered, 'a man has to have some place to strike his match on.'"

His Name for It.

I was once teaching a class of small pupils in physiology in a rural school and asked the class what name was given to the bones of the hend as a whole. A little girl raised her hand.

"What is it, Mary?" I asked.

"Skull!" she answered.

"Correct," said I; "but what other name has it?" expecting some one to answer "cranium." All were silent for a while, then a little fellow who seemed to be in a deep study quickly raised his hand, his eyes sparkling and a confident amile spreading on his face.

"What is it, Henry?" I saked.

"Noggin," was his immediate reply.—Judge's Library.

Not Certain.

He—Is Jim doing back work on the paper now?

She (cautiously)—I don't know. He was writing yesterday about "Night Owls."—Baltimore American.

Aunt Electa's Elopement

By Elliott Walker

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"Come! Aunty. Don't sit nodding in your chair any longer. Do go to bed."

"What time is it, child?" Electa Brown blinked, groaning slightly as she straightened up.

"Nine o'clock. You ought to be asleep. Half past eight is your regular hour, you know." Rosie's plump shoulders twitched nervously.

"I know. When is your pa coming home? I guess I'll wait for him. Ow!" Aunt Electa caught at her knees with an agonized squeak. "There!" she added remorsefully, "I didn't mean to let out a word, Rosetta, but my old rheumatism has got me again. I'll have to get Nathan to help me upstairs. Dearie!"

The girl stepped to the front door, biting her lip.

"Raining yet?" her aunt called.

"No, not yet. It's thundering a little." Rosie backed irresolutely to the rittting room to put a cooking hand on the old woman's arm.

"Father won't be here until after ten, Aunty," she said, hastily. "I'll help you to bed. Come!"

"Well, I'll be more comfortable there, I suppose. Ow! Walk it right ute, child. Let me stretch my legs to limber 'em. That's better. I'll rest a second."

"Ready, Aunty?"

"Pretty near. What a hurry you're in, Rosie. I pat a dollar in that letter to Jos Berry about the ginger cordial. 'Tisn't everyone I'd trust, but Joe's honest. Ho hasn't been here for some time, has he? I thought you two were sort of keeping company three months ago."

"Yoah! He's only a station agent. I—I—pahaw! That talk didn't amount to anything. People are always gabbling about me. I wish they'd 'tend to their own affairs."

"Well, you're mighty pretty, my dear, and only eighteen, with no mother. Of course, folks are interested. Your Pa's spoiled you, I guess, into thinking you're a real grown up, when you ain't but a child in most ways. I will say never saw a girl so hard to get nigh to as you."

"I'm that way," returned Rosie, petulantly. "I hold my tongue, do my work and suit myself. It's a good plan, and I'd thank older people to do the same, even you, Aunty. There!"

"Oh! I didn't mean to rile you, Rosie," said her aunt, humbly. "I'm aware that I just came here to help, and will you could hire a woman. Now if you'll give me a lift; my dear. Ow! All right. Why! I'm just your height. And not much fatter than you are, child. Funny, I never noticed that. Careful. Careful. One step at a time. Don't go so fast."

The girl laughed in a forced, unnatural manner as they toiled up the steep stairway.

I'll have you in bed in two minutes, Aunty. Stand here by the door, while I light the lamp. So! Lean against the jamb. Where are the matches? Oh! yes. I—Good heavens!"

Noiselessly the door had been pulled to. There came a sharp click. Rosetta was a prisoner. Down the stairs sped Aunt Electa. Her rheumatism seemed not to hinder those flying feet. Regardless of shrieks and pounding from above, she skipped into the tiny closet off the hall, presently to emerge with her neice's long cloak, hat, veil and small hand bag.

"Thought so," she grunted. "All packed and ready. I was sure of it. Poor, foolish little thing. Thank the Lord for good eyes, sharp ears and having lived in Dresser. I'll fix this business."

Arraying herself carefully, the old woman extinguished the lamp in the sitting room, closed and locked the front door, and stole out into the blackness of the night.

In the road she paused. A long roll of thunder echoed among the hills. As it died, she heard the sound of distant rapid wheels.

"Oh! yes," she murmured. "I'm waiting, you scamp. I go to bed early. Don't I? Somebody goes out doesn't she? These moonlight nights with Pa at the store, and Aunt Electa around asleep were very convenient, eh? Only she wasn't. It was a trifle chilly peeking through the blinds, but it paid. I knew you at the very first glimpse, my boy. The wind was blowing my way when you said 'Sarah' sleight on the nine forty-five, Rosie.' You spoke too loud, son, under that tree, I'll go. I'll fool you, and there's a gentleman at the station who is wondering at the P. S. on a letter. 'If Rosie is obliged to take a train Saturday night, please look after her.' That tells nothing, but Joe will be on hand. So will Electa Brown. Who was she?" The horse stopped with a jerk.

"Climb in, Rosie, quick! Good! That's nimble. We've got to hurry. I know you wouldn't fail me. One kiss you darling."

Aunt Electa submitted to the smack with fortitude. Her veil loosed the shock. She snuggled close to her victim, with bowed head, for the lightning's glare might betray her. Her heart beat wildly, as they dashed on. Far, far in the distance blew a faint whistle. It was the nine-forty-five.

There was no one in the tiny, dim waiting room as she sank into the corner seat, quite faint with the exertion of her part. Where was Joe?

Her nerves rallied as she heard her companion's sharp order at the ticket window.

"Two for Draghury."

There was no clergyman at that benighted village. No, nor a justice of the peace. Electa gasped end tors off her veil.

A figure slipped out to the platform. It was the old ticket agent—a shabby, ancient veteran. The woman heard his shrill call.

"I'll take your place now, Bell. Guess the lady you was lookin' for is inside."

As the broad shouldered young fellow stepped over the sill, the man, counting his change at the window, turned and beckoned to the corner occupant.

"All aboard," he grinned, and stopped, blankly, shading his eyes, with a quick forward glide. Aunt Electa stood up.

"I guess you've made a mistake Mr. Tarleton Blighty' she said, clearly. "I haven't, though. You're remember-es over in the town of Dresser, on account of sixteen silver spoons and some worse things. Good 16oks and a sick tongue won't save a thievin' rascal from a proper handling. I don't know where you came from, but I do know where you're going, and that's on this train with your two tickets to Draghury. Throw him on the cars, Joe, or under the wheels."

And Mr. Blight took his train as a small boy takes his first dive. As he crashed to a breathing position, Bell glanced apprehensively at his heavy right hoot and smoothed the knuckles of a massive fist.

A bit of white paste board lying near the platform's edge caught his attention. He picked it up.

"Good for one day and train only," was his grim comment. "I'll keep this for luck."

"I'll drive you home," he said. "No more trains tonight. Gurney can look up."

When Rosetta was roused from her apathetic despair by a loud knock on the door of her prison she did not answer. For an hour the girl had wept and raged alternately. She hod heard the buzzy halt immediately to dseh nlong. With it had gone her dreams of luxury, of fun rniment and jewels, the attractions of the great city where Mrs. Blight should shine.

Oh! such a wretched, deceitful medie soma old woman.

"Rosetta!" the strange ring in her artful tons compelled a reluctant reply.

"Well, I just wanted to say that I borrowed some things and eloped to the station with that moonshine hero of yours. He felt very bad when Joe Bell helped him on the train. Here is the ticket he meant for you. I'll shovo it under the door. Joo and I will sit up for your Pa. Come down when you feel like it."

The key turned in the lock. Rosie escaped for the card. The old woman heard a startled cry as she hurried to the stairs.

In five minutes Rosie appeared at the sitting room door. Her face was white, her eyes blazing. She moved with a stately tread. Electa, kissed her, impulsively, and drew back.

"Will you go to bed now?" she whispered. "I—I've something to say to Joe."

"Like a streak, child," smiled Aunt Electa, departing with alacrity.

WEDDING FEE THAT LASTED.

Minister's Honorarium Was Unusual, But Gratifying.

The number of marriages in a country parish during a year is seldom large enough to make the fees nod of an addition to the minister's slender salary, and the fees themselves are sometimes of a curious nature.

One New England clergyman tells of a wedding fee which lasted ten times as long as any other he ever received, and which, he believes, has never been duplicated.

The wedding was that of a thrifty widow to an elderly bachelor, who was sadly in need of just the care and the feeding he would receive at the widow's hands. The wedding was a lively one, and the clergyman says he was about to depart, the bride stepped up to him and whispered:

"I sent Henry over with your fee last night an hour ago. He wasn't in a position to give you one, but I told him he could jog it over and that you would show his good will. I hope you'll like it; you always have."

When the minister reached his home he was greeted by his wife, whom the 6-weeks-old baby had kept at home that evening.

"The hodgepodge brought over your fee a while ago," she said, in a voice shaking with laughter. "I had him put it out in the kitchen."

"That's a pretty place for a wedding fee!" cried the minister, as he hurried out to the kitchen, followed by his wife.

There he found his fee—two dozen glass jars, bearing neat labels which set forth the nature of their contents as "six of currant jell," six of "spiced currants," six of "grape jam," and six of "sweet pickle."

"I've laughed over that fee more than any other," said the minister, "but we also had more solid enjoyment out of it than out of any other I've ever received."—Youth's Companion.

THE VILLAGE ANGLER.

Under a spreading sycamore,
The village angler stands.
A tough and sturdy boy is he,
With soiled and sunburnt hands,
And the imprints of his unshod feet
Are all along the sands.

He goes on Sunday to the stream,
Although, of course, that's wrong.
Whenever a bullhead takes his hook
He yanks it, hard and strong.
And if he doesn't get a bit
He bums a cheerful song.

Loafing, fishing, pleasuring,
So through the week he goes;
Each morning sees him at the creek,
Whose fishin' holes he knows.
Each evening sees him trotting home
To seek a night's repose.

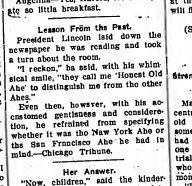
Thanks, thanks to thee, my patient kid,
For the lesson thou has taught.
Thus, at the dog grounds of life,
Our shines must be sought.
We waste our days and do about
The fish we haven't caught.
—Chicago Tribune.

A Disappointment.

"You have been taking a great deal of interest in zoology of late."

"Yes," answered the casual student. "I desired to get over from the human to inconsiderata and unscrupulous men. But I found dumb creatures doing things quite contrary to the rules I had laid down for them in my books. Even the wilderness has its undesirable citizens." — Washington Star.

HER UNUTTERABLE LONGING.



Harold (inspired by sight of flower woman)—Do you never, my Angelina, in the presence of Nature have a wild unutterable longing for—for—

Angelina—Yes, Harold, for lunch, I ate so little breakfast.

Lesson From the Past.

President Lincoln laid down the newspaper he was reading and took a turn about the room.

"You reckon," he said, with his whimsical smile, "they call me 'Honest Old Abe' to distinguish me from the other Abes?"

Even then, however, with his accustomed gentleness and considerateness, he refrained from specifying whether it was the New York Abe or the San Francisco Abe he had in mind.—Chicago Tribune.

Her Answer.

"Now, children," said the kindergarten teacher, "I have explained to you how many trees give us food, in the way of fruit, and in other ways. You remember that I said man taps the maple trees to get maple syrup. Who does logdock come from, then?"

"I guess," said Olive, after a pause, "that you tap the oaks, don't you?" —Judge.

Preparing Himself.

"So you are going to Europe?"

"Yes," answered the man who aspires to be a prominent citizen. "I don't care much about the trip. But the reporters never seem anxious to interview you about American affairs until you have been abroad long enough to lose track of them."—Washington Star.

Overheard at a Pink Tea&fest.

"I heard an awful story about Mabel this morning. It was perfectly dreadful."

"My dear, there isn't a word of truth in it. It's fake from start to finish!"

"How disappointing it is. One can't believe anything nowadays, can they dentr"—Milwaukee Sentiuel.

Freedom's Charge.

"The magazine article says that cocheleon should be taxed," remarked Mrs. Gronch.

"That's the way!" exclaimed Mr. Gronch, vigorously. "A man can't enjoy anything these days without paying for it."—Judge.

In After Years.

Anxious Mother.—Little Bobby cries for the moon every night. I don't know what to do about it.

Old Doctor.—Oh, he'll outgrow that in time. When he grows up he will forget the moon and want the earth. —Chicago Daily News.

Foresight.

"I have a great idea for a successful problem play," said the literary young man.

"In that case," answered Miss Cayenne, "propriety demands that we abruptly change the conversation."—Washington Star.

Its Kind.

"It certainly is the fact that artist you speak of has a touch which never fails to score."

"That's true. I'm not easy, but he got a tenner out of me."—Baltimore American.

The Considerate Wife.

"Mrs. Rogers is a perfect slave to her husband."

"What does she do?"

"Would you believe it? Every year, on his birthday, she gets up in time to get breakfast with him."—Judge.

THE STORY OF A WISCONSIN MAN IN WESTERN CANADA.

Three Years Ago Worth Only $2,000; To-Day is Worth $15,000.

The following is a copy of a letter, of which the Agents of the Canadian Government throughout the United States receive similar ones many times during the year:

Cayley, Alta., Dec. 7, 1906.

Agent Condina Government,
Watertown, S. D.

Dear Sir—

Your letter dated Nov. 27th at hand and was very glad to hear from you. I see that you are still at work persuading people to move into the Canadian Northwest. I must tell you that I owe you many thanks for persuading me to come out here, am only sorry that I wasn't persuaded sooner, and there is still plenty of good chances for many more right in the present time. I hope that you will be able to induce more to make a start out to this part of the country.

Now I must tell you what I have accomplished since I came out here and it won't be three years till the 1st of July. I shall shortly receive my patent for my homestead, the homestead cost me $10.00 in all, to-day it is worth $30.00 per acre, but it is not for sale. Then a year ago last May I bought 320 acres at $7.00 per acre and sold this foit for $20.00 per acre and cleared a profit of $4,160.00. How is that for this Northwest? I now have 320 acres of land and all paid for, 16 head of horses, 30 head of cattle, 22 pigs, 2 sheep and about 150 chickens and other poultry, and all new machinery and everything is paid for. We also bought 8 lots in Calgary and 7 in High River. We gave $470 for the 15 lots and they are sold for. At present I consider myself worth $15,000.00, and when I left Wisconsin less than three years ago I had about $2,000.00. This year I threshed a little over 4,000 bushels of grain, have about one thousand bushels of fine potatoes and about five hundred bushels of turnips, Mrs. Beisiegel sold about $100 worth of garden truck and poultry this fall. Now there are lots of others in this community who did as well as I did in the same length of time.

The family and myself are all well at this writing and hope this letter will find you the same.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) PHILIP BEISIEGEL.
Cayley, Alta., Canada.

ENTICED BY THE BAR.

Strenuous Actions Mildly Explained by the Minister.

Many stories are told of the eccentricities of clergymen and sayings of an old clergyman who lived in Maine some years ago. At one time there had been a fight among some men, one of whom was seriously hurt. A trial took place, and the old minister, who had seen the affray was summoned as a witness.

"What was Benson doing?" was the question.

"Oh, he was slashing around."

"Well, sir, just what do you mean by that?"

"Why, he was knocking about him here and there."

"Now, sir, kindly tell us plainly what Salson did to this man."

"Why, he—he enticed him," said the old minister slowly. "He enticed him with a crowbar. He used the crowbar to persuade the man—to entice him, and by a series of pokes and blows he succeeded in doing it," said the minister, smiling.

SCALY ERUPTION ON BODY.

Doctors and Remedies Fruitless—Suffered 10 Years—Completely Cured by Cuticura.

"Small sores appeared on each of my lower limbs and shortly afterwards they became so sore that I could scarcely walk. The sores began to bleed, but small scaly eruptions appeared. The itching was so severe that I would scratch the sores until the blood began to flow. After I suffered thus about ten years I made a renewed effort to effect a cure. The eruptions on the limbs had appeared on every part of my body except my face and hands. The doctor in my native county, and many remedies gave no relief. All this was fruitless. Finally my sight began to fail and I was rapidly becoming bald. A few months after, having used almost everything else, I thought I would try Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap. After using three boxes I was completely cured, and my hair was restored, after fourteen years of suffering and an expenditure of at least $50 or $60 in vain endeavoring to find a cure. B. Hiram Mattingly, Vermillion, S. Dak., Aug. 18, 1906."

One Extreme Or the Other.

I have been more than lucky in the women I have met; a woman is always heaven or hell to a man—never anything else; she don't spend much of her time on the border-lines.—Walt Whitman in the American Magazine.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Reason.

A southern Kansas editor has noticed that men swear to keep from crying, and that women cry to keep from swearing.—Kansas City Star.

Ship Your Cream to Us.
We always pay the highest market price.
Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

If you want a woman to do a certain thing just let her do any other work.

COULD HARDLY TOTTER ABOUT.

A Vivid Description of the Most Insidious of Diseases.



Miss Emma Shirley, Killbuck, N. Y., writes: "Kidney disease mysteriously fastened itself upon me two years ago and brought awful headaches and dizzy spells. I was all unstrung, weak and nervous, could scarcely totter about. Pains in the side and back completely unnerved me. My food disgusted me, I looked badly and the kidneys were noticeably deranged. I sank lower and lower until given up and at this critical time hagan with Doan's Kidney Pills. Details are unnecessary. Twelve boxes cured me and I weigh six pounds more than ever before. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tip from the Sage.

"Well," observed the sage of the park bench, "this business of chasing dogs around the town and taking them to the pound may be all right in some ways, but it certainly is wasting a lot of valuable power."

"Power?" ejeculated the park policeman in surprise.

"Yes, power. When a dog is in a good humor he wags his tail, doesn't he?"

"Believe he does."

"Well, now, if we could keep all the stray dogs in a good humor and stand them in a row and let them wag their tails from morn till night, why, man, there would be enough power generated to run a trolley line Niagara wouldn't be in it. Wonder to me some genius don't try to harness those wags."

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

And Other Crimes.

The gravity of the crime of bigamy appears to depend quite largely upon the criminal's business connections and social acquaintance.—Columbus Journal.

No Headaches in the Morning.
Krause's Headache Capsules for over-indulgence in food or drink. Druggists, 25c.
Krause Laxly Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

When a man's business affairs begin to go wrong his wife thinks it is because he doesn't follow her advice.

High Cream Prices.
Write us to-day for particulars and tags.
MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

The more cause one has for losing patience, the more reason there is for holding it.—Feltham.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.
To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Even if you gain but an inch you haven't put your best foot forward in vain.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Even the best phrases of a flatterer sometimes fall flat.

Stack Covers, Awnings, Tents.
Flags, etc. For information and prices, write American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis.

Our idea of a charming woman is one who is ignorant of her charms.

Big Money for Cream.
Will pay more than others. Write for prices and reasons. GET OUR OFFER.
R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

A man of the world is one who has managed to dodge the undertaker.

McMurray's Vanilla
Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

Never judge a women's brilliancy by the lightness of her hair.

We Want Your Cream.
Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Running for office costs almost as much as running an automobile.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

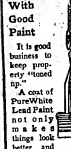
He who appoints one friend to office loses ten.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASE RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES
75 "Guaranteed"

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once. 50c.
Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

A. N. K.—G (1907—29) 2167.

Tone Up With Good Paint



It is good business to keep property "toned up."

A coat of Pure White Lead Paint not only makes things look better and gives them a higher selling value, but it makes things wear better and gives them a higher value for long wear.

Pure White Lead gives an opaque, durable coat that protects and preserves from the ravages of time and weather.

Prospective buyers of Pure White Lead have been before been subject to much attempted fraud in adulteration and substitution. You are now protected by the Dutch Boy trade mark which is found on the side of kegs containing only Pure White Lead, made by the Old Dutch Process. Look for the boy.



SEND FOR BOOK
"A Talk on Paint," telling how to paint, when to paint, and what paint to use. Sent free on request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
In whichever of the follow-ing cities you may be: New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, San Francisco. (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia.) (National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh.)

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Veal Loaf With Beef and Pork

Do you like Veal Loaf? You will surely be delighted with Libby's kind, made from choice fresh meats, in Libby's spotless kitchens. It is pure, wholesome and delicious in flavor.

Ready to Serve At Once—Simply garnished with sour pickles and you have a delightful lunch or dinner dish.

Ask your grocer for Libby's Veal Loaf and insist on getting Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Mica Axle Grease

lengthens the life of the wagon—saves the horses' power, time and temper. Best lubricant in the world—contains powdered mica, which forms a smooth, hard coating on axle, and reduces friction.

If you want your outfit to last and earn money while it lasts—grease the axles with Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY Incorporated

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FREE

To convince any human being that Paxtine is the best antiseptic will send one large box FREE and all we ask is 25 cents to pay postage, etc. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of directions and genuine testimonials. Send no money, but address a postal card to-day.

PAXTINE cleanses and purifies the private parts of women, relieves at once all inflammation, ulceration and soreness, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh, and the inflammation caused by female ills; cures sore throat and mouth, and is a positive cure for piles. Paxtine is sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents a large box, or sent by mail on receipt of price. IT DOES YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL AGENT WANTED

In every town to handle high grade gold, copper and silver mines. Good proposition; no office; only agent of high character considered. Give age, present occupation and reference. Address, with stamp for reply, Box 1, Station A, Minneapolis, Minn.

$1000. DOLLARS CASH

If you are still enduring pain after giving the Rexall 93 cents. Why? For an advertisement. Send name and address for particulars. Mail Order Division, Lock Box 93, Washington, D. C.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist, Going Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested Standpoint, Has Written a Remarkable Series of Articles, Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

JAPAN PLAYING POLITICS WITH CHRISTIANITY

Shiminjoseki, Japan.—As I leave Japan for Korea, it is necessary to summarize the results of three months' investigation into religious conditions and missionary work in Japan. I find that some of the statements now to be set down are rather sensational; this is due to the facts, and not to their reporting. Indeed, unimportant news could scarcely be expected from the country which embodies the world's greatest political problems, the far eastern question. That much-discussed question, one learns who painstakingly studies it on the ground, is really a commingling of racial, religious, economical and political questions. The reader of these articles who has not seen in them more than a treatment of missions and religion has not grasped all the meaning that the writer intended to convey.

Playing to the Western Gallery.

The Japanese government, which has ever before its eyes the important advice of inflocecing western opinion, has been playing politics with Christianity. Like any other nation in similar circumstances, it has employed every agency at hand that would serve its own purpose; since the western world is nominally Christian, Japan has, throughout the present era, displayed a favorable attitude toward Christianity. Indeed, that shrewd old statesman, Marquis Ito (whom many Americans have been led to look upon as a sort of main prop of the church in Japan, although, judged by even the loose Japanese standards, he is "a most immoral man") proposed that Japan make Christianity its state religion. I have the personal testimony of educated Japanese that they themselves, became Christians 20 years ago for the sake of the country. The help of missionaries was freely



A Missionary Parish Home.

used by the government, first, because it was needed, and secondly, because Japan wanted to appear to be pro-Christian here. Undoubtedly there has been a measure of this same sort of ministerial favor to government's recent gifts to the Young Men's Christian association army work.

In the government schools Christianity is not a popular, form of government) was that the Crown Prince of Japan should become a baptized Christian, so that the next emperor should be counted among the Christian rulers of the earth. The personal convictions of the crown prince did not figure in the matter at all; the rulers look upon Christianity without any regard to the beliefs of individuals, which is a serious oversight as I shall show. Given yet it is possible that the program may be overturned by the sincere conversion of the crown prince to Christianity, an event, however, which is quite improbable.

For the second part of the government program reverence the first. The plan has been changed. It has now been decided that it is unnecessary for Japan to become a Christian nation. They next emperor will not be a Christian. Independence and toleration in religious matters will continue to be the national policy, but the same official whose views look best, expressing ueclares it to be his belief that Japan will never become a Christian nation, although there will remain, alongside of Buddhism and Shintoism, a Japanese Christian church.

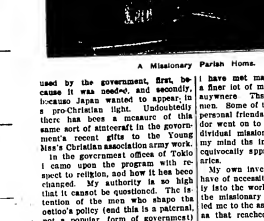
An Elder Statesman's Keen Views.

On the same point let me quote Count Okuma, one of the older statesmen and the most influential individual in Japan. I had a long interview with him in his beautiful home, upon many phases of the Japanese problem, including this one. "Japan has the most perfect religious liberty in the world. So great is the spirit of toleration here that a conference of national relations was recently held in Tokio by the Christians, Buddhists and Shintoists. But this very conference showed a lack of seal on the part of each for its own faith. This same lack of ardent, vast, and tenacious fervor, to surrender beliefs, is also noticeable, I understand, in America. As to Christianity in Japan, I would say that it has spread as a moral philosophy, rather than as a religion. It may continue to grow, and be widely accepted, but it will never become a national religion. Had Christianity been our ancient faith, the situation would have been different. Moreover Christianity would have been greater in Japan were it not for the denominational divisions and strife, which have hindered Christian growth here. I am glad to notice a decrease of this, both in Japan and America. Mission boards should take into account the importance of this matter."

"What of the missionaries themselves? They have done only good and not evil. Their educational work especially has been great—too much cannot be said in favor of it. But not all missionaries have been successful; there are some who are failures. My own opinion is that there is still a place in Japan for the best type of missionary. Especially do we want able teachers and great thinkers."

New Ambassador Wright Sizes Up Missionaries.

Count Okuma's words have caused a digression from the first point of this article. Before returning to it, and while still on the subject of missionaries, let me quote the opinion expressed to me by the American ambassador to Japan, Hon. Luke E. Wright: "When I came to the orient I was disappointed in the missionaries. Decidedly disappointed. I expected to find them, as in every other calling, all sorts of men, with a proportion of nonecount ones who had come out here because they could not make a living at home. But I must confess that I have not met a single missionary who could not pass anywhere. Both in the Philippines and in Japan



they are the best class of men I have met among missionaries, and a finer lot of men I have never seen anywhere. They are first class as men. Some of them have become my personal friends." Then the ambassador went on to speak in detail of individual missionaries. He left upon my mind the impression that an unequivocal approves of the missionaries.

My own investigations, while they have of necessity gone more intimately into the work and qualifications of the missionaries in Japan, have led me to the same general conclusion as that reached by the ambassador. I have met personally the missionaries, of all creeds, stationed in every part of Japan. I have seen them at work and at play. I have sought out the criticism against them and their work that could be heard. Wherever I have learned of a critic or antagonism of the missionaries I have tried to get the worst he had to say. From scores of Japanese, Christian and non-Christian, I have gleaned opinions of the missionary force. Summing all up I am constrained to say that the missionaries as a whole grade higher than even the ministers at home. They devotion to their work, and to the welfare of the Japanese is unquestioned. The results of their labor are beyond doubt really great. To say that their converts are not genuine and their work superficial is simply to betray a lack of knowledge of conditions that are apparent to any unbiased observer. Of course there are individual missionaries not a few who are misfits and should be recalled, and of course there are minor points on which the missionaries are undoubtedly open to criticism. Nevertheless, these cannot affect the general verdict, that the missionaries are creditable representatives of the best life of the Christian nations, and that their efforts are bearing fruit which justify the cost.

The Question of the Optimists.

This leads right back to the main question, "Will Japan become a Christian nation?" As opposed to the negative view of nearly all the government officials whom I have talked, I find every Christian, foreigner and Japanese, taking a confidently affirmative view. In no case has a Christian betrayed the slightest note of uncertainty on this point. They ridicule all idea of an amalgamation of Christianity, Buddhism and Shintoism, saying that this is Buddhist talk. Buddhists, while they welcome and foresee impending defeat, and wants to cajole Christians, but eventually Japan will become, in the lives of her people, and, consequently in her government, a Christian nation. This confidence on the part of the Christians is rather inspiring; they have the faith of their creed.

Missionaries are quick to point out the weakness of the official prediction. The latter are all based on the assumption that Christianity may be treated as an equity, and dealt with as the government would deal with a monetary system, or a naval code. Christianity may not be considered thus, say the missionaries. It does not thrive by the approval of cabinets, or succeed by imperial edicts. They do not want official sanction or endorsement; that would be as dangerous to the church as it was in Constantine's day. Christianity is slowly but steadily growing in Japan, and it will continue to grow incessantly, by being accepted as the personal belief of individuals. Its appeal is not to men in the mass, but to men one by one. As a personal, vital experience, taking first place in the individual's life, it will exert its power and find its place.

Thus all the plans of the government may be upset by the change in belief and ilts of the people; and, since the missionaries rely on the supernatural aspect, which officials ignore, it may come to pass that even the next emperor will be a Christian, just as many persons in all branches of government service have become believers in the gospel of Christ. As the seed in the crack by road a tree that splits the rock, so by its inherent vitality and growth, Christianity in Japan will overthrow alike the devices of statesmen and the old creeds of the nations.

How the Movement Works.

In the next breath, after telling you that Christianity will never conquer Japan, the statesman will confess to how badly the west cannot possibly understand. Unquestionably, Christianity is erecting there in a large body of its people. I have been at pains to assure myself that the Anglo-Saxon standards of virtue prevail among the Japanese Christians as they certainly do not among the people generally, or even the Buddhist priests. The place of womsn must be radically changed if Japan is to rank with the civilized nations; admittedly the most potent force in effecting the alteration already accomplished are the mission schools and the churches.

With respect to eleemosynary institutions—the cars of the insane, lepers and other incurables, the reform of inciptical criminels, the provision for orphans and destitute, the display of kindness to dumb creatures, etc.—Japan has scarcely emerged from barbarism. Practically every advance in these particulars has been made by the missionaries. Despite endless twaddle that has been written about the Japaneeo home life, it is undoubtedly truo that the Christian, or, say, the American conception of a home is only now being learned, and that from the missionaries. The dissoluteness and subterranean natures of the Japanese character, which has brought shame upon the nation in its business dealings with the world, is being replaced by straightforwardness and integrity on the part of the thousands who are accepting the bible standard of conduct.

The Situation as It Stands.

So far as figures may do so, the missionary situation in Japan may be set forth very briefly. There are 40 organized missionary societies, or organized religious bodies, doing work in Japan. These maintain a force of 889 white missionaries and a still greater number of native workers. They possess property, in the way of churches, schools, residences, etc., to the value of $1,279,902. Or native Christians enrolled in the Protestant churches there are 60,862, including catechumens; in the Roman Catholic church, 59,437 and in the Greek church, 19,115. Roughly speaking, this means a Christian force of 150,000 persons, who look forward to the evangelization of a nation of 45,000,000 people. While Japan is not going to become Christian in a day, she has made a most substantial beginning in that direction.

The Japanese Protestant churches display certain characteristics well worthy mentioning in this resume. First is the tendency toward union. All Presbyterian bodies are now in Japan. All Methodist bodies formally unite next May. The Episcopalians and the Church of England are one. The Congregationalists, United Brethren and Methodist Protestants are uniting, as in America. Left to themselves, the Japanese Christians will undoubtedly form one church, with denominational and doctrinal distinctions of ecclesiastical government mean little to them. The tendency toward union in this country also are ahead of America in respect to united religious efforts.

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Precious Heritage.

Sweetness of temper is a precious heritage. It gives beauty to everything. It brings its windows open to ward the apice country, and fills the home with perpetual delight. The fortunate possessor of a sunny soul is God's evangel in a dark world. He is a living gospel which no one will ever repudiate, and the blessedness of which all men will appreciate. The body will grow old and the smooth brow will be furrowed, but a happy disposition is an'aureole to the gray crown of age. Blessed is the man who looks out upon the world of God and whose soul is responsive to the outlying vision.

OUR WEALTH-MAKERS

AMERICAN FARMERS LEADERS IN ENRICHMENT OF NATION.

DOLLARS BY THE BILLIONS

Annual Value of Farm Products in the United States Greater Than the Output of the World's Mines.

Statistics gathered by the United States census hareau afford interesting studies to those who care to delve into economic subjects. According to the government reports issued covering the years ap to 1906, the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States is $12,686,675,678. During the year 1905 there was produced of manufactured products $14,802,147,087.

The same authority gives the information that the farm values of the United States reached the enormous sum of $20,614,001,836, and to this must be added $13,114,492,056, which represents farm improvements. It is needless to say that the value of miscellaneous stocks, etc., but it is sufficient to say that during the years 1905 and 1906 the annual production of the farms of the United States amounted to $6,000,000,000. It will be seen from this that while the value of farms and improvements is very nearly three times the annual production of the farms, that the prodnction of the farms annually is only about one-half of the value of the manufactured products, but when it is taken into consideration that the farm supplies more than 60 per cent. of the articles that enter into the manufactures, it shows how important is the American farmer.

Each year the wealth produced by American farms was five times greater than the value of gold and silver produced in the United States for the year. It is estimated that the gold produced in the world since the discovery of America by Columbus up to the present time is approximately $11,368,000,000. During the same period the production of the silver of the world was $12,420,000,000. Thus it can be seen that about every four years American farmers add more wealth into the world greater than all the gold and silver that has been produced since Columbus' time. The wealth of the United States is now estimated at $115,000,000,000. American farmers are adding to the wealth at the rate of between $6,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000 yearly. The total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is placed at $60,200,000,000. At the present wealth producing capacity of the United States it will be more than ten years the wealth he produces would aggregate more than the total wealth of both the great kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The total wealth of all of Italy is estimated at $13,000,000,000. Each year two years the American farmers produce enough to buy the kingdom of Italy, and every year American farmers produce wealth sufficient to purchase all of Belgium.

Outside of the 50 agricultural states and territories the possessions expended $57,039,765. This includes the Louisiana purchase, the Philippines and Alaska, the Philippines and all United States possessions, covering 2,037,613 square miles of territory, which is more than the American farmers each year is valued at 104 times the amount that was necessary to buy all of these possessions. The cotton crop alone for 1906 was more than sufficient to pay expenditures the United States for its expenditures on account of the acquirement of the vast possessions mentioned. It is useless to further make comparisons, the American farmer is the great wealth producer of the nation. His wealth is based nearly all the manufacturing, and it may be said nearly all the commerce.

While the farmer is a great wealth producer and is one of the most independent of the American laborers, he has perhaps just reason for complaint as to compensation received for his labors. While the results of his labor has given employment to an army of millions of workers, the farmer has been subject to the operations of combinations that directly oppose his best interests. These are the great trusts that control the marketing of what the farm produce. None will deny that the distributing agencies are necessary, but when these agencies become oppressive and make extortionate charges for the handling of the produce of farms, they become institutions that are oppressive. But the American farmer to a great extent appears to be responsible for the building up of such combinations. In quantity he has ignored simple principles recognized in business and which are important to him. President McKinley in one of his addresses made the statement that to locate the factory near the farm was the greatest economy and the highest prices for farm produce; in other words, the factory makes the home market. For years farmers in the agricultural sections of the United States have by their conduct contributed toward the support of the stock gamblers and the managers of the trusts, but have assisted in making possible the building up of mammoth aggregations of capital in great financial centers, and this capital has been used in the furtherance of combinations that have made it possible to dictate to the farmer what prices he must take for all that he has to sell.

money sent from districts to the large cities means the concentration of wealth in these cities and greater support for the trust builders. They should also understand that their farm values to a great extent depend upon the activity and importance of the home town. Should the farmer relieve himself of the burden that is placed upon him by the trusts and combinations, he can do it by assisting to the greatest extent the building up of industries in his own town, his county and state. The question is worthy of the most careful consideration of every resident of a rural district. The greatest utilization of all home resources can only be brought about by a cooperation of the people. Every land owner and every person employed in the tilling of the soil, should give greater study to economic questions and discover, if possible, how much better all conditions under which he labors can be made by a practice of the old-time home patronage rule.

D. M. CARR.

DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY.

Progress of Agricultural Districts and Cities and Towns Go Hand in Hand.

The building up process of a country commences with the cultivation of the soil generally. First the pioneers, the settlers on the land, begin the building of homes, and closely in the wake of the agriculturists follow the towns.

Town building is an interesting study. It is the highest development of communism. As far back as we can reach in the history of the world we find the spirit of community of interests. When Columbus reached America he found the Indians had their villages. Even among the most barbarous races the communal spirit is found. In our state of civilization cities and towns represent most perfect communial development.

Where there are people engaged in any industry, it is necessary that there be tradesmen to supply necessary wants. These tradesmen generally seek the most convenient location in the settlement and form the nucleus of the town and city. With the outbing of the contiguous territory, new industries are brought into existence and gradually there is a growth of the hamlet to the proportions of a village. The village soon becomes a small city, and its importance is gauged entirely by the trade that it can command to give employment to the people residing within it. Its geographical location is always an important factor in town and city building. The average agricultural town has a limited territory for its support. From this territory must come the trade to maintain it. The large cities are small towns "grown up." While the small town may receive its support from the limited territory surrounding it, the city is maintained by the trade given it by a multitude of small towns, and by certain conditions that perhaps may make it a place where manufacturing and jobbing may be carried on advantageously. While the geographical position is important to the small town, it is more important to the large city, as there are numerous conditions to be met, and such things as transportation facilities and freight rates are highly important.

It may be said that the majority of American cities and towns are dependent to a great extent upon the agricultural sections of the country. The farms supply the major portion of the articles of commarce and manufacture, and as well the trade that supports the towns and cities.

The community should take pride in the progress of the town which it has been instrumental in building up. The town is all important to the residents of rural districts as it affords educational and social advantages that would otherwise not exist. In many localities there is an erroneous impression that the interests of the residents of towns are different from the interests of the people of the surrounding territory. A little thought will show how the interests of both classes, the residents of the country and the citizens of the town, are equal; how the town depends upon the country for its support, and how the country looks to the town as a market place and as a convenience in general. The more liberally inclined town will be much to the interest of all residents of rural districts that the home town be a prosperous place and that all its interests be protected.

Try for Factories.

Small manufacturing plants are desirable factors in the business of any town. There must be employment for the residents of a city or town, and any means of supplying this need is commendable. There is only one thing that many citizens do not take into consideration, and that is, it is the better class of people of a town to build up industries already established than to strive to gain new industries. A manufacturing plant is beneficial to a place in accordance with its payroll and its output of goods that bring a revenue to the town. Some small concerns that will employ a dozen hands will have a payroll of perhaps $25 or $40 a day. The value of its products may amount to $15,000 or $20,000 annually, all depending upon the character of the business. But what is most considered is the payroll. From the average town this it is estimated that trade lost, and which goes to large cities through the mails, is more than $100 a day. If citizens of a community would retain this $100 a day and do their trading in the home town, it is evident that it would be twice as beneficial as the small factory that brings a payroll of $40. Of course,

Sporting Gossip

So many games were postponed last spring because of wet grounds that the management of the Washington American league team has taken the initiative to obtain some sort of protection for the infield against rain. Lee Lemat, a local inventor, has given the matter much thought, and believes that he has solved the problem. He has a device which is going to make it possible to play ball games on all days, even when it is pouring, and no such thing as wet grounds stop will he seen if his invention will do what he claims of it. Lemat will build a tract on the whole, which will be placed in the center of the diamond. The canvas is rolled up on it and can be run out in all directions, covering the entire infield by means of small trucks, which carry the canvas to the extremes of the infield. In this way the infield can be covered and protected from the rain to less than two minutes, and it can be cleared and be ready for play in about the same time.

President Noyes and Manager Cantillon had a long talk with Lamat the other day, and he will soon show a model of his invention. If the invention will do what is claimed for it, one of the machines will be purchased and few games will be postponed at National Park thereafter.

Harry White, the wonderful left-handed pitcher of the Chicago White Sox, is a graduate of Georgetown university and a practicing physician. White is one of the keenest ball players in the profession. A pitcher of incomparable ability, he can hit, field and run bases quits as well as the



Harry White.

average ball player who dopes-de. up-to-date accomplishments, apert from pitching, for his reputation. White is one of the intelligent, educated athletes. Furnished with a perfect instrument for his purpoce, a spicadil pitching arm, he adds interesting to advantages of a keen and well-trained mind, high energy and great ambition. All these things unite to make him a most voluable and wonderful baeeball player.

Jimmy Britt has decided to take a fall out of Hamlet. Hamce has been stung good and hard by the stage bug. Said Jimmy: "I know I have the class to kick in with these high brows. All I lack is the opportunity. Why, look at Jim Corbett. Soo his hit theatre. What's the matter with Corbett? I do'ne same? I think I can win the stage championship from him without turning a hair." Last week a breathless, hhree-legged little boy ran into the constable's office at San Rafael and said there was a crazy man in his pa's ten-acre lot. After the constable had called together a guardeized company he constantly approached the raving maniac and pounced upon his back. After the victim had been bound and gagged some one remarked that the feature resembled those of Jimmy Britt. Sure enough, when they lo-sened the supposed maniac turned out to be Jimmy. He was out there leaving "Cora Belings in a Country Graveyerd" to tatters.

The longest game of baseball ever played in the world was contested between the Henry L. Pierce grammar school of Dorchester, Mass., and Bennett's school of Brighton recently. For seven hard teams struggled for supremacy, the Pierce school finally winning out by the small score of 4 to 3. The game, which lasted more than three hours, abounded in spectacular plays on the part of both teams. Neither side scored until the third inning, when the Pierce school scored two runs, but in the fifth the Bennett boys made three. This was evened up in the fourth by Pierce. Then for 23 innings both sides went out in order. In the final inning the boys from the Pierce school bunched their hits, scoring the final and winning run. One remarkable feature of the game was the fact that both pitchers stuck in the game until the finish, although both were allowed to give way to some of the substitutes.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1907. NO. 17.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—The big public "show" buildings of Washington are the "flirtation clearing-house" of America.

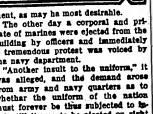
The capitol and the splendid library of congress are the favoritas, but others are only less popular. For many years the problem has been a serious one with custodians, watchmen and policemen, and this spring it has been worse than ever.

Yoong men and women of the high school age, it is declared, make the library of congress a regular headquarters for the purpose of flirting. There are young men and women of maturer years who do much the same, and, finally, all kinds of people make the place a headquarters for meeting by appointment, or without appointment, as may be most desirable.

The other day a corporal and private of marines were elected from the building by officers and immediately a tremendous protest was voiced by the navy department.

"Another insult to the uniform," it was alleged, and the demand arose from army and navy quarters as to whether the uniform of the nation must forever be thus subjected to insult, till it was to be elected on sight from public buildings.

Then came the explanation that the two marines had been especially offensive in their advances toward women in the building, and that when their cases came to be looked into ample testimony against them would be adduced.



SMUGGLING IS POPULAR AMONG RICH AMERICANS

"WE have confidential information that the manufacture of trunks with false bottoms abroad is a thriving industry just now," said a treasury department official the other day. "These trunks are designed primarily for rich Americans who are now traveling in Europe and who will secrete diamonds, pieces of jewelry and other valuables in secret trays, false bottoms and other places where an inspector would not be expected to look.

"These trunks are made very cleverly and, although it is an old dodge, it will be worked with some success this year. They used to make them trunks with false bottoms of such depth that the deception was quickly discovered. They do them much better now and our inspectors will have to keep a sharp lookout to prevent fraud.

"You would be surprised to know how many of our captures of smuggled goods are made. Our inspectors would be unable to expose many of these cheats but for information furnished by disgruntled maid servants. Many a foe woman returning to this country with a lot of undeclared jewels and other valuables has been discomfited by a word judiciously dropped by her maid. It is not always the wisest thing for a wealthy woman to discharge her maid too soon after returning from a purchasing expedition abroad. More than one Fifth avenue woman is wondering to-day how the government got the tip that she was bringing a diamond necklace without the formality of declaring it.

"Modest clerks in high-priced jewelry stores in Paris earn a good deal of money on the side by keeping United States government officers advised of the purchases of wealthy visitors by traveling Americans. When the Americans return home their statements are carefully scanned to see if all their purchases are included. Many seizures are made in this way. The clerk is always rewarded by a percentage of the extra penalty imposed and in the same way maids and other servants who furnish information are paid."



AN EXAMPLE OF SHORT CUT TO INNER SOCIETY

IT'S really quite legitimate in Washington, you know, where one officially, scarcely stays but more than one consecutive minute—to take all sorts of social short cuts. One may not wait for the natural evolution of such things. Time flies. The other fellow's turn is close upon us. So its hustle, hustle, and bump yourself while your stock is at a premium.

The meteoric career of the Shonts at the capital offered an interesting example of the "off-again-on-again-gone-again-Finnigan" system. Very charming people, indeed, with permanent wearing qualities were Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, former chairman of the Panama canal commission; his wife and two attractive young daughters, Miss Theodora, sought in marriage by the Duke de Chaulnes, and her sister, Miss Marguerite. The Shonts girls have lovely clothes and a cordial grace of manner with a southern flavor to it. Much of their life has been spent at their father's handsome estate near Mobile, and on southern waters in the paternal yacht Margadora. "Margadora" is a graceful telescooping together of the names of the two Misses Shonts.

A story runs that at the outset of her brief Washington career, Mrs. Shonts, with of the present president of the Interborough Metropolitan company of New York, desiring to give a large dining while comparatively a stranger, was assisted in the making out of her guest list by a friend who was a veteran social expert here. A certain venerable senator, who had never met the host and hostess, vague as to identities, was numbered in the list. "I am most happy to know you, Mr. Senator," amiably proclaimed the lady of the house, "you will find on the table there the name of the lady whom you are to escort to dinner."

"Yes, thank you, madam," said the old gentleman, in no wise recognizing his fair hostess, producing from his pocket a small card contained in an envelope, and proceeding to scrutinize it through his glasses. "I already have my happy fate right here. She seems to be a party by the name of—er—let me see—by the name of Shonts, or something of that sort."

ANTS THREATEN TO EAT SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

ABOUT 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 white ants have decided to raze the Smithsonian institution, and the preliminary work has begun.

Where the white ants came from nobody can tell. They cannot be killed by any means except fire or a liberal use of kerosene. They increase more rapidly than any other known species of ant, and that is at a rate almost beyond computation. They are hideous to look at, being soft, unlike the North American ant, and bristling with a slight fuzz.

They are armed with little sawlike mandibles, which can make their way through the hardest wood in an incredibly short time.

Whole window sashes were turned from solid, wood to sawdust under the industry of their sawhills. The flooring was eaten away from the walls for the space of three or four inches, and the cases in which rare specimens of butterflies and birds were kept were chewed to fine powder.

Now there is positive danger to the institution in their annual appearance, as the building is drawn on so heavily to feed them that the woodwork has become weakened.

If something be not speedily done to exterminate the white ants the building itself will be exterminated.

The Smithsonian institution is one of the nation's greatest ornaments. It was presented through a fund by the late James Smithson, a son of the duke of Northumberland, and the legacy, brought to this country in gold sovereigns in 1838, yielded as a building fund more than $500,000.

The building is used to house specimens of natural history.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

IS MAINTAINING REPUTATION



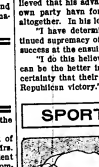
James Hazen Hyde, former vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, after a year or so of near-oblivion, is doing things again in the French capital. Pending a settlement of the controversy provoked by the proposal to merge two prominent New York trust companies, one of which was founded by Mr. Hyde, it is pleasing to learn that this gentleman maintains his reputation for being the most fastidious male American who ever set foot in Paris. That he would fall below the standard he set up in his own country was unthinkable, but confirmation of faith in his artistic cyclidics toward perfectly symmetrical dilettantism is welcome.

At the recent "battle of flowers" in the Bois de Boulogne one of the most enthusiastic contestants, accompanied by a hair enormous automobile, accompanied by a hair dozen pretty women, the former American fad maidens gathered, according to the historians about the wealthy nobles of Mayo's day.

But in one respect Mr. Hyde is bidding for the reputation of a demure person. The flowers he flung were the most quiet in nature, the most discreet children of Flora.

When he wears the ribbon of the Legion of Honor recently bestowed upon him its fine red line will be the only concession he will make in his symphony of violet. His Paris admirers are wondering whether he will extend the creed to his cravat and his hosiery.

BLIND "BOSS" TO RETIRE



In a communication to Secretary Nathan M. Wright of the Republican state central committee of Rhode Island, Gen. Charles R. Brayton, who for 20 years has been known as the "blind boss of the party," tendered his resignation from the executive committee of the state central committee. The reason that Gen. Brayton gives for withdrawing is "that the active management of the party may be placed in the hands of abler and younger members."

For some time Gen. Brayton has been the burning issue before the Rhode Island legislature. Gov. Higgins worked with all his might to carry out his campaign pledge to oust Brayton from the statehouse.

Brayton, a chair in the high sheriff's office this year, put his word was law in the legislature. The politics of Rhode Island has been a source of wonder of every state leader in the country. They have tried to copy his methods.

During the last year Brayton has been roundly denounced, and it is believed that his advancing years, poor health and the opposition to him in his own party have forced this preliminary step toward retiring from politics altogether. In his letter of resignation Gen. Brayton says:

"I have determined on this course out of no lack of interest in the continued supremacy of the Republican party nor from any doubt of its complete success at the ensuing fall election.

"I do this believing that the active management of the party now united can be the better intrusted to its many abio and younger members with the certainty that their enthusiasm and combined efforts will result in a decisive Republican victory."

SPORTSMAN AND CHRISTIAN



Is Marion W. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn., millionaire, Methodist, horse racer and circus owner, consistent? That is, can he race horses and hn a really true Christian?

Marion Savage admits that he is a race-track sportsman and says that he knows hn is a devout Christian. People who are best acquainted with him will also tell you that he is a good church man, whose deeds are actuated by his scriptural belief. They say they knew him as a poor man only a few years ago, before he made his money on a stock tood, and that his religion of them days has not changed one whit.

At Savage, Minn., Millionaire Savage has the finest stable in the world. On his farm are 225 rich horses. Dan Patch has the finest stall of them all. Other well-known race horses owned by the Methodist millionaire are Crescens, 2:03¾; Directum, 2:05¾; Arion, 2:07¾. Of them Mr. Savage proudly says:

"They are the four fastest and most famous harness stallions ever owned by one man or one farm in the history of the world. Arion was sold for $125,000 in 1893; Dan Patch sold for $60,000 ($180,000 has been refused for him); $100,000 was offered for Crescens and $25,000 for Directum."

In the midst of all the excitement Mr. Savage is always a Christian, devout and watchful of his actions. Fabulous offers to send Dan Patch to the post in the east on Sundays have been consistently refused.

"Dan is a Methodist, too," Mr. Savage always says.

PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND



Sir Joseph G. Ward, who succeeded Richard J. Seddon as leader of the Liberal party in New Zealand and premier of the country, on the sudden death of "King Dick" Seddon two years ago, is a man of great capacity. Though he was an Irishman little is known in began his career as a plebeian a way as did Seddon, the miner. Ward began as a telegraph messenger and was later an operator. He became Seddon's right arm. Seddon never covered over his native burly roughness, but Ward is a smoothly polished statesman and diplomat. There is not so much one man power now as under Seddon, because Ward relies more on his ministry. His policies are characterized, however, by their directness and vigor, and it seems that all of his efforts are along the lines of clean administration. His cabinet—called ministry here—is interesting. William Hall-Jones, formerly a carpenter, is minister of public works and railways, and he is also a sort of vice premier; J. A. Millar, minister of marine, customs and labor, was a sailor; G. Fowlds, minister of public health and education, was a draper; R. McNab, minister of lands and agriculture, is a university product; James Carroll, native minister and of stamp duties, is a Maori, whose ancestors for generations or two back were cannibals, and Dr. Finlay, the attorney general, is a self-educated man, who took to the law. Besides being practically the president of the country, Ward also is colonial treasurer and minister of posts, telegraphs, telephones, and minister of industries and commerce.

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

NEW YORK.—Brooklyn's famous "split church" is about to be dismantled and it is a matter of conjecture as to what use the small piece of ground upon which it stands will be used. The little split church is on the Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue. It is in the center of a district inhabited by some of Brooklyn's most fashionable families and many of them will be glad when the church has been razed, for it is a reminder of a "trick" that they do not take particular pride in. The church was built by well-meaning people in order to prevent the installation of a saloon on Lenox road. Several years ago a large structure with stores on the ground floor and flats above was started on the southwest corner of Flatbush avenue and Lenox road. Members of the Park Side church, then in the hands of a Methodist congregation, learned that a German intended to put a saloon in the corner building. There was no saloon on Lenox road then and most of the residents of the street did not want one on it. Particularly did the members of the Park Side church, many of whom lived on the road, object. After trying by appeals and protests to prevent the opening of the saloon they decided to start on a new tack. According to the laws of New York state a saloon cannot be opened within 200 feet of a church. The Park Side church was farther down the street, on Lenox road, and did not come within the prescribed radius, so no objection could be made to the German's saloon on this ground. So to forestall the saloon-keeper it was decided to build a church on a narrow little plot which would bring the saloon within 200 feet and thus prevent the opening. The church was duly built. It was complete in every detail, but was a joke as to size, being merely a miniature. It is about 15 feet wide and about twice as long. When packed to its capacity it will hold about 50 persons. It is nevertheless a church. It has a steeple, Gothic windows and all the usual details. Hence, when the German tried to open his saloon the matter was carried into court. But to the chagrin of the church members the supreme court held that the miniature religious structure was a church according to the letter of the law but not according to its spirit, and that as regular church services were not and could not be held there it was a piece of spite and not a church at all. It reached her legal age.



MISS VANDERBILT SOON TO RECEIVE MILLIONS

MISS GLADYS MOORE VANDERBILT will be the central figure next month at a birthday party to be given in her honor at The Breakers, the Newport home of Mrs. Alice G. Vanderbilt. Miss Vanderbilt will at that time attain her legal age, and a pleasing feature of the function will be the delivery of her inheritance from the estate of her father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. This inheritance amounts to $12,500,000, and will make her America's richest girl.

When Cornelius Vanderbilt died in 1899 he bequeathed $7,500,000 to each of the five children, except Cornelius, Jr., the money to be paid each heir upon reaching legal age. Cornelius, Jr., was cut off with a mere $1,500,000, because he married contrary to his father's wishes.

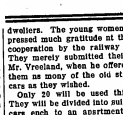
Alfred was designated head of the family, and it was provided that the bulk of the estate should be given to him in installments. Certain funds were placed in trust with the provision that they should be distributed when the youngest child, Miss Gladys, reached her legal age.

Under careful management her heritage of $7,500,000 has grown to $10,500,000 in the seven years since the death of her father. She will receive in addition $2,500,000 from other funds of the estate, the total of $13,000,000 making her one of the richest unmarried women in the country.

Amanda Vanderbilt will get $2,500,000, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, will receive a little less than $1,000,000.

Cornelius will get nothing, but he is not suffering in the least on money. Mother gave him $6,000,000 after the death of their father, and this amount, with the $1,500,000 bequest received by Cornelius, has been increased to $15,000,000.

There is in the hands of trustees $25,000,000, half of which is to be paid to Alfred when he reaches the age of 30 years and the other half at 35. He will be 30 years old in October, and they are preparing to give



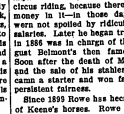
GIRL'S SUMMER COLONY IN DISUSED HORSE CARS

DISCARDED street cars given by the New York City Railway company are being used to construct a summer hotel for working girls within ten miles of New York city. About 30 of them have been transported to the chosen spot and volunteer workmen from the ranks of the east side settlement workers are putting them in shape for occupancy.

Undertaken by two or three young women who have been for years identified with settlement work, the new plan is well under way, and within a few weeks it is expected there will be a fair-sized colony of the car dwellers. The young women have expressed much gratitude at the willing cooperation by the railway company. They merely submitted their plan to Mr. Vreeland, who he offered to give them as many of the old style horse-cars as they wished.

Only 20 will be used this season. They will be divided into suites of two cars each to an apartment—one for sleeping and one for use as a sitting room. There will be one devoted to kitchen uses for the entire colony, and it will be under the management of a woman well known in settlement work.

KEENE'S HORSE TRAINER AN INTERESTING FIGURE



THUS far this season James R. Keene may be accounted the most successful man on the American turf. The winnings of his racers already are well beyond the $100,000 mark, and Saratoga and the fall meetings, with the richest stakes, are yet to come. Keene has 42 horses in his string, all of his own breaking, and knows all of them as intimately as a shepherd knows his sheep. There is one man, however, who knows more about them than Keene does, and is more responsible for their performances. His name is James Rowe.

Rowe is one of the most interesting figures in racing circles. He has gone up tin ladder from stable boy and has been jockey, starter, trainer and owner, at one stage of his career he gained useful experience in theatricals.

Rown began riding when 11 years old, after leading the list of jockeys for two years, Rowe took to circus riding, because there was more money in it. Even those days jockeys were not spoiled by ridiculously high salaries. Later he began training, and in 1886 was in charge of the late August Belmont's then famous string. Soon after the death of Mr. Belmont and the sale of his stables, Rowe became a starter and won fame for his persistent fairness.

Since 1895 Rowe has been in charge of Keene's horses. Rowe is reported to be a rich man, and probably he is. He seldom bets and always has earned big money. He gets $15,000 from Mr. Keene, and this, with the regular 10 per cent. of the stable's winnings, makes a very neat income.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TWENTY-NINE DEAD IN WRECK IN MICHIGAN

Excursion Train Carrying 800 People Collides with Freight Near Salem.

AWFUL SCENES ENACTED

Men, Women and Children Crushed in the Splintered Coaches, Few Escaping Injury.

Terrible Ending to a Happy Day's Outing by the Employes of Pere Marquette Road.

Salem, Mich., July 22.—Twenty-nine excursionists were killed and 100 more injured, many of them fatally, Saturday morning when a Pere Marquette excursion train of 11 coaches from Ionia, carrying nearly 1,000 employes of the Pere Marquette shops there, and their families, was run into by a local freight train at Washburn Crossing, about two miles east of here.

Long List of Dead.

The dead, all of whom are from Ionia: Will Dot, Ionia; John Patterson, Charles Macaloni, Al Hebert, Martin Kilduff, Mrs. Abraham Eddy, Herman Naff, N. J. Cornell, John Rogers, Willie Orams, a boy; John Tafel, Mrs. August Richter, Ned Gallagher, Lee Alvord, Conductor E. E. Bixley, Fireman Knowles, Den Rogers, Frederick Latham, Frank Smith, Conductor E. E. Pixley, Charles Iless and his two sons, Charles McCauley, Sr.; L. K. Merrill, Albert Trautwine, James Vixord, Harry Reynolds, Homer Smith, Fred Fitzgerald, William Steiger, Kansas City, who was working in Ionia, Dred Vaughan, South Bend, Ind.

Coaches Telescoped.

Three of the coaches were telescoped by the terrific impact of the heavy freight train, and the fourth and fifth coaches were smashed into matchwood. Although there were probably 150 children among the excursionists it is a strange fact that few of them were severely hurt. Nearly all of the dead and the injured are men. Passengers on the wrecked train say that the passenger was running about 40 miles an hour when the trains met.

Wreck Occurs in Cut.

The banks alongside the track at the crossing where the collision occurred are ten feet high, and the space between them for several hundred feet is literally filled with wreckage. The railroad wreckers are making all the speed that is possible in clearing it, but even with the assistance of steam cranes at each end, it will be 12 hours before it can definitely be stated whether all the bodies are out. The passenger engine was completely wrecked and its crew killed, but in some miraculous manner the engineer and fireman of the freight engine escaped with their lives.

A majority of the killed were men, who were seated in the smoking car.

Farmer Saw Wreck.

The trains met in a cut which is in the arch of a four-mile long curve in the track, and the banks run up for ten feet above the rails at the point of collision. E. E. Smith, a farmer living near the crossing, was at work in his field, and saw the two trains bearing down upon each other. Both of them dashed into the cut and out of his range of vision. Just the tops of the smoke stacks were visible as they rushed along under the ten foot banks to destruction. He saw the stacks come together and then the two engines reared up above the banks and fell back as the roar of the collision came to his ears.

Shrieks Filled the Air.

Almost before he realized what had happened the air was pierced with screams of the wounded and dying people, staggering out from the wrecked cars. Mr. Smith with dozens of other farmers in the neighborhood, rushed to their assistance. Many of the farmers brought bedding and bandages for the injured and as the hours wore on, sent to their homes for food for the suffering people. The scene about the wreck as the wreckers delved among the shattered cars was pitiful. Men, women and children weeping and moaning wandered about searching for missing friends and relatives.

Scores Injured.

In addition to the 75 to 100 people who were severely injured, there are scores more who were cut and bruised by being thrown about in the uninjured cars when the trains collided. Nearly every person in the first half dozen coaches needed some medical attention. The most severely hurt were first looked after by the surgeons. Their wounds were hastily dressed, and hemorrhages stopped, after which they were carried to the wrecking train from Detroit and laid on cots to be brought to Detroit hospitals for further treatment.

"FLARE-BACK" THE CAUSE

HOW DISASTER ON BATTLESHIP GEORGIA OCCURRED.

Findings of Naval Court of Inquiry Midshipman Cruse Succumbs to Injuries.

Washington, July 19.—The naval court of inquiry in the case of the explosion on the Georgia will find that the accident resulted from a "flare-back," meaning that when the breech of the eight-inch gun was thrown open after it had been discharged, some shreds of burning cloth or unconsumed gas was driven into the turret and upon the powder about to be inserted for the next charge.

New York, July 19.—The funeral of Lieut. Casper Goodrich, son of Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, who was killed in the powder explosion in the turret of the battleship Georgia, was held Thursday at Stone Church, N. J. Marines, bluejackets, a firing squad and the marine band went to Stone Church to assist in the last rites. The regular funeral party included, beside Admiral Goodrich and his family, officers of the warships Connecticut, Alabama, Ohio, Tacoma and Glacier, a contingent from the battleship Georgia and many civilians.

Boston, July 20.—Midshipman James F. Cruse, of the battleship Georgia, died Friday at the naval hospital in Chelsea. He is the tenth man to die, as a result of the powder explosion in the after turret of the Georgia during target practice in Cape Cod bay last Monday.

2,500 PROSTRATED BY HEAT.

Spectators of Elks' Parade in Philadelphia Collapse in Streets.

Philadelphia, July 19.—The parade of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Thursday was marked by the prostration from heat of an army of persons, estimated by the police and hospital authorities at 2,500.

Never has there been such a wholesale prostrating of people in the city. For six hours the police, ambulance surgeons and Red Cross nurses were kept on the run looking after persons who collapsed under the scorching rays of the sun, and largely because of their excellent service only one case resulted fatally. James Rowley, aged 44 years, of this city, died in a hospital after being stricken in the street.

Those who succumbed were mostly among the spectators jammed along the street in a solid mass from one end of the line to the other. Among the few of the paraders who were overcome were J. Harrington Walker, of St. Paul, Minn., and Henry J. Walter, exalted ruler of the Philadelphia lodge of Elks.

FITZSIMMONS EASILY BEATEN.

Jack Johnson Ends Fight with Light Blow in Second Round.

Philadelphia, July 18.—Jack Johnson stopped "Bob" Fitzsimmons in the second round of a six-round boxing bout before the Washington Sporting club Wednesday night. Fitzsimmons did not show a trace of his former prowess and it is probable that Johnson could have stopped him in the opening round if he had cared to do so.

The blow that put "Fitz" out was a light right to the jaw. The old man fell to the floor and as he made no attempt to rise the referee stopped the bout. The hissing which usually follows knockouts of this character was absent, the spectators evidently taking compassion on the former pugilistic star.

TAKEN FOR AN OLD MURDER.

Respected Citizen of Hobart, Okla., Put Under Arrest.

Hobart, Okla., July 19.—Sheriff H. M. Gray, of Macon, Mo., arrived here Thursday to take back W. F. Davidson, arrested on a charge of having murdered a man in Macon 27 years ago. It is charged the man was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but escaped.

Davidson denies that he is the man wanted. He has lived in Hobart since the settlement of the country, has a family and is highly respected. He is 68 years old.

Russ Peasants Slay 25 Jews.

Budapest, July 20.—The newspapers say that 37 Russian Jews started to cross the Austrian frontier at night without passports, their destination being America. They were waylaid by peasants in the village of Zwonitz for the purpose of robbery. Twenty-five, including women and children, were clubbed to death. The frontier guards reached the scene in time to prevent the robbery of the travelers and to arrest several of the murderers.

One Dead in Burning Hotel.

Yreka, Cal., July 20.—The depot and Depot hotel at Sisson were burned to the ground at an early hour this morning as the result of the explosion of a lamp. Miss Laura Faxey, a school teacher, who had just arrived there from New York, was burned to death. The water supply was defective and no effort could be made to control the flames.

Woman is Decapitated.

Shanghai, July 18.—On a charge of complicity in the revolutionary plot which resulted in the murder of the governor of Anhui July 6, a woman teacher in a girls' school has been decapitated.

MUST CHANGE THEIR PROGRAM.



OPERATORS' STRIKE AT OAKLAND ENDS

MEN ACCEPT COMPROMISE OFFERED BY THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Go Back to Old Wages—Managers Promise No Advance But Will Receive Committee of Arbitration to Discuss Complaints.

Oakland, Cal., July 20.—At a meeting held in Oakland Friday the telegraphers' union voted unanimously to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

According to the terms of compromise, the telegraphers will return to work and then both telegraph companies will receive a committee of arbitration to discuss and settle matters affecting the telegraphers.

No Increase Promised.

San Francisco, July 20.—Superintendent Storor, of the Postal Telegraph company, and Manager O'Brien, of the Western Union, declared Friday that their companies had made no agreement with the operators in regard to an increase in wages. The men will be taken back on precisely the same terms that applied when the strike was called.

Statement by Clowry.

New York, July 20.—Col. Robert C. Clowry, president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, Friday afternoon issued the following:

"The differences between the Western Union Telegraph company and its former employes at San Francisco and Oakland have been settled. On June 21 a portion of the Western Union operators at San Francisco and Oakland quit work without notice. About one-third of the force remained on duty and 11 of those who quit were reinstated on their individual applications at their former compensation. Additions were made to the force from other offices and except for a short period the traffic of the company has been moved promptly. The company will reemploy all reliable and efficient operators who left the service, on their individual applications, and at the salaries paid when they quit work."

For the Postal Company.

C. C. Adams, a vice president of the Postal Telegraph & Cable company, gave out the following:

"Edward J. Nally, vice president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph & Cable company, has just received word from L. W. Storer, general superintendent, San Francisco, that at a meeting held in San Francisco Friday afternoon, the striking operators voted 103 to 4, practically unanimously, to return to work, they having been notified that the terms upon which they returned would be that they should make individual application for reemployment, and all who were not objectionable to the local management would be reemployed, with the distinct understanding that the same salaries and same conditions existing prior to their walkout should govern their reemployment, and upon promise to give good and faithful service, and discontinue all agitation and interference with the company's business."

Billik Condemned to Hang.

Chicago, July 20.—Herman Billik, self-admitted faker and mixer of mysterious potions, was found guilty of murdering Mary Vrzal, 20 years old, by arsenical poisoning, and his punishment fixed at death by a jury in Judge Barnes' court Thursday night. Four other members of the Vrzal family met death by poisoning. They were Martin, the father; Tillie, 18 years old; Rosie, 14 years old, and Ella, 12 years old.

Slain by Girl He Jilted.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—Marietta Dennoro, 18 years of age, shot and instantly killed Raffaele Darhato, 19 years of age, upon the street, Wednesday. They were to have been married July 8, according to the story of the girl. She says he refused.

HAVOC CAUSED BY FLOOD

LIVES AND PROPERTY LOST IN VICINITY OF PITTSBURG.

Houses Wrecked, Railroad Tracks Swept Away and Trolley Systems Demoralized.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 19.—The loss of several lives and great monetary damage has resulted from heavy rains throughout western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia during the last 24 hours. The river and mountain streams are out of their banks, live stock has been drowned and bridges and buildings washed away, railroad tracks swept off or undermined, trolley systems demoralized, electric light plants put out of commission and hundreds of families compelled to abandon their homes and seek refuge on higher ground.

At McComb, W. Va., the home of Mrs. Mary Bollord was wrecked by the high water and three young children of Mrs. Ballard were drowned. The bodies were washed away.

Clarksburg, W. Va., July 19.—More than half a million dollars damage resulted from cloudbursts, storms, and floods Wednesday night at Nawburg and along the Cheat river valley in Preston county and this vicinity. Houses were washed away, the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is out of commission and telegraph and telephone wires are all down.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 20.—A tornado and tremendous rain did heavy damage in St. Joseph and vicinity Thursday night. Houses were wrecked, street railway tracks torn out and cellars flooded. The family of Daniel Riordan, one mile east of the city, had a remarkable escape from death. The residence, two stories in height, was torn from the foundation and demolished. Riordan, his wife and three children had taken refuge in the basement. They were buried under debris, but the wind lifted the house bodily from the foundation and none of the heavy timbers fell on them.

WILLIAM JANUARY SET FREE.

Missouri Man Like Jean Valjean Released from Kansas Prison.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 20.—William January, alias Charles W. Anderson, for whose pardon a petition containing the signatures of 50,000 persons was presented to President Roosevelt three months ago, was released from the federal prison here Friday. Anderson returned to Kansas City, Mo., where he will engage in business. The case of January resembles that of Victor Hugo's hero, Jean Valjean.

Anderson was convicted 11 years ago of robbing an Oklahoma post office and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He escaped two years later and went to Kansas City, assuming the name of Anderson, married and prospered. In April this year an ex-convict who had known January in the penitentiary notified the warden of the man's whereabouts, and he was arrested and taken back to Leavenworth.

Ralpe Turns State's Evidence.

Denver, Col., July 19.—W. W. Ralpe, a mining man of Milwaukee, who was arrested in a federal grand jury indictment charging him and five others in connection with the Federal Coal Mining company with alleged fraudulent acquisition of Routt county (Col.) coal lands, has turned state's evidence.

Editor on State Merit Board.

Springfield, Ill., July 19.—Gov. Deneen Thursday appointed John A. Cously, editor and publisher of the Alton Telegraph, a member of the Illinois civil service commission, to succeed former State Senator James A. Willoughby, who was recently appointed a member of the state rail road and warehouse commission.

Strike in Railway Car Shops.

Davenport, Ia., July 20.—Eighty car builders and painters struck at the Rock Island railway car shops Friday in response to strike orders from Chicago, issued, it is said, on account of trouble at the Silvis, Ill., shops.

JUDGE HAWLEY IN ELOQUENT SPEECH

SENIOR COUNSEL FOR STATE ADDRESSES JURY IN THE HAYWOOD CASE.

Heard By Large Crowd—Court Excludes Evidence Bearing on Alleged Counter Conspiracy Against Miners' Federation.

Boise, Idaho, July 20.—The field for argument both for the prosecution and defense of William D. Haywood has been limited by Judge Wood, who in a decision handed down Friday removed from consideration of the jury all evidence bearing on the alleged conspiracy of mine owners and others against the Western Federation of Miners.

Judge Wood decided that the defense of Haywood had made no legal connection of the Mine Owners' association, the Citizens' Alliance of Colorado and the Pinkerton Detective agency, as laying a foundation for the evidence introduced by the defense to show that the charge against Haywood and his codefendants is the outcome of a conspiracy to exterminate the federation.

Immediately following the announcement of this decision argument commenced. Judge Hawley, leading counsel for the state, spoke for two hours and 15 minutes of the afternoon session, the morning session having been adjourned to enable the judge to prepare his decision.

Big Crowd to Hear Hawley.

Every seat in the courtroom was occupied. Outside, in the enclosure reserved for attorneys and newspaper men, were many persons prominent in public and private life, and a sprinkling of women in summer costumes added color to the auditorium space. Gov. Frank Gooding, ex-Gov. Morrison, a number of the officers of the state administration, Capt. James McParland, Julian P. Steunenberg, a son of the murdered ex-governor, and a large gathering of members of the bar of Idaho and adjoining states were present. Haywood sat behind six of his counsel. His wife, in her invalid chair, was placed on his right and his eldest daughter sat beside her mother. Haywood's half sister and stepfather occupied seats close to the defense group.

Forceful, Eloquent Address.

His address after the opening statement, in which he explained that he had "none of the grace of words that constitute an orator," was at times eloquently impassioned but withal a plain analysis of the case. He characterized the case as the "most important ever given to a jury in the United States," and urged the jury to a serious consideration of the responsibility placed upon it. His denunciation of the defendant and his coconspirators as the "worst band of criminals that ever infested any section of this country," was forceful, and his eulogy of ex-Gov. Steunenberg eloquent in the extreme.

Counsel for the defense repeatedly interrupted Mr. Hawley with protests and objections, but these only seemed to stir him to greater effort. Once or twice he turned to Clarence Darrow and faced him with a roar of anger, and at another time he said: "It does not lie in the mouth of counsel to find excuse for these awful crimes."

Argue on Evidence.

Boise, Idaho, July 19.—A day of argument on the admissibility of points of evidence followed the announcement from the defense that they had no further witnesses to offer in behalf of William D. Haywood. The jury was not brought into court, Judge Wood having been informed by counsel of their decision to rest without offer of surrebuttal.

Clarence Darrow spoke for an hour and a half of the morning session. Senator Borah replied in the afternoon and was followed by E. F. Richardson. Judge Wood will probably announce his decision Friday morning.

Mr. Darrow Vituperative.

In the absence of the jury the argument gave counsel an opportunity to take a wide range in commenting on the methods employed on both sides. Mr. Darrow was impassioned and vituperative. He bitterly assailed Orchard and the Pinkertons.

Senator Borah confined himself largely to the legality of the question of admissibility. He spoke for an hour, forcefully reviewing the evidence and claims made by the defense.

Mr. Richardson argued that a conspiracy had been shown by the contributory effect of all the evidence introduced by the defense.

Raisuli Holds Captive.

Tangier, Morocco, July 20.—Reports brought by courier that Caid Sir Harry MacLean had escaped from the hands of the bandit Raisuli appear to be untrue. The latest letter received from the caid is dated July 13. It says, among other things, that a deep ditch has been dug around his tent to prevent his escape.

To Try Morgan's Alleged Friend.

London, July 20.—Mrs. Josephine Leslie, who was arrested at Newmarket July 4, charged with defrauding members of well-known families by false pretense, and who represented herself as a friend of J. Pierpont Morgan, has been committed for trial at the central criminal court.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mrs. Harry Miller of Bucyrus, O., was killed by lightning while standing in a church.

Automobiles are to take the place of the old-fashioned police patrol wagons in New York.

Fourteen persons are reported to have been drowned at Marstand, Sweden, by the capsizing of a sailboat.

The famous Schibeu shipyard at Dantzig excluded Commander W. L. Howard, the American naval attache at Berlin.

Cotton thread is to be doubled in price, it is announced in New York. Spools that cost five cents will be ten cents.

Mrs. Josephine Leslie, who claims to be a friend of J. Pierpont Morgan, has been committed for trial for fraud in London.

Mrs. Lucy S. Nohls, Detroit, Mich., arrived in New York after having traveled since through 35 countries in Europe and Asia.

The Rech, a St. Petersburg newspaper, was confiscated because it printed an article predicting war between Russia and China.

In a rear-end collision on the Chicago & Northwestern railway at Belle Plaine, Ia., Engineer William Elliott was killed and a fireman was seriously hurt.

J. L. Davis and Miss Docia Vebryke were drowned by the capsizing of their boat on McCullough's lake at Lima, O. The couple were engaged to be married.

Louisville is in the midst of a political upheaval as a result of Gov. Beckham's appointment of the city and county officials and the lid is being put down tight.

Captains of the American line steamships have drilled their stewards into choral bands for the edification of passengers. Other ships employ brass bands and orchestras.

The Pennsylvania state board of pardons has refused to recommend a pardon for James B. Gentry, the actor, who was convicted of the murder of Madge Yorke, an actress, in Philadelphia in 1896.

Churchill J. White, a pioneer banker, of Kansas City, Mo., died at his home there, aged 82 years. He formerly was president of the National Bank of Commerce, the leading financial concern of that city.

Bureaus of the war department at Washington are trying to find out what is wrong with the army. Hard work on fortifications and heavy practice marches are sold to be reasons for the falling off in recruits.

George Lightcap, an aged and infirm ex-treasurer of Starke county, Indiana, went to work as a day laborer to get money to repay bondsmen who paid a shortage lost by speculation. The amount is $5,633.14.

P. O. Mulford, former cashier of the defunct American bank at Manila, was sentenced to imprisonment for eight years and ten months on conviction of having falsified notes purporting to be part of the assets of the bank.

MIRACLE IN THE VATICAN.

Apparition of Blessed Virgin Solves Pope's Hesitation About Decree.

Rome, July 20.—A member of the pope's household in the course of an interview published Friday night says that Pope Pius hesitated somewhat before he took the grave step of ordering the publication of the syllabus with regard to the so-called modernism in the faith, but that all his doubts were removed by a miraculous apparition of the Blessed Virgin, which extended its hand in a gesture of benediction and encouragement over his head as if in answer to his prayer for heavenly guidance, and that the pontiff thereupon rose from his knees and signed the decree.

McPherson Succeeds Swift.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Thos. B. McPherson, of Omaha, was elected Friday president of the National Live-stock Exchange association to succeed James C. Swift, of Kansas City.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 20.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$1 25	@ 6 05
Hogs, State	7 00	@ 7 20
Sheep, State	3 50	@ 4 45
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	5 00	@ 5 35
WHEAT—September	99¾	@ 1 00¾
December	1 03¼	@ 1 03⅝
CORN—September	63	@ 63¼
RYE—No. 2 Western	88	@ 88½
BUTTER	23½	@ 24
EGGS	18	@ 19
CHEESE	12¼	@ 12½

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 50	@ 7 25
Fair to Good Steers	5 75	@ 6 50
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	5 00	@ 6 50
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 50	@ 5 50
Calves	5 00	@ 7 75
HOGS—Prime Heavy	5 75	@ 5 90
Mixed Packers	5 85	@ 6 00
Heavy Packing	5 65	@ 5 80
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 26
Dairy	18½	@ 22½
LIVE POULTRY	10	@ 11½
EGGS	13	@ 19
POTATOES, New (bu.)	80	@ 82
WHEAT—September	93	@ 93½
December	96¾	@ 97½
Corn, September	52¼	@ 53¼
Oats, September	38½	@ 38¾
Rye, September	76½	@ 77

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 03	@ 1 04
September	92	@ 94
Corn, September	52½	@ 53¼
Oats, Standard	46	@ 46½
Rye, No. 1	87	@ 87½

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—September	$ 85½	@ 86¾
December	88½	@ 89
Corn, September	48	@ 48½
Oats, No. 2 White	46	@ 47

ST. LOUIS.

BEEF STEERS	$4 00	@ 7 35
Texas Steers	3 85	@ 6 00
HOGS—Packers	5 55	@ 5 95
Butchers	5 85	@ 6 00
SHEEP—Natives	3 40	@ 5 60

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$5 00	@ 7 10
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@ 5 10
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 65
HOGS—Heavy	5 60	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Wethers	5 00	@ 5 65

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

State Fair Races.

Hamline—Secretary C. N. Cosgrove, of the Minnesota State Fair, has completed the compilation of the entry list of horses nominated for eight of the great races to be held at the state fair track next September during fair week. The entries closed on July 1. Six more races will close on August 15, making the list of fourteen great races complete.

Some of the greatest horsemen in the country have made entries and will hold ribbons over the backs of some of the best trotters and pacers now on the American track. Ed. Goers, Charlie Dean, John Laabs, Dick McMahon and men of that caliber will be at the state fair this year.

The fastest class of the races announced is the 2:08 pace, which has fifteen entries, among them the great "Castlewood." The $5,000 2:13 pace for St. Paul day drew almost the same number of entries as last year, twenty-nine, and has a bunch of horses lined up which will make the greatest race ever seen at the state fair grounds. The 2:24 trot for $5,000 has fewer entries but they are very select. For the colt race, the 2:45 trot, the management is pleased with the largest list of entries ever made in the class. Some of the best stables in the country are represented on the list.

Tries New Breed of Fish.

St. Peter—E. E. Miller, secretary of the Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties Game League, received a consignment of 140 gallons of steel-head salmon fry from the United States fish hatchery at Duluth. This is the first shipment of this particular specimen of trout ever sent to this part of the state, and planting them in the waters of this region is largely on experiment. Several streams near St. Peter have been stocked with speckled trout, and as the best results have been obtained the officers of the league are confident that the steel-head variety will do as well.

Explosion Kills Two.

Soudan—Two men were blown to pieces and three others were badly injured by a premature explosion of dynamite in the Minnesota mine near here. The dead are John H. Hill and Otto Makula. The injured were Finnish laborers.

The men were blasting in one of the lower levels of the mine and a heavy charge had been placed in a hole and was being tamped. It suddenly exploded and the concussion set off a box of dynamite standing near by. The force of the explosion broke in all that end of the level.

State Tax League Meets.

St. Paul—Mayor J. G. Armson, of Stillwater, was elected president of the State Tax League at a meeting of the executive committee of the league, called to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of O. M. Hall, its former president. Mayor Armson was already a member of the executive committee of the tax league, and his election was practically conceded before the meeting. The election of Mayor Armson as president left a vacancy in the executive committee, and W. R. Jutmon, of Red Wing, was elected to fill it.

Buried in Ditch.

Lake Crystal—While workmen were employed in the Lake Emerson drainage ditch at a depth of 13 feet, the side walls caved in and two of the men, Hous Iverson and John Wilson, narrowly escaped death. The men noticing the walls caving, barely had time to crawl into the 51-inch tile, which is being laid, before the earth closed up the ditch behind them. They crawled through 500 feet of tile to the opening at the place of beginning of the drain.

Team Shies; Man Killed.

Rochester—Sever Hogonson died as a result of being run over by his own wagon. He was returning from Stewartville to his form at Rockdell, when the horses shied and threw him under the wagon wheels, which passed over his body, crushing the life out of him. Mr. Hogonson lived in Rochester for 15 years, leaving here to go on a farm at Rockdell, where he since has resided. A family survives him.

Flying Timber Kills.

Cloquet—Knute Johnson, 21 years old, was almost instantly killed at the Cloquet Lumber company's mill here by being hit by a piece of flying timber. He was setting the cants of a saw when one of the timbers flew up and struck him just above the heart. He was knocked senseless and expired before he could be taken to the hospital. Johnson came here from Hayward, Wis.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul—Philip Kemplen, former paying teller of the Capital National bank, St. Paul, pleaded guilty to the charge of taking $3,800 from the bank and was sentenced to four years at hard labor in the state prison by Judge Lewis in the Ramsey county court.

Ada—The county commissioners have established two additional county drainage ditches, making the total number of ditches completed and now under construction in this county 52. Another ditch has been petitioned for in the eastern part of the county which will drain a large area of valuable farm land.

Minneapolis—Blood poisoning, caused by being bitten in the thumb in a Fourth of July fight with a former friend, caused the death of John Kelley. Aune Berg, the man with whom Kelley fought, was arrested by the Minneapolis police, but may not be prosecuted, as both men were intoxicated at the time of the fight, and they parted friends again after the occurrence.

Geneva—Poultry raisers are becoming alarmed at the large number of birds being killed by the new fly. Great havoc among some flocks is being reported, some losing as many as 200 fowls.

Agent's Case Appealed.

Northfield—The case of the state vs. L. O. Olson, tried in the municipal court of this city before Judge C. P. Carpenter, was appealed to the district court of Rice county and will be on the calendar for trial at the November term. The defendant was found guilty by the local court of overcharging freight rates on a car of coal shipped from Duluth to the Manhart Coal company in this city, and was sentenced to one hour in the county jail.

The appeal was taken on the question of both law and fact, which will mean that the whole case will be tried over in the district court and all questions involved will be brought before the court.

Steamboat Reaches Minneapolis.

Minneapolis—The highest steamboat navigation on the Mississippi in years occurred when the St. Paul Boom company sent its steamer, the Admiral, through the new government lock and up to the Washington avenue bridge in Minneapolis. The sight reminded old-timers of the days when the biggest steamers landed at the foot of Washington avenue. No trouble was encountered by the Admiral in passing the lock or navigating the river above. The boat was sent up to loosen logs that had become lodged at different parts of the stream.

Trips Over Shoe Lace.

Princeton—D. Clogget, a well known citizen of this place, was seriously injured in a peculiar accident which happened at his home. He was standing at the top of the stairs and was about to descend when he tripped over his shoe lace, which had become unfastened. He was thrown headlong down the stairs. When picked up it was found that several of his ribs had been broken and that he had sustained other serious injuries.

Fell on Pitchfork.

Rushford—While at work in the haymow on his farm a short distance west of this city, Peter Colbjornson met with an accident that may cost him his life. He was standing on a beam from where he guides the hayfork by the use of a rope and could drop its load to any desirable place. While in the act of pulling the rope he lost his balance, falling backwards on a pitchfork which was standing in an upright position.

Few Accidents in June.

St. Paul—Accidents reported to the state labor bureau during June from the factories and shops of the state numbered 115. The largest number, 35, came from railroad repair shops, while 27 came from sawmills and lumber yards, 22 from slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, 10 from building operations, and 8 from machine shops, other employments furnishing but scattering instances.

Two Bodies Recovered.

St. Paul—Workmen employed at the Ames Boom company at Grey Cloud island, recovered the bodies of Darwin Truax and Fred Hill, of St. Paul Park, who drove into the open drawbridge at Inver Grove on the night of May 5 and were drowned in the river. The Rock Island road offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the bodies and the relatives of the two men $200 additional.

To Value Corporations.

St. Paul—The state commission has decided to make a thorough investigation of the valuation of all corporations doing business in the state of Minnesota. With this object in view the commission has a corps of half a dozen men going over the records of all companies which have been incorporated and whose articles are recorded with the secretary of state at the capitol.

A Record Log.

Minneapolis—A log cut this winter at Swan River Landing was pronounced by lumbermen to be the largest ever cut in the state of Minnesota. It measured 50 inches at the smallest end and scaled 2,222 feet. Instead of being loaded on the cars, it will be floated down the Mississippi to Dubuque, Iowa.

NEWS NOTES.

Howley—While attempting to board a moving train, J. O. H. Nelson, fireman on a steam shovel at work on the big cut being made by the Northern Pacific near here, was thrown against a string of box cars and instantly killed. Little is known as to Nelson's antecedents, but it is said that he came here from South Dakota.

St. Paul—Contracts have been let for the redecoration and rearrangement of the interior of the Grand opera house to an amount of over $15,000. The architectural arrangements of the proscenium and side walls will be entirely new and when completed, this playhouse will be one of the handsomest in the Northwest.

Hibbing—Diving into the waters of a pond near the Morris mine, George Dicion, 13 years old, is believed to have struck his head against a rock or sunken log. His companions waited some time for him to come up, but when he did not appear on the surface they gave the alarm. The body was found a short time afterwards, but life was extinct.

Minneapolis—While endeavoring to light a joss stick at a bonfire started by playmates, seven-year-old Marie Bjorlug fell into the fire and was probably fatally burned. The little girl lost her balance when leaning over towards the fire and fell headlong among the glowing embers.

White Earth—A young son of William Sickner, superintendent of the government sawmill, was killed while playing underneath the mill. He was caught in the gearing of the sawdust conveyor.

Hallock—Alexander Olson, aged 75, was accidentally shot and killed by an old muzzle-loading shotgun.

Her Pointed Retort.

When the old lady put her head out of the window and inquired of the young railway porter what the train was stopping for the young man thought he would have a little fun at the old lady's expense.

"Engine was out late last night, ma'am," he remarked with a smile, "so she's got a thirst on her this morning; they're giving 'er a drop o' wine."

"Ah! It's water,' said the old lady. "If you'll wait a minutte, ma'am," he grinned, "I'll inquire whether they're givin' her port wine."

"Never mind,' came the answer, "don't you trouble, young man. I thought perhaps by the way we've been getting along she was run on sloe gin!"—London Tit-Bits.

LIFE INSURANCE ACTIVITY.

The New York Life's Business Nearly Up to the Legal Limit.

The New York Life Insurance Company announces that its new paid business during the half year just ended was over seventy million dollars. As the new law allows no life company to write over one hundred and fifty millions per year, it would appear that this company is working nearly up to the limit. The New York Life gained such headway before the law was passed and suffered so little, comparatively, from the Armstrong investigation, that the question with its management has been how to keep business down to the limit, rather than how to reach it. No other company is writing nearly as much as the law allows. The New York Life has evidently become a preferred company.

The company's payments to policy holders during the six months ending June 30 were $21,660,761. It is interesting to note that this amount was almost equally divided between payments under policies maturing by death and payments made to living policy holders. Thus, while death-claims were $11,180,626, the amount paid for matured endowments, annuities, trust fund installments, for purchased policies and for dividends was $10,480,135. Modern life insurance, as practiced by the best companies, embraces a wide field, and covers many contingencies. It is money saved for the aged, as well as money provided for the families of those who die prematurely.

Europe's Extinct Aurochs.

Professor A. Marteas of Megdoburg has reviewed all the early literature and documents relating to the famous wild ox of Europe, the aurochs, or urus, and shows that it was not identical, "$5,000 won't pay for the building. animal also lived in Europe in the time of the aurochs. It is on record that a herd of thirty aurochses were living in Poland in 1564. In 1627 a few half-domesticated aurochses were still in existence, but the race has since become extinct. The typical color of the aurochs was black, but there was a gray variety in Poland and a red one in Germany.

A Trouble Maker.

Towne—The other day I helped your friend Dubley to select a beautiful etching—

Browne—Don't mention Dubley to me; he's no friend of mine.

Towne—Why, he told me he was going to send the etching as a present to you—

Browne—So he did and my wife made us rearrange all the other pictures in the parlor to make room for it and I'm not done yet.

Not Comfortable.

"I'm going off into the mountains this summer and get close to the heart of nature," said the dreamy girl.

"I once went off into the mountains to get close to the heart of nature," said the matter-of-fact man. "I sought the woods and lay down close to her throbbing bosom. But I found she was full of red bugs and other penetrating fauna. In this way, the required food is presented to the system in a ..." So I arose and gloomily sought the artificial city."

MEAT OR CEREALS.

A Question of Interest to All Careful Persons.

Arguments on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy oats and wheat or white bread, pastry, etc., produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs (where starch is digested), are overtaxed and the food ferments, producing gas, and microbes generate in the decayed food, frequently bringing on peritonitis and appendicitis.

Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its best form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into a form of sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way, the required food is presented to the system in a pre-digested form and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is obtained; the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why in mental? Because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains, and this unites with the albumen of all food and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily proven by ten day's use of Grape-Nuts. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

INFORMATION.

Show me the road to Lazyville—
It can't be far away—
Where shadows linger cool and still
And idle sunbeams play;
Where rustling leaves are whispering soft,
And skies are mild and blue,
And placid cloud-banks drift aloft,
With nothing else to do.

Oh, Lazyville's a dear old place;
It's over Dreamland way;
The route's not difficult to trace
Upon a summer day.
The nodding rose that blooms in state,
The wild flowers on the hill,
All generously indicate
The way to Lazyville.
—Washington Star.

Her Lapses of Memory.

Dorothy was begging permission to go and buy some candy.

"You may go, dear,' said her aunt, "if you will go straight there and come straight back after you have got it. Do you think you can do that?"

"Sure!"

Grabbing the money, she started off on a run—and didn't show up again for two hours.

"Aunt Mary," she said, after having endured her austere relative's reproachful look as long as she could stand it, "I forgot twice; goin' and comin'."—Chicago Tribune.

GRIM HUMOR.



"I never do have any luck. Now a raging toothache has begun just at the moment that I was going to take my life, and the nearest dentist lives at least three leagues from here."

It Makes a Difference.

"Who is that large, fat, overdressed, pudgy woman in the box?" asked the stranger at the theater.

"That? Why, that is Mrs. Gottalot. You know she is worth about 50 millions, and—"

But the stranger had turned to the friend he had brought along and was whispering:

"Do you see that plump lady in the box—the one with the beautiful clothes and the diamonds? That is the famous Mrs. Gottalot."—Judge.

Discouraging News.

Yeast—Dimizulu, the Zulu chief, has a graphophone with which he entertains his guests, and also an organ of English build on which he himself performs.

Crimsonbeak—No wonder missionaries are getting more scarce.—Yonkers Statesman.

Told By the Face.

Mrs. Church—I met that little boy who lives next to you, yesterday. I could tell he was a good little boy, by his face.

Mrs. Flatbush—Oh, I suppose yesterday was one of the days he'd washed his face!—Yonkers Statesman.

Discouraged.

"What's the matter with Bardsleigh? He looks discouraged."

"He worked for three years on what he thought was going to be a luminous poem. The critics are publishing their reviews of it under the head of 'Light verse.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Made Mad by Confinement.

Bacon—I see a Henry S. Brice of Pattea, Me., claims to have found a frog in a century-old hedpost which he recently cut up.

Egbert—I suppose, when released, the frog appeared to be hopping mad?—Yonkers Statesman.

Ready to Go the Limit.

"I have here," said the long-haired visitor, "a little poem on spring."

"All right," said the editor, "leave it. I'll publish it. Nothing we can do to spring will be too cruel, after the experience we've had this year."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Advantage.

The Optimist—Surely it is worth something to a man to live in a country where he dare call his soul his own.

The Pessimist—Well, yes, I suppose he can get more for it, when he comes to sell it.—Puck.

Worse Still.

Towne—He's sorry now that he quarreled with his wife.

Browne—She's gone home to her mother, I suppose.

Towne—No, she's had her mother come home to her.

Among Newspaper Men.

Wright—I'm working on the Bugle now.

Penman—That paper is no good. I was on it once.

"Oh, well, it improved after you left it, you know!"—Yonkers Statesman.

RAIL CHIEFS AT PLAY.

MASTERS OF GREAT SYSTEMS HAVE THEIR HOBBIES.

Diversions Include Walking Tours, Fishing and Farming—Harriman Fond of Horses and Interested in Boys' Club.

New York.—How does the president of a great railroad play? Are his pleasures as intense as their way as his responsibilities during business hours? The questions were suggested when James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, sailed for Europa on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria recently. Mr. McCrea is on his way to England for a walking tour with his two sons. His ideas of recreation and a simple life contradict the popular notion of the masters of great railroads taking their vacations in luxurious travel in private cars, yachting, buying pictures or finding relaxation in the gayeties of Newport, Bar Harbor or the capitals of Europe.

Most men point to James J. Hill as the representative railroad president of the country. He is still the leader of the vast Great Northern enterprise, even though he has resigned the presidency to one of his sons. His vacations in the east consist of trips to Labrador on his ocean-going steam yacht to fish for salmon.

Friends of E. H. Harriman say that really to know him—if he can be fully known—one must see him at play. To Wall street Mr. Harriman, the president of the Union Pacific, engineer of vast enterprises and master of finance, seems to be a slight, taciturn man, with spectacles, a bushy mustache and a nervous manner, who has an infinite capacity for work and the ingenuity of a great general in planning surprises. His friends see quite a different man in private life.

His love of the open and fine horses is expressed in Arden, his great estate in the Ramapo mountains, where Mr. Harriman spends a greater part of the year. The property comprises about 30,000 acres. The residence, with its jutting wings and glass-inclosed verandas, forms a picture of home-like elegance.

The best expressions of the owner's tastes, however, are found in the stock farm and rural improvements. The horses in the stables are of the finest for a gentleman's driving teams. Another interest amounts to a fad with him—a boys' club on the East side. He has been interested in the project about 30 years. The creation of the club of its kind in the world and plans for the happiness of thousands of poor youngsters—executed in a most unobtrusive way—are a constant source of recreation.

George J. Gould is an extreme type of railroad president and sportsman combined. Always fond of sports, Mr. Gould has engaged in a continuous round of sports since he grew up. Polo playing became his fad in 1898, and in this branch of sport he has been chiefly interested of late years.

In striking contrast with these financiers is the austere, self-contained personality of George F. Baer, president of the Reading and New Jersey Central systems. Friends of this deliberate, incisive leader of capital in the Pennsylvania coal strikes say they see in him the stamp of his protesting German ancestors, not only in his business life, but in his recreations as well. Mr. Baer began life in Reading, Pa., in the heart of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" region. A student by nature, he is a lawyer by profession, a railroad president by evolution, and an agriculturist by taste. His country home, Hawthorne, near Reading, has a fine library, and Mr. Baer devotes much of his time to historical research. In his garden he is an authority on flowers, especially roses and chrysanthemums. He is also something of an authority on landscape gardening, and has planned a park system for Reading. Two miles from the city is a large farm, where Mr. Baer spends most of his summers with his Alderney cattle, his bungalow on the edge of the Schuylkill river, and a steam launch to carry him to town.



JAMES M'CREA.
(President of Pennsylvania Railroad Who Takes Recreation in Walking.)

E. V. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, spends ten months of the year in Chicago, his suburban home being at Riverside. Two months find him at his country home in Santa Barbara, Cal. Mr. Ripley's fad is golf. He talks, even preaches it, and covers the links at Riverside or Santa Barbara with the enthusiasm of a schoolboy.

STATUE TO THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Bronze Memorial to Diplomat Unveiled in Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del.—More than 5,000 persons witnessed the unveiling of a statue the other day in Rockford



Delaware's Memorial to Bayard.

park of Thomas F. Bayard, former United States senator, secretary of state and ambassador to the Court of St. James. An address prepared by ex-President Cleveland, who was unable to be present on account of illness, was read by Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia university. Judge George Gray delivered an oration.

The president was represented at the unveiling by Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor. Mrs. Mary Clymer Bayard, widow of the Delaware statesman, came up from Washington with her daughter and was an interested spectator.

The Bayard statue is of bronze, more than life size and lifelike in appearance. It stands on a pedestal of Brandywine rock, two sides of which are to be ornamented with bronze tablets. One tablet bears the inscription:

"Thomas Francis Bayard, born October 29, 1828.

"Died September 28, 1898."

"Bayard is the purest and most patriotic man I know—Grover Cleveland."

The other tablet contains a brief record of Mr. Bayard's public services.

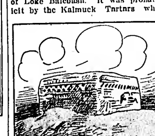
The statue, which was modeled by Miss Effie Stillman, now Mrs. William Ritchie, of London, and cast in Surrey, Eng., was given by an unknown friend of Mr. Bayard to the Bayard Memorial association, which insured its setting up and unveiling.

STRANGE TOMBS IN STEPPES.

Remarkable Burial Places of Kirghese in Central Siberia.

London.—The strangest looking graves in the world are the tombs of horsemen of the Kirghese steppes in central Siberia. The Kirghese are a curious people who interest all good sportsmen. They are essentially horsemen, and to this day hunt with eagles.

Their tombs, or "maghlia," are as interesting as their lives. The tombs are built of yellow sun-baked clay, and as every Kirghese is his own architect great variety of design is shown. The grave illustrated here is in the region of Lake Balchash. It was probably left by the Kalmuck Tartars when



A Kirghese Place of Burial.

they migrated from Russia east of the Volga to China. Of the 600,000 who started only 200,000 reached their destination.

Meanings of "Physics."

Sir Frederick Treves' vision of a good time coming when physic will startle the thrown to the dogs will startle the hosts of medicine lovers, which is still going strong. One of the most curious signs of the popularity of "physic" is the specialization of the word in popular speech to the sense of pills and doses. Literally it means only "natural," and the "physics" of ancient Greece were natural philosophers. Later, however, the name was taken by sorcerers, who pretended to special knowledge of the powers of nature, and finally came the modern world's "physicien" and "physic." This special sense has taken so strong a hold on the popular mind that the mistake of the valetudinarian who thought Bagehot's "Physics and Politics" was a work on the law of patent medicines, was intelligible enough.—London Chronicle.

It is not reasonings that are wanted now, for there are books stuffed full of stoical reasonings.—Epictetus.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Why not give Harry K. Thaw another trial during the dull news season?

Next Monday is the date set by the County Commissioners to have a hearing on the county final removel petition, and the Clear people will then find out the next move of the attorneys in the case.

Take a little time each day to read. You owe this to your child as much as you owe it to them to provide healthful food and suitable clothing. Your boy or girl wants you to take an intelligent interest in the world's work. Ten minutes a day devoted to judicious reading will be a wonderful help to you. Try it and see. (Greenbush Journal.

Red Lake Falls Gazette; If it ever comes to the point when we must surrender our manhood to hold our rights or gain a point we will give up our count seat and quit the fight.

Then it is time to give up the fight, for already Red Lake Falls people in an attempt to keep the county seat at Red Lake Falls, have been guilty of theft, perjury and bribery.—Thief River Falls News.

There now! What you think of it? We don't care much about adding you to the thief and briber list, but we did consider it a favor if Prof. Eastman would send us the prize red ant ess of "hoodle" agent.

Untold Metal Pellets.

Take eight dilitres of Spanish white, which must be perfectly free from grit, and put in the quart of gasoline. Take up the whitling and gasoline and put them in a white bottle and shake thoroughly. You will notice that the white settles immediately, leaving the liquid as clear as water. To remedy this and, further, to make it a better polishing agent, add to each quart of the mixture thirty-two drops of alcohol—no more, no less. Shake again, and the whitling will settle. Apply to gold, silver, nickel, brass, glass or any kind of buttable surface with a piece of cotton flannel, remedy with a piece of flannel cloth—Jacksmith and Wheelwright.

WaterPROOFING Wood Goods.

One of the most important processes used for waterproofing brick materials on the lists of the old alchemists probably is that of the Arabs called in this case the Arabic method. It consists in a large bulk of petroleum spirit. The rubbish to be boiled is passed through a tank of this solution and dried to drive off the petrol. Following this, the goods are heated by steaming with hot polished steel rollers. This last proceeds melts the small quantity of rosin which is sprinkled on the cloth and likewise binds the fibre with an exceedingly thin film of rosin on it.

An Odd Little Anagram.

There is an interesting little puzzle of nineteenth which was published in a newspaper several years ago:

"A — old woman with one tent
Sat on her — and did no harket rent.
"Oh," said she, "give me, I pray,
The supernatural — to find day."

Each of the blanks is to be filled with a word of four letters, and the same letters occur in each of the five directions of words. These words are connected, "evil," "veil," "veil" "Live" and "Levi."

Her Share.

Bellamy has a new scheme that is to cause substituting for the ordinary box of tins. He is going to carry a savings bank around with him. Every time he buys liquid refreshment he will drop the cash equivalent into the bank for his wife's own use. How likes it life?

Bellamy's wife. She thinks there'll be something in it for her.—Island Plain Dealer.

Looking For Trouble.

"Everything depends on the way you look at things in this world whether or not you're going to have any heaven. Some people breathing all the time look for trouble and you'll get it.—Chicago Daily News.

How The National Forests Serve The Public.

"The Use of the national Forests," a publication just printed by the Department of Agriculture, is a brief, clear manual for public information as to the forest policy of the National Government.

It is to true, as the short preface to the public says, that "many people do not know what National Forests are. Others may have heard much about them, but have no idea of their true purpose and use." It is the object of this publication to explain just what the National Forest mean, what they are for, and how to use them.

In the first place, it is explained how the forests are created and how their boundrys are drawn. Next, their direct use and value are shown from the point of view of the homeseeker, the prospecter and miner, the user of timber, the user of the range, the user of water, and other users of Forests resources. Third it is shown, how the Forests are intended for use, for the production of of usuable products, and for the establishment and maintenance of homes; how on all of them the timber is protected from fire, the water flow is kept steady, the forage on the range is increased and guarded from abuse; and how, in addition, they serve as great public playgrounds and as breeding places and refuges for game. Finally, the management of the National Forests is described.

Here it is that the great usefulness of the Forest is brought out most clearly and strikingly; for the Forests are managed by the people in their own interests, and every means is used to meet the desires and wants of all Further users that by dealing with them in the main directly on the ground and in all cases with the utmost practicable dispatch and freedom from red tape.

In a words the spec al interest of this manual lies in its showing that the Forest policy of the Government is both in principle and in practice in for the benefit of the ordinary man for the benefit of every citizen equally. There is still a tendency to think of the National Forests as "preserves" closed to use, and to leave the public lands exposed to unregulated individual exploitation. Where these misapprehensions still prevail "The use of the National Forests" will go far to correct them.

The book is written by Mr. Frederick E. Gunted, whose intimate knowledge of conditions in the west and the policy under which the National Forests are managed especially fits him to deal with the subject.

Books Etter's Heroine.

Romola is one of the most striking characters in George Eliot's great historical novel. Romola, the heroine of the story, is of Florence and the period that of Savonarola's career. The idea of writing the book occurred to the novelist while on a visit to Florence and on a second visit to the city, in 1861, she began to carry out her project. The subject and design were forcibly in the author's genius, but she delayed no pains in making a thorough study of the locality, the people and the literature of the Italian renaissance for the purposes of her story. In her own words, the work "plowed into her" more than any of her books. She began it, she confessed, as a pining woman and finished it as an old woman. Her picture of Florence and its social life is undeniably impressive, and some critics declare "Romola" to be George Eliot's greatest novel and the character of Savonarola one of the least dull sections.—Pearson's.

What a Letter Will Do.

A proofreader, assist the imperfection of trifles, read from his notebook these several sentences, each made by the omission of a single letter:

"The country was dreadful and the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter.

"When the president's wife entered the humble sitting room of the miner she was politely offered a seat.

"A man was yesterday arrested on the charge of having eaten a calendar for demanding more than the law.

"An employee in the service of the government was accused of having stolen a small ox from the mail. The stolen property was found in his room.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARK'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY.

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Roehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gullr, "
Reistad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Grelbrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn,
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ettingsoo, Highland-ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

Have Ben Jonson.

The epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," engraved on the tablet marking the burial place of the celebrated playwright in the "poets' corner," Westminster abbey, is said to have originated with Jack Young (afterward knighted), who "walking there when the grave was covering, gave the red stone 18 pence to cut it." Dr. Brewer, according to Chambers' "Book of Days," has copied once at least. When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster abbey the inscription on his covering stone was "O Rare Sir William Davenant."

Deception of Wile Birds.

Falcons—hawks, the largest species—can compass their features and look very like if they think it necessary to do so. As to the owls, they can hump into any position they think most suitable. It is useless to look for these self preserving traits in any of the birds kept in zoological collections; for the birds are so accustomed to see large numbers of people pointing at them or standing in front of them that they treat the whole matter with perfect indifference. They know that at a certain time their food will be brought to them and that they are otherwise perfectly safe. The pigeons in a wild state have a bloom on their plumage like the bloom on a bunch of grapes, which is not so often seen when in captivity.

A Train For Tyler.

During Mr. Tyler's incumbency of the presidential office he attended to many an effected in some expedient and held his end high to attempt for a special train. It happened that the famous shredded wheat biscuit, a strong fulfiller shredded wheat biscuit, as much as said he had to resort to bestow on the president's wife therefore Bob that his friend did not run any special trains for the president. "Why, certainly," said Bob, "what you want to do, Mr. President, is to send for the funeral car of President Harrison." "Yes," said the astonished president, "and I will be the astonished!" "Well, I will tell you how your request in that condition you shall have the best train on the road."

A Costly Clock.

The famous timepiece of Watch clock of Calcutta is placed in a house on the city wall. It has big earthen jars of successive shelves and fourth and lowest one with a wooden lever connected with the clockwork. The water descends by slow drops from a jar to another, the last stand on a float in the last jar raising the hours as it rises. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock when the last jar is filled and been emptied, the upper one filled and the clock time started up for the next day.

A Great Slam.



"Sir, I am a self Made Man!"
"That's all right. Don't apologize."—Philadelphia Press.

A Financial Coup.

"You don't mean to say that you caused stocks to jump materially?"

"Yes. And it was necessary to do it. It saved the time to enable a day be used for other purposes."

Notice For Publication.

Final Proof In The Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that "EDWARD ——" of Erie, Minnesota has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1228 made August 24, 1906, for the Lots 3, 4 & S.½ N.W.¼, Sec. 1, T. 152 N., R. 39 W., and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bisbee, U.S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on August 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Michael Stengel, Frank Zavoral, Joseph Vostlavy, Joseph Stengl all of Erie Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for publication,

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that LISA S. ESPESETH, formerly LISA S. ASBJORNSON of Wanka Minnesota; has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year proof in support of her claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 5070 made May 31, 1902, for the S.W.¼, S.E.¼, Lots 10, 11 Sec. 7, and N.E.¼ N.E.¼, Sec 12 T. 151 N.R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on August 6th 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jens Jensen, Tarald Findeland, Ole H. Kotden, E.H. Ofstie all of Wanka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam July 12, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 8, 1907.

Notice is here by given that JOHN W. VROLSON of Highlanding Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 11118 made 9th 1905, for the S.W.¼ Sec. 9, Twp. 150 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on August 16, 1907 viz:

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Ostrud, John Swanson, of Brusberg Minn. Alfred Hammerstein, Ole Overson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. Montague Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 17 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. RODMAN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 11,118 made July 10, 1905 for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19. Twp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on August 27 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John Vollbrecht, Edward Singer, George Singer, Martin B. Hyland all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 18, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that THEODORE TORGERSON, one of the heirs of MICHAEL TORGERSON, Deceased of Nygaard, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 10131 made July 18 1905 for the S. E. ¼ Sec 30 Tp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minn. on September 21st 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Olof Omlid, Ole Olson, Joe Johnson, Christ Odegaard all of Erie Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

J. WALSETH

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dotnet Block, over First State Bank.

Thief River Falls Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn.

Hoarding & Rooming.

Have you ever noticed the fight way to get into a hotdog when two people are hungry? Two people hungry when they are both trying to get in the same thing in first, two take the place of one and the contention can then begin in earnest. Two chances with whatever of good left.

MINNESOTA ALL THE WEEK. September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1907.

The Greatest Fair In America. Attendance Last Year Nearly 400,000. Grounds, Buildings, Premiums and Purses have been Increased for the Fair of 07. Over $70,000 offered in Purses.

Dan Patch on Monday September 2 to Sweet Maine on Friday, September 6,

STATE FAIR.

A Wholy Unparalled Aggregation of Useful and Interesting Exhibits and Sensation Amusements, Startling Evening Entertainments.

Wonderful Air Ship Flights Afternoon and Evening. "The Sieg of Jerico" Magnificent Pyrotechic Spectacle Each Night.

B. F. Nelson, President. C.N. Cosgrove, Secretary.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousan ds depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. Duffy, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

RADNEY STORE,

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnek, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY THE SUNBEAM WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Laug Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

The new steam boat is running the scow this week and the Dan Patch is running light to take the cream down.

Edward Rustad and Peter Milne of Rhoda left on a business trip to Crookston last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenson of Kratka were calling on the Rhoda merchants Sunday.

The bowery dance given at Singer's last Saturday evening was a very successful affair and all in attendance enjoyed a very pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Elling son went down to Thief River Falls on last Saturday a boat, returning Monday evening.

A Rhea baby got quite severly scalded on Wednesday afternoon by tiping a tea pot full of hot tea over on himself. Although he is badly burned he will recover.

J. W. Vroison the new Highlanding merchant has bought the entire stock of hardware and general merchadise of Carl Jenson at Kratka and will remove it to Highlanding. Mr. Jensen will dicontinue business at Kratka and the post office will be moved one mile west of its present location.

Thomas Sullivan came over from Crystal North Dakot Monday to visit friends and look after his farming interests here He made this office a pleasant call Tuesday and renewed his subscription for an other year of Sunbeam He came up from the Falls on the Red Lake River Transportation Companys new boat and was well pleased with its going qualitys.

Clearwater Specials.

"More rain, more rest. More lazy fellows in the west".

Miss Alma and Sarah Lindberg are home on a visit to their parents.

Mrs. A. Oftos and son Aurthur made a visit to the Town of Lesser on Saturday, returning on Sunday.

Mrs. Nels Fore returned from Duluth and is now visiting with friends and says; that there is is no place like home.

Master Melvin Rolendson is laid up with a big boil on his foot.

Miss Alma Fore is suffering with an attact of the mumps.

Charles-Sall is helping Butter maknr Hoyland to repair the boiler in the creamery

Mr. Germono Larson and Gemone Hagar took only 24 tubs of butter to market last Saturday and left the ballance. Why not treat all alike?

The potato bugs are very numerous this year, and Dr. Paris Grean is the only remedy For sale at Radney.

Mr. Hovelahd made a business trip to Plummer on Saturday.

Mr. Adolph Gundeson will help Con Short during the haying season.

Mr. N Johnson is building a fine new residient on his farm in Garnes township.

Mrs. Sarah Lesvold and daughter Mrs. Carrie Josslin left for Thief River Falls for a visit on Friday last.

Magnus Lillo was transacting business at Plummer Tuesday.

Now comes the busy haying time and we hear the business of the mower all around.

Mr. Peat Millis and Ed. Rustad went down to Crookston on Sunday to make final proof on Mr. Millins homestead.

Struck By Lightning.

During the heavy storm on Wednesday evening last, lightning stuck the barn of Con Short at Lillo, and struck three valuable cows that were laying down near the barn door, killing them instantly. It did not set the barn on fire or damage it to any great extent.

Our School Meeting.

Ther was no one attended the school meeting on Saturday evening last only the board of trustees which looks as if the people in the district was stisfied to let the board run the business, but they can not hold annual meetings and a special meeting will have to be called. Although our district is new and have built a new school house, second to no country school house in the county, and have had eight months school the past year taught by a first grade certificate teacher, and can have at least six Months school the comming year, and still gain financially.

To The Legal Voters Of Red Lake County.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition is on file in my office signed by legal voters of said County to the number of two thousand three hundred and forty two, praying that the County seat of said County of Red Lake be changed to the city of Thief River Falls in said County, and that a special meeting of the County Board will be held at the court House in the city of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County Minnesota, on Monday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1907, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to consider said petition, at which time and place any legal voter of said County may appear in person or by counsel and be heard.

Dated July 9th, 1907

John B O'Brien

County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Radney Up To Date.

Haying time is here and we are all busy getting up hay for the long winter.

The steamboat is running at last, but it only stops at one place between Highlanding and Rhoda.

The people up here receive the same play every year, with the river jamed full of logs crowding the water out onto the meadows.

A good many million feet of logs are flooded down the river this spring and there are millions to follow, but we do wonder how many million they are allowed to put in the river at one time?

It is to bad the new boat was not named after Duchs up, "No, No Joe", white people are not Indians. G. L.

Our correspondeant writes some articles regarding the Red Lake River Transportation Coffpany, which we decline to publish, for the reason that we think he does not understand the situation, but will say for his information that the company is under the management of a board of 11 directors, who in turn have chosen three of their number to run the boats and they are doing the best they can to satisfy the share holders and the public, and the share holders have nothing to say until the annual meeting on the 2nd Monday in January.

Wanted a Better One.

Editor—Is you youve ill, doctor, do you treat yourself?

Doc—I call in one of my fellowcrafts.

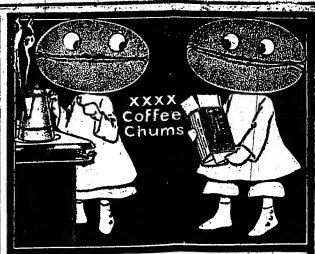
"Then can't I call in one of them—the one that cured you?"—Harper

Genius.

"I'm going to put a fender on the front of my runabout."

"So you won't run over some one?"

"Nope. So it won't hurt the radiator when I do."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



The Longer You Drink It— The Better You Like It

That's because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always the same—day in—day out—always of the same good quality, blended just right, and roasted to a turn—that's satisfaction, and 16 full ounces to the pound is economy.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps the coffee clean and fresh—protected from dust, dirt and foul odors.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

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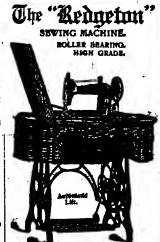
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Wm G HUNT, P.M

ribe for The Sunbeam

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
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HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

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SUNBEAM MINN.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 20th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HALVOR K. HOMME, of Erie Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry, No. 1623 made January 5th 1906, for the S. ½ N.W. ¼ Sec. 25 Twp. 153 N. 49 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on September 7, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole O. Gudid Osmund K. Hoomme, Ole O Omild Jr. of Erie Minn. Andrew Ellingson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTGOMERY, Register.

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not.—Beo Johnson.

The Stage Lions in Their Den.



The Beauteous Damsel in Distress—The Hero—how they roar!

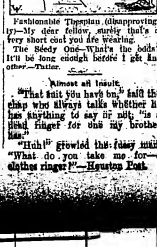
The Stage Manager (behind the scenes)—Now, then, boys—a good, healthy roar! All together, please.

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Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

The Philosopher in the Strand.



Fashionable Tiresias (disapproving)—My dear fellow, surely that's a very short coat you are wearing.

The Seedy One—What's the odds? It'll be long enough before I get another.—Tatler.

Almost an Insult.

"What fault you have got," said the chap who always talks whether he has anything to say or not, "is a head finger for one my brother has."

"Huh!" growled the fussy man. "What do you take me for—a clothes ringer?"—Houston Post.

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With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



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Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

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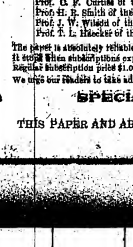
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A DOUBLE VICTORY

By M. J. PHILLIPS

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Vacation!" Bolton, managing editor of the Planet, looked up from his desk. "Why, yes, certainly, Miss Barclay. You've earned one, if a soul on the staff has. Your work has been fine this summer. Take two weeks—a month. Of course, the Planet pays your salary for a fortnight of it."

She flushed with pleasure at Bolton's off-hand, though sincere praise. He was not a man who was lavish with commendation. "Then I'll start tomorrow."

"All right; have a good time. Good-by," and he turned again to his desk.

Miss Barclay's loop was heartfelt, the next morning, as the train rumbled slowly out of the station. All day she traveled, and it was just sunset when she stepped out on the platform of Lake Leven—home!

Her father kissed her and her mother cried a bit and patted the weary girl. There was no clanging cars and rumbling trucks; no dancing heat waves from motor pavements; no hot-foil assignments—nothing but a long month of restfulness!

It was ten o'clock before Ruth dropped into the hammock in the shady front porch. A half-dozen tall boats were cutting merrily through the waters of the lake. Small boys fished lazily from the docks a few hundred feet away, and "last but not least," smiled Ruth to herself, "a young man with curly red hair and about a million freckles, is sprinkling Mrs. Carver's lawn. I wonder who he is?" Just then the young man looked up—became engrossed in his sprinkling. Ruth's eyes dropped.

"The best thing!" thought Miss Barclay, "but he's nice when he smiles." "She's a peacherino!" said the young man, enthusiastically to himself. Slowly and thoughtfully he went into the Carver house, next door.

Old friends came in during the day to see Ruth. She found great changes in them, in the three years she had been away.

All the men who had moustaches have shaved them off," she duly re-



It Was Ten O'clock Before Ruth Dropped into the Hammock.

ported to her mother, "and those that hadn't any have grown them. And every girl I know is married! Here I'm only 23, Ruth and I feel like an old maid among them. Who's that red-headed boy that stays at Carvers'?"

"That's Johnny Carleton. He's night operator for the New York & Western, like a nice young man, too; so good to Mrs. Carver as most boys are to their mother. He splits the wood—"

"And splinters the kindling on Sun a m. Gracious! When does he sleep?"

Miss Barclay had occasion to ask herself that question many times thereafter. Their sons became quite quainted. In fact, the next day Carleton shamelessly came over to borrow some eggs at Barclays' after first telling the unsuspecting Mrs. Carver that none were to be had at the corner grocery. He sat on the porch morning with Ruth until Mrs. Barclay began to get dinner. In the afternoons they sailed or rowed on the lake, or read and talked in a pretty little nook on the beach, shut in by giant oaks. Always on Sunday evenings, when there was little doing at the office, he strolled up, hands in pockets, and at least a few minutes' converse over the front gate.

In the still watches of the night, when press dispatches and train orders had long been out of the way, and the clicking instrument was his only companion, he covered the sheets of yellow railroad paper with figures: Salary, $60 per month, house rent $12; wood, $4; groceries and meat, $16." Then he would break off with impatience at himself and murmur: "What's the use? There's probably a fellow in New York, anyway." Tearing the paper into a hundred pieces, he would call up some friend up the wire for a talk.

The fourth week of the golden vacation was slipping by when there was a call for Miss Barclay over the long-distance 'phone. It was from the managing editor of the Planet, and he lost little time in preliminaries.

"Hello, hello! That you, Miss Barclay?" began Bolton. "You know who I am? Yes. Enjoyed your vacation? Glad to hear it. Now there's something I want you to do down there before you come back to work. There's a strike threatening on the New York & Western. I got this tip straight, but I don't dare use it from here. What the telegraph operators. They want a raise all along the line, and 40 other things. The road isn't disposed to grant 'em half the demands, and it looks as if the whole system would be tied up by a walkout.

"How do you figure in it? Well, you see the chairman of the telegraphers' executive committee and got the whole story out of him; he's right at Lake Leven." Name's Carleton; do you know him? Oh, you do; good. Well, pump him, and don't put him next to your business. Both sides intend to fight this thing out on the quiet, unless the strike's actually declared. He'll probably lose his job for talking."

"But I can't make him talk!" interrupted Ruth.

"Can't—how do you know you can't? It'll take more diplomacy for her a sharp fellow; but I think you can manage it. If he wins his point without a strike, the road's going to give him an assistant superintendency; if he doesn't, out he goes. They figure, if he's good enough to work them, he's good enough to beat some other road for business."

"But, but—is it necessary to give his name in the story? Can't I get it and hold him safe?"

"Well, I'd be sorry to lose him a job; but that's not our lookout. Write it up as coming simply from one of the men; he'll have to run chances on being found out afterwards."

"I'm—I'm afraid I can't get it for you; could you send someone else down here?" Ruth was making a last despairing effort to avoid the dilemma before her.

"Miss Barclay"—and then was a note in his voice she had not heard before—"this is up to you. There are dozens of more difficult stories ahead of you. If you can't get them, there are others who can." Pausing a moment to give the threat of dismissal its full weight, he continued more lightly: "But I know it's all right. Put the ginger into it. Don't use the wire; there's no rush, as the crisis is some days off yet, I believe. Stick a special delivery stamp on the story, and mail it to me. You understand? Make good without letting out of it—and say, got Carleton's picture. Good-by."

Ruth walked homeward, sorely puzzled. Regard for Carleton and newspaper instinct, the "nose for news," were at war. What should she do—pump Carleton, use the story, and take the chances of his discovery and dismissal, or warn him to be careful, resign her place and hunt another among the rivals of the Planet? Both courses were distasteful—the first, because of her friendship for Johnny; the last, because of loyalty to the paper which she had served faithfully for three years.

The habit of obedience to others, and the newspaper instinct that sensed good "copy," drove her—even while she hated herself—to draw Carleton out that afternoon, while they were alone together at her home. Ruth and the impending strike shared all his waking thoughts. It was not hard to lead the conversation to strikes in general and railroad strikes in particular. Then Ruth saw him hesitate. It was only for a breath; confidence in her overcame natural scuttion, and he told of the twelve hundred operators waiting only on his word to walk out; of the railroad's crafty attempts to outwit him and his own anxious efforts to meet move with move on the chessboard of diplomacy. "We didn't ask much," he concluded, while her brain, seizing upon the facts and figures, stored them away for the dramatic story which was already taking form; "we only demand what the Central, the B. & O., the Lake Shore and other big systems are paying their men. We have been conceded everything else, but a straight raise of $15 a month rather sticks in their craw. Well, it'll soon be over; I expect a message with their decision any time."

Carleton suddenly realized that he had been talking very freely for half an hour. "Of course, you won't print all this I've been telling you. If you do, I'll lose my job."

"And if I don't," she burst out, miserably, "I lose mine!" Then she buried her face in her hands.

Johnny understood instantly; he had been trapped, tricked into an interview which might cost everything, even the interests of the hundreds who relied upon him. For a moment he was furiously angry. Then the girl's naive reply and her evident distress touched him, and he forgot her treachery in a wave of pity. He crossed the room and laid his hand on the bowed head.

"Ruth," he said, softly, "I've another job to offer you. It isn't as good, I know—to start with only $60 a month and act as housekeeper for me; but a whole lot of love goes with it."

She raised her face for a moment; the pink cams and went in her pretty cheeks. The silent silence was eloquent. With a little murmur of joy, Carleton stretched out his arms—

The front gate clicked, there were rapid footsteps on the walk, and the screen door of the parlor was unceremoniously thrown open. It was the day operator of the New York & Western, his face aglow.

"Hurray, Johnny, a message for you. She's won!", He thrust an inkhog slip of paper into Carleton's hand.

"I know it," said Carleton, happily. "I've just had a message—a wireless!"

Dresses for Girls



In this group are shown three pretty little dresses for washing materials. The first is for a girl from four to six years; it is a simple style for muslin, lawn, zephyr, or Jap silk; it has a pointed yoke of the material finely tucked and trimmed with straps of insertion, either Valenciennes or embroidery, according to the material used for the dress itself, then the skirt part is closely gathered to the yoke, and a bow of ribbon ornaments the center front. The foot is turned up with a wide hem, shown which is a row of insertion, then five or six tucks, headed by another band of insertion.

The child, at the top of this group, wears a dress of pale blue zephyr. The skirt is very full, being gathered into the waistband; it is trimmed at the foot shove the hem with wide and very narrow embroidery, the latter being cut away from the wider at the top, to allow the insertion to leave it quite transparent. The bodice has a yoke of piece embroidery, to which the zephyr is gathered under a pretty shaped berths of double zephyr, edged with a frill of embroidery and tiny insertion heading. The fullness of zephyr forms a box-pleat in center front, ornamented with small stud buttons. The bodice should be joined to the skirtband at waist, the fastening being down center-back. A sash of blue silk is worn round the waist, and ties in a large bow at the back.

The third costume is intended for a tiny child from three to five years; the dress is quite long, reaching to the ankles; it is in white "Jap" silk. The Empire bodice is of the silk, finely tucked in series, divided by lace insertion; they start toward the center front and back; the small V opening at front is filled in entirely with rows of insertion done together. The full frill of the skirt is closely gathered end joined to the bodice under wider insertion, through which soft ribbon is threaded and tied in a bow in front. The foot is edged with a lace-trimmed frill of silk, above which are narrow tucks in series of threes, each divided and headed with insertion.

Oriental Effects

Modes of the East Taken Up by English and French Leaders of Fashion.

An unusually pretty frock of fine organdie is daintily trimmed with applique of white Shantung. The flat of the bodice is darned with pale shades of brown, and there is a girdle of changeable brown and pink silk. Handsome enameled buttons also adorn the corsage. The present fashion of draping the figure in oriental manner is particularly loved by English women, and their French sisters have taken up the fashion with a fervor, since many of the models for the English dress have been made in Paris this year.

Green in very delicate cool shades is used for some of the prettiest frocks created by Worth. A particularly lovely model is of soft green satin, with a corselet skirt daintily embroidered in long lines of chine ribbon and silk. The bodice is cut square to accommodate a yoke of embroidered grass linen, and upon the front are several rows of narrow valenciennee lace and net. The sleeves are cut open, but held together by chains of the embroidery and two large green silk buttons.

Empire Scarf is Fascinating.

The revival of empire modes brings in its train the shoulder scarf the maid of long ago wore so fascinatingly with her short-waisted frock and quaint poke bonnet.

To-day we have short-waisted frocks and poke bonnets, too, but it remains to be seen whether or not the shoulder scarf will be generally adopted for street wear. It will undoubtedly find much use as a shoulder and head covering for evening, with dainty frocks of lace and embroideries, fine muslins and batistes.

The beauty of these scarfs is bewildering—the softest of silks, chiffons and crepes, some plain, some embroidered, others exquisite affairs of plaids, crepe, the plaid in self color and of satiny texture. The white and delicately tinted scarfs with deep lace borders in Persian design and colors are also very beautiful, and, las us add, very expensive.

Appropriate Trimming.

A beautiful trimming for a colored chambray or a colored linen is to use striped material, cutting the goods on the bias. Of course, the goods must be with one color exactly matching the gown. This is easily done, while the bands can be made for the skirt and waist, trimming all the edges. Use buttons which match the odd stripe in the striped goods.

La Vallière Chains.

Coral la Vallière chains, cut in cameo form, are set with baroque pearls. Scarf pins in cameo and rose designs are popular. Coral cameo brooches and fourstrand coral dog collars are very smart.

Russian Blouse

Natty Garment in Light Blue Linen for the Small Pet of the Household.



Light blue linen is used for this useful blouse. It is suitable for wearing over knickers or petticoats, as preferred; both hook and front are arranged in four box pleats, the top of each being strapped with dark blue; the ends are pointed, and a small fancy button pieced in the center.

The blouse fastens quite up to the throat in front, and has a small turned-down collar strapped with the dark blue; a belt of the dark linen is worn just below the waistline, it is passed through two small straps that are fixed each side of the tunic. The sleeves have the fulness box pleated to fit them to the wrists.

The Short Skirt.

In spite of the fact that skirts were predicted longer, there are very many fashionable skirts built in a very short walking length. Many of the skirts are very near the ankles, and there are a few daring ones that boldly display the legs. The English walking dresses are particularly noticeable in this respect. There are dresses made for fashionable walking during the London season that are short and so full that they swing clear of the ankles, frankly displaying a very handsome pair of shoe tops.

Ear Ornaments.

To have a golf ball perched on the lobe of your ear is no longer the last cry in ear-rings. Long pendants—preferably of diamonds—now sway rhythmically from nilady's ear, and unhappy is she who can not be decked out like a candelabra. It is an English fashion, and particularly becoming to long aristocratic features.

More and More Embroidery.

The craze for embroidery is on the increase, and it is likely to make the best frocks extremely expensive. Everything good in the way of dress is a perfect harmony in shades, and the successful dressmakers and milliners are artists of no mean order.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

From a Prominent Fraternal Man of Rolla, Missouri.



Justice of the Peace A. M. Light, of Rolla, Mo., Major, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, Third Battalion, Second Regiment, Missouri Brigade, says: "I am pleased to endorse the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, a medicine of great merit. Having had personal experience with many kidney medicines, I am in a position to know whereof I speak, and am pleased to add my endorsement and to recommend their use."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

QUICK REMEDIES FOR CRAMP.

Not Hard to Get Relief From This Painful Affliction.

Do your little growing folks wake up in the night with cramp in their toes or legs? If so, tell them to slide down to the foot of the bed and press their toes hard against the footboard. This seldom fails to bring relief. Even the tiniest tot can do this for herself when she wakes up in alarm at the big pain in her leg.

Should this fail, and sometimes when the cramp is up by the knee, it is not efficient, tell the sufferer to press the sole of her cramped foot against the instep of the other. Press good and hard, and the pressure, together with the warmth and electricity drawn from the well foot, will certainly bring relief unless the case is very stubborn. To treat the "knotty" stubborn kind of cramp, which sometimes seizes the little folks when they are nervous, or if they have eaten something which does not agree with them, tie a broad band (father's handkerchief, folded, will answer,) tightly above the cramped part. Rubbing, unless one knows just how to manipulate the muscle, often does more harm than good. The doctors tell us that cramp of this kind is as much a nervous as a muscular trouble.

If your children suffer frequently with it, a good warm bath with an alcohol rub at night is a good preventive. B. N.

Courtesy at Home.

We are all creatures of habit, men and women alike, and the habits and surroundings of deily life have a powerful influence on the character of both. The root of all bad manners is selfishness; when self ever is first, foremost consideration for others always lags much in the rear, and drops so far behind in time that it disappears altogether. "One cannot keep up the ceremony and etiquette of society when at home." True, for between friends these can be laid aside. They merely are the rivets that keep society together, but not courtesy and consideration. The latter ought to be so much the habit with each of us that it will become our second nature, and therefore can be no more laid aside than can an arm or a leg.

Generous Mr. Kraft.

"Mr. Kraft, the soap manufacturer," said the college president, "has offered to donate $5,000 for a new building to be known as 'Kraft hall.'"

"But," said the dean of the faculty, "$5,000 won't pay for the building we want."

"Oh! no. You see, Mr. Kraft's generous offer is contingent upon our securing donations of $10,000 each from ten other public-spirited citizens."—Philadelphia Press.

Tests of Bravery.

"Do you think men have more courage than women?"

"Certainly not," answered the professor. "Everybody knows there is more peril in the first ice cream soda than in the first straw hat."

TRADITION OF THE ROSE.

Pretty Legend Current Among North American Indians.

The North American Indians of the western coast have a tradition that roses were created without thorns. So toll and fair they grew that all creatures were attracted by their beauty and grace. Animals that browse upon grass and green herbage soon discover the tender sweetness of the roses' abundant foliage, and then every rose tree holding its flowers aloft but attracted attention and drew destruction to itself.

Every part of the earth had been given its glory of roses, but in every place there were animals which sought the bushes to devour them, and and tribes of roses were in danger of becoming extinct. In their extremity they held a council, for in that faraway morning of the world plents es well es animals had power to speak. To the council all the roses came, and each had a plea to tell of suffering and disaster. At length it was decided to send for help to the godess of the tribes—the Hiawatha of the west. Delegates were chosen from among those who were maimed and torn and had suffered most. Others also were sent who were toll sad fair and graceful. Wisely, this council discerned that should justice be denied the tribes, beauty might prevail in their cause.

The conference was long and grevo. At its close an armory of thorne was given to every rose, and thus were the tribes of roses delivered from the enemies.—Circlo Magazine.

People Tell Each Other About Good Things.

Twelve years ago few, people in the world knew of such a preparation as a powder for the feet. To-day after the genuine merits of Allen's Foot-Ease has been told year after year by gratified persons, it is indispensable to millions. It is cooling, wholesome, healing, and antiseptic and gives rest and comfort to tired aching feet.

It cures while you walk. Over 30,000 testimonials. Imitations are sold by dealers a larger profit otherwise you would never be offered a substitute. Allen's Foot-Ease, the original foot powder. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, and see that you get it.

Lowell on Sincerity.

No man ever produces great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with himself.—Lowell.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to Allen Hyde & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Big Deposits of Limestone.

On the Tombigbee river, Alabama, is enough limestone to supply a cement plant for 100 years.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

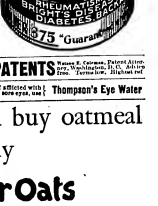
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Never mind so much where your work may lie, do it.—Spurgeon.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

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Quaker Oats

It's the best oatmeal made and in the twenty-five cent family package you get a beautiful piece of American china. There is a nice assortment of cups and saucers, plates, bowls, etc. It's easy to furnish your table this way.

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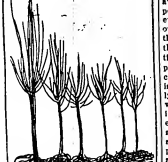
Quaker Wheat Berries is the newest thing in cereal foods—delicious. Buy a package today. Two quarts 10¢.

HORTICULTURE

GRADES OF NURSERY STOCK.

Every Nurseryman Has His Own Methods of Classification.

There are no established grades of nursery stock, every nurseryman having his own way of grading. Some put out extra heavy trees while correspond to the No. 1 grade of others and in this way are able to quote prices which are seemingly low. As a rule, eastern nurserymen make more grades than do those of the west. All the grades that some make are one, two and three years old, says Farm and Home. Most nurserymen grade according to height, while some take both height and diameter. The age grade is misleading because if the trees make a light growth the first year they are cut back strongly and,



Well-Graded Trees.

then making a good growth, are put out according to the age of the top.

The different grades of apple trees made by some nurserymen are shown in the cut. They are 2 to 3 feet, 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet, 5-6 feet, 6-7 feet and 7-8 feet. All trees are headed at the same height, but some make a much stronger growth than others. There are fewer grades of other varieties of trees, but at least three are made of each. Which is the best to plant is a mooted question. Some successful planters prefer the heaviest trees, while others equally as successful take medium or lighter grades. Really more depends on the way the trees have been grown than upon their size.

HAND PICKED.

Keep the enlitvator teeth and the hoes bright and sharp.

This month make several successional plantings of sugar corn.

Keep tomato vines off the ground; use stakes, trellis, or a trellis.

A properly-branched fruit tree is likely to produce more fruit than a poorly-shaped one.

Pear trees that are too well fed grow too quickly, make a loose wood and are easily attacked by blight.

Stir your soil as soon as possible after every rain. This will check evaporation and conserve moisture.

Never plant bush lima beans closer than two feet apart in the rows. See that the climbing limas have poles to run on.

Planting plum trees in blocks of one variety is a poor way to insure fruitage, as plums require cross fertilization.

Keep asparagus beds clean. Use the shoots freely until peas are plentiful, then stop cutting and allow the tops to grow.

The apple tree that has its head close to the ground is partly protected from the high winds that shake the fruit from high-headed trees.

The early lettuce bed is an excellent place to sow turnips for early fall table use. Remove the tough lettuce stubs, spade the ground so that the surface layer is turned under about two inches and sow the seed.

Spraying for Scale.

Summer spraying for San Jose scale is unsatisfactory, but if trees or plants are so badly infested that it seems probable they will die before winter a mild treatment needs to be given. One pound whale oil soap to five gallons of water may be safely used. While it will kill the young, crawling insects it will not hurt the old scales and will need to be repeated several times to kill the young constantly hatching.

Bordeaux Mixture.

The Bordeaux mixture is the proper remedy to use for all fungous troubles; viz., mildew and rust of beans; potato and tomato rot and seat blight; melon and cucumber diseases; asparagus rust; celery leaf blight and rust, etc. The half-strength mixture (two pounds copper sulphate, two pounds quicklime, 50 gallons water) is strong enough to use in the vegetable garden, except for potatoes.

Raising Melons.

Raising melons and squashes is a sort of lottery, but we have been aided by eternal vigilance to raise enough for the family by using land plaster. It has to be sprinkled on the plants after every rain and a very heavy dew. A neighbor has been using moth balls with success, sticking three in the surface of each hill.

SUCCESSFUL HORTICULTURE.

Fruit Growing Requires Intelligence and Care.

The following article from an exchange contains some thoughts which cannot fail to interest anyone who is engaged in fruit growing or who contemplates engaging in this work:

Some writer figured a year or two since that peach trees had been planted so numerously in the southwest that it would be a physical impossibility, when these trees reached the bearing age, to transport the fruit to the market. In expressing that opinion the writer forgot the old adage: "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." The writer has in mind an orchard not a thousand miles from here and of a size that would be called large even in this day of big things, in which 75 per cent. of the peach trees died the first year, and this was not the fault of the trees, but of the men who planted without experience and cared for them as if they were a hey field. Perhaps this is an exceptional case, but it is nevertheless surprising the number of trees that are lost the first year entirely on account of lack of care. Here is the first "slip."

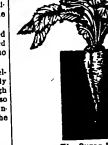
Just assuming that the trees grow off all right there are other "slips" awaiting the unwary and the inexperienced. Diseases and insects are ever ready to get all that they need out of an orchard. At first, indeed, them in comparative freedom from these troubles, but they multiply in time and then "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and the price of success. The "brown rot," for instance, is one of the diseases that you scarcely notice at first, but which increases with the age of the orchard and with favorable seasons. Then there is the ever present borers and the San Jose scale which has not troubled the southwest much yet, but which has played the everlasting mischief in some sections of the country. And then come, occasionally, unfavorable seasons, like the present one. Then the new orchardist fails to plan properly for picking, packing and shipping and naturally gets "skinned" by some commission merchant. This caps the climax of other troubles and many who start out heavily get disgusted with the whole business and go back to the old crops and the old ways.

This is not written in discouragement of fruit growing, but rather to emphasize the need of experience and accurate knowledge all along the line. We read, occasionally, of the immense amount of money made out of fruit on a small area. Some one has in mind a man who, in one year, sold $40,000 worth of peaches from 40 acres. Such instances are always heralded far and wide, but the numerous failures are not recorded. The fact is that the trees planted have great possibilities in it for tremendous gains and lamentable failures. There are chances in it for 1,000 per cent. profit, likewise chances for losing everything. The only way to succeed is to learn the business from the ground up and keep the brain as busy or busier than the hands. Of the millions of trees that are planted only a small per cent. produce salable fruit; the rest go by the board. The fruit business is a good business, but it requires intelligence to run it.

SUGAR BEETS.

The Best Soil for Their Production is Heavy Clay Loam.

There is a distinction between the two sorts of beets. For sugar production the best crops are obtained from rather heavy, well-drained and fertile clay loam soils. On lighter sandier



The Sugar Beet.

soils the beets will mature earlier, but the yield will be less per acre. On such soils the beets will grow large but the percentage of sugar is likely to be low. Sugar beets are not more exhaustive on the soil than other crops if the tops are left on the land and the pulp is brought back from the factory to be fed on the farm. Planting is done early in the spring and the best cultivation is secured with a well distributed rainfall during May, June, July and August with fairly dry weather in September and October.

Insect Pests Increasing.

Year by year the damage done to the crops of the farm, orchard and garden by insects and fungous pests seems to be increasing. Some of these pests may be a blessing in disguise, in that the remedies used for their eradication have been beneficial in other respects; viz., in order that they may be successfully combatted, it is essential that the farmer know how to fight them to the best advantage, and that he have a clear idea of the nature of the remedies employed and the precautions that must be observed in their use.—Prof. R. Harcourt.

Most men know better than they do.

CROP CONDITIONS IN WESTERN CANADA

Lateness of Spring Overcome by Excellent Growing Summer Season.

Once more the farmers of Western Canada rest at ease and grow rich while they slumber. Their season of anxiety is over. For a time it looked as though a backward season was for once going to prevent the western country from maintaining its preeminent position as leader of the grain growing countries of the world. The unusual lateness of the spring coupled with the rapid advance in the price of food-stuffs gave the pessimists some reason for their gloomy forebodings, and among even the optimistic Westerners inhaled as they usually are with a spirit of buoyancy and hope, there commenced to glimmer a fear that perhaps this year their sanguine expectations were not to be realized. On May day when a large proportion of wheat had usually been sown there was this year very little seeding done. Finally, however, winter which had tarried so late in the lap of spring in all parts of the Continent vanished before the vertical rays of the sun, and the hurry and bustle of spring work commenced on the western prairies.

By the 20th of May 85% of the spring wheat was sown and the fall wheat in the districts devoted to its cultivation was covering the fields with a mantle of green. Wheat sowing finished on May 30 and by June 10 the corner grains were also in the ground. The heavy snowfall during the winter left the ground in excellent shape when once seeding operations commenced and from the time weather conditions permitted the commencement of work until planting was completed, the farmers were a busy class. The area in wheat is not much larger than last year, but oats, barley and flax are much in excess of past records, the farmers deeming it wiser on account of the lateness of the season to put in a heavier proportion of the coarser grains. Reports appears that the acreage as compared with 1906 will show an increase of 12% in oats, 19% in barley and 13% in flax.

Around Akotoks, High River, Nanton, Claresholm and other winter wheat centers, if the present weather conditions continue, the winter wheat will be in head by the end of July.

The backward weather in the early part of May allowed the newly sown grain to get a firm root in the ground, and now with an abundance of moisture and warm weather the growth is remarkable. As a result, injury from droughts is practically over as the green crop covers the surface retaining the moisture required for its growth and preventing the too rapid evaporation which might otherwise take place.

Crops in Western Canada mature in one hundred days at the outside, and as the weather conditions have been ideal since seeding, and with spring wheat now from 14 to 18 inches above the ground, a full average crop is confidently expected.

In addition to the cheering prospects of this year's yield the farmers are to be congratulated on the fact that they still have in their granaries five million bushels of wheat from last year's crop which they are now disposing of at high prices.

The splendid yield of 90,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in 1906 in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, together with the almost certain assurance that this year will see a considerable increase, is, as in the past, calling the attention of the world of the "Last Best West," and thousands from the United States and the agricultural districts of Europe are each month securing free grant lands or purchasing farms in the land which has proved itself peerless among the grain growing countries of the world.

"Sensible to the Last."

An old Scotch lady used to be attended by a doctor to whom she invariably gave a guinea when he went to see her. He had told the friends with whom she lived that her death would probably be sudden, and one day he was hurriedly sent for, as she appeared to have become unconscious. On his arrival he saw at once that the old lady was dead, and, taking hold of her right hand, which was closed, but not rigid, he calmly extracted from it the fee which she had provided for him, and as he did so he murmured: "Sensible to the last."

Very Handy.

"Among the people who greeted the President upon his arrival at Oyster Bay," says an exchange, "none attracted so much attention as a woman who carried two children in her arms and led another by the hand." It strikes us that a capable woman like that would attract attention anywhere. —Washington Post.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

Men enjoy farming—if they have enough money to hire it done.

Stock Covers, Awnings, Tents.

Flags. For information and prices, write American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis.

Saying well causes a laugh; doing well causes silence.—French.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Semstz Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

Only a simple man tries to act unnecessarily strenuous.

"PROUD IN HER POVERTY."

Young Woman's Brave Answer to Insulting Landlord.

Frank P. Sargent, the United States commissioner of immigration, said one day in Washington:

"There is fine stuff in some of these poor people who come to our shores. I heard recently of a young Swedish woman. Brave, witty and honorable, she could bring splendid young Americans into the world. A short time after she arrived among us, her husband got out of work. Naturally, then, the rent fell behind. The landlord called for it one day in her husband's absence. He listened to the young woman's tale of misfortune, regarding the while her yellow hair, her clear blue eyes, her red mouth and white teeth. Suddenly, bending toward her, he said:

"Give us a kiss!'

"She drew back, and her blue eyes, as cold as ice, dwelt on him disdainfully.

"'No,' she said, 'my husband and I may be too poor to pay our rent, but we are not so poor that we can't do our own kissing.'"

AWFUL EFFECT OF ECZEMA.

Covered with Yellow Sores—Grew Worse—Parents Discouraged—Cuticura Drove Sores Away.

"Our little girl, one year and a half old, was taken with eczema or that was what the doctor called it. We took her to three doctors but by this time she was nothing but a yellow, greenish sore. One morning we discovered a little yellow pimple on one of her eyes. Doctor No. 2 said that we had better take her to some eye specialist, as it was an ulcer. So we went to Oswego to doctor No. 4, and he said the eyesight was gone. We were nearly discouraged, but I thought we would try the Cuticura Treatment, so I purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies, which cost me $1, and in three days our daughter, who had been sick about eight months, showed great improvement, and in one week all sores had disappeared. Of course it could not restore the eyesight, but if we had used Cuticura in time I am confident that it would have saved the eye. Mrs. Frank Jones, R. F. D. No. 8, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1906.

Courage.

Three tired citizens—a lawyer, a doctor and a newspaper man—sat in a back room recently in the gray light of the early dawn. On the table were many empty bottles and a couple of packs of cards. At last all is silence a rat scurried across the hearth into the darkness beyond. The three men blinked their feet and looked et each other uneasily. After a long pause the lawyer spoke:

"I don't see what you fellows are thinking," he said; "you think I thought I saw a rat, but I didn't."

Imitative "Mesiah" Bird.

The "mesiah" bird of India excels all others in its imitative powers.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Can Go Long Without Food.

The condor can fast for 40 days and the eagle 28 days.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. BEST OFFER. M. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

If gray hairs were a sign of wisdom fewer men would have them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Men enjoy doing anything they don't have to do for a living.

WOMEN WHO CHARM

Health Is the First Essential Toward Making a Woman Attractive.



MISS HULDA KUGHLER



MISS ELIZABETH WYNN

There is a beauty and attractiveness in health which is far greater than mere regularity of features.

A listless, irritable, and complaining woman always carries a cloud of depression with her; she is not only unhappy herself but is a damper to all joy and happiness when with her family and friends.

It is the bright, healthy, vivacious woman who always charms and carries sunshine wherever she goes.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her; if her feminine system fails to perform its allotted duties, there is nervousness, sleeplessness, faintness, backache, headache, bearing-down pains, and irregularities, causing constant misery and melancholia, she should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made from native roots and herbs will dispel all these troubles. By correcting the cause of the trouble it cures where other treatment may have failed.

Miss Elizabeth Wynn, of No. 205 8th Avenue, New York City, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For months I suffered with dreadful headaches, pain in the back and severe hemorrhages. I was weak and out of sorts all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me when all other medicine had failed. I am proud to be just what I needed and quickly restored my health."

Miss Hulda Kughler, of No. 25, West 15th Street, New York City, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For months I was ill with an internal trouble. I suffered terrible agony, was nervous, irritable, and sick all the time. I took different medicines without benefit. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and within six months I was completely restored to health and I want to recommend it to every suffering woman."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular functions, backache, bloating (or flatulence), displacements, inflammation or ulceration; that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, indigestion, or nervous prostration may be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble is found and the quickest and surest method of cure established. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

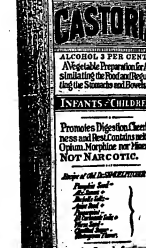
Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. 50c. at Druggists or by mail. Sample 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N.Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH, COLD IN HEAD, HAY FEVER

THE DAISY FLY KILLER

Gathers all the flies and all the comfort, in every room it's in. Neat, ornamental, convenient. Cleanses to perfect purity. Lasts all season. Will not soil or injure anything. Can be filled by any housewife. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will last all season without injury. If your dealer won't supply you, send 15 cents and we will prepay express, and forward one, postpaid. Agents Wanted.

Fly Killer Mfg. Co., 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

MISSIONARIES CREATING A NEW KOREA

Taiku, Korea.—Picturesque, placid and pitiable, whitrobed but not angelic, Korea stands at the cross roads of the orient, a personification of the far eastern question. Religiously considered, the situation here is doubtless the most interesting in the world. Certainly this is the most promising and successful missionary field now before the eye of Christendom.

The contrast between Korea and Japan is this latter respect is marked. Across the strait, the missionaries are all concerned over the independence movement in the native church, real, fearful lest they should do or say something to offend the sensitive Japanese pride. Here, the missionary has nous of these problems; his one concern is how to visit all the localities that are calling for him, and how to find clmu to instruct all the catechumens awaiting him, and to receive into the church the men and women ready for membership since some churches can be visited only every three months or half yearly. In a word, here are missionary conditions more acutely ideal, and more nearly what the Christian in America think foreign missions to be, than in the more famous country of Japan.

Wiping a Nation Off the Earth.

If ever a country needed the consolations of religion, it is poor Korea. As a consequence, chiefly, of her own incapacity and official corruption, she has fallen into the hands of a powerful neighbor, who, apparantly, is systematically effacing all the manifestations of Korean national life and identity Her king is a prisoner, unable



Mode of Traveling in Korea.

so much as to issue a pass to his own old unused palace, except as he obtains permission to do so from a Japanese functionary. Her laws are now made and administered by Japanese. Her government institutions are all managed by the latter. Even the semblance of self-government is being wrested from her feeble hand; while robbery, abuse, oppression, infanticide and even murder are the lot of her common people.

Into these intensely interesting and significant questions it is not the purpose of this article to enter. To indicate them, however, is essential, if conditions here are to be understood. For to their helplessness and misery, the people are turning to the American missionaries as their only friends and advisers. The king himself leans more heavily upon the protection and counsel of certain of the older American missionaries than upon the most trusted of Korean patriots. On one occasion, when a great plot was in process of execution, including an attack upon the palace, the king sought for the presence and help of three American missionaries, and while a mob of thousands bowled outside the palace walls and soldiers surrounded the imperial quarters, he madly clung—literally and physically clung—for protection to these three Americans.

The Missionary and Politics.

Like ruler, like people. I was inspecting this city—or mud village of 40,000 people, as you may choose to call it—with a young American missionary, when an old man came to him for counsel and help, his aged wife having been brutally attacked by Japanese. The poor missionary is at his wits' end. He will not meddle in politics. Whatever his sympathies, he dare not take sides on such questions, and so he is forever fending off the distressed and the persecuted, and bidding them endure their wrongs with Christian fortitude.

Already I have found illustrations of self-restraint and forbearance on the part of missionaries in the pursuit of their difficult role, that fill me with admiration. After hearing of the arrogance and excesses committed by the Japanese immigrants upon white foreigners, as well as upon Koreans, I asked a muscular big missionary, who looks as if he could administer the law, as well as the gospel, how he managed to get along. "For the sake of my work, I just give in. When a Japanese coolie bumps into me on the street and tries to knock me down, I simply say, 'Excuse me,' and step aside. A gentleman and his wife came to my house a few weeks ago in jinrickshas from the station. The fee should have been 80 sen each. He offered 25. The Japanese 'rickshaw men, knowing that he was a foreigner, asked a dollar apiece. When, at my advice, he refused to give it, those two coolies came into my parlor, took off their pipes and began to smoke. There they stayed until I paid them a dollar apiece."

The Doctor's Opportunity.

One phase of missions about which there are no two opinions is the medical work. Immediately upon landing in Korea from Japan I came in touch with this for the first time, because the Japanese have their own medical science, and there is practically no medical mission work, in the usual, sense, in that country. On the hillside as the traveler enters Fusan harbor, he sees flying a Red Cross flag, and this, he learns, floats over the hospital of the American Presbyterian mission. This is the only hospital in Fusan and it was the first fully equipped modern hospital ever established in Korea. It was started 13 years ago by Dr. Charles H. Irvin, of Ohio, who has ever since been the only physician in the hospital, and the only European doctor in Fusan.

The building would be counted small as hospitals go in the West, but it has half a dozen wards, with two, three or four beds each, an operating room, a convalescents' room and a dispensary, with waiting rooms for men and women, the sexes being separated in Korea. The only assistants are Korean whom Dr. Irvin himself has trained. When I visited the hospital I found each of the waiting rooms occupied by a group of patients. To the men, a venerable Korean evangelist, in wide born spectacles, the curious borne hair sweeping out of his ears, and a long flowing white robe, was talking religion. A Bible woman does a like service for the sick and women who visit the dispensary. In the convalescents' room I saw a young man who, afflicted with cataract of both eyes, had literally crawled over the mountainous part of a 300-mile journey, without having room for way, and spending more than two months on the trip. Dr. Irvin had cured him. In little more than 24 hours Dr. Irvin has treated 100,000 patients, and has performed more than 5,000 major operations.

The Orient As It is.

Coming to this city of Taiku, in cars made in Wilmington, Del., and drawn by a Philadelphia-made locomotive, I found the Orient in all its ancient picturesqueness. Port cities always show the touch of the West upon them, but Taiku has not so much as a dirtickaha, or hand cart for it to travel on. The streets are narrow lanes, lined with mud fences and houses. Each Korean house has its own compound, or enclosure. The houses themselves are very low and very small. The usual room is eight feet square and in this a whole family will live. As for furniture, there practically is no such thing. A chest of drawers will hold the family possessions, while others dangle from the rafters. A block of wood serves for a pillow—the Oriental sees nothing strange in Jacob's stony pillow at Bethel. The houses are thatched with straw, tied on with ropes. A village presents a dull gray appearance seen from any distance. Large, ugly dogs, noisy but cowardly, scamper in the streets waiting for the inevitable day when they will find their way onto their master's tables. Taiku is surrounded by a wall, in the fashion of all Korean cities; but the day I arrived the Japanese had begun to tear this down, after standing for centuries.

The American Colony Abroad.

On a commanding site outside the city of Taiku I found a settlement of American missionaries living in houses of mixed Korean and Western architecture. Formerly some of them lived in native houses right down in the heart of the city, where, I do not hesitate to say, no white man, missionary or otherwise should ever live. I quite agree with the contention that a missionary should get as much of possible to his people; but not at the price of discomfort, darkness, depression, dirt and disease which are inseparable from residence in a real native house in a crowded Korean community.

These missionaries at Taiku are all Presbyterian, except the French priest, who has an imposing European church on the edge of the city. The Presbyterians, North, South and Canadian, and the Methodists, North and South, and the Roman Catholics, have a monopoly of the mission work in Korea, except a modest enterprise by the Australian Presbyterians and the Anglicans. All the missionaries in Taiku are young people; yet some are called "old missionaries," which reminds one of the fact that all mission work in Korea is of comparatively recent development. It is only 20 years since Korea was "the hermit nation," and 20 years since the arrival of the first missionary. Each year sees the beginning, the number of converts has been doubling, and the additions to the Protestant churches of this present year are given at 20,000. Korea, with 12,000,000 population, and 200 missionaries, has nearly, if not quite, as many Protestant converts as Japan, with 45,000,000 population and more than 600 missionaries.

The little colony of nine Americans here—including one unmarried woman, Miss Cameron, who lives alone in a little house overrun with rats and mice, of which she is afraid!—consists of Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Rev. and Mrs H. M. Brunn, Rev. E. F. Macfarland and Rev. Walter J. Erdman. They have imparted somewhat of an American air to their compound (every mission residence is surrounded by a fence or wall, and is called a compound) by setting out fruit trees and flowers from the homeland, so that they have apples, and peaches, strawberries, etc. They exchange plants and cuttings with their neighbor, the French priest. From him they obtained their strawberries, which proved to be bread upon the waters, for last year every one of the priest's plants perished and he was obliged to get a fresh start from which he had given to the Americans.

Re-Making a Nation.

A buster lot of missionaries than these I have not yet seen; most of them are engaged chiefly in country work, itinerating for weeks at a time among the villages. Down in Taiku I visited the mission's primary school, where a hiv of gaily dressed youngsters were crowded in a native house, studying their lessons at the top of their lungs, and swaying to and fro as they studied. In another little native house I found Mr. Adams teaching the beginnings of a higher education to 25 Korean young men, one of them, by the way, with their hair up, in token that they are married. There is practically no modern education in Korea except that given by the missionaries. The latter are spreading with this desire and the opportunity for an education throughout the country, and many say that this will be the means of preserving the national identity.

So general is the belief that the influence of Christian schools, churches and literature may help Korea to free herself after centuries of ignorance, corruption and oppression, that I have been told by other than missionaries that the Japanese government is backing a Buddhist propaganda and organizing a new native religion, largely to counteract the widespread acceptance of Christianity. The missionaries are alert to keep the churches from being used for political purposes. The Koreans, for example, not long ago established more than 1,000 patriotic societies, which they called "Y. M. C. A.s" and the officials of the association had to secure an imperial edict correcting the abuse.

The missionaries have a thousand Protestant and a thousand Roman Catholic adherents in Taiku. The church of the former is simply a primitive native house, enlarged again and again, until more than 500 persons can crowd into it for the weekly service. It looks scarcely large enough to hold 100, American fashion, but the Koreans sit cross-legged on the floor and crowd closely together. The women are separated from the men by a curtain, and in church they remove the cloak which ordinarily conceals their faces. This particular church, like all others in Korea, is entirely self-supporting. Mission funds are here not used for the churches, but entirely for medical, educational and evangelistic work.

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VIRTUE IN HARMONY

HOW COOPERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF A COMMUNITY WINS.

STICKING TOGETHER COUNTS

Illustration of Some of the Good Things in Cleanliness as Found in Some Agricultural Districts.

Often is heard protest against what is called clannishness among foreigners who become citizens of the United States. It is complained that they carry old-country ideas with them to the new land, and refuse to mingle with other than their own nationality. In defense of these foreigners who are thus charged, it is but fair to say that many of them labor under the disadvantage of not understanding the language which their own class demands as associates. It will be observed that in one or two generations conditions change and the children of these foreigners become thoroughly Americanized.

It would be well if some of the traits of clannishness that are manifest in foreign colonies be generally practiced throughout the United States. In fact an effort was made to colonize land in Missouri with a progressive class of German citizens. The events immediately following the effort, the loss of one shipload of immigrants and the subsequent sufferings of the survivors, is a matter of history. But undaunted hundreds of those who at that time sought homes in the new country gained for themselves enviable places in the annals of American history, and they founded communities that may well be held up as models worthy to be copied. In Gasconade county, Missouri, a large colony of these people sought homes. There they tilled the soil and cultivated vineyards. Following the example of one of our religious belief, a highly moral, hard-working people, and their aim was to make homes for themselves and their progeny. To-day in Gasconade county there is more uvidecus wealth, of nature and harmony among the people than can be found in any like area of the United States.

The thought behind the colony it was recognized that if progress be made that the wealth produced by members should be retained. Mills were gradually built for the convenience of the grain into flour, wine presses were found on almost every homestead, and towns were built. Among the first institutions established were schools and churches, and these to-day are prominent factors in the molding of the character of the people.

It was one of the rules of the colony to assist one another. Each one in the building of himself and his family, realized that it was to his advantage to patronize his neighbor. Thus when the town was founded and stores opened, it was made a rule that these stores be patronized by the storekeeper he allowed a fair profit for the goods he sold. Tailor shops, boot and shoe makers, soap makers, and even the brawers of beer found their customers solely among the members of the colony. Although St. Louis was within a few hours' ride, the members of the colony considered that the dollars kept in each little town instead of being spent in St. Louis meant much for the advancement of the place. As years passed by members of the colony became prosperous. Families were added to families, children married, additional homesteads were secured and there was a thorough cooperation among all towards making life agreeable and giving each member of the community a means of acquiring a competency. One of the early undertakings was the building of macadamized roads. These roads to-day are kept in the best of condition and have proved a matter of economy to the county. Schools and churches, which at first were roughly built, have been replaced with magnificent edifices which are sources of pride to the residents of the community. Some of the small business places of 40 or 50 years ago have grown to be important marts of commerce. In fact all residents of the community are independent, and a few of them are wealthy, as wealth is counted. How successful they have been is shown by the absence of paupers in this county and the sum total of public charges, neither is there any great expense as to maintaining a county jail.

The community is but one of many in the Mississippi valley and throughout the west. Such communities have been built up solely by the simple adherence to cooperation among members of the colony and to the golden rule trade principle. Members realized that every dollar earned in the community and then spent in some place robbed the community of so much wealth, and that this dollar ceased to be a factor in increasing the importance and progress of the place. In these communities are generally located flouring mills. The output of these mills finds local sale and the surplus is sent to the markets to bring back money for such commodities. It appears that if the simple economical methods of many classes of citizens of foreign birth were to be practiced more generally by people residing in various agricultural communities of the United States, it would be wholesome and that those communities would make greater progress. The practice that has grown up of patronizing other than home institutions has elements of evil that are well worthy of careful study. In these years of progress the inclination to economize in small things and to save a penny by deciding against the large cities often results in heavy losses to the people. Yet there is an undercurrent at work, an awakening to the importance of the people of every community more closely cooperating for the advancement of the interests of all.

OPPORTUNITIES NEAR HOME.

Progressive Towns Offer Excellent Advantages for Young Men.

Students in sociology have recently expressed pessimistic views as to chances for the success of young men of country districts. There has been no denying of the fact that the farm affords a splendid opportunity for those inclined towards a pastoral life, but it is maintained that of recent years conditions preclude any great chances for the average young man to succeed in the average business vocation. That is that the channels for the development are being made more narrow year after year through the formation of corporations and trusts for the control of various industries. In other words, the centralization of business is considered detrimental to the pursuing of business in mercantile lines on a small scale.

This subject is open to wide discussion. Cities and towns of the United States are rapidly building up. The population of the country is increasing wonderfully. With this increase in population new opportunities present themselves for the exercise of intelligent endeavor. The towns, particularly of the west, are embryo cities, and the little village of to-day will be the large city a quarter century hence. Almost every town affords the progressive young man a chance for business success. Opportunities are plentiful for those who have the foresight to discover them. Towns are built up where are certain natural advantages and their growth largely dependent upon the territory that they can draw support from, or upon some particular advantage that they may possess favorable to manufacturing along certain lines. The opportunities for young men are to some extent ranged by the life and progress of the towns. Heads of families look forward to the time when their sons may enter into business or professional life. Thus of kinship are strong and few parents care to drive their sons and daughters far away from them. In this is discovered a reason why residents of a rural district would take more than ordinary interest in the home town. The more important of the towns offer to-day excellent opportunities for the young men of the neighborhood engaging in business in it. In thousands of cities and towns of the United States the leading business men to-day are the boys who were farmers' sons a quarter or a half century ago. In modest ways they started in business in the home town, and with the progress of the town developed as business men. The opportunities that were opened to these youths are still open to the youths of to-day, but remember that many of these men would not have been the great business men they are to-day only for the fact the towns where they located were progressive places which gave the opportunity to succeed.

COMMON SENSE ECONOMICS.

Simple Principles for Application in Everyday Affairs.

He who aims to be fair toward his neighbor will not deny him the opportunity to make an honest living. The day laborer should be as well rewarded, according to his work, as is the merchant or the banker.

Merchants are shortsighted when they will order poisons or other vegetables by the carload from another town when right in their neighborhood farmers have just as good potatoes to sell, and perhaps at a lower price. No use in paying the commission man a percentage in a case like this.

From fruit-growing sections year after year reports come as to the rotting of the crops on account of the poor transportation facilities, or rather because of the high rates to pay prices sufficient to pay for gathering. Here is an opportunity for the manufacturer of local enterprise. Why not start small drying and canning establishments to use up the surplus fruit? Such establishments could be profitably conducted, and operated with benefit to all the people of the community.

There is little economy for the storekeepers to keep on their shelves goods that are likely to grow out of date. Of course it is unwise to attempt to sell all such goods at actual cost, and give the people of the neighborhood the benefit of lowest prices.

People are interested in prices of goods. The wise merchants fully appreciate the value of the home paper as a medium of intercourse with their customers. Well-written advertisements and the naming of prices attract attention, for the average person reads the paper closely and carefully always wants to know the cost.

One dollar circulated in a community is worth to it $60 circulated in some other place. A district is made wealthy only by retaining in it the dollars that are earned within it, or which may be brought to it through commerce.

Sporting Gossip.

They usually beat us playing golf, as the fate of Byers revealed at the amateur championship, but the British lahers are taking up one by one the methods of America in conducting tournaments. Only the 60-hole qualified in a preceding 36-hole round could start in the recent open championship at Holyoke, the innovation being based on American idea, and now the five clubs that rule the game end the amateur championship abroad have taken to the "bowl" out the starters in that competition. The delegates were instructed at St. Andrew's to get the opinion of their clubs on two suggestions. One is to limit the amateur championship to match players; the other to have a qualifying medal play, round. The delegates will come to the next annual meeting, which will be held at Sandwich during the amateur championship, prepared to vote on the two propositions. The action they take will influence the amateur championship of 1909, for they do not rush things over there. There were 200 entries at St. Andrew's, and there will be as many at Sandwich next May, so that the necessity of a weeding out is apparent. To permit only the scratch players of clubs to enter will hardly be feasible, for the base of championship is the puffed-up scratch players from small and easy links, who would get six or eight strokes at a good course. The qualifying round disposes of these misguided candidates and leaves it a question of golfers competent to wagu u good fight for the title. To adopt a qualifying round will take the wind from the sails of certain leaders in American golf legislation who have fought the preliminary scoring idea for all they were worth in 1908 they prevailed, and our amateur championship of that year was at match play game, and a dreary tournament it was for the first two days. The many changes in our method of handling the championship for nearly a year has passed without some different plan being tried—have been due to the efforts of them in match play enthusiasts to kill off the qualifying play round. S. Y. Hoobary, of Philadelphia, has done more than any other committeeman to have the qualifying round retained. He has supported it through thick and thin for ten years as the most practical way of weeding out a cumbersome number of entries. The argument that "they arrange matters better abroad" will be lost to the American malcontents outside the Britishers take up a qualifying round.

Godfather Otis E. Clymer, recently signed by Camilion for the Washington American league team, was formerly a member of the Pittsburg National league team. He has had a short professional career as he first



Otis E. Clymer.

attracted attention with the Williamsport, Pa., independent club in 1902. In 1903 Pittsburg signed him as a substitute and farmed him out part of the season. His rapid development made him a regular member of the Buffalo team for 1904 from which club he was purchased by the Pittsburg club in the fall of 1904. Manager Stallings' opinion young Clymer was the best outfielder developed in the season of 1904. He made him an extra on the Pittsburg club for which club he played good ball throughout the 1905 season. In 1906 he broke in with the spring uud was out of the game for most of the season. This season he has been with the former Pittsburg club and bes to date played good ball.

"Kid" Elberfeld has had so many fights on the ball field that he cannot remember just which was the most exciting. But he can recall the smallest experience, for which he was canned—at least, it was fnuny for the "Kid."

It was while the "Kid" was in the American association with the Milwaukee team.

Then the umpire was named Brennan, and hu was giving the "Kid's" team all the worst of the decisions in close game. In the ninth inning, with two out and Elberfeld's team one run ahead, Brennan called a runner safe at second after the "Kid" had slid through the mnd and tagged him.

Elberfeld set up with his hands in the mud, and when Brennan yelled "safe" the "Kid" grabbed a handful of mud and threw it right into Brennan's mouth. He did not wait to be put out of the game, but went right to the clubhouse, where he watched the game for ten days.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1907. NO. 18.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—The Russian embassy closed the season here when Ambassador and Baroness Rosen, with their household staff, left for Magnolia, Mass., the other day where they will pass the summer. The departure of Baron and Baroness Rosen has a particular significance at this time, as they do not expect to return to Washington for perhaps a year.

They purpose passing the winter in St. Petersburg that their only daughter, Baroness Elisabeth Rosen, may make her debut in that capital. This young woman, who is just 17 years of age, will be presented at court early in the winter under particularly brilliant auspices.

The young baroness is a petite blonde. She is perhaps the most carefully reared girl of her age in America, as her education has been conducted along exactly the same lines as though she had never left her native land. Five hours each day have been devoted to hard study, exclusive of the time devoted to music and art. The various modern languages being considered the necessary equipment of a young girl of her rank, are not regarded as accomplishments, although the literature of three or four languages is a part of Baroness Elisabeth's recreation.

She has taken no part in juvenile society, wherein she would be warmly welcomed by Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Helen Taft, Miss Bacon and other young people of the administration families, and has made no friends of her own age in the two years' residence in America. Her constant companions are her mother, her governess and an American friend some ten years her senior, who was originally retained as a social secretary.

At Magnolia, where the schoolroom regime is slightly relaxed, Baroness Elisabeth joins her parents and members of the staff at the midday breakfast, always a feature of the embassy life, but never joins her parents' dinner.

Her English is particularly pure and pleasing, with what no doubt will be described in Europe as an American accent. French is the language of the home, and in that tongue her accent is distinctly Parisian. She also speaks Italian and German fluently.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

AUTHOR OF DRAGO DOCTRINE



Dr. Luis Maria Drago, the author of the Drago doctrine, for which the United States is contending before the peace conference at The Hague, a doctrine which is intended to protect the nations of South and Central America from being dragooned by European powers into paying debts that may be often of a bogus nature, was totally unknown to fame a few years ago. He was minister of foreign affairs in the Argentine cabinet when the demobstration was made against Venezuela by Germany, Britain and Italy. Stirred up by the high-handed methods employed Dr. Drago drew up this proposition with a view to having the Argentine minister at Washington submit it to the American policy government:

"The only principle which the Argentine Republic maintains, and which it would with great satisfaction see adopted in view of the events in Venezuela, is the principle that there can be no more territorial expansion in America on the part of Europe, nor any oppression of the peoples of this continent because an unfortunate financial situation may compel some one of them to postpone the fulfillment of its promises. In other word, the principle which she would like to see recognized is that the public debt cannot occasion armed intervention nor even the actual occupation of the territory of American nations by any European power.

"Practically all of the Central American republics are debtor nations, and leniency is needed with these smaller countries, as their resources are limited. This is known by the creditors of foreign countries when they permit these nations to run into debt to them; therefore if creditors would recover let them bring the erring nation itself to trial before the supreme court."

WINS WITH "UNWRITTEN LAW"



Sydney Emanuel Mudd is the little horse by the congressman from the Fifth district of Maryland; a Republican who has contrived to represent in the national congress six countries of his state and four wards of the city of Baltimore for the past ten years. He also has been reelected for two years more, beginning next December. This is something of more than ordinary achievement, considering that Mr. Mudd lives in a rock-ribbed Democratic state; a state that was more intensely southern in sentiment in the early portion of the civil war even than some of the states that seceded; a state that has remained loyal to the Democratic party and that even in the presidential charity of Roosevelt failed to move into the Republican column, while such a state as Missouri was going over for the first time in half a century.

But Congressman Mudd does not owe to his membership in congress alone his claims to fame.

For three days recently Representative Mudd defended Mrs. Bowie end her son Hubert, his old neighbors in his home town of LaPlata, on the charge of killing Hubert Posey. His defense was absolutely unique. It was the "unwritten law" pure and simple.

"This murder was justified by the 'unwritten law,' he told the jury. Here was a man who ruined the daughter of this woman at the bar; the slayer of the young man defendant at this bar. Destroy the morality, the sanctity of our womanhood, the honor of the mother, the wife, the daughter, and what have you left? I claim that the unwritten law, which meets out swift and terrible vengeance to the lustful destroyer, is an adequate defense for these defendants."

With the words of the fiery, chivalric southern statesman ringing in their ears the jury walked out, tarried five minutes only and walked in again with a verdict of acquittal. The townspeople acclaimed the verdict. As for Mudd he can go to congress as often as he likes.

YOUNG STAGE GENIUS

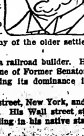


Granville Barker of London, who has been offered a salary of $50,000 a year to act as stage director of the so-called Millionaires' theater in New York, is unquestionably one of the most brilliant young men connected with the theater in England. He was born in London in 1877, and made his first stage appearance at Harrogate in 1891. He is an admirable actor, a playwright of whom large things are expected, and one of the most capable stage managers in England. A large part of his fame is in Elizabeth Robins' play, "Votes for Women," recently given at the Court, was adjudged one of the best effects ever seen on the English stage.

In partnership with J. R. Vedrenne, Barker has made the Court theater the artistic center of London's theatrical world. Bernard Shaw's plays are the stock fare at this playhouse and will be at the Savoy when Vedrenne and Barker take over that famous London playhouse in September—but pieces by Ibsen, Hauptmann, the Greek dramatists, and modern playwrights also have been given.

One of Granville Barker's own plays, "The Voysey Inheritance," made something of a sensation when given at the Sloane Square house, and his other plays, "The Weather Hen," and "The Marrying of Anne Leete," are more than commonly workmanlike.

FIRST OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR



Charles N. Haskell, who has been nominated for the governorship of Oklahoma by the Democrats, is an Ohio man. As the Democrats are largely in the majority in Oklahoma, the nomination is considered equivalent to election. Eight years ago he was a candidate for governor of Ohio in the Democratic convention that nominated John R. McLean. As McLean won the nomination by a majority of one on the first ballot, the shoeing of Haskell was considered exceptionally good.

After the convention Mr. Haskell did not view the Ohio field as an inviting one for a man who wanted to be governor of a state and he went west.

A man of tremendous energy he set at once to become powerful in the new state and his victory in the recent primary was a surprise to many of the older settlers who did not think that Haskell could win.

Haskell is about 46 years old, a lawyer and a railroad builder. He grew up in the northwestern part of Ohio near the home of Former Senator Brice, and belonged to the Brice political family during its dominance in state politics.

For a time Mr. Haskell had an office in Wall street, New York, and taught the eastern financiers a few tricks of the trade. His Wall street stay was short, however, as was a period of railroad building in his native state.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

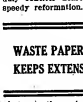
NO INFALLIBLE SYSTEM TO STOP BANK THIEFS



NEW YORK.—Chester Runyan, the absconding paying teller of the Cedar street branch of the Windsor Trust company, makes it plain once more than in spite of every effort on the part of bankers there is no really effectual safeguard against the occurrence of such thefts. No matter how intricate may be a bank's system, there is no getting around the fact that in the long run employes have to be trusted. If they choose to abscond with the funds in their charge or secure any part of the bank's money for their own uses by juggling of accounts there is no infallible system to prevent them from doing so.

In so far as it is possible, however, bankers take every precaution to guard themselves against thieving employes. Foremost among the methods employed is the surety or bonding system for employes. Not meny years ago an employer who desired a security from an employe simply required the latter to bring a personal bond from some friend. Banks or other business houses adhering to the old personal surety system are considered far behind the times. One of the most useful phases of the activity of a surety company is the watchfulness it exercises over young men whom it has bonded who show tendencies to stray from the straight road of attention to business. After such an erring youth has been seen by some detective or investigator frequenting race tracks or gambling dens he receives a summons to call at the office of the surety company. There one of the officers gives him a serious "talking to," and it often happens that the young man's escapades have been of an innocent nature, and he leaves the office with duly contrite heart, resolved upon speedy reformation.

WASTE PAPER OF GOTHAM KEEPS EXTENSIVE CHARITY



GREAT fortunes, it is said, have been founded on a slender basis as a common pin; but it hes remained for the Salvation Army to finance a great charity with waste paper. Experments in running its industrial home without cash contributions were so successful in several scattered buildings on West Thirtieth street that the army felt justified in erecting, at a cost of $100,000, its new five-story building on West Forty-eighth street, which was opened recently. Here the army handles old newspapers, megazines, letters and books.

Wagons are sent all over the city to collect waste paper of all kinds from private houses and offices, handle it into bags and convey it to the home. Men out of employment separate the paper according to grade. The sorting is done on the second floor, and the paper is thrown down chutes to the main floor, where it is baled and shipped to mills, in which most of it is reduced to pulp and rolled out again into coerse wrapping paper. Old books are retained for ewhile to give dealers and antiquarians a chance to bid on them before they are sent to the macerating vats, and occasionally the collectors get discarded furniture, which also is sold.

In addition to the paper-sorting equipment there is ample room in the building for housing the workers. There are a large dormitory, a commodious dining-room and a reading, clothes and exchange room, all fitted up according to the most approved methods. Shower baths and separate basins, with open plumbing fixtureb, are provided by the score. In addition to feeding and lodging the 250 inmates, it is expected to pay them a moderate wage.

BIG BUILDINGS WEIGHED BEFORE THEY ARE BUILT



IF one goes through the offices of any of the big skyscraper construction companies these days he may see a roomful of young men all figuring away in interminable sheets of paper. The layman is astonished to learn that they are weighing skyscrapers, and that the tallest and most extensive buildings, up to the thousands of tons, are carefully weighed before they are built. The evolution of the tall building has brought forth remarkable engineering specialization along many lines, but none more noteworthy than in the case of the skyscraper weighers, for this weighing of the skyscrapers is no easy job. One cannot dump the material, like a pound of sugar, into a pair of scales and declare there is so much weight, because, in the first place, the scale has never been invented that will weigh 100,000 tons, and, in the second place, the material is not on hand. A skyscraper must be weighed before it is built—before the first caisson is sunk for the foundation or the first stone column is set up. The scales are pencil and paper, balanced by specially trained brains. And, finally, the operation of weighing a modern tall building may cover, when completed, as many as 20 or 40 typewritten pages. The weight of New York's largest skyscraper, now building in Cortlandt street, is estimated at 86,000 tons.

SCANT BATHING SUITS PROPER STREET GARB



IT is not a penal offense for a pretty young woman, with shapely limbs, to walk the streets of Rockaway Beach clad in a bathing suit, cut low at the top and high at the bottom unless "the act be done with criminal intent." This, after an exhaustive research into all the authorities, is the official finding of Corporation Counsel Ellison.

Mr. Ellison, in addition to being a great legal authority, has considerable knowledge for feminine beauty.

First Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe of Brooklyn and then Commissioner Bingham himself gave up the problem of the fair bathers.

In the complaint of the taxpayers, which was sent to Mr. Ellison, this statement was made:

"The custom of our summer people parading through our streets in their bathing suits, is a thing that must be stopped at once, is the sentiment of all classes of citizens, for it is something awful to see between 5,000 and 10,000 at one time going through our streets without any concern."

"The only question," Mr. Ellison says, "is whether a bathing suit is, under the circumstances, a crime. If not, the police should not interfere. They are not the censors of public morals, and ordinarily a person can dress as he or she pleases, so long as the attire worn is not a disguise or a breach of public decency. To constitute a crime in such a case there must be criminal intent upon the part of the wearer. Wearing a suitable bathing attire in a seaside resort, where bathing is almost universal, is not essentially a crime."

TO BUILD SUMMER HOME FOR ARISTOCRATIC CATS



A LARGE number of prominent society women here have banded together to provide a suitable and attractive home for cats.

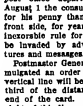
It is intended to purchase a tract of land and build a handsome home if possible—if not, a house fitted for the purpose will be bought—to be fitted up as a boarding house for handsome and expensive cats belonging to persons who regularly leave the city and must take their pets along.

Among those interested in promoting the scheme are Mme. Elcanore de Remusat Guyx, Miss Mary A. Peet, Miss Nathlie Townsend, Mrs. Laura Anderson, Mrs. A. L. Barber, Miss Mary Robinson, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Krouse, Mrs. Solberg, Mrs. Henry L. West, the last named being president of the Cat club. The wife of Justice Harlas, who owns three handsome Maltese cats worth $1,000 each, is also greatly interested.

Miss Robinson says she was compelled to stay at home all last summer because she had no place at which to board her six cats, all short haired, for which she is greatly attached. The previous summer she put them out to board while she passed six months in California, but the one place available at that time has since been closed.

Many of the other women interested have carried their pets on long trips rather than leave them behind to be neglected.

MESSAGES ON EACH SIDE OF NEW POSTAL CARDS



A NEW departure in postal cards has been decided upon by the post office department. Beginning August 1 the consumer will get more for his penny than heretofore. The front side, that each correspondent has incorrorible rule for the address, will be invaded by advertisements, pictures and messages.

Postmaster General Meyer has promulgated an order to this effect. A vertical line will be placed about one-third of the distance from the left end of the card. The space to the right of this line will be reserved for the address, and the remaining portion of the front side may be devoted to details of how all the children are, or any other of the things that heretofore have been confined to the back side.

For years people have been sending in the United States from foreign countries postal cards and post cards with messages written on the front as well as on the back of the cards, although in this country this advantage has been denied the users of government postal cards. Some months ago the United States postal laws and regulations were amended so as to give that privilege to buyers of post cards, but such concession was not made applicable to postal cards. Today's ruling will remedy this inconsistency and so prevent further confusion. A very thin sheet of paper may be attached, if it completely adheres to the card and such a paster may bear both writing and printing. Heretofore two cents in postage was required if this was done. Advertisements, illustrations or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the front.

Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, dust, or other such substances are declared to be unmailable, except when inclosed in envelopes or when treated in such a manner as will prevent the objectionable materials from being rubbed off or injuring the hands of persons handling the mails.

NEW BUREAU TO HANDLE MATTER OF FAR EAST



WITH the view of placing all diplomatic and consular matters relating to Japan and China in the hands of officials familiar with conditions in the orient, the state department has perfected the organization of the "Far Eastern Bureau," which will have charge of all correspondence and preliminary treaty negotiations with the oriental governments.

This new departure is more or less in the nature of an experiment, which, if it proves satisfactory, may lead to the organization of similar bureaus to conduct diplomatic and consular correspondence and negotiations with the Central and South American republics, European and Asiatic countries.

Huntington Wilson, third assistant secretary of state, who, for a number of years served as secretary to the American legation and embassy at Tokio, is in charge of the new bureau. His two assistants are Percival Reinstaman of Pennsylvania, formerly student interpreter attached to the American legation at Peking and Beaman Dexter, deputy consul general at Canton and Dalny, and William Phillips of Massachusetts, formerly private secretary to Ambassador Choate at London and for the last two years second secretary of the American legation at Peking.

Another important duty which will devolve upon the newly-organized bureau will be to consider the numerous petitions and diplomatic "notes" which are annually presented to the state department suggesting changes in the existing treaty between the United States and China.

HAYWOOD IS IS A FREE MAN

THE JURY AT BOISE AFTER DELIBERATING TWENTY-ONE HOURS ACQUITS.

The First Ballot Stood 8 to 4 in Favor of Defendant—Wild Scenes in the Court—Cases against Others are to be Pushed.

Boise, Idaho, July 29.—Into the bright sunlight of a beautiful Sabbath morning, into the stillness of a city drowsy with the lazy slumbers of a Sunday, William D. Heywood, defendant in one of the most noted trials involving conspiracy and murder that the country has ever known, walked a free man, acquitted of the murder of Former Governor Frank Steunenberg.

The probability of a verdict of acquittal in the case of the secretary-treasurer and acknowledged leader of the Western Federation of Miners had been freely predicted since yesterday when Judge Fremont Wood read his charge, while was regarded as strongly favoring the defense in its interpretation of the law of conspiracy, circumstantial evidence and the corroboration of an accomplice who confessed.

It was freely predicted that in the event of Haywood's acquittal the state would abandon the prosecution of his associates, Chas. H. Moyer, the president of the federation, and Geo. A. Pettibone, of Denver. Statements from counsel and from Governor Gooding lend this view of the situation. Gov. Gooding said:

"The verdict is a great surprise to me, and I believe to all citizens of Idaho who have heard or read the evidence in the case.

"I have done my duty. I have no regret as to any action I have taken and my conscience is clear. As long as God gives me strength I shall continue my efforts for government by law and for organized society."

"The state will continue a vigorous prosecution of Moyer and Pettibone and Adams and Simpkins when apprehended. There will be no relenting, hesitation or retreat."

Application will be made to Judge Wood to admit Moyer and Pettibone to bail, and it was said tonight that in the case of Moyer, against whom the state is admitted to have a small contingent of the evidence in the case, a favorable consideration would not be unexpected.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

William J. Bryan rescued Mrs. R. B. Stillman in an auto accident at Storm Lake, Ia.

Jose Antonio Ostes, a Mexican student at Cornell university, has invented a bicycle that runs on water.

Two workmen in the powder mills five miles north of Birmingham, Ala., Pillagers, a branch of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, died at the old agency near here Wednesday afternoon. The entire chance of the Chippewas were carried out in full form. As soon as it was known that the head chief was about to leave for the happy hunting grounds the medicine dance was started and continued for several days up to the time of Flatmouth's death. Boatloads of citizens of Walker and summer tourists flocked to the reservation to witness the ceremonies. While the droweleg of the dogs, the dog feast and other ceremonies were go'ng on in the extreme, the white visitors were much impressed with their solemnity.

EXCURSION RATES TO CONTINUE.

Railways to Grant Them in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

New York, July 25.—The policy of granting railroad excursion rates for special occasions in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be continued. This was decided at a meeting of representatives of the trunk lines concerned Wednesday. Recent legislation in the states mentioned fixed the maximum passenger rate at two cents per mile and it had been thought possible that the railroads would retaliate by making the maximum also the minimum rate, and so abandoning the frequent fall excursions for which a mileage of less than two cents has been charged in past years.

Illinois Eagles Convene.

Springfield, Ill., July 25.—A convention of the fraternal order of Eagles convened in this city Wednesday morning with nearly all the 50 lodges in the state represented. It is intended to form a state serie at this meeting. In the absence of Mayor Roy Reece, the address of welcome was delivered by City Attorney Roy F. Seeley, and the response on behalf of the Eagles was made by Dr. Fred D. Stone. Attorney C. Fred Mortimer of Springfield delivered an address on the Good of the Order.

Fugitive Said to Be Found.

Webster City, Ia., July 26.—George McKeown, under indictment for alleged arson and embezzlement, it was believed to the prosecuting attorney Thursday has been found in Bakersfield, Cal., after a long search by detectives.

Cardinal Gibbons is 73.

Westminster, Md., July 26.—Cardinal Gibbons, who was 73 years old Wednesday, celebrated the event quietly at the home of friends here. The cardinal said he was in splendid health.

SURVIVORS ACCUSE HAWSE

THIRD OFFICER OF COLUMBIA IS ACCUSED OF CRUELTY.

Rescued Passengers Also Say His Attack on Captain of San Pedro is Entirely Unjust.

San Francisco, July 26.—The Bulletin says that Third Officer Hawse, of the wrecked steamer Colombia, whose sworn report of the disaster, filed with the federal inspectors, charged Capt. Hansee, of the San Pedro, with failing to aid in the rescue of the stricken passengers, is now charged by survivors who occupied the same boat with him with conduct quite cruel thae that specified by him in his formal report.

The charges made against Hawse are:

1. Refusing to give his coat to an unconscious woman rescued from the water in a freezing condition, his remark being, "My coat is my own."

2. Ordering a passenger struck a crippled man who he believed occupied too much space in the lifeboat.

3. Striking a lady in the face when shouts of the boat and refusing to assist in dragging men and women from the water.

Miss Lulu Hansee, of Minneapolis, was the most emphatic in her statements. The passengers are said to be further declare that the attack made upon Capt. Hansen by Hawse was entirely unjust.

Capt. Barmingham, United States supervising inspector of hulls and boilers for this district, Thursday began an investigation of the sinking of the Columbia.

Latest figures give the number lost in the disaster as 93.

HELD IN SLAVERY 22 MONTHS.

Italians Tell Story of Peonage on a Mississippi Plantation.

St. Louis, July 25.—The story told by Arseza Amedeo and Guiborel Olindo, tiotless, who said they had been held in slavery for 22 months on a Mississippi plantation and had just escaped, caused United States District Attorney Blodgett Wednesday to initiate an investigation into the alleged peonage.

According to the story told by the Italians through an interpreter, there is a peonage colony of 12 Italian families, consisting of 60 persons, on a cotton plantation at Robleonville, Miss. They declared armed guards prevented any communication with persons outside the plantation, and any letters written were destroyed. Those who attempted to escape were fired upon and after being returned to the plantation were beaten with cowhide whips.

CHIEF FLATMOUTH DIES.

Chippewas Carry Out Tribal Death Ceremonies in Full Form.

Walker, Minn., July 26.—Flatmouth, head chief of the Leech lake band of Pillagers, a branch of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, died at the old agency near here Wednesday afternoon. The last ceremonies of the Chippewa were carried out in full form. As soon as it was known that the head chief was about to leave for the happy hunting grounds the medicine dance was started and continued for several days up to the time of Flatmouth's death. Boatloads of citizens of Walker and summer tourists flocked to the reservation to witness the ceremonies. While the droweleg of the dogs, the dog feast and other ceremonies were go'ng on in the extreme, the white visitors were much impressed with their solemnity.



Or Will He When the New $100,000,000 Theater Trust Gets Busy.

RIOTING IN GHETTO OF PHILADELPHIA

YIDDISH WOMEN ATTACK SHOPS OF THE KOSHER BUTCHERS AND SACK THEM.

High Prices the Cause—Coal Oil and Acid Poured on the Meat and Windows Demolished—Many Are Clubbed and Arrested.

Philadelphia, July 26.—The Jewish quarter in the southern section of this city was the scene of many disturbances and incipient riots Thursday, following the efforts of Yiddish women to boycott kosher butchers who have increased the price of meats.

All through the Ghetto there were fierce outbreaks in which persons who attempted to patronize the stores were roughly handled. In several instances the stores were sacked and the meat destroyed. The women gathered in front of the stores and seized every person who entered.

Oil Poured on Meat.

The meat the customers had purchased was taken away from them and tossed in the streets after coal oil or acid had been poured over it. In three shops oil was poured over every piece of meat, the chippers blocks and counters were overturned and the windows in the stores were demolished.

The police of three districts were kept on the run answering riot calls and reserve squads had to be sent to their assistance.

As a result of the outbreaks 28 men and women were either sent to prison or held in bail to answer charges of assault and inciting to riot, and as many more were locked up for hearings on minor charges.

Police Forced to Use Violence.

Because most of the disturbers were women the police at first hesitated to use force in trying to disperse the mobs in front of the stores, but as the situation became more serious they were finally compelled to use severe measures and a number of men and women were sent to the hospital suffering from injuries received in resisting the officers. One was seriously hurt, however, and the authorities have the situation well in hand.

Late in the day a meeting was held in the center of the troublous district in which the disturbers were advised to use less strenuous methods, and to fight the butchers by refusing to buy meat or anything else in their stores. The butchers plan to retaliate by having the "shockets" cease killing chickens and poultry, as that those participating in the boycott cannot secure a supply of flesh from this source. After the meeting it was reported that a committee of women would go through the district and endeavor to destroy all meat, but the police took measures to prevent any such attempt, and it is believed there will be no further disturbances.

SIBLEY LAS IS UPHELD.

Missouri Statute Reducing Express Charges Declared Constitutional.

Omaha, Neb., July 27.—Judge W. H. Munger, in the federal court Friday handed down a decision holding that the Sibley law, passed by the last legislature, providing for a reduction of 25 per cent in express rates, is constitutional and denying the application of the express companies for a temporary injunction restraining the Nebraska railway commission from enforcing the law.

Authors Will Raise Poultry.

Albany, N. Y., July 27.—Gertude P. Atherton, Katherine Glover and Poultney Bigelow, well-known authors, are directors in the Malden poultry farm, at Malden, town of Saugerties, which filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state Friday. The capital stock is $4,000, which is all paid in.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT PLANS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR BUSY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Outline of the Week's Program—Great Parade September 11—Candidate for Commander.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 25.—G. A. R. headquarters at Convention hall here are the scene of great activity. Executive Director Frank M. Sterrett, with a large staff of assistants, is engaged in issuing maps of Saratoga Springs, with the formation and route of the parade indicated in red ink and with principal points of interest in the town noted.

The following outline of the program for the encampment has been announced by Col. Sterrett:

Saturday, September 7, Commander-in-Chief R. B. Brown will open headquarters at the United States hotel.

The Grand Army posts as they arrive will be quartered at the various hotels and boarding houses. On Tuesday, September 10, will be devoted to the welcoming of the chiefs and members of the Grand Army of the Republic Gov. Hughes has accepted an invitation to be present, and an invitation has been extended to President Roosevelt.

On Wednesday, September 11, at two o'clock, has been set for the great G. A. R. parade. The formation will be at Woodlawn park. Llee will be formed with the left of the column resting on Broadway, so that in marching into place every command from the right of the column will pass every other command. The march will be one mile and a quarter directly down treelined Broadway, effording both the largest and most comfortable parade the veterees have ever had. Wednesday evening there will be an illustrated "muster" at Convention hall for Grand Army of the Republic men only.

Thursday is the day for business. Beginning at 10 a. m. the G. A. R. will meet at Convention hall; Women's Relief Corps at First M. E. church; Ladies of the G. A. R. at First Baptist church; Daughters of Veterans at Bethesda Episcopal perish house; Naval Veterans' association at Second Presbyterian church; Ex-Union Prisoners at town hall.

Friday evening the great camp fire will be held in Convention hall, with three-minute speeches from representatives from the 45 state departments. The election of officers will take place Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. The business sessions will be concluded Friday. Saturday will be a day of excursions.

Several installation jolets to a hot fight for office of commander-in-chief. Already several candidates have appeared in the field with a large number of supporters. These are: Gen. Charles G. Burton, of Missouri; Chester Barrows, of New Jersey; Gen. W. T. Wilder, of Tennessee, and Patrick Coney, of Kansas.

MIRACLES AT KANKAKEE.

Several Persons Announce Themselves Healed at St. Anne's Shrine.

Kankakee, Ill., July 27.—Thousands of persons attending the ninth day session of the novena of the shrine of St. Anne Friday saw several persons arise in St. Joseph's church and announce that they had been healed of infirmities.

Miss Mary Pierce, 18 years old, of Delphi, Ind., said that she had been afflicted with paralysis for four years, during which time she had been unable to walk. She left the church without support. Miss Daisy Lamond, of Kankakee, almost blind for 12 years, said she was able to read without glasses at the close of the nine days of prayer.

George Neary, of Lost Nation, Ia., and Michael McCormick, of Kinsman, Ill., both said they had been cripples from childhood. They walked from the church and said it was the first time they had walked since infancy.

Thieves in Post Office Haul.

English, Ind., July 28.—The post office at Marengo, Ind., near here, was robbed early Wednesday of $1,000 in money and stamps. There is no clew to the thieves.

LAYS TROUBLE ALL TO TURKISH SPIES

ARMENIAN PRIEST GIVES NEW TWIST TO HUNCHAKIST BLACKMAIL PLOT.

To Discredit Patriots—Shows New York District Attorney Anonymous Letter in Which His Own Life is Threatened.

New York, July 27.—Rev. Levoet Martogassian, docs treasurer of the Hunchakist, the Armenian society which outsiders say has fallen from its high estate of patriotism to the practice of blackmail, gave Friday a new twist to the district attorney's investigation of the organization.

The priest had been subpoenaed to tell what he knew. This was to the effect that the present agitation, ostensibly directed by reputable Armenians against a band of assassins, was in fact inspired by the Turkish government whose hired spies systematically sought to discredit the patriotic Armenians in this country. The pastor of the Armenian Apostolic church had, he admitted, formerly been a member and the treasurer of the Hunchakist, but some time ago withdrew. He knew nothing of the murder of the rug merchant, Tavshanjian, who had refused to pay $10,000 for his life, and if extortion had been practiced he knew nothing of it. On the contrary, he told the district attorney that he, himself, was the object of persecution on the part of the Turkish government. Pressed to throw, if possible, light upon the workings of the secret society, the priest replied:

"You are a rich and powerful nation, and you can find out more than I can."

His Own Life Treated.

The priest brought with him a letter, not signed, in which a threat to his life was made. He turned it over to the district attorney.

After leaving Mr. Smyth's office Father Martogassian said:

"I am entirely innocent of these insinuations which have been made against me. All my troubles have been brought on by Turkish spies. There are 60 of them in this city and they are constantly hounding me.

"I never demanded money from anybody and have never gone to any wealthy Armenian for aid.

"The Turkish government is behind it all," he added. "It was in the interest of my own life I have been threatened many times and I intend to go to Police Commissioner Bingham and ask him for a permit to carry a revolver."

Authorities Are Active.

New York, July 25.—Actieg District Attorney Smyth eed en essistent ere doleg their best to probe deeply into the terroristic methods employed against wealthy Armenians to force them to contribute to the anti-Turkish movement now worked up by certain of their fellow countrymee.

That these revolutionist Armenians now, it appears, control the society called Hunchakist, do not stop at murder was proved by the shooting to death on Monday of T. S. Tavshanjian, the rich rug importer, in Union square.

Messrs. Smyth and Moeley have had several Armeelens before them and expect to examiee others Friday. Every witness so fer questioned has besought the district attorney's office to keep his name end the fect of his presence in the district attorney's office secret, so great is the fear among Armenians of the Hunchakist. The inquiry is, therefore, not a public one.

Plan Defensive Death Society.

The rich Armenians here are in great fear of their lives. Several have fled from the country. Coeversant with eastern methods of justice, they do not understand why the district attorney does not throw into prison a number of Armenians whose names they have given the authorities.

Some of the threatened men are even said to be considering a project to form a defense fund, form a rival society and exterminate all the blackmeilers and murderers. Others are much less aggressive and counsel yieldieg to the bleckmailers for the time being, and trusting to the district attorney's office to break up the system.

QUIET IN IRON RANGE COUNTRY.

Gov. Johnson Sees No Necessity for State Interference.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.—Gov. Johnson returned Friday from the iron range country and Duluth where he went to look into the strike situation. When asked what he thought of the affair he said:

"Everything is quiet up there and so far as I could learn there is no immediate prospect that the state will have to interfere to keep things quiet. I did not see any necessity of state interference and hope there will not be any. What the future may bring forth I am unable to predict."

Three Woman Inherit Vast Fortuns.

Helena, Mont., July 25.—Three young women of this city, the Misses Bertha and Pauline Volker and Miss Kenton Kepner, have been apprised that after three years' litigation in German courts they have been recognised as the heiresses to the estate of their grandfather, valued at $40,000,000. The young women will go to Germany shortly to claim their fortune.

Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Peruna be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that each one of them was of undoubted value in chronic catarrhal diseases, and had stood the test of many years' experience in the treatment of such diseases. THERE CAN BE NO DISPUTE ABOUT THIS WHATEVER. Peruna is composed of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrh. Every ingredient of Peruna has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh.

Peruna brings to the home the COMBINED KNOWLEDGE OF SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE in the treatment of catarrhal diseases; brings to the home the scientific skill and knowledge of the modern pharmacist; and last but not least, brings to the home the vast and varied experience of Dr. Hartman, in the use of catarrh remedies, and in the treatment of catarrhal diseases.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

BUT THEY ALL FAILED TO BRING ANY RELIEF.

Dr. Hartman's idea is that a catarrh remedy can be made on a large scale, as he is making it; that it can be made honestly, of the purest drugs and of the strictest uniformity. His idea is that this remedy can be supplied directly to the people, and no more be charged for it than is necessary for the handling of it.

No other household remedy so universally adapted to the needs of the home has the principal active constituents, showing that Peruna invites the full inspection of the critics.

WHEN THE FISH HURDLE.

Man Wanted to Be Far Away From the Danger Spot.

Of course at this season the usual run of "fish stories" are going the rounds. But one relating to the hurdling prowess of bass and trout which was told in all seriousness the other night, takes first prize.

"Fish always go up stream in the springtime," said the fisherman, "and scorcely anything will keep the bass and trout from getting near the headwaters of a big creek. These two species to jump over a dam eight to ten feet high and continue their upstream journey.

"What was that you said?" remarked a friend, who also claims to be somewhat of an angler. The men repeated his assertion that he had seen fish jump over dams ten feet high, as well as there was no one present to deny the hurdling abilities of the fish, the only challenge coming from a skeptical wee e laugh by all hands.

"Well, I trust I will never be on the top of Niagara falls when one of those hurdling fish you speak of comes flying through the air and hits me in the small of the back," remarked the friend. That broke up the fish stories for that evening, but the man still insists that a fish can and does be hurdled by either a bass or trout.

WAITING FOR THE FUN.

Youngster Had Reason to Expect "Something Would Happen."

An old gentleman, rather portly and clad in a somewhat youthful suit of light gray flannel, sat on a bench in the park enjoying the sun, relates the Woman's Home Companion.

"What's the matter, sonny?" he asked a small urchin who lay on the grass just across the walk and stared intently. "Why don't you go and play?"

"Don't wanter," the boy replied.

"But it is not natural," the old gentleman insisted. "It is time for you to be out. Why don't you run about?"

"Oh, I'm just waitin'," the little fellow explained. "I just wanter see if I'll you get up. A men pateted that bench about fifteen minutes ago."

Another Variety.

The farmer met his son at the station.

"Back from college, eh, boy?" he drawled.

"Yes, dad," replied the youth, as he lit another cigarette, "and I tell you I am glad to get back. Been digging up Greek roots all the season."

The old farmer went over to the hardware store and bought a grubbing hoe.

"All right, my boy," he announced as he handed over the hoe; "you can change your exercise during the summer by digging up dogwood and sassafras roots."

Go Out to Welcome Bells.

Carlton was converted at the village of St. Keverne, Cornwall, on the arrival of a new peal of bells for the parish church. A large procession of villagers, headed by the local band, marched out to meet the bells, which were drawn by horses on four wagons. Men, women, and children carried flags and wreaths and wild flowers were laid on the bells.—London Graphic.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Pure Bred Cattle.

The auction sales of purs bred cattle are always very attractive features of the Minnesota State Fair. Town and country people alike throng the great amphitheatre when the beautiful cattle are brought into the arena to be knocked down (not literally) under the auctioneer's hammer. Whether a judge or animals or not everyone likes to see them. This year's sale of Hereford cattle will be in charge of Thomas Smith, better known to the breeders as "Tom Smith," of Crete, Ill. In a letter to the fair management he received yesterday Mr. Smith says that there will be about 45 head of registered Hereford cattle consigned for the Minnesota State Fair.

"We will have," says Mr. Smith, "sons and daughters and grandsons and grand-daughters of such sires as Perfixus Wilton 19th, who has stred more international champions than any other bull living, and also progeny of the 34,000 champion "Perfection" and his full brother.

"There will also be grandsons of "Pride of Evergreen," who stred the international champion "Woods Principal" G. W. Way & Son of New Sharon, Iowa, will send three yearling show bulls of Beau Brummel breeding, and J. C. Robinson & Son of Evansville, Wis., will have cattle on exhibition and will enter in the sale four animals. These breeders have "Pride of Levergreen" and Beau Lad' blood strong in their herd, and always make a good showing as well as topping the overnge in any sale they enter."

The Hereford sale is to take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 4, of fair week.

Nearly Lynched.

St. Paul—Caged in a small barness room in a livery barn at Rice and Fuller streets Henry Holland, 117 Fuller street, and a young man known as Johnson were threatened with lynching at the hands of an infuriated mob who made desperate efforts to reach them and were only prevented by the work on the part of the police. Holland, assisted by Johnson, attempted to kidnap Holland's three-year-old daughter Helen from her mother, and succeeded in carrying her as far as the livery stable when the mob overtook them.

Holland was bodly bonten in spite of the efforts of the police before he was taken to the Ramsey county police station. Both he and Johnson were released on bail later in the evening.

Holland and his wife have not been living together for some time, Holland residing at 117 Fuller street while his wife with the child has been living at the home of Charles McGuire, a fraternal trarace. Holland made several attempts to secure the child and bnd threatened to carry her away.

Gold Watch Found.

Mankato—The gleam of gold attracted the attention of Mrs. William Koks when she examined the round in the stomach bush that she had pulled up on a lot adjoining her home in the eastern part of the city, which she had recently purchased. Close examination showed a gold watch, about which the fibrous roots of the shrub had interlwined. Save this piece was in good condition, nithough it had evidently lain where found for years. The initials "A. A. K." on the case have not yet led to thn clearing up of the mystery of how the watch happened to be there or its ownarship.

Body Found.

Brainerd—The body of John Collins, a helper at Cuyuna Range's foundry, was found in the Mississippi near the Laurel street bridge. The discovery was made by some boys who hauled the body ashore and notified the chief of police and the coroner. Collins was a man of irregular habits. Whether he fell into the river while under the influence of liquor or committed suicide is not known.

NEWS NOTES.

Maple Lake—Asa Sturtivant, a bricklayer on the Cox road, was found dead beside the tracks near here.

Minneapolis—The acknowledgment of the state will insist on shutting off Sunday ball games and theaters.

St. Paul—The railway officials are trying to devise means of meeting the conditions created by the new minimum law for telegraphers.

St. Paul—Lloyd E. Mowbirtz was yesterday discharged from bankruptcy by order of Judge Lochren in the United States district court.

Minneapolis—Sale of the entire police force of South Minneapolis is required to keep young men without proper wearing apparel from gambling in the Mississippi river.

Mankato—The badger in the city's zoo at Sibley Park has fallen a victim of the grants. He fought them hard, with the assistance of the park superintendent, who gave him sand to roll in and rubbed his fur in the nuisance, but all to no purpose. The gnats made great raw places on him and he finally died.

Mankato—Dr. W. K. Jacoby of Vernon Center passed through Mankato on his way to Chicago to enter the Pasteur institute. The other day he struck up acquaintance with a tramp and a dog that it was fighting with, and it bit him on the base of his thumb. Since then the dog is said to have developed rabies.

Mandota—The body of James Albert Strane, who had drowned on July 16, was recovered yesterday and identified by a brother. The body was found in the upper end of Pig's Eye lake, just above Highwood, by John and Albert Nroolnak, who were fishing.

Delia Plaine—At an exciting school election last evening at which 331 votes were cast, F. C. Irwin and Theodore Johnson were elected members of the board of education for three years, and Dr. F. J. Bohland was elected a member for one year.

Washington—O. B. Tona is appointed postmaster at Spring Grove, Houston county, vice T. I. Dealy, deceased.

A Big German Day.

St. Paul—Oct. 6 will be a red letter day for the St. Paul Germans, as Baron Harman Speck von Sternberg, the German imperial ambassador at Washington, will be in St. Paul, the guest of the Germans of the city. Consul Hans Grunew received a letter Monday from Baron von Sternberg in which the baron accepted the invitation of the German Central Bund of Minnesota to visit St. Paul Oct. 6, German day.

The idea of inviting the imperial ambassador was adopted at a recent meeting of the bund. An invitation to the baron accompanied by a letter from the council recommending that he accept it was sent to Washington.

The Carp Get Away.

Mankato—Game and Fish Warden Jordan has given up his seeming expedition at Lake Washington to rid the lake of carp. On the first haul of the net about a hundred huge carp were entangled, together with a number of big turtles. The turtles ripped the net to such an extent that only twenty-nine of the carp were landed, and it was impossible to use the net again until repairs could be made. The fish that were taken out weighed 200 pounds. Mr. Jordan will go after the carp again when conditions are favorable.

Elevator Scorched.

Lake Crystal—Fire was broke out in the Marston & Larson elevator here, and but for the immediate discovery of the blaze the building would have been consumed. The flames started from the exhaust pipe of the gasoline engine and scorched the end of the building before they were subdued. The Peavy elevator and the Standard Lumber company's and the Strunk Lumber company's yards were the nearest exposures, and had the fire got beyond control the conflagration would have been a serious one.

NEWS NOTES.

Northfield—The first fatal accident of the year near here occurred Wednesday morning when Frank Gilligan, was drowned while bathing in the Cannon river north of the city.

Canon Falls—The Congregational church and society has begun the erection of a new $15,000 church. The full amount has been raised, the son of the first pastor of the church giving $5,000.

Minneapolis—Residents of Linden Hills, near Lake Harriet, have waxed fiery and cleaned up that section of the city. The children were the first to begin work and turned out by the score.

St. Paul—The state officers of the grand lodge of Masons entertained Joseph E. Cryer, Paris, high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States, at a dinner at the Commercial club.

Minneapolis—Four of the six sawmills have suspended sawing indefinitely owing to lack of logs. The river has been falling steadily for three weeks and the logs have stopped coming down.

Crookston—The meeting of the old settlers' and pioneers' picnic gathering, as all such gatherings are, and the interchange of ideas and the stories of early experience in this great Northwest were as pleasing to the members as ever.

Hanning—Lightning which struck the residence of George Markuson destroyed the bed in which Mrs. Markuson and her children were asleep, letting the occupants fall to the floor. Strange as it may seem, none of them was killed, and beyond a slight burn to Mrs. Markuson's arm none was injured.

Renville—Renville has made some headway this year, in regard to improvements, in having just accepted a gas plant which was erected by the Practical Gas and Construction Company of North Chicago, at a cost of $7,000. An $,000-foot gasholder was also erected and the new gas plant is giving entire satisfaction.

St. Paul—John Thoorsell was held up by two youths at Rondo and Avon streets, but the holdup was a failure. Mr. Thoorsell had the presence of mind to run to a nearby house and knock at the door. The youthful highwaymen got frightened and ran away without the shot or getting the money or other valuable from their victim.

Stillwater—Unable to bear up under the prospect of eight years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary, Thomas B. Clement, former president of the First National bank of Fairfault, committed suicide at eight months for misuse of funds, collapsed at the very doors of the prison and was taken to the prison hospital in a state of nervous breakdown. His condition is regarded as critical.

St. Paul—Thero will be a hearing before the railroad and warehouse commission Aug. 1 on the application of several railroads for an increase in the minimum weight for cars of flour and wheat. The present carload minimum is 24,000 pounds and the railroads want this increased to 30,000 pounds. The commission has received a long number of letters protesting against an advance in the minimum weight, and the commission has sent out notices of a hearing on the matter.

Minneapolis—Every cigar store, every billiard hall and poolroom, every theater, every amusement park and every pavilion in this city and even in the state may be closed, and every street car may running on Sundays if the present plans of the Liquor Dealers' Association worm out.

St. Paul—The third annual convention of the Afro-American Women's clubs of Minnesota convened for a four-days' convention, closing Saturday evening.

Washington—Carl O. Sonstelby is appointed postmaster at Hasty, Wright county, vice E. A. Ahl, resigned.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

William Cricket, mayor of Oskaloose, Ia., died suddenly of heart disease.

William J. Bryan rescued Mrs. R. E. Stillman in an auto accident at Storm Lake, Ia.

Girls in Cleveland are reported to have taken to cigarette smoking to ward off mosquitoes.

Jose Antonio Ostes, a Mexican student at Cornell university, has invented a bicycle that runs on water.

Two workmen in the powder mills five miles north of Birmingham, Ala., were blown to atoms in an explosion.

Cleveland voters rejected Meyor J. Tom Johnson's plan to issue $750,000 bonds for the rebuilding of Central viaduct.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has officially opened the Mitchell-Black Hills line, a distance of 190 miles.

Jacob Steiner, one of the prominent pioneers of the head of the lakes region, is dead at his home in Superior, Wis., aged 68.

Newton A. Berry, a wealthy farmer who lived near Covington, Ga., was gored to death by a mad bull from a neighboring farm.

John D. O'Shea of Boston, a grand trustee of the Elks, left in big with a legacy to Miss Hattie M. Evans, who was his sweetheart 25 years ago.

Ten thousand residents of the St. Elizabeth district, Jamaica, are suffering from the lack of sufficient food and the government officials are under censure.

A bolt of lightning started a fire in the Augusta cotton factory at Augusta, Ga., but another bolt turned on the automatic sprinkling apparatus and quenched it.

Frank Cousino of Salem, Mass., a clerk in the finance department of the Boston post office, was arrested by post office inspectors charged with embezzlement of $4,725.

Arnold Crouse was arrested at Muncie, Ind., charged with complicity in the shooting poisoning at Linn, O. A letter in his possession addressed in Mrs. Roper called her "sweetheart."

George Hayes, a farmer of Oxford township, New York, kissed his wife and then informed her that he had poisoned himself with his tea. He died in agony before physicians arrived.

Andrew Mason, superintendent of the New York penny office, who has been in the service of the government for 50 years or more, has presented his resignation to Director Roberts, of the mint.

The Missouri board of railroad and warehouse commissioners announced that its recent order, limiting the speed of trains on the Missouri Pacific line to 30 miles an hour, would ha canceled.

Twenty independent cigar manufacturers of Havana, Cuba, have decided to raise the price of cigars, charging American money instead of Spanish gold. This step is likely to be followed soon by all.

Chester B. Runyan, the paying teller of the Windsor Trust company, who defaulted in the amount of $100,000, pleaded guilty at New York to the indictment charging him with grand larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Los Angeles, Cal., will attempt to collect taxes from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies on the ground of their occupancy of the streets. On this ground the former has been assessed $100,000 and the latter $50,000.

Mrs. Lillian Cora Rand, widow of a Burlington (Ia.) business man, will contest the will of her father, the late Hiram Higgins, who left $1,000,000. She also will sue her mother and brother, William B. Higgins, for defamation of character.

Sick Man Commits Suicide.

St. Louis, July 26.—Despondent because his was hopelessly afflicted with locomotor ataxia, Henry Jones, of Nashville, Tenn., formerly auditor of the Nashville, Chnttanooga & St. Louis railroad, committed suicide Thursday by shooting. Mr. Jones was a widower, 33 years old.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, July 27.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 50 @ 7 25
Hogs, State	6 60 @ 6 75
Sheep, State	4 25 @ 4 40
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 25 @ 4 40
WHEAT—September	76¾
December	1 02¾@1 03
CORN—July	69¾@ 69¾
RYE—No. 2 Western	87 @ 88
OATS—Mixed	45 @ 47
EGGS	15 @ 20
CHEESE	11½@ 12¾
	CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 50 @ 7 25
Fair to Good Steers	5 75 @ 6 40
Cattle to Buyers	3 75 @ 5 50
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 25 @ 5 25
Calves	4 00 @ 6 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 05 @ 6 10
Mixed Packers	6 00 @ 6 05
Heavy Packing	5 90 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Creamery	21½@ 22
Dairies	19 @ 21
LIVE POULTRY	10 @ 11½
DRESSED POULTRY	11 @ 13
POTATOES, New (bu.)	75 @ 90
WHEAT—September	72¾@ 73
December	75¾@ 76¾
CORN—September	57½@ 57¾
Oats, September	39¾@ 39¾
Rye, September	70 @ 70½
	MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	71 @ 1 02
September	70¾@ 72¾
Corn, September	57¾@ 57¾
Oats, Standard	44 @ 44¾
No. 3 White	42 @ 43
	KANSAS CITY.
WHEAT—September	68½@ 68
December	67½@ 68
CORN—September	53 @ 53¼
Oats, No. 2 White	41½@ 42
	ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Best Steers	$4 00 @ 7 25
Texas Steers	2 75 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packers	5 85 @ 6 00
Butchers	5 90 @ 6 00
SHEEP—Native	3 25 @ 4 40
	OMAHA.
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 50 @ 7 75
Stockers and Feeders	3 75 @ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	3 00 @ 4 75
HOGS—Heavy	5 90 @ 6 05
SHEEP—Wethers	4 00 @ 4 50

ADORNED THE ROMAINE.

The silvery moon looked down upon them, as they stood upon the pier, ravenously devouring the lovelight in each other's eyes. The wild intensity of the passion caused the blood to surge through his veins like the Adriatic in a storm, and the palpitation of his heart shook the ponderous timbers of the pier to their foundations.

As he gazed upon her ethereal form he wondered how such an angelic creature could survive in such a vulgar and unsympathetic world.

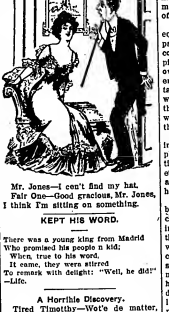
She looked so bewitchingly fair that it seemed like desecration to touch her, and he longed to speak to her with a golden harp instead of the commonplace everyday language.

Surely such a sweet month was never intended to drink anything but the nectar of the gods? Ha——'

"Deca," said a little voice at her side, 'ma wanta to know if you want tripe or liver an' onions for supper?"

Then, the gang man's watch stopped, and a seagull fell into the water and was drowned.

HOW CARELESS OF HER.



Mr. Jones—I can't find my hat.
Fair One—Good gracious, Mr. Jones, I think I'm sitting on something.

KEPT HIS WORD.

There was a young king from Madrid
Who promised his people a bid;
When, true to his word,
To remark with delight: "Well, he did!"
—Life.

A Horrible Discovery.

Tired Timothy—Wot'e de matter, Rufe?

Rambling Rufus—I'm a-goin' ter commit suicide—it's de only way.

Tired Timothy—Wot fur?

Rambling Rufus—A guy told me dat bumsin' was harder'n workin', an' I kin see where he's right. An' I been bummin' fer years! Good-by, pal!—Cleveland Leader.

A Pun.

"Curious thing about that statue of Wellington," said old Crane, in a musing sort of tone, as he sauntered past the Register house with young Gull; "always shrinks when it rains, you know."

"Why, of course, men's birthdays demand an increased number of candles every year.—Yonkers Statesman.

In Chicago.

Maude—Well, I understand that Fenandwaiter girl was married six months ago?

Mabel—Yes, she was.

Then there'll be a chance for some of us to get attention from the men."

'No, I think not. She got a divorce last week!"—Yonkers Statesman.

No Answer Required.

Tommy—Paw!

Mr. Tucker—What's the trouble now, my son?

Tommy—Why is it that the magazines don't make their reading matter as interesting as they do their advertising pages?—Chicago Tribune.

Keeping Them Out of Trouble.

"An Old subscriber writes us to know what a married couple can live comfortably on," said the demagogue.

"Tell her a thousand a year more than they have," answered the correspondence editor, wisely.—Life.

It All Depends.

Miss Knox—There's a scandalous story about her in this morning's Daily Howler.

Miss Goodart—But you can't believe anything you read in that paper.

Miss Knox—I can if I want to.

His Tact.

"Could you learn to love me, Miss Antigon?"

"I'm afraid I never could, Mr. Break."

"Oh, come—one's never too old to learn."—Cleveland Leader.

Marital Amenities.

Mr. Jawback—How well Kipling has described this plate of hash!

Mrs. Jawback—How?

Mr. Jawback—A rag and a bone and a hank of hair."—Cleveland Leader.

HOUSE HAS A HISTORY.

WAS PLANNED TO BE THE HOME OF NAPOLEON.

Structure Still Standing in New Orleans—Plot to Rescue Exiled Emperor from St. Helens Only Foiled by His Death.

New Orleans.—Of all the romance in history there is no episode more startling than the Creole plot to rescue Napoleon from his prison on St. Helena—and hence, little is known about it.

The seeds of the plot were sown when Joseph Bonaparte left France and bought an estate on the northern edge of the Adirondacks. Thither flocked the Bonspertists. But it was in New Orleans that the plot came to a head. To the Creoles there was a great appeal in the pathetic spectacle of the "prisoner of Longwood," a broken old man, mentally dismembered, they said, on the blank rocks of St. Helena.

Of all the influential and rich Creoles who were interested in the plot, the most ardent was Nicholas Girod, millionaire, philanthropist, patriot, mayor for several terms and veteran of Chalmette.

The plan, in a few words, was to equip a fast vessel, which was to slip past the petrol ships and into the cove some dark night; and a party picked men were to scale the cliffs, overpower the guard and lower the emperor by means of a block and tackle. Then the speed of the vessel was to show a clean pair of heels to the lumbering old English frigates, which couldn't make any better time then so many hnthubs.

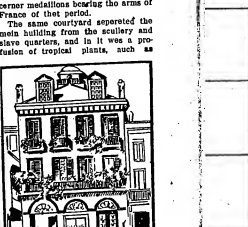
No hitch-hind scheme was this, impossible of accomplishment. The plotters were not visionaries, but practical men of affairs, who knew the obstacles and knew how to meet them, and whose hearts and souls were bound up in the enterprise.

Three days before the Scrophine, built for the purpose, was to weigh anchor, the plotters gave a banquet in his splendid mansion to celebrate the event. It was a dramatic moment, the master's canvas. The conspirators were flushed with assured success. But at this dramatic moment, the gentleman was at its height, and no toests were being drunk, appeared the fatal benefit-ing on the wall. News came of Napoleon's death.

As a mute reminder of the plot, there stands to-day the old Napoleon house, much sought by visitors.

The Napoleon house was made at the finest in the Vieux Carre. It was an imposing mansion of three stories, standing in a deep park with the street, as do all the other old houses in the French quarter, and crowned with a belvedere that afforded a fine view of the city and river. The walls and ceilings of the spacious apartments were frescoed in the empire style, the corner medallions bearing the arms of France of ther period.

The same motif appeared the mein building from the scullery and slave quarters, and in it was a profusion of tropical plants, such as



"Napoleon" House in New Orleans.

bananas, cactus, Spenish dagger and a magnolia tree, at the foot of which its epitaphs said, was buried a lady, victim of a husband's jealousy.

But this is not the Napoleon house of to-day. The frescoes became discolored, peeled and were palnted over. The rez-de-chausees bulges with showcases. The wrought iron ballustrades have rusted. The plants have been destroyed. The magnolia tree has disappeared and no sentiment of the lady found; hence, that deer tradition has been knocked in the head. The splendid ornaments and furniture have vanished, and the tinlien marble mantels of the empire period have lost their splendor. Even the old knocker has disappeared—gone to satisfy the lust of some curio collector. From one of the most magnificent residences of the Vieux Carre the Napoleon mansion bee dogenerated to a liquor shop, dangling a "to let" sign.

IN OFFICE FOR 47 YEARS.

Pennsylvania Postmaster Longest in Continuous Service.

Wellsboro, Pa.—It is said of Danforth K. Marsh, of Gelnes township,



his chirography, and that is pardonable. Even at the advenced age of 81 years he writes a bold, clear, elegant, legible hand. He recalls with pleasure, when a mere lad at school in the primitive days when the "master" wrote the copy for the class in writing, how, on the second day of the term of a new teacher, no copy was set for him, and asking the reason, was told that he could write so much better than the "master" that no copy would be furnished them.

Prior to attaining his majority, Mr. Marsh moved to Tioga county, where he lumbered in summer and taught in winter till on his birthday in 1851 he married Sarah C. Watrous.

He was a delegate to the first Republcnn convention ever held in Tioga county, and has always affiliated with that party. He has run the gamut of township offices, and, with Capt. Phillips and Israel Stone, who was the father of ex-Gov. William A. Stone, served en county auditor in 1869.

DANFORTH K. MARSH.
(Pennsylvania Postmaster Who Has Been in Office 47 Years.)

Tioga county, that in point of continuous service he is the oldest postmaster in the United States. The village of Marshfield, named after him, was made a post office in 1850, and Mr. Marsh was appointed by President Buchanan to take charge of the office. He has held the position continuously since, and is still discharging the duties with all of his old-time force and vigor.

Administrations have come and gone, presidents and policies feded, the great civil war waged, and the nate engendered by the strife, forgotten and three presidents assassinated during Mr. Marsh's peaceful administration. The country has been enlarged and developed, the telephone, arc and incandescent light, phonograph and electricity, railway systems and the Monroe mail and delivering the same to the patrons of the office and has been chief merchent of the village since 1851, when he established the first store there.

In addition to being a man of the highest integrity, he is of keenest intelligence and has not allowed the times to get away from him or from the son of his namesake, who has established the first store there.

In addition to being a man with one of the keenest brains by actual weight that medical science records.

Mr. Marsh has always had pride in

LEARNED TO SPELL.

HARRY A. GARFIELD.
(Son of Dead Head of Williams College.)

and brother of James A. Garfield, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, has just been elected to the presidency of Williams college, from which he himself was graduated in 1885. Garfield practiced law in Cleveland for years, was president of that city's chmmber of commerce, and then became professor of politics in Princeton, which place he leaves for his new honor.

Hard to Tell.

Mrs. Style—I'd like to see your baby, my dear. Is it here in the park with these others?

Mrs. Caste—Yes, it's here somewhere, but the new nurse my husband engaged came while I was out and I don't know her by sight myself yet.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered at Second class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Western Federation of Miners that have come from the west to stir up a labor war in this state, should be run out or here on double quick time by the state militia as the laboring men of this state can attend to the labor situation them selves without any assistance from foreigners and Anarchists.

The Pike has become a regular feature of the Minnesota State Fair and this year the "side show" department will be greatly improved. All the showa will be in a section by themselves but they will be more than ever under the supervision of the fair management and will be of better quality. No special admission will be charged to the Pike, but each show will have its own admission price as heretofore. The fair opens this year on Monday Sept 2, and continues six days. Dan Patch will again at te mpt to lower his record on opening day.

With the low steam boat running on regular trips there is no trouble to get freight up the river in a hurry, and yet our country merchants have the fashion of saying, (which their customers ask them for goods they have not got in stock), "we have got plenty of it in Thief River Falls, but can't get it up the river on the steamer from here on." The next time you hear one of them say that, just tell him, that you also have plenty of goods in Th ef River Fall, and when you get them home, but and paid for, the farmers to it will bring them up the river for you in short order.

The Undertaker's Shop.

"The one thing in New York that I can't get used to," said the country visitor, "is the manifold uses to which undertakers put their shops. I used to be of the opinion that the only possible errand a person could have at an undertaker's was to purchase funeral supplies, but in this town I find that people go there for all sorts of purposes. They go to vote, to get married and to transact all the legal business that a notary public is capable of transacting. Yesterday I even saw a party called luncheon in an undertaker's establishment. They had come into town necessarily to attend a funeral and instead of patronizing a restaurant they calmly munched their midday meal in the midst of these ingubrious surroundings."—New York Globe.

Irascible Carlyle.

A lady who lived near Thomas Carlyle kept Cochin chinas fowls, and their crowing was such a nuisance that the philosopher sent a complaint to her. The owner was indignant upon hearing the appeal.

"Why," she said, "other crow only four times a day, and how can Mr. Carlyle be seriously angered at that?"

Upon hearing of her attitude upon the subject Carlyle replied: "The lady forgets the pain I suffer in waiting for those four crows."

Once Too Often.

"What's all this excitement about?" "Nothing worth mentioning. Man got knocked down."

"Accident?"

"Not exactly. One of these men who always catch hold of you and push you out of their way when you happen to meet them at a crowded corner grabbed the wrong man just now. That's all."—Chicago Tribune.

Saving Time.

Father (to his son, early in the morning)—What is the meaning of this? You are lying in bed with your clothes on (a student)—Yes, father. I do that so that if I oversleep myself I shall not be late at college.—Morgenstern Blatter.

Torture.

"I shrewd old doctor once said: 'If I wanted to torture an enemy, I would make him he had an incurable disease. His life would be miserable, and he would hasten it before I could."

BIG EXCURSION.

The New Boat Will Run One To County Fair All Aboard.

The board of managers of the Red Lake River Transportation Company and the management of the Fair at Thief River Falls, have made arrangements to have an excursion run by the new steam boat down to the Fair.

The boat will leave Little Oak at 12 o'clock M. August 6th, Will leave Highlanding at 0 o' clock A.M. August 7th,

The boat will stop at all the regular landing places going down the river and will arrive at Thief River Falls, about 1 o' Clock P.M.

The regular passenger rates will be charged from all points along the river, except Anten, which will include a free ticket for one day at the Fair.

Tickets from Anten will be 35 cents, including ticket to the Fair, but passengers will be carried at the regular rate, who do not want the fair ticket.

This will be a grand opportunity for the people living up this way to go down to the County fair, and there will undoubtly be a large number of them go.

A Kind Examiner.

Sir John Stainer was dourly loved by his students who knew he was professor of music at Oxford. "As an examiner he was most considerate," said one who smiled under him, "and would always do his best to get you through. I remember his asking me a poser in a viva voce examination. He waited patiently for the answer; but, partly through my nervousness no doubt, I could not think of it. At length he exclaimed testily, 'Dear me, how stuffy this room is, to be sure;' and he went and threw open a casement at the ventilator. It was quite two minutes before he got back to the thing upon, and by the time he had set down again and rearranged his gown I had the answer ready. Comparing notes later in the day with a man who was examined quite soon after me, I told him how the examiner had served me. 'How remarkable!' he replied. 'Why, when I was stuck he said, "How extraordinarily stuffy this place is!" and spent quite two minutes in shutting the ventilator."—Manchester Guardian.

The Razor in Disrepute.

"And he told her all his heart, and said unto her, there hath not come a razor upon mine head, for I have been a Nazarite unto God from my mother's womb." If I be shaven, then my strength will go from me, and I shall become weak and be like other men."—Judges xvi. 17.

Hair on man or brute is a sign of strength. He who declines to keep a safe distance from danger, let him keep also at a great distance from the knife of the barber. To shave is a defiance of nature. Provoke nature, and in return nature will provoke you.

Field Marshal Wellington—"The more I see of the men the more I admire them. They are the most determined fellows to face death I ever saw. You won't live long, Parson pointed out. If you have not, one hair, a fine skin, small growth, large head; early corpulence, short neck, small mouth, brittle and apparently teeth and fat ears. Your life, further accidents, will be very lengthy if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm flesh, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together and a hard, gristly ear.

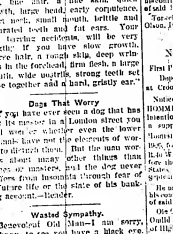
Dogs That Worry

If you have ever seen a dog that has lost its master in a London street you will see at once whether even the lower animals have not the elements of worship in their composition. But the mute worries about many other things than lovers or masters, and the dog never suffers from insomnia through fear of a future life or the state of his banking account.—Leader.

Wasted Sympathy.

Bereaved Old Man—I am sorry, Johnny, to see you have a black eye. Provoking Youth—You no know and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!—Illustrated Bits.

Overmastered.



"Jump down, Folletfe! The bench is breaking down!"—Journal Amusant.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel W.
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, W
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olof Bjerland, "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highlanding, Minn.
Miss Walseth, Esperter, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

J. WALSETH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Tungetalar)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobuer Block, over First State Bank.

Thief River Falls Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn.

FOOTED PARAGRAPHS.

If a man wants a good deal of time all his own reliable jobs are.

You never say a man won't listen to reason if he agrees with you.

A man is literally abused if he isn't—but how many say "Thank you" after?

It seems a shame to have so hard a time raising money as the woman who marries for it.

The average man's idea of religious liberty is the privilege of staying home from church.

It is a good judgment and being "in fact for indeed are frequently the story of a whole financial success told by different parties."

Those poor are they who have no patience! What would did ever heal but discovery? Who is the author of all slavery. It is not important whether or not you remember the author if you can easily recount the lessons taught.—Atchison Globe.

To Calculate Longevity.

"Do you take a deep interest in geography and its dimensions," said a philosopher, "and Bacon's signs of long life and of short life are the teeth as they ever were. You won't live long. Bacon pointed out. If you have soft, fine hair, a fine skin, small growth, large head; early corpulence, short neck, small mouth, brittle and apparently teeth and fat ears. Your life, further accidents, will be very lengthy if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm flesh, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together and a hard, gristly ear.

Jordan Water.

There is a general impression that the Jordan water which is used at certain baptisms is taken from the sacred stream and put into a bottle, hermetically sealed and left untouched until the time for its use. This is an error.

As a matter of fact, the water which flows out of the lake of Galilee and occupies a rocky course to a level far below that of the Mediterranean is full of organic substances. If a bottle be filled with the water and kept tightly corked for a few days it turns perfectly black and offensive to the nostrils and the odors of the bottle. The precaution is therefore taken of boiling the water and straining it before it is sealed up, and this is why the baptismal water always possesses the crystal clearness which one notices on these ceremonial occasions.—Modern Society.

Missed Vocation.

Client—Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army? Lawyer—Why? Client—By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy.—London Tit-Bits.

Rash

Rash presumption is a ladder which will break the mounter's neck.—German Proverb.

A Rippered Paster.

A French Protestant pastor was the guest of a Scottish preacher at a banse. One morning kippered herrings were served at breakfast. The Presbyterian asked the meaning of "kipper." His host replied that it meant "to preserve." On taking his leave next day the French pastor, wringing his host's hand, said, "May the Lord kipper you, my good friend."

Notice for publication.

Land Office at the Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 11166 made April 6th 1906, for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 9, Twp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on August 14, 1907 viz:

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Gilbert C. Gutrud, John Swanson, of Brusheberg Minn. Alfred Rasmussen, Ole Overson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 15, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN W. VROLSON of Highlanding Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 11161 made April 6th 1906, for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 9, Twp. 153 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on August 14, 1907 viz:

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Gilbert C. Gutrud, John Swanson, of Brusheberg Minn. Alfred Rasmussen, Ole Overson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 15, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. HODMAN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1362 made July 10, 1905 for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19, Twp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on August 27 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John Pallrood, Edward Singer, George Singer, Martin E. Hyland all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 15, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that THEODORE TORGERSON, one of the heirs of MICHAEL TORGERSON, Deceased of Goyata, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 13121 made July 10 1906 for the S. E. ¼ Sec 30 Tp. 155 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on September 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Odd Oudal, Ole Olson, Joe Johnson, Chrlas Gelgaard all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register,

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior,

Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 28, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB E. LEE, of Erin Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead entry No. 1214 made July 22nd, 1905, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 1 Township 154 N. of Range 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Tarjei Hanson, Edd T. Kirle, Oscar N. Olson, Iver Rokne, all of Aasted Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 20th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HALVOR K. HOMME, of Erin Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead entry, No. 1265 made January 9th 1905, for the S. ½ N.W. ¼ Sec. 23 Tp. 153 N. R. 41 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on September 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole O. Gunild, Osmund K. Homme, Ole O. Gunild Jr. of Erie Minn. Andrew Ellingson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 25, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDD T. KIVLE of Aasted Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1436 made Sept. 14, 1906 for the Lots 1, 2, & E. ½ N.W. ¼, Section 7 Township 154 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Tarjei Hanson, Jacob E. Lee, Oscar N. Olson, Iver Rokne, all of Aasted Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

A Novelty.

Ghost—I hear you are going to give up housekeeping. Mrs. Shi Not so loud! My wife wants to have the satisfaction of discharging the cook.—Punch.

MINNESOTA ALL THE WEEK.

September 2 3 4 5 6 7 1907

The Greatest Fair In America. Attendance Last Year Nearly 300,000. Grounds, Buildings, Equipments and Purses have been Increased for the Fair of '07. Over $70,000 offered in Purses.

Dan Patch on Monday September 2. Sweet Marie on Friday, September 6

STATE FAIR.

A Wholly Unparalled Aggregation of Useful and Interesting Exhibits and Sensation Amusements. Startling Evening Entertainments.

Wonderful Air Ship Flights Afternoon and Evening. "The Siege of Jerico" Magnificent Pyrotechic Spectacle Each Night.

B. F. NELSON, President. C.N. COSGROVE, Secretary.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Roots or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnek, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Long Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Of course we will all meet at the County Fair.

Mrs. A. W. Shosten and Miss Augusta Kuehnel were business callers here on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs Kongell, of Kratka were up here yesterday attending to some Notary Public business.

James Colman came down from his Pessoup Island farm Tuesday for a weeks visit with friends and relatives

Hans S. Quam came up on the boat Wednesday evening to see to shipping some more of his personal affects down river to Thief River Falls He was over night visitor here.

E. B Lanager, of Plummer was a passenger up the river on the Highlanding Sunbeam, steamer Wednesday evening on his way to Highlanding on a business trip.

Henry Arndt will take a bundle of barley down to the Thief River Falls fair, and if there is any barley that beats it we want to be sure to see it, for it must be pretty big barley.

Do not forget the date of the new steamboat excursion down the Red Lake River to the County fair on August 7th. Will leave Highlanding at 6 o' clock A. M. Sunbeam at 6 30 A. M. Aboard.

The Dan Patch boat took a bad sick "spell" at Sunbeam Landing Tuesday and would not turn a wheel until 4 o'clock, then he recovered and made a quick trip down the river.

The County Commissioners did not meet, on the order of the County Auditor, to act on the county seat removal petition. We did not learn the cause of their not meeting, but suppose they were "making hay" while the sun shines.

Messers Singer Bros., of Rhoda have made arrangements for the operation of the Kratka store. We are informed that they intend to place in a large and up to date stock of general merchandise, they will also continue their store at Rhoda and their many patrons wish them much success in their new establishment.

Load the new steam boat and barge to the fair.

Clearwater Specials.

Haying is in full blast now.

Mrs. Con Short and Miss Nellie Short, west to Plummer on Sunday.

Mr. R. N. Fore lost a valuable horse last week.

There is a big crop of June berries and we have had a big crop of straw berries, and to come right down to business this is a pretty good fruit country.

Mr. John Radusicht and Mike Kolaki went to Plummer on last Saturday with 26 tubs of butter on Saturday last.

Miss Anniebelle Rolandson visited with Abbie Florentine on Sunday last.

Mr. Rustad from Plummer has been buying cattle in this vicinity.

Mrs. H. V. Carlson has gone down to Hill River for a few days visit.

Mr. A. Roandseb and family visited with M. H. Eyland and family on Sunday last.

Those receiving the highest cream checks for June, at the Clearwater Creamery, were Mr. George Singh $74; 55 tubs. Julious Olson, $56 70 tubs; and K. Eitvedt $58. 92 cents.

When you go to the fair next week take a bundle of your best grain with you.

The Highlanding Sunbeam steam boat had quite a large number of passengers down the river yesterday, which shows that the people up this way are beginning to take this handy way to get to town.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Red Lake River Transportation Co., at the Highlanding school house tomorrow night at 6 o'clock P.M. All members of the board are requested to be present.

Alfred Hammerstreer, Sec.

From Deer Park.

Haying is progressing nicely

Crops look splendid, and there is all assurance of an unproper crop, if the hail storms keep away.

Rain's are getting to be a common occourance with us as we have a light shower every other day.

The whistle of the new steam boat makes us think we are a part of the civilized world again being lost in the swamps and wilderness so long.

Rev. E. A. Mostue and Rev. J. O. Brensdal will both hold religious service at the school house No. 34 on August 11th, at 1 o' clock A.M. Don't forget the date August 11th. W.S.

Killed By Tornado.

Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Mostue returned from Williston N. D. on Tuesday evening, where they were called last week by the sudden death of John Arnstad, a brother of Mrs. Mostue, who was killed in the tornado which swept over that part of the state on Saturday evening July 20th. Mr. Arnstad was a single man and was the only one killed by the storm although 19 others were severely injured.

He lived 28 hour but Mrs Mostue did not reach there until after his death and burial. He was a man possessed of considerable means and was highly respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Mostues friends in this locality will extend their sympathy to her in her bereavement.



A Stirring Story.

"There she was in the highest window of the burning building shouting for help!"

"And you actually saved her—how did you manage it?"

"Well, we just stood and stared—and she came down on the stairs."

His Got the Trout.

A story dealing with a large trout that was rising rapidly and frequently is told in "How to Fish: A Treatise on Trout and Trout Fishers." This is the story:

"He was going up and down, up and down; for as the insects offered themselves, bit at it suited his composure that he should take a midge from the abundance. One youth was casting at the trout; another was looking on. Said the angler, 'I'll have that fish whether he takes it or not.' 'How?' his friend asked. 'I'll throw the fly into his mouth.' The trout went on rising; the angler went on casting. I perceived the angler's notion. It was that if he kept casting accurately and the trout continued to rise in the regular manner indicated, the fly would be long past at the very moment when a midge was being taken. This reckoning was justified. The large trout rose hooked and landed by a fly that had been cast into his mouth."

Tough Pork.

In a New Zealand town one of the municipal candidates, a Presbyterian Scotsman, had received a present of a huge Scotch thistle, which at the moment happened to be lying on the table of his committee room. A friend, entering, withdrew suddenly, with the remark: "I beg your pardon, I didn't know you were at luncheon."



XXXX Coffee Chums at work

Try One Cup of This Coffee

You won't pay any *more* for McLaughlin XXXX Coffee, but you'll get the very best grade of coffee at a reasonable price, because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always clean—always fresh—always good—always the same quality—in fact, the Standard Coffee.

Sold in full 16-oz. packages.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.— ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn. L. L. RANNEY (L.-Rainy) Minn. H. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.— MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

A Mystery of Indochina.

The great mystery about Indochina and one which must ever be insoluble is the story of the lost race and the vanished civilization of that strange country. The middle walls of Angkor-Wat, rising in the midst of waving jungles, remain as the memorial of a great empire which has utterly disappeared and is altogether lost to history. No one will ever know who planned this gigantic temple or what breath breathed on his bidding of people to build up those immense blocks of stone and cover them with the most elaborate of sculptures. Angkor-Wat was one of the most notable ancient monuments in the world; and this forgotten temple was built so as to endure as long as the earth itself were it not for the irresistible destructive effect of plant life on the strongest walls that man can raise. Only a highly civilized and very wealthy people could have erected Angkor-Wat, a very different race from the Annamite or modern Cambodia. The whole nation has disappeared as utterly as the busy myriads who once populated the wastes and solitudes of Memphis.—Singapore Free Press.

Too, Too Much.

"Thank you, son," said old Tightfist to the boy who had run several blocks on an errand for him. "Here's a penny for ye."

"Don't tempt me, sir—sir!" said the bright boy. "If I was to take all dat money I might buy a gold watch or get pinched for stealin'."—Philadelphia Press.

Inhibition.

Servant to artist returning from a holiday—"There have been so many callers since you left that I have been obliged to wash the leaden from the slate pencil to make room for others."—Fliegende Blatter.



The "Redgetum"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

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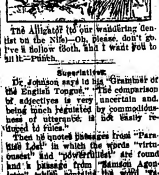
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls, Minnesota

Help Wanted.



And Alligator to pull your wandering dentist out on the Nile—Oh, please, don't go. I've a hollow tooth, and I want you to pull it.—Punch.

Superlatives.

Dr. Johnson says in his "Grammar of the English Tongue," "The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain and, being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, is not easily reduced to rules."

Then he quotes passages from "Paradise Lost" in which the words "circumscribed" and "circumfluent" are found and a passage from "Samson Agonistes" which contains the word "extremest."

Simply Artless told his self—Rhoda Milk Powder.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE IT, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA---MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. Mcmillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of 320 of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

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Prof. H. E. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
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SPECIAL OFFER!

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.00 A YEAR.

THEIR MANAGER

By Elizabeth Robbins

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It was a warm day in April, and the windows in the sitting-room of the old two-story, hip-roof farmhouse were opened wide.

Inside the three Bartlett sisters were talking so earnestly that they did not see the young man who walked across the yard to one of the windows, and, resting his arms on the sill, smiled as he waited for his presence to be discovered.

Lucretia, the oldest sister, was speaking in a dejected tone. "It does seem as if three able-bodied women—"

"Who work like galley slaves," Marinda, the youngest sister, interposed.

"Ought to get a living," Rosella, the other sister, ended for them. "Of course they ought, and it makes me wrathy to think—"

"Oh, now, I wouldn't lose my temper over it," a soothing voice interrupted.

"Why, Chauncey Purcell!" Lucetta exclaimed, severely. "You scared me almost out of my senses!"

The young man only laughed in answer, and going around to the door came in where they were.

"Now, what were you girls quarreling about?" he asked, when he had satisfied Marinda as to when he had become, how it had happened that he could come, how long his vacation was to be this time, and if he had been home before he came there.

"Nothing of importance," Rosella answered quickly, coloring a little.

"Can't you make the farm pay?" he persisted.

"No," Lucetta admitted unwillingly. "That is, not really. Of course we contrive to get along and pay our bills, but things are running down a little right along."

Chauncey Purcell regarded them thoughtfully. "It's because you are women," he said. The trouble with you is that you lack originality. You've got the idea that you must follow the antiquated methods of your great-grandfather. Why don't you find just the kind of work you like, and then make a business of it? Follow the lead of your natural inclinations? Do the thing you're fitted for? Piano a trait?"

"Doesn't it sound easy—when neighbor Purcell says it?" said Marinda.

"What you girls need is a manager," Chauncey concluded with an air of conviction. "Especially Rosella," he added, with a meaning glace toward her.

"Perhaps you'd like to take the contract to manage us," Marinda mocked.

"I would like to," he answered promptly.

"The idea of our being managed by a little thing like you!" said Lucetta. "Why, I used to wheel you around in your baby-carriage."

"Must have been quite a tug for you, being only four years my senior," he retorted.

"Then you positively refuse to let me manage you, singly or collectively?" he asked, glancing again at Rosella.

"Certainly we do!"

"Well, then, suppose I do it without your knowledge or consent?"

"I dare you to," said Rosella quickly. "I rather think you'd find it the most difficult undertaking you ever undertook. Selling goods to unwilling customers wouldn't be a circumstance to it."

The young man looked at her quizzically for several seconds, then gave a short laugh and changed the subject; but he was somewhat absentminded on the rest of his stay, and seemed to be studying on something that interested and amused, while it baffled him. He came over again the next morning, while the Bartlett's were at breakfast. "I suppose you've made all your plans for the season's campaign?" he asked quite respectfully.

"Yes; we're going to try very hard this year and see if we can't make out to accomplish something," Lucetta answered, choosing to overlook the badinage of the day before.

"We're going to raise onions, potatoes and peas," Marinda informed him.

"How about your flower garden?"

"We've decided that we cannot afford to have one," Lucetta answered firmly.

"Not have a flower garden, when you are all so crazy over flowers and your luck with them in the despair of all the women for miles around? Pshaw!"

"If we could exist without eating, we'd do that, too," said Rosella bitterly.

"If we can only get the farm on a paying basis, we can make up next year for not having flowers this year," said Lucetta hopefully.

"Oh, have a flower garden," urged Chauncey. "Let me make it for you. I'm to have a good long vacation this time, and I'm aching for some useful thing to do. Really, I shall feel hurt if you refuse."

They looked at each other. "It doesn't seem as though you ought to," said Lucetta at last, deprecatingly.

So the old garden was cleaned up and enlarged to eventually contain moss pinks, larkspur, four-o'clocks, columbine, foxglove, love-in-a-mist, salpiris, coreopsis and marigolds, in addition to what was already there.

This renovating, and the setting out of a wistaria, honeysuckle and clematis particulars, in the few places about the house not already occupied by vines, took the rest of the week.

"And now," said Chauncey, "I want to do your farm planting for you."

"Would you let us pay you for it?" Rosella demanded.

"Oh, yes, I suppose so," he answered, with a wry face, "if you must be so everlastingly independent."

After some hesitation the girls agreed to let him do the planting.

"Oh, there's one thing I'm kind of fussy about. I forgot to mention it. I want to do the work alone. If there's anything I dislike, it's to have people bothering around when I'm doing any farming job. It makes me nervous.

The three girls did not understand Chauncey's object in this remark. They might have wondered had they seen him planting the potatoes, "onions," "peas" and other "vegetables."

They watched with anxious eyes, and at length, in some of the rows, the tiny green sprouts began to show. But they were not young onions. In fact, they did not understand the rows had come up, not an onion was there among them. Instead, there were pinkoll, asters, marguerites, Drummond's phlox, china pinks, balsams, ageratums, verbenas, candytuft, bachelor's buttons, mignonette, cosmos, sweet alyssum, lafnat's breath,



Tiny Green Sprouts Began to Show.

nad nasturtiums. To cap the climax, the peas turned out to be sweet peas.

"Oh, oh, oh!" Rosella suddenly exclaimed one evening in early summer, as she was scanning the pages of the Riverboro Weekly Gazette. "If this isn't the crowning presumption! Listen, girls:

"'FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS! Come and See them! Come and Buy them! At the Bartlett Sisters' Farm, on the State Road.'

"O-h! If I could see that boy for only five minutes! Wouldn't I give him a piece of my mind!"

Chauncey Purcell came home, after an extended trip, the first of October. He was driven past the Bartlett farm up to the house.

The sisters were at dinner. There was some stiffness in their manner as they arose to shake hands with him.

"Well, girls," he said, "I must say that the practice I did for you seems to have turned out remarkably well."

There was no resisting the twinkle in his eyes. Rosella held out the locust, het even she at last joined in the laugh.

"Seriously, how have you made it?" Chauncey asked, when the laugh had subsided.

"It's been perfectly wonderful," Lucetta answered enthusiastically. "I never even dreamed there could be so many people who would buy flowers. They come miles to get them."

"We've made more money in the last three months than we have before in three years," Marieda said.

"We have taken over 80 money orders for dahlias and gladiolus bulbs, to be delivered in the spring," said Lucetta.

"And you have enjoyed it?" he asked, looking around at them.

"We never had so much fun in our lives," Marinda answered.

Then you will concede that all you needed was a manager, and that I am a success?"

"We concede everything," said Rosella, "and must admit that managers don't manage for nothing. How much do we owe you, Mr. Purcell?"

"I didn't go into it for pay—I could know but I did, though," he interrupted himself. "You see, it was this way: A certain young person told me, a year or two ago, that she would never marry me or even be engaged to me, until the time came when her sisters no longer needed her on the farm. That time did not seem to be approaching as rapidly as I could wish, so I thought I'd take a hand in hastening it—and incidentally show at the same time that I was fiot one to take a dare.

"This, sisters"—drawing to him the blushing Rosella—"is the young woman who has promised to let me be, in the near future, her own exclusive manager."

ASTRONOMY AND A GIRL.

They were enjoying a quiet stroll out under the star-strewn roll of evening, and he, bashful youth, eagerly grasped a stray opportunity to keep alive the languishing conversation.

"Yes, Miss Georgiana; that star over there is the planet Jupiter, which, they say, is about 400,000,000 miles from the earth; and that bright-red planet overhead is Mars, which just now is only a little over 40,000,000 miles away. It's a great question among scientists whether or not there are inhabitants on either of them."

"Well, George," said the fair listener, in her thirst for astronomical knowledge drawing a trifle closer to her informant, "if there really are, it doesn't seem to us they're near enough so that they could see us on a dark evening like this, even though they were looking this way."—Judge.

A Last Resort.

Plainly, Mrs. Lackwit was troubled as she sought out her husband in his study.

"George, I'm actually worried about Johnny's future. He has absolutely no head for mathematics, and even the principal of the school told me that, much as he disliked to say it, our boy was scarcely able to compose a lies of correct English."

Mr. Lackwit was less disturbed at the news.

"Let's not get discouraged, Maria," said he. "Johnny may never make much of a hafk president or a magazine editor, but his case might be less hopeful. At the worst, he can still become a writer of popular songs."—Judge.

Entitled to It.

'How did the Rockleghams get their coat of arms? They're not entitled to anything of thet kind, are they?"

'I should say they were. Mrs. Rockingham and her oldest daughter once occupied a compartment with a duke and a duchess all the way from Liverpool to Edinburgh.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Cest of It.

They were celebrating their engogement by dialng et a swell cafe.

"Do you heilere," she queried, as the conversation lagged, "that mae is really made of dust?"

"Well," he rejoiced, glacing at the thing dimly, "he wouldn't be able to travel far in your company if he wese't."—Chicago Daily News.

Amendment Not Accepted.

Mrs. Jagwy—I wish I keew where my husband was.

Mrs. Kewis—You mees, I presume, that you wish you knew where your husband is?

Mrs. Jagway—No, I don't. I know where he is. He's up in his room sleeping off a headache.—Chicago Tribune.

Fatalism Exemplified.

She—I hope, dear, that you are not going to worry about my exceeding my allowance this time.

He (frightening up)—You don't mean to tell me, dearest, that there isn't any necessity for it.

"Certainly not. What's the use of worrying about something you can't help?"—Life.

HAD GRIT.



He—Harold has at last made his rival bite the dust.

She—Really? How?

He—Took him out for a spin in his auto.

Nothing Serious.

The guest in the hotel dining-room let out a large open-faced sigh.

"Anything wrong, sir?" queried the waiter.

"Oh, no," replied the guest. "I was only wondering if I would live to be as old as this chicken."—Chicago Daily News.

Poorly Expressed.

"That young lady and the gentleman at the next table appear to be getting quite chick."

"They're in love with one another, if you mean that; but they could never get thick at this boarding house."

Not That Way.

"Have you ever been in jail before?" demanded the judge.

"No, your honor, honestly, never!"

"Of course, you haven't honestly. Few men get there that way."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not True to Nature.

DeAdder—Don't you think this is an excellent portrait of your wife?

Naggsby—No. There is a repose about the mouth that isn't natural.—Chicago News.

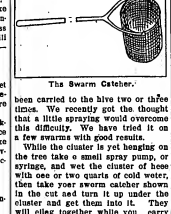
POULTRY and BEES

HIVING A SWARM.

Methods Followed by a Successful Bee Keeper.

When bees get to hanging out on the hive, I raise it from the bottom board one inch, and then it they do not stop rites down higher, explains a bee keeper in Farm and Home. I think that raising them is a very good preventative of swarming. A certain percentage of colonies will swarm in spite of anything that may be done. It takes but little to reduce swarming during a good honey harvest. Bees left to themselves will generally send out one swarm in a season, often a second swarm, sometimes a third.

In hiving swarms it frequently happens that the bees take to and when dumped in front of their new hive instead of crawling into it. We have had a few swarms go to bear and cluster on the same limb after they had



The Swarm Catcher.

been carried to the hive two or three times. We recently got the thought that a little spraying would overcome this difficulty. We have tried it on a few swarms with good results.

While the cluster is yet hanging on the tree take a small spray pump, or syringe, and wet the cluster of bees with one or two quarts of cold water, then take your swarm catcher (shown in the cut and turn it up under the cluster and get them into it. They will cling together while you carry them to the hive, and when dumped in front of it they will not readily take wing again, but will run into it. Swarms that have been hived a few hours and seem restless, or cluster mostly on the outside of their hive, can also be made more tractable by a little spraying. Bees need a great quantity of water during summer, and the beskeeper can supply their needs in a few minutes where it would require hours for the bees to gather it themselves.

Put the new hive containing the swarm on the old stand, exactly where the old hive stood and place the old hive close beside the new one. The next morning as the bees go forth from this hive to work, they will nearly all return to the old place and enter the other hive, making that colony very strong, and in condition to store a great crop. The other colony will be reduced in numbers that the bees will not be moved to swarm again and will fall in with the first one that hatches and thereby give much surplus. It will make a good, strong colony by the close of the season.

CARE FOR THE NEST.

Ways in Which You Can Encourage the Hens to Lay.

Do you know that you can train a hen to be a poor layer?

Do you know that she can and will keep her eggs when ready to lay for a whole day?

If this condition is allowed to continue she may set probably will lay fewer and fewer eggs, finally becoming an indifferent layer, hence the necessity of having plenty of clean, comfortable nests.

Did you ever notice how shyly the young pullet will go about looking for a secret place where she may stealthily deposit her precious eggs?

How very particular she is about it!

If there is an insufficient number of nests, or if they are unclean, or too much exposed she is likely, after some delay, to lay the egg on the floor and among the other hens, which may lead to egg eating.

Comfort is one of the essentials of egg productions, and what is more necessary than handy, clean and comfortable nests?

Keeping Colony Record.

The size of colony in a beekeeper's apiary is the one that gives the most surplus honey and keeps it up the longest. By this test every one of us must test our colonies and try to bring all the rest up to its standard, or at least as nearly so as possible. A record should be kept of all colonies, each hive having a number, says Bee Culture. In offering an apiary of over 70 colonies of bees recently, a prominent bee keeper "I have every queen clipped, and every queen and colony numbered, and keep a record of them, and know of what stock each queen is, and what is the record of each colony." Set how many beekeepers think this worth while and do it?

Look for Head Lice.

Watch the little chicks for head lice. This is the time of the year when that pest thrives. When the bird is moping around and dragging its wings, it should not be doctored for cholera till the attendant is sure that there are no large lice on it. Three lice can suck more vitality from the little chick than all its food can supply.

CARE IN EQUIPMENT.

Smoker, Veil and Gloves Should Be Ready for Handling of Bees.

While one might sometimes tear a hive to pieces without angering bees, nevertheless it would be unwise to undertake to do so without being prepared for other results. Not only should the smoker be lit and ready, but the apiarist himself should be equipped with some kind of an effective veil, so that in case they should become vengeful he will be able to give them his undivided attention. As to whether or not gloves should be worn depends upon the inclination of the man and upon his ability to endure the pain from the stings. Some men find it necessary to wear them always, while others mange hetter without them. If good fitting and of soft material they should not be burdgesome nor clumsy to work in. But a stiff, thick glove with open top would invariably hs worse than none. For women, gloves are, of course, a necessity since their hedds are naturally softer and more tender than are those of men.

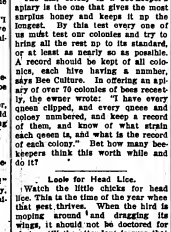
When a colony is to be examined let the apiarist, suitably prepered, and armed with a smoker, approach the hive directly yet quietly, and administer a few puffs of smoke at the entrance. This will frighten the bees and cause them to fill themselves with honey, after which they will he less inclined to sting. In about a minute the cover should be gently raised and a few more puffs hlowe in over the combs. After this the intended work may be proceeded with at once, using from time to time just what smoke is necessary to coetrol the bees. In many instances, there will be no further occasion to use it at all, but in case they show signs of anger it is better to administer enough to cause them to rush heck into the hive again, and when it must be done the quicker or better. But the object should be to control, not punish, therefore no more should ever be used than the occasion demands. In this, as in all other things, one should he guided by humane principles, eed forbeer to pereute.

For loocseing and raising the frames there is no better tool than a common, hread, flat, blade, or some such bave, a sharp tapering point designed to he thrust into a haadle of some kind. It is well to have a set of use is this way, and prefer it to any speciel designed instrument we have ever seen.—Exchenge.

FEED HOPPER.

Can Be Easily Made From an Ordinary Box.

The feed hopper sowe here my he made from se ordieary box. A sleaning cover holegsipat oe. It is intended for oats, corn, or clover clippiegs. It is the cover on leather hinges; F,



Working Diagram of Hopper.

round piece of a large curtain pole, which slides down the sides eed closes lower opening—the wire connected with it opese it, so that it cee remele open or closed as desired; S, the sliding screen through which the wheat is forced out feed; W, wire stretched across to help, prevent throwing out feed; H, the opening through which to work out. Wire netting nailed on side makes the space for clover clippiegs.

POULTRY POINTS.

System simplifies the work: therefore, have a system.

Be careful and do not overfeed your old hens and get them so fat they will not lay. Feed corn sparingly.

Buckwheat is a good egg food, but is often refused by the fowls until they become familiar with it.

Is it your luck or your negligence when a civit one of the hens gets a family coop and kills a half-dozen fries?

A combination of poultry, bees, small fruit, vegetables and garden plants will bring large returns from a very small plot of ground.

The incubators are being set away to rust and rusticate duriog the rest of the summer and fall. Paint the tanks with oil to keep them from rusting.

A reputation for honest goods and honest dealing is bound to bring success. This should not be more easily done with the pure-food law to help us.

Pen for Ducklings.

The very best kind of a pen for ducklings is one that can be easily moved from one part of the yard to another. That stationary pen soon becomes infested with disease germs and the easiest way to overcome these is to move to other quarters.

Blackest of All.

The millionaire's new Pittsburg was observed to be loitering outside of the pearly gates.

"Why don't you hurry up and knock?" queried a shade.

"I'm waiting for thet other chap to get ahead of me," whispered the Pittsburg millionaire.

"And who is he?"

"Why, a grafter from Sne Francisco. By the side of him I will seem as innocent as a lamb."

Punishment to Fit Crime.

Bigamists in Hungary are compelled to submit to an old punishment. The man who has bese silly enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them in the same house.

Newspaper 500 Years Old.

The oldest newspaper in the world, the King Pao, or News of the Capital, of Pekin, will celebrate its five hundredth eniversary this year.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Love your wife as you love your soul; but shake her as you would shake a plum-tree.—Russian Proverb.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A woman with whom you discuss love is always expecting something.—Poincelot.

Stack Covers, Awnings, Tents,

Flags, etc. For information and prices, write American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis.

A short absence quickens love; a long absence kills it.—Mirabeau.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

What is civilization? I answer, the power of good women.—Emerson.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

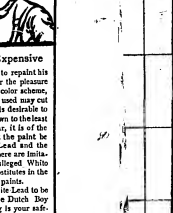
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Shakespeare has so heroes; he has only heroines.—Ruskin.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE RHEUMATISM

Price 75 "Guaranteed"



Poor Paint is Expensive

If one is rich enough to repaint his building every year for the pleasure of having a change of color scheme, the quality of the paint used may cut little figure. But if it is desirable to cut the painting bills down to the least amount possible per year, it is of the utmost importance that the paint be made of Pure White Lead and the best of Linseed Oil. There are limitations in the form of alleged White Lead, and there are substitutes in the form of ready-prepared paints.

We guarantee our White Lead to be absolutely pure, and the Dutch Boy on the side of every keg is your safeguard. Look for him.



SEND FOR BOOK

"A Tilk on Paint." Contains valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

(A subsidiary of the following-the oldest in America) pure)

New York: Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco. (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.) Philadelphia.

(National Lead & Oil Co.)

Help the Horse

No article is more useful about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Put a little on the spindles before you "hook up"—it will help the horse, and bring the load down lighter.

MICA AXLE GREASE

never soil—better than any other grease—wears long and with a level, smooth surface. A powdered mica which reduces friction. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

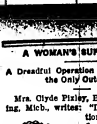
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

WINTER IS COMING Why not move your family to the South? We offer you lands rich in soil, but cheap in price and climate unsurpassed. Write for free pamphlet. Address, LAND AGENT, Box 911, Atlanta, Ga.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.

A Dreadful Operation Seemed to Be the Only Outcome.

Mrs. Clyde Pixley, Bridge St., Belding, Mich., writes: "I had inflammation of the bladder and the trouble had gone so far in five years that my physicians said nothing but an operation would cure me. Awful bearing down pains, backaches and headaches tortured me, there



were spells of dizziness and faintness, the kidney secretions were like blood and passed with intense pain. I had lost 30 pounds when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and was dreadfully nervous. In one week I felt better and to-day I am a well woman and have been for a long time."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FIVE FALL INTO GRAVE.

Remarkable Incident That Disturbed Solemnity of Funeral.

Instead of the accustomed quiet which prevails at the burial of the dead, great excitement and fear attended the burial the other day of Michael Screeco, a prominent merchant of Westport, when by the collapsing of a grave the coffin and several persons attending the services were hurled into a small pit.

The floor prayer had been said by the preacher, and the assistant to the undertaker stepped to the foot of the coffin to arrange the rope for letting the coffin into the grave. At that moment one of the pallbearers accidentally kicked out the crosspiece that supported the coffin. The coffin quickly descended into the grave, the body going feet first. The assistant hastened its descent by tumbling on it. Several persons rushed to the edge of the grave, causing the soil to yield, and in a few seconds five men were lying in the pit half covered with dirt.

They were pulled out, the coffin was dug out and laid flat, and after the grave had been redug the burial was completed.—N. Y. Press.

Chinese Jews.

American interest in China since the Boxer rebellion has extended to the Chinese Jews, who settled at Kaifungfu during the Hin dynasty, that ruled China from 200 B. C. to 200 A. D. The Kaifungfu colony is mentioned occasionally by European travelers, among them Marco Polo in the fourteenth century, while in 1600 and 1704 they were visited by Jesuit missionaries. To-day, according to Alfred K. Glover, writing in the Open mind Monthly for May, the Chinese Jews are almost extinct, but their records and historical tablets are carefully preserved.

Diversified Existence.

An old brick laboratory in Middletown, Conn., which was torn down Saturday, has been put to many uses since its erection in 1825. Originally it was a gunhouse, but it has since been used as a hospital, an eating-house, a carpenter shop, an icehouse, and an electrical laboratory.

Have Trouble with Your Food?

Try

Grape-Nuts

Perfectly Cooked,

Ready to Serve,

Delicious and Healthful

"The ordinary breakfast cereal cooked a few minutes in a hurried sort of way will in time weaken the stomach of anything short of an ox.

"Any preparation of wheat or oats put into water that is below the boiling point and cooked as mush is usually served, remains a pasty, indigestible mass. The cells are tough and unopened. In addition, the stomach of a person sensitively constituted refuses to do anything with the pasty mass. It is sent into the second stomach, the Duodenum, where in consequence of the long time of the first process of digestion, is fermented and soured. As an eminent medical man pertinently states, the stomachs of half the people going about the streets are about in the condition of an old vinegar barrel.

"Intestinal dyspepsia is the direct consequence of such feeding."

Knowledge of these facts and a wide experience in the preparation and use of cereals brought out the product known as Grape-Nuts, manufactured with special reference to having the nitrogenous and starchy parts of the grains, of which the food is composed, perfectly and scientifically cooked at the factory, ready for immediate use and therefore not subject to the manipulations of any cook, good or bad.

The starch of the grains, changed to grape-sugar, can be seen glistening on the little granules, and gives forth a delicate sweetish taste, very palatable.

Children and adults obtain fine results from the use of Grape-Nuts food. It is so perfectly adapted to the wants of the human body and so easily digested that many cases are on record of nursing babes being fed very successfully on it. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Summer Blouses



Three pretty yet easily-made blouses are shown here; they are suitable for almost all blouse material. The first is in pale blue chiffon taffetas; the yoke of piece lace has a shaped strap of taffetas laid on it. The front is laid in seven box-plaits stitched at the edges for 2 inches, each being trimmed by a fancy button. The joining to the yoke is covered by a strap. The sleeves are box-pleated at lower edge, and are finished by a lace cuff and narrow frill.

The second is in white lawn finely tucked in front; the small yoke and the strap down front are of white lace, with collar and sleeve band of the same; both are edged with bands of lawn.

The third blouse pictured is in white washing silk. The yoke is composed of lace insertion of two widths, mitred in form a deep point in centre front and on each shoulder. The silk is finely tucked where it joins the yoke, the tucks being 2 inches in length. The collar and sleeve bands are of lace insertion strapped each edge with silk. The fullness at top of sleeves is pleated into the armhole.

Laces Popular

Abundance of This Trimming Seen on Frock at Fashionable Resorts.

There is no doubt that this is a season for laces, for all of the frocks for the fashionable summer resorts show abundant quantities of this trimming. One of these is a dream in palest silver gray chiffon cloth trimmed with transparent insertions of very fine Irish crochet lace. These are attached to the material with a fine network of embroidery silk and narrow vandyked insertions formed with tiny rondeaux of the cloth, forming an open design through which the lining of the palest iris taffeta is visible.

The bodice is en suite and about the waist there is a fitted girdle of iris-colored satin, boned front and back, and trimmed with little rosettes of embroidery in the center of which are small jeweled buttons. Elaborate trimmings of fine needlework and straplings trim the bodice, which has a vest of plaited chiffon over which fold inside revers of lace, joined by narrow bands of ribbon velvet. The sleeves are in doubles of chiffon cloth, with undercuffs of chiffon, gauged into elbow cuffs of embroidery and Irish crochet.

Big Brooches.

Big brooches are all the go—really big ones, such as were worn two generations ago; only, with the exception of the cameo pins, they are more gorgeous affairs. The modern big brooch glorms and sparkles or is a sheet of vivid color. There is nothing demure about it—it is a striking, effective ornament.

Most of the big pins hold a single semi-precious stone. The stone makes the brooch, for the setting is simply a narrow rim about the stone. Transparent stones are hot, as a rule, backed with setting, as this detracts from their appearance.

Amethyst and topaz seem to outnumber other transparent stones used for these big brooches, such as garnet, peridot, aquamarine, etc. Well-cut topas pins gleam like living fire; the amethyst pins glow with a more subdued light.

Ruffles Must Be Coaxed.

The majority of laundries have not yet learned how to iron satisfactorily the pinnings so popular this season on the front of shirtwaists. The best way is to fasten down the pinning with two rows of basting before it is washed. The piece should then be ironed on the wrong side to press the pinks in shape. When this is done, draw out the bastings and iron on the right side. Some laundries finte them, but they do not look so well. If the plaiting is edged with lace it will need careful picking out with the fingers. Some girls have found it less trouble and more satisfactory to buy the plaiting by the yard, and, after it is edged, throw it away.

Gathering It Correctly.

Use two run threads, about one-third inch apart, and pull one from each end of gathers. Draw tight and stretch or pull the goods down from the threads. Then push gathers out on the threads to the length desired and one can baste them in position without the threads twisting up in front of the needle, as they do otherwise.

Hanging Skirts

Simple Process That Will Insure a Correct Drop to Finished Garment.

Finish your skirt all but the bottom, then give it a thorough pressing. Take a large pail or a small tub, or any thing round that measures about 19 inches in depth and about 75 inches around the top and has a good edge. Be sure your depth measures even all around. Put your piano stool in center of tub. If the top is hollow put a board over to make it level. Now you can raise and lower your stool, according to the length you desire your skirt. For a full length the stool must be even with edge of tub; if shorter, lower your stool as much below the edge as you want the skirt to measure from the floor. Stand up on stool perfectly still, allowing your skirt to fall over tub. Have some one mark on the edge, on the right side of skirt, with a piece of tailor chalk, being careful not to slide the skirt away from its natural place. Turn up according to chalk line, and you will have a perfect length.

Pretty Frock



The skirt and bretelles of this pretty frock are of pink linen trimmed with bands of the same. The blouse is of white batiste with a little embroidered figure in pink.

The yoke is of lace trimmed with bands of insertion and bordered with a ruffle of lace or embroidery which forms the epaulettes. The sleeves are finished with cuffs of the pink linen trimmed with bands of the same, and the girdle and buttons are also of the pink linen.

Length of Skirt.

Remember that the length of the skirt is decided by the purpose for which it is to be used. Walking skirts, both cloth and linen, are from three to four inches from the ground. All formal gowns, however, for afternoon and evening wear, train slightly.

THEY GOT WARMED UP.

Showing the Effect of Imagination on the Human Mind.

Mark Twain is responsible for many a practical joke, and he also is known to hold decided views in regard to mental suggestion. One of the latest stories told of him in the newspapers of the day has direct bearing upon the matter of relationship of body and mind.

Mr. Clemens, in company with two friends, went on a hunting expedition, and intending to remain for some days in the woods, they carried with them provisions and a small, round, sheet iron wood stove, for it was in November, and the nights were chilly.

The first day Mark remained about in the camp, putting things in order, while his two friends went in search of game.

Toward evening, having put things in apple-pie order, Mark sat down on a box, drew a book from several which he had brought along, and was soon lost between the covers. He had grown rather dark meanwhile, so he lighted a candle and placed it beside him on the box. Suddenly he heard a sound as of some one coming through the underbrush. This reminded him that he should have had a fire built in the little stove, because the night was frosty, and his companions would feel the need of a warm fire on their arrival. Hastily grasping the candle, he stood it on its end inside the stove and closed the door, which was fitted with small windows of mica.

Just then his two friends rushed in, shivering, and, remarking that it was beastly cold, theyench in turn held their hands over the little stove, from which the light as of a brisk fire brightly streamed. "How kind of Mark to build a fire for us!" said one.

"Well, he knew we would be cold," said the second.

After a few moments Mark ventured to inquire if they were getting warm, and upon being assured that they were now quite comfortable, he opened the door of the stove and brought forth the diminutive candle, placed it upon the soap box at his side, and resumed his reading.—Youth's Companion.

Why Blue Monday.

"Monday is the busiest day of the week for me," said the physician to the mnn who had been waiting half an hour to see him. "I would try to put up a bluff and tell you that my office is so crowded every day in the week, for it isn't; but I get a great many patients nearly every Monday. Every physician of any reputation has the same experience. Why? All on account of Sunday. People do all sorts of foolish things on that day, because they have time to, and they pay for it. In the first place, people eat indigestible, rich food on Sunday that they would not think of eating on any other day. They eat too much also; in fact, some people stuhle away all day, and in consequence they have indigestion—for no one has indigestion so quickly or so acutely as the person who is used to regular, wholesome food, and once in a long while tries the unwholesome food—and a trip to the doctor's office is the order Monday. Then, again, Sunday gives a person more time to think of his ills. A man who will seriously hear a pain in his arm working days and drive it away by his very snashing of it will get frightened at the slightest ache on Sunday. He gets to thinking about it and comes to the conclusion that it is a serious symptom. So he goes to see a physician Monday.—N. Y. Press.

Why Age Improves Wines.

"Why do wines improve with age?"

"Because they marry," answered the expert.

"Marry!"

"Yes; that is the term used in the trade," said a dealer to a New York press writer.

"This sherry," we say, 'has married well,' or 'that '96 hock has married badly.' We mean by a wine marriage that its different component parts, such as alcohol, the sugar, the acidic acid, and so on—have blended together smoothly. In a new wine this blending, this marriage, has not yet taken place, and hence the harshness of new wines. Old wines are delicious because the alcohol and sugar and acids and ethers have all married into one fragrant compound."

On Second Thought.

"Don't you remember, you said you would drown yourself if I didn't marry you?"

"Yes, I remember; how foolish I was!"

"Do you consider that it was foolish?"

"Yes; I should have threatened to drown myself if you did marry me."—Houston Post.

Origin of Species.

Chicago child—Look at that funny man, mamma. What makes him so bowlegged?

Chicago mama—I presume, my dear, he lives in St. Louis, and got that way trying to avoid being knocked over by the pigs.—New York Weekly.

No Pleasing Him.

"A woman who tries to look like a man is a fool," announced Mr. Jawback.

"I should say she is," said Mrs. J., looking him over carefully.

And even though she agreed with him he didn't like it, somehow.

HAD MISSED GOOD THING.

Patrick's Joy Dimmed by Thought of Wasted Opportunities.

Patrick, recently arrived and unused to the ways of this country, was accosted one day by a member of the sporting fraternity, who offered to impart to him, for a modest consideration, a marvelous way to make money without toiling for it. All one needed, he said, was a small amount to bet on a certain horse that couldn't possibly lose. "And yez say Oi can get that mooey without working for it?" asked the bewildered Irishman, when the other was through explaining. "Sure thing," said the work you got to do is to count the mazuma." "Ill they," said Pat. So they hied them to a raceccurse, where the sporty-looking gentleman placed Pat's money at odds of five to one. And the horse won! Pat's joy was unbounded when he was handed a large roll of yellow-backed silly bills. Calling his new-found friend to one side, he asked in a voice that trembled with excitement: "Oi say, how long has this thing been goin' on?"

TWO SISTERS HAD ECZEMA.

Cuticura Cured Scalp Troubles of Two Illinois Girls—Another Sister Took Cuticura Pills.

"I must give much praise to all the Cuticura Remedies. I used but one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, as that was all that was required to cure my disease. I was very much troubled with eczema of the head, and a friend of mine told me to use the Cuticura Remedies, which I did, and am glad to say that they cured my eczema entirely. My sister was also cured of eczema of the head by using the Cuticura Remedies. Another sister has used Cuticura Resolvent and Pills and thinks they are a splendid tonic. Miss Edith Hammer, R. F. D. No. 6, Morrison, Ill., Oct. 3, '06."

It is not easy to be a widow; for she must regulate all the modesty of maidenhood without being able even to pretend ignorance.—Mme. de Girardin.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Let a man pray that none of his womankind should form a just estimation of him.—Thackeray.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

The love of a bad woman kills nhaven; the love of a good woman kills herself.—George Sand.

No Headache in the Morning.

Kumfi Headache Capsules for over indulgences in food or drink. Druggists, 25c. Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

There was never yet a fair woman but she made mouths in a glass.—Shakespeare.

We Pay Top Price for Cream,

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Keller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Whorever women are hoocred, the gods are satisfied.—Hindu Proverb.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Women forgive injuries, but they never forget slights.—Halthorn.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

Nature is so cornes, when she makes a woman.—O. W. Holmes.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

unequalled for their delicious taste. They are put up in most convenient form for ready serving, requiring only a few minutes preparation. They have a fine flavor and freshness which will please every one.

At Appetizing Hour Drop a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausage into hot water until heated—2 or 3 minutes; and serve hot—just from the tin on a small plate garnished with lettuce leaves.

Ask your grocer for Libby's. Insist upon getting Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FREE To convince any woman that we can improve her beauty we will send her absolutely free a large trial package of PAXTINE, with directions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses mucous membranes of all infectious, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct contact. No other remedy for these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. At druggists or by mail, 50c. Remember, PAXTINE is not a douche. Send for booklet. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS

Electrotypes

IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY

A.N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

73 W. Adams Street, CHICAGO

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. 50c. By Druggists or by Mail. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

DEFIANCE STARCH—It comes to you unadulterated. 16 ounces in a package—other starches only 12 ounces. 1-3 more for the money. "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

A. N. K.—G (1907—31) 2189.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

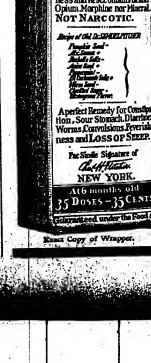
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary Enterprise. A Plain Unsensational, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings had from Photographs.

THE IDEAL MISSION FIELD IS IN NORTHERN KOREA.

Seoul, Korea.—To get close to the actual facts of missionary work in any country, as well as of the true political and social conditions, it is necessary to move out from the capital or port cities and to sojourn for a time in rural parts. So I have been out seeing the real Korea, liberating among country villages where there are churches, and in the meantime seeing at first hand what is said to be the most interesting people in the orient. The "how" of missionary work in this country may be set forth by a recital of this concrete experience.

Sometimes the missionary on tour puts his outfit on a little Korean pony and then, mounting on top of it, rides. At other times he walks. Two mere missionaries can be crammed in chairs, borne by coolies. In the present instance we walked, and two coolies carried our packs containing folding cots, bedding, food and cooking utensils. It is impossible for most white persons to subsist in health upon the Korean diet of rice and pickled vegetables. As to the matter of sleeping—more of that later.

The Orient Which Changes Not.

A pedestrian tour through rural Korea is better worth while than the same amount of time spent in Seoul. The first afternoon we traveled for five hours over the narrow paths between rice fields which serve for roads in Korea; they are the "wayside" of the familiar parable of the sower. Wheeled vehicles are unknown outside of the cities, though



A Korean Village.

the Koreans have a pondcrous two-wheeled ox-cart which they claim was the original wheeled vehicle. Unlike Japan, where only a head plow is used, the Koreans cultivate their fields with oxen. That last of the rice crop had been gathered and the threshing floors of the farm bounds in the villages were busy places. There are no solitary farm houses in this country; the farmers live in villages and go out to their fields each day in the morning.

The Missionary with a Gun.

In each many of the villages through which we passed, churches are established; and occasionally we stopped to speak to some native Christian. The "Mokss," or missionary, is a person of distinction, and his passage is a procession. Of course, all speech is in Korean; there is no such widespread knowledge of English as in Japan.

As we traversed the country-side the absence of the shrines and idols that mark every Japanese highway was noticeable. Now and then we saw a neglected booth, erected for the propitiation of some evil spirit, but I pass in the mountains we came to a tree with stones heaped around it; it supposedly embodied an evil spirit, and every traveler casts a stone at it. The hillsides are covered with grave mounds, regarded as sacred, and before some of these are tablets, now and then sculptured crudely into human form. Broadly speaking, however, Korea may be regarded as a country without a religion.

The country itself is beautiful, largely mountainous, but with fertile valleys. There are many wild fowl, geese, ducks and pheasants, and it is quite usual for the itinerant missionary to carry a gun to provide the meat for his meals. In the interior the missionary occasionally bags a deer or a wild boar; and there is always the possibility of meeting a tiger. Some missionaries, who are a hundred miles from a beefsteak, eat pheasant three times a day because they cannot afford bacon or ham.

From Fifth Avenue to Korea.

After a 15-mile tramp, we reached at dusk the village which was our destination. The welcome that was given to the missionary was really beautiful to behold. Old men and young, with little children in their train, came forward with beaming faces, and with the ancient salutation of "Peace!" they clasped the missionary's hands, squeezed his arm or affectionately patted his shoulders. Yet they had never seen this particular "Mokss," or "shepherd," before. The field is that of Rev. Mr. H. G. Underwood, one of the ministerial secretaries of Korea, but he is absent on furlough, and his duties have fallen to Rev. Earnest E. Hall, a young man who was for several years assistant pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city. Mr. Hall is still supported by the Fifth Avenue church as its representative in Korea. Many times during the days we were together, I wondered how often he thinks of the contrast between Fifth Avenue congregations and these Korean villagers, who, in truth, personify the simple life.

The best room in one of the largest houses in the village was made ready for us by the easy process of the family's tumbling out, since the room was absolutely devoid of all furnishings except a chest for best clothes and treasures. From the ceiling, which was a lofty one for Korea, being seven or eight feet high, hung various articles, such as a cheese-shaped box. The entrance to the room was through a paper-covered doorway four feet high by two wide. There was a small window, likewise of paper, on either side of the room. The dimensions of the latter were 6 feet by 12, so that the missionary congratulated himself on our roomy quarters. Eight by eight is the normal room.

Christianity's Remarkable Growth.

While we were at supper a Korean Christian entered with the news that in a small village two hours farther on where no missionary had visited, a group of believers (that word is commonly used in Korea) had recently sprung up, numbering ten families. They had been visited each Sunday by the Christians from the village and given instruction, but they wanted a missionary to visit them and establish a catechumen class. Mr. Hall's program was too full on the present tour to admit of this, but our stopping place the elder further reported, there were 40 candidates for baptism to be examined. This particular community illustrates the phenomenal Christianization of this country, which is not less than a generation removed from the rank heathenism and a seclusion which earned for it the title of "The Hermit Nation." The settlement comprises 18 houses and of these 25 are Christian.

Practically the entire village turned out for the evening service, most of them carrying Bibles and hymn books. The singing was led by the missionary, the latter being no doubt the congregation is dependent upon his visits for new tunes, though they retain with surprising correctness the ones formerly learned. Mr. Hall also taught the people, by having them repeat the words after him, the first confession and answer of the Westminster Shorter Catechism, which has lately been rendered into Korean. The long-honored figure, "drank in every word," best expresses the attitude of the congregation toward the exercises.

While the missionary preached, I watched the people. All except the children were in white. Many of the women, who were curtained off from the men, had babies on their backs or at their breasts. Some of the men were the wide, horn spectacles of the Chinese scholar. All except the few unmarried ones had their hair done up in top-knots, with a brain squeezing black net band around their heads. Most wore the horse-hair inner cap.

The children were clothes of many colors—pink, yellow and green predominating. Candidly, all would have looked better for an application of soap and water; the Korean has not yet fully learned the godliness of dirt. None of the people showed the foreign influence in their clothes, as is the case in Seoul, where even the topknot is beginning to disappear. In the latter place I saw a boy in church whose dress consisted of Japanese imitation of American shoes; stockings with black, yellow and green stripes fastened with a purple garter; white, baggy Korean trousers; a red coat, tied under the arms with lavender ribbon; a pale green sweater peeping above it at the neck, and a brown plush scarf about his throat somewhat like the hangings of an old fashioned pullman car. His headgear was a Japanese military cap. Korean children, like their elders, sit on the floor during service with the foot of one leg crossed over the thigh of the other; and, like their elders, they are quiet and attentive.

Putting Converts Through the Mill.

After the service was over, the elders gathered around the missionary and proffered formal request that he come as soon as possible and spend a few days in teaching them the Bible. Mr. Hall had to put them off with a vague promise, as his field is too large for him to do more than look over it. I was interested to note that, while a number of missionaries have felt adopt various devices to attract hearers, such as English classes, cooking classes, etc., in Korea the people seem to want simply the Bible; and the missionaries are unable to meet the demand for the teaching of it.

Early the next morning, after a slight which in the interest of delicacy would better be passed over with out comment, the missionary began the work of examining the 40 applicants for baptism. The three "Heads ers" of the local church, and a visitelog elder from Seoul, sat on the floor of our sleeping room, and the candidates were brought in one by one. The first was a man of 40 who had learned to read in order to read the Bible, a common experience among the Korean converts. The next was a boy of 12, son of Christian parents. Then came a young man of 28, then an old man. A bright boy of 12, with his hair up in a top-knot, in token of being "a man," had been married a year to a girl of 15, also a believer. Although married, these children reside with their own parents; the missionary instructed them to do so until they have reached the marriageable age fixed by the church, which is 16 years for a girl and 18 for a man. Many such practical problems as these arise among a people fresh from rank heathenism.

After watching the examinations for several hours, and having the questions translated to me, I must say that the fitness of the candidates for church membership is very rigidly guarded. The examination is much more rigid than a person has to undergo in order to become a member of a church in America. I told the missionary that I would not risk it in the set; he requires almost a theological education on the part of converts. This strictness is necessary, however, to keep the people from joining the church from us-Christian motives; it would be easy otherwise to turn Christianity to political uses in Korea. I was pleased to note that the strictness of the examination was abated in the case of some ignorant peasant women. One had been a believer nine years, and the leaders testified to her piety; so, although she could not read nor answer many of the questions, she was taken into the church.

All day long the missionary worked over these examinations, and at five o'clock he had only got through 26 persons; the others were told to wait until his next visit. Fourteen of the candidates were passed for baptism and retained in the same business class for a while longer. Just before dusk a leader went out and blew a whistle, to summon the people to church, and the people laid aside their labors and assembled for the baptismal service. This was a most brief and impressive. I think I shall remember this sight of the procession of white-clad villagers with Bibles and hymn books under their arms, filing down the hill from the church at sunset.

When we hastened away from the village, the people gathered with many good wishes. The simplicity, open-heartedness and affection of these child-like Christians is really affecting. Because I was with Mr. Hall they considered me a missionary-in-law, I suppose, and they greet me of with such demonstrations of interest and such repeated benedictions as to not often fall to the lot of a journalist. It was a new sensation. I rather like it so that when on the day following, a boy carrying on his back two 12-foot timbers of telegraph-pole thickness (a Korean coolie will carry four times his weight and six times his bulk) stopped me with a friendly nod and squeezed my arm, I took it for granted that he had seen me at church and I responded with the salutation of "Peace," which I had learned.

As we went on our way from each village some of the elders would accompany us, as the Ephesian elders accompanied the Apostle Paul. The custom is an oriental one, as is also the constantly repeated salutation of "Peace! Peace!"

Summing up the whole trip, three facts especially impressed me. 1. The receptivity of the Koreans toward Christianity, in eagerness and comprehension. 2. The thoroughness of the work of the missionary, and the vigilance with which church membership is guarded. 3. The remarkable fact that the missionary has no time to go after people he do any pioneer evangelistic work; the church is propagating itself. Here, in two decades, has been created a native church that is wholly self-supporting and self-extending. I have no doubt that if the present missionary force in Korea were quadrupled or sextupled at once, practically the whole nation would become Christian in less than a score of years.

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WIDENING THE FIELD

MAKING GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR SONS OF FARMERS.

BUILDING UP THE HOME TOWN

Some Causes for Complaint Which Can Be Eliminated by the United Efforts of the People.

How often do we hear it said that the young man has not the opportunity that the young men of a score of years ago had. How great is the complaint of trusts and combinations which control industries to the detriment of the smaller ones in business, and how often is reference made to these combinations in the large cities at the cost of the smaller towns.

Innovations in business methods have been many. It may be said that this is an era of economical methods; that evolution is going on continually broadening the field for individual effort and making possible the operation of small enterprises. There can be no doubt as to the detrimental effects upon small towns of this business concentration in the larger cities. Pessimists deplore the lack of opportunity for the young men of to-day. At the same time the very conditions put forth the cry that there is a scarcity of the right kind of material for important places of trust. However this may be, there is one thing evident, and that is, small towns being kept from advancing narrows the field for the young men who would otherwise enjoy an opportunity to engage in business.

Traveling to the large city for employment, the youth, perhaps, seeks a clerkship at moderate wages. There are thousands of others that he must compete with in the race for success. His field is narrowed. It is not often that he has fair competition, and favoritism he finds is one of the obstructions in his path. The cure for this condition is to devise means of enlarging the scope and importance of the so-called country towns.

There is no economical reason why the large city should have the business that rightfully belongs to the small town. There is no saving in buying goods at a distant point even though a small percentage may be saved thereby. Whenever a resident of a community sends his money to some other community for the necessities that he requires, he robs his own home town of a certain amount of business. Employment is given to the people of the large city instead of the people of the local community.

It has been estimated that more than 50 per cent. of the trade goes from some communities to larger cities. If this trade were given to the home town, it would immediately double its business importance and give a corresponding increase in employment for the people. This means that the population of the town would be increased and the opportunity for engaging in business would be greater. Not only this, but it is an established principle that the value of farm lands to a great extent are dependent upon the activity of the town near which the farms may be located. Thus it is seen that if the sons of farmers would have greater opportunities open to them for engaging in business, it is for the interest, by close adhering to the home trade and home protection principle, to make them the field for individual effort in a business way.

HELPS FOR TOWN BUILDERS.

Strangers to a town form their opinions as to its people by the attractiveness of the business places and the residences. In a town where the buildings are dingy and the stocks of goods below those of the stores are carelessly arranged, it is evidence that there is a lack of enterprise. It pays the business men of a town to be careful as to the exterior appearance of their places of business.

* * *

Small towns usually contain but few expensive residences. It matters little whether expensively built residences are if the buildings are kept well painted and the yards neat and clean. This is evidence of the good taste of the people.

* * *

In many towns in country districts are hitching posts placed here and there before the stores. It is generally the case that where these are placed no regulations as to the placing of hitching posts indiscriminately in the streets exist. It would be well when some side street that is convenient to the business portion of the town is selected where and others can hitch their teams instead of in front of the stores.

* * *

Good sidewalks give the strangers to a town a favorable impression of the place, and also they are economical as in many ways and may prove a matter of economy through the prevention of accidents that might give cause for damage against the town corporation.

* * *

Nearly every small town has its public park. It is often noticed that these parks are like they were. They are public pastures and serve no good purpose as places where the people of the town can meet evenings for social intercourse. People of towns should take pride in keeping the public parks in good condition. They can be made pretty spots with but little effort and expense.

OPPRESSION IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Laborers Reduced to Slavery Through Systems of Land Holding.

Americans should be thankful for the liberty that their form of government affords. It is only necessary to study into conditions as they obtain in many of the European countries, to have one's heart moved for the common classes of the people of those countries. The holding of vast estates by the nobility has reduced the peasant classes to a condition of serfdom.

In these countries it is also noticeable that the artisans, and the workers in the mills, receive wages that are barely sufficient to buy them food and clothing. In many of the continental countries of Europe the farm laborer receives as compensation from $1 to $1.50 a week. In Silesia, where there are large cotton factories, expert weavers receive from $2.25 to $3 per week, and women employed at like work earn less than $2 per week. Even in Old England, where labor is said the best of any European country, in the cotton factories the scale for labor runs from $4.56 to $10.20 a week. Where wages are so low it is impossible for the people to save money, and it is necessary that they live upon the plainest and cheapest food in order to make ends meet.

In comparison with these countries how grand are the opportunities for the laborer in the United States! In America there are homes that all may build unto them. In no part of the earth is there such reward for individual effort. It is said by some that there is a tendency even in this free country toward oligarchy. That the tendency towards the concentration of financial power and business in the densely populated districts is a menace that is too lightly estimated. The preventive remedy for this evil lies in the hands of the masses. There is great need of the people in general studying more deeply into economic subjects. The simple principles upon which business rests appear to be little understood by the average citizens. The remedy for the prevention of the building up of one section of the United States at the cost of another section is readily at hand, and each and every citizen can do his part in administering the remedy.

For many years great insurance companies have maintained their headquarters in large eastern cities. Millions upon millions of dollars annually were contributed to them by the people in all parts of the United States. The vast funds built up for the protection of policyholders tend to seek profitable investment. The great captains of finance evolved means for the employment of the capital. A dozen small industries independently conducted would be combined into one by one man, capitalized far up in the millions and the money contributed to the funds maintained by the insurance companies utilized in carrying out the plans of the great combinations. Thus it can be seen how enterprises have been built up and the money of the people used for this purpose, and too often to oppress the classes that contributed the funds which made it possible for bringing into existence these combinations.

It can be understood how essential it is that industries of this kind be established in the different states, and how the money contributed by the people of a state to a company in some other state works directly to the disadvantage of the people of the state. A better whole good in the insurance business applies equally to other industries. By keeping the earnings of people in the community where these earnings are produced, it is to the best interests of the people. If it is necessary that they be sent from the community, as far as possible keep in the country within the limits of the state, for what assists a state to greatness makes lighter the burden of taxation upon all the people within it and materially helps every community within the state.

The student can quickly understand how the concentration of business and of money can be prevented by a simple rule which involves the patronage of local institutions and the retaining in each community as far as possible all the wealth produced within that community. If this principle be closely adhered to it will be impossible for any acquirement of such vast power to still oppress the people as the case as the common classes of many of the European countries are oppressed.

Need a Good Bank.

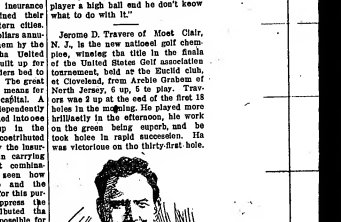
A good bank is a valuable asset for the small town. It encourages habits of prosperity; people of almost every community have a surplus amount of money to deposit in bank, or to invest in a way that will bring a fair margin of interest. Lately a system has been worked up of doing a banking business by mail. Alleged savings banks and investment companies in the cities advertise and solicit deposits. Many who have little knowledge of financial affairs make deposits in these banks. The Lincoln bank at St. Park, Ill., was one of these institutions that made a great offer to the people of agricultural districts in order to secure deposits. More than $1,000,000 were deposited by farmers and others in this concern. Within a year it was declared unsound by the State Bank Examiners, and the promoter of it placed under arrest and charged with fraud. The poor deluded depositors are not likely to receive five per cent. of their deposits. Remember that when you send your money from your local community it ceases to be any factor in developing home industries or in adding to the wealth of the place. It is better always to patronize home banks, than



Sporting Gossip.

Ted Everett, of Buffalo, who is managing an amateur baseball team in London, England, as a summer pastime, has written a letter to a friend, telling how the great game is misplayed in dear old Lannon. Part of the letter reads as follows: "Well, the game over here is really a-dregs, and I don't know just what to say about it. Americans make up most of the teams in the British league, and you would be surprised to see some of the resident Americans who come out to play. Some are so regular as clockwork and play in all kinds of weather. The weather has been anything but good for baseball, and this has given most of us old horses stiff legs and sore arms, and consequently young sore arms, and consequently young scrubs have had somewhat the advantage. Our team is composed mostly of chaps older than myself, and you know after an illness of some years, it is no cinch to get out and run about bases, throw balls, etc. They are trying to make the game popular over here as a summer pastime. So few Englishmen understand anything about it that the best plays are not generally weedered at. Close, snappy games are not seen very often, and they want le lots of hitting, plenty of running, and errors don't enter into the thing at all. We played a corking good 6 to 5 game not long ago, and the spectators didn't have any use for it at all. We had several good catches, double plays and some really good fielding, but all of this was wasted on the yellow hammers. Pollewlog our game came the reserve team, which ended with a score something like 83 to 2, filled with bad hitting, all sorts of running and innumerable errors. This game was just what the people wanted, and they had a great time. There are some English football players and cricket players in the team, and can tell them by every move. Throw a cricket player a high ball and he don't know what to do with it."

Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair, N. J., is the new national golf champion, winning the title in the finals of the United States Golf association tournament, held at the Euclid club, at Cleveland, from Archie Graham of North Jersey, 6 up, 5 to play. Travers was 2 up at the end of the first 18 holes in the morning. He played more brilliantly in the afternoon, he won the game being superb, and he took holes in rapid succession. Ha was victorious on the thirty-first hole.



JEROME TRAVERS

Graham was defeated on a cold, but could not offset the brilliant work of his youthful opponent. Travers is a mere youth, being but seven and a half years over seven years. In addition to being national champion, he is the amateur champion of New Jersey present Metropolitan and New Jersey title holder; he also won the Princeton and Wilmington open oreeate this year. He has participated in four national tournaments.

Bob Courtney is a mighty coach. But there is one Cornell undergraduate who can never be persuaded to believe so. And here is the story of an occurrence that away back in the youth's present opinion of the veteran oarsman.

When the first squad went into training for the varsity crew this year, one big freshman attracted Coach Courtney's notice. That boy had the build, size, rugged, long-reached frame of an oarsman and seemed alive with enthusiasm. Courtney kept his eye on him. When the lad was slow on the recovery, too easppy on the stroke, and persisted in making his slides jerky, the coach carefully pointed out each failing. But to his disgust those admonitions had no effect upon the big freshmen's "form" worsa and worsa. His knew absolutely nothing about rowing, and Courtney asked:

"How did you learn to row?"

"Eighteen," aeswared the freshman.

"You must have been born more ignorant than a Hottentot," snapped Courtney. "You never could have acquired all you don't know in tha few years you've lived."

Ohio is a great baseball state. Cleveland is a good second in the American league. Columbus leads tha American association, with Toledo second. Springfield has the honors in the Central, and Canton is third; Newark is ahead in the O. and P., and Youngstown, to accord Steubenville occupies the leading position in the F. O. M., and Zanesville is third. The National league is the only one in which Ohio teams do not make a good showing. Cincinnati being in the second division.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907. NO. 19.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—To his hired help Uncle Sam is generous to a degree, going down into his wallet to the extent of something like $3,000,000 annually to give them a 30-days' outing at the seashore or in the mountains.

This sum is for the army of employes in Washington alone and does not include the thousands of others who are on duty and on the payrolls throughout his vast domain and in foreign countries. Liberal lawmakers decided that ten months each year was long enough for employes to work, and that 30 days for annual leave. At first this law was for the officials and clerks only, and did not include printers, pressman and navy yard workmen. Eventually these were given 15 days annual leave, and finally, through hard and persistant efforts, the full 30 days. No sick leave, however, has ever been granted them, and, strange as it may appear, they seem to be the healthiest class of government workers. The government printing office, the bureau of engraving and printing, and the navy yard are not classed as "hospitals for invelids," as the treasury and other departments are termed. Not getting pay for being sick, those not entitled to such leave manages to remain in extraordinarily good health and perform their duties with great regularity.

So badly abused has been the sick leave privilege that at the last session of congress what appeared to be a determined effort was made to repeal the law, but the matter was permitted to go over, giving the Roop commission and other reformers an opportunity to make further investigation and secure facts and figures. If one is to judge by the policy of retrenchment and reform so strenuously carried out by the present administration, it is entirely safe to assert that sick leave will not be one of the pickups now enjoyed by government workers after the next session of congress.

There are in Washington about 81,000 employes of Uncle Sam. The salary and wages paid will aver $1,200 each, male and female. This gives to each individual employe $100 leave money, and is ready on call for officials and clerks any time during the calendar year, but employes of the class stated are not entitled to leave until the beginning of the fiscal year —July 1.

WILSON BARS WOMEN AS PRIVATE SECRETARIES



HEREAFTER women clerks of the department of agriculture will not be permitted to act as private secretaries or confidential clerks for male chiefs of divisions or bureaus.

Secretary Wilson has no prejudice against them, but he deems it due to them that not one of them be required to perform services that will bring her into such relations with her chief as to enable evelinddied characsons to do any gossiping. He considers it better for the good name of the woman employes in the department to make a rule that men chiefs of division shall have men as private secretaries or confidential clerks.

The fact that the secretary had prescribed such a rule for his own guidance has become known recently through his refusal to permit a woman stenographer to be detailed as clark to a chief of hrreeu. He is perfectly willing to have the stenographers take dictation from the chiefs of bureaus, but he will not allow them to be detailed to fill positions the duties of which might require them to remain after the working hours or to go to the homes of the chiefs to finish work outside of office hours.

Two years ago, when there was a scandal in the department, the woman who performed the duties of private secretary for a bureau chief for several years, was brought into a notoriety altogether displeasing to the secretary.

A majority of the men chiefs do not want women in such positions, but occasionally one comes along who is so well pleased with the work done by a stenographer clerk that he asks to have her promoted and made private secretary. Requests of that kind are being refused.



THE flag that floated over Fort McHenry during the bombardment by the British on the night of September 13, 1814, and which inspired Francis Scott Key when he saw it still floating over the ramparts at sunrise the next morning to write the "Star-Spangled Banner," is now upon exhibition in the hall of history at the Smithsonian institution.

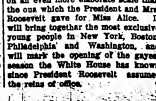
The flag, which is about 32x30 feet, has been loaned to the institution by Mr. Eben Appleton of New York, for two years upon the personal solicitation of Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the institution. As the flag lies draped in the glass case, only one of the large stars is visible. It is backed by canvas stated to have been

BANNER THAT INSPIRED SONG IS NOW ON VIEW

placed there by the late Admiral Preble, formerly stationed at the Boston navy yard. As little of the flag can be seen in its present resting place, it is the purpose of the officials of the institution to drape it upon one of the walls of the hall of history, where it can be plainly viewed by the visitors to the building.

According to J. B. Taylor, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, Col. Armstead, who commanded Fort McHenry during the bombardment by the British fleet, took the flag after the retreat of the fleet and had it cut in two and had it conveyed to his headquarters. He later gave it to his mother, who was a sister of Mr. Taylor's great-great-grandfather.

ETHEL ROOSEVELT WILL HAVE GAY COMING OUT



WHEN Miss Ethel Roosevelt makes her formal bow to society at the White House next winter Washington will see the first of a series of entertainments such as have not been held since the days of Nellie Grant. True, the social career of Mrs. Douglas Langworth, as Alice Roosevelt, was marked by many notable affairs in Washington, but with the exception of a few small dinners which were given for her shortly before she was married there was only one large entertainment at the White House which was strictly for Alice, and that was her coming out ball.

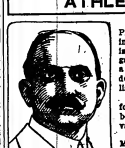
Whether the continuous showar of attentions from her friends and society generally precluded Miss Alice from having many affairs of her own was never made clear.

Miss Ethel's first season as a society girl will be notable. According to the present plans, which are being discussed, a brilliant ball will be given for Miss Ethel next January. Mrs. Roosevelt gave for Miss Alice, Cathedral school after the Christmas holidays.

Miss Ethel is very anxious to make her debut while her father is president. The debut ball will be given in the east room and will be planned on an even more elaborate scale than the one which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave for Miss Alice. It will bring together the most exclusive young people in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, and will mark the opening of the gayest season the White House has known since President Roosevelt assumed the reins of office.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ATHLETE IN CHARGE



Georgs W. Woodruff, who has been named by President Roosevelt as acting secretary of the interior during the absence of Secretary Garfield, is one of the best-known authorities on outdoor games in the country, an all around athlete with a number of splendid records to his credit and developed the Pennsylvania university and Carlisle Indian football elevens.

His was the unusual record of having been for his entire four years a member of the football eleven, the track and field teams and the varsity crew. He captained the crew of 1889.

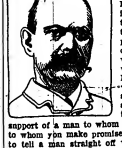
After finishing his classical course at Yale, Mr. Woodruff went to the University of Pennsylvania to study law, and it was here that he made his reputation as one of the foremost football tacticians of his day.

When Mr. Woodruff left collega a fighter was wanted in the forest service as law officer, and Mr. Woodruff got the appointment, becoming chief aid to Gifford Pinchot, the government forester. He did yeoman service in organizing the national forest reserve policy, and his industry and ability especially commended itself to the president, who soon discovered that the energetic, restless, planning, hustling attorney was a man of much his own mold.

The acting secretary of the interior is about the same age as Mr. Roosevelt and is not unlike the president in appearance. The shape of the face, with the prominent teeth, the mustache and the expression of restless energy are not unlike.

Mr. Woodruff is one of five assistants to the attorney general, and is connected with the department of justice, though his assignment is to give advice to the department of the interior in matters where legal points are raised.

GOTHAM CITY CHAMBERLAIN



James J. Martin, the newly-appointed city chamberlain of New York, who is expected to join Mayor McClellan in his fight to oust Charles F. Murphy from the leadership of Tammany Hall, is one of the most powerful district leaders in the metropolis. He is pointed out as the "last of the old school of politicians," and he says he is proud of the distinction. The notion that the successful politician of the present day is the man who can shake hands smile sweetly and promise without either fulfilling or offending is scorned by Mr. Martin.

"Politicians should stick more to the truth," says he. "I admit, and I know that it pays. Now and then it creates a little friction for a short time, but it disappears. You can never hold the support of a man to whom you lie, nor can you hold as a friend a man to whom you make promises that you do not keep. My policy always was to tell a man straight off whether I could do a thing or not. If I said I would, I did, and I got along all right."

Mr. Martin was born in Ireland and came to this country a babe in arms. At the age of 11 years he went to work as an office boy for a lawyer. In 1863, in company with several other boys, he ran away from home and enlisted in the Ninth New York volunteers. He served on the field for a year and then was made head of the clerical force with Gen. Dix. He continued in this office until the end of the war.

JAPAN'S FOREMOST DIPLOMAT

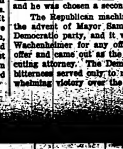


Viscount Hayashi, minister of foreign affairs in the Japanese cabinet, who recently went to Seoul, the Korean capital, in the interests of his country, which is hopeful that the emperor will abdicate the throne as requested by the premier, is a man much feared by those who would have the present government continue. After the emperor had refused to relinquish his power Japan lost no time in sending Hayashi to the scene and the news of his arrival spread dismay about the palace.

The circumstances leading up to the selection of Hayashi for the important office he now holds are interesting. Marquis Saionji, the prime minister, in reorganizing his cabinet, gave the portfolio of foreign affairs to Takashi Kato, formerly minister to England. After holding the office only a few days Mr. Kato suddenly resigned, it is said, for reasons never made public. Thereupon Ambassador Hayashi, then at the court of St. James, received an unexpected call to return to Japan and he was placed in the cabinet.

Viscount Hayashi is only 47 years of age, having been born in 1850 in Sakura, a little town near Yedo. His father was a prominent scholar and physician and the son was given a careful education in law and languages. His ability was early recognized and in 1870 he was sent to England to familiarize himself with Anglo-Saxon civilization. In 1891 he was appointed vice minister and began his diplomatic life. As soon as the war with China was over he was sent as minister to China and his success at this post was brilliant. His chief achievement was the commercial treaty between China and Japan which was negotiated and signed by him in 1896. It was he, too, who signed the dual treaties of the British alliance treaty. He was created viscount for bringing about this treaty.

SENT MAGNATES TO JAIL



Lyman Wheeler Vaschenheimer, the prosecuting attorney through whose efforts 33 Toledo lumbermen and brick men have been sentenced to jail for violation of the anti-trust laws, is 46 years old and a native of Toledo. He has always been a Democrat. Nine years ago he was nominated for police judge. His opponent was Scott Kelly, who had been nominated for a third term. Kelly was very popular, Toledo was almost hopelessly Republican; nevertheless Mr. Wachenheimer was elected. Before his term was half completed he was the most popular official in the city. He was a terror to law breakers, and the result was a perceptible diminution of crime in Toledo. He well liked was Judge Washeiheimer that it was difficult to get a Republican to run against him, and he was chosen a second and third time, by overwhelming majorities.

The Republican machine, which had controlled Toledo politics prior to the advent of Mayor Sam Jones, was in close touch with a wing of the Democratic party, and it was proposed by this combine to nominate Judge Wachenheimer for any office he chose to designate. But he rejected the offer and came out as the people's champion and was nominated for prosecuting attorney. The Democratic city boss called him traitor, but their bitterness served only to nerve him to greater effort, and he won an overwhelming victory over the bosses.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

NEW YORK.—Plans for making New York a "city beautiful" and obliterating the ugly spots, including Chinatown and other districts of the East side, as well as to enhance the famous old Battery, are now well under way. Civic organizations are making concerted efforts to wipe out these eyesores, which have come gradually, and to which the public has been accustomed. The Battery will possibly be the first spot to be improved. This, in its present shape, makes anything but a beautiful gateway to America for ships. The Battery is now sadly torn up as a consequence of the construction of the great McAdoo tunnel and its greensward is defaced by many unsightly shacks, piles of lumber and what not. These are visible to the eye of every immigrant coming into the port and surely when they view the landscape they never look for the mythical "gold" street, which years ago was supposed to be paved with double eagles. Some of the city beautifiers are possibly going to step too far in the matter of revolutionizing the landscape. There are a few of them who would deprive Broadway of its beautiful electric signs. Think of the great white way without its electric lights! The thousands of incandescent lights marvelously illumicate the thoroughfare and in artistically beautiful devices "bark" during the dark hours for everything from the newest design of a hatpin to champagne and corsets. The lights should not be forgotten, because they are the whole of Broadway. Take them off the street and it would resemble "Main" street in a big country town. It is Riverside drive, not far from the luxurious palace of Charles M. Schwab, and certain parts of Fifth avenue, where dwell some of the wealthiest families in the world, that improvements are needed.

TEDDY BEARS UNDER BAN OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

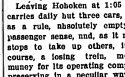


THE hundred thousand Teddy bears in the metropolis are on the verge of panic. Though the nature-faking controversy left them unscathed, a newer and greater peril confronts them. School teachers are declaring that the Teddy bear is a menace and must be abolished, and though the board of education has taken no official action in the matter, and is not likely to, the agitation against the Teddies in educational circles is growing very strong indeed.

The crusade against the Teddy bear started recently, when a clerical gentlemen came out with a statement that in replacing the doll, the bear was a pernicious substitute. For, while the doll appealed to all the maternal instincts of a little girl and developed them along healthy and natural lines, the Teddy bear did no such thing.

Now the teachers have joined the fight. Little girls, they point out, formerly got their first lessons in sewing through the natural desire to provide their dolls with pretty clothes. The Teddy bear, however, does not wear clothes, save possibly a ribbon or sweater or coat, and so the up-to-date child who has discarded her dollies for the intrusive brute, has no incentive to learn to stitch or make button holes.

"The Teddy bear is not good for little girls," said Miss Ella G. Chose, a supervisory teacher of sewing in the New York schools. "The bear is keeping the children from the pleasure of caring for a doll. He can't wear pretty frocks and dainty underclothes, and the little girl who has him for a pet gets no incentive to make these things. Hence she loses the education involved in dainty garments. The Teddy bear is all right for boys, but not for girls."

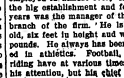


DURING the peculiar eminence that the family of McCurdy, of insurance fame, built up, the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad paid tribute. The McCurdy family lived at Morris Plains, which is the next station on the line of the railway named beyond Morristown. The D., L. & W. ran reasonably frequent trains as expresses to Morristown, several of them without a stop from Hoboken to the old capital of Morris county is the evening and an equal number in the morning hours from Morristown to Hoboken.

Some four years ago the McCurdys applied to the railway company for an express to leave Hoboken at an hour when commuters could have little use for it, and that train was supplied. It leaves New York at 12:50, runs to Summit without stop, and is due at Morris Plains at two p. m. Its schedule time is about 15 minutes faster than any other fast train on the road to the same place. Even the fast through expresses do not make the time it does. But that is not its central point of interest.

Leaving Hoboken at 1:00 p. m., it carries daily but three cars, that are, as a rule, absolutely empty in the passenger sense, and, as it makes no stops to take up others, it is, of course, a losing train, making no money for its operating company, but preserving in a peculiar way the demand of an interested clientele. A casual and lonely traveler upon it, nothing but the conductor lived at Morris Plains, but since they had left there was no reason for its continuance, except that it served a train crew up to Morris Plains to return on an accommodation. It is the peculiar illustration of what scientists call the retention of the original principle.

"McCURDY TRAIN" STILL RUNS TO MORRIS PLAINS



J. P., JR., GRADUALLY TAKING FATHER'S PLACE

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JR., is slowly getting into the harness which his father is slowly getting out of. Last year he had taken his father's place as director in only two companies—the International Mercantile Marine company and the Northern Pacific Railroad company. This year he is on the boards of two others—the Arcadia Coal company, of New York, and the North British & Mercantile Insurance company.

But these facts of public record do not indicate the extent to which Mr. Morgan, Jr., has shifted to his son the cares and responsibilities of his Wall street office. For several years the older Morgan has been trying to remain more at home with his books and art treasures, or on his yacht, the Corsair. It has been a hard thing to do, for the "old man," as the street calls him, has been so accustomed that even yet—he was 70 last April—other financiers, finding themselves in a difficulty, seek him out and beg for his suggestions.

But J. P. Morgan, Jr., will succeed his father when he really retires from active work. The son has been carefully trained for the important position he will assume in the financial world, in colleges and in the office. He has been employed in almost every capacity in the big establishment and for several years was the manager of the London branch of the firm. He is 40 years old, six feet in height and weighs 200 pounds. He always has been interested in athletics. Football, golf and riding have at various times engaged his attention, but his chief delight is yachting.

THIRD VICTIM OF GOTHAM STRANGLER

BODY OF EIGHT-YEAROLD GIRL IS FOUND IN BASEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Worst of Three Cases—Child, Who Disappeared a Week Ago, Was Shockingly Maltreated, Killed and Mutilated—Cobbler Suspected.

New York, Aug. 3.—"The graveyard," as the foreign-populated neighborhood on First avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, is known locally, gave up yesterday a fresh crime, rivalling in atrocity the mysterious butcheries of last week. The latest discovered victim was the eight-year-old girl, and, like the two young women murdered, she had been shockingly mistreated before death, and the body mutilated when life was extinct.

The three murders are strikingly similar. Last Thursday night a woman was strangled to a Twenty-second street boarding house; the next morning the body of a still unidentified woman, who had been choked to death, was found in an areaway in East Ninetieth street. Katie Pritschler, daughter of a restaurant waiter, disappeared a week ago and was missing that night. A ribbon placed about the throat and drawn so tightly that it cut the flesh showed how she died. Her body was the one found Thursday.

Most Brutal of the Three.

If the brutality of the murders can be qualified, that of the Pritschler girl ranks first. She was assaulted, murdered and then her lifeless form was horribly mutilated.

"The graveyard" takes its name from the proximity of the old Thirteenth street cemetery and the locality has been the scene of several revolting murders. The majority of the residents are foreigners.

Carl Pritschler, the father of Katie, is a hard working, respectable citizen. He has several other children, all younger than Katie.

Body Found After a Week.

The girl left her home at 319 East Thirteenth street last Thursday night to play in the street. When she failed to return the father notified the police and a general alarm was sent out. The body was discovered within a block of her home and scarcely a hundred yards from the location of a pincard placed by the father, calling attention to the fact that the child was lost. How the body could have remained undiscovered for a week is not explained.

The girl's body was stumbled upon by a woman who visited the basement of the house at 103 East Fourteenth lay upon a berry crate with seemingly no effort at concealment.

"You can say for me," Coroner Harbinger declared, "that the crimes in Berlin, of which the newspapers have told, have not been committed sandth part as bad as the murder of this little girl."

Cobbler Under Suspicion.

At the coroner's direction, Gaetano Rippolano, whose cobbler shop adjoins the girl's home, was arrested and asked to explain his absence from his shop on last Friday. He established the fact that he had spent the day at Bristol, Conn. The girl is said to have frequented Rippolano's place and a search of the shop brought to light a man's shirt which bore red stains. The cobbler was arraigned and remanded to the coroner.

The police also began a search for a woman who is said to have formerly roomed at the Pritschler home, but who left there after a quarrel and took lodgings in the house where the girl's body was found.

TAKEN FROM "HOLY JUMPERS."

Iowa Girl Convert is Ordered Returned to Her Home.

Waukesha, Wis., Aug. 3.—Olga Lundell, the 17-year-old Swedish girl, who has been a member of the "Holy Jumpers" sect at the Fountain house in this city for several months past, and whose mother came here to secure her release, was Friday evening, on the order of Court Commissioner Hamlock, given in custody of the sheriff of Waukesha county, who was ordered to take the girl to Iowa, despite the fact that she testified on the stand that she desired to remain with the "Jumpers," that being "the Lord's wish."

The courtroom was crowded to suffocation and the order of the court was received with great shouts of approval by the citizens who heard the verdict.

Noted Boston Clergyman Dies.

Boston, Aug. 3.—Rev. Charles A. Crane, D. D., pastor of the People's temple, and one of the best known Methodist clergyman in New England, died suddenly of heart disease at his home here Friday night. Dr. Crane was born in Quincy, Ill., 53 years ago. After holding several pastorates in his native state and at Colorado Springs, Col., he came to Boston. A widow, son and daughter survive.

Borglum to Make Sheridan Statue.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Secretary Nott Wednesday approved a recommendation of the Sheridan statue commission and directed that a contract for that statue to Gutzon Borglum, a New York sculptor. The commission agreement given to A. Ward was cancelled because the design failed to please Mrs. Sheridan.

JOHNSON MAY SEND TROOPS

MINNESOTA GOVERNOR WARNS LEADER OF STRIKERS.

Active Resistance by Them Will Bring Armed Interference—Ore Handlers' Strike Ended.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1.—After a consultation with his advisers Wednesday afternoon, Gov. Johnson declined to send personal representatives to the iron range to investigate and report to him whether or not it would be advisable to send state troops there. The governor's reports regarding the situation here have been of so conciliatory a character that this course of action was deemed necessary.

Gov. Johnson said Wednesday night that he had sent three men to the iron range to investigate conditions, but declined to give their names. The governor in the afternoon sent the following to Petrielle, the miners' leader, in answer to a telegram from Petrielle:

"St. Paul, Minn., July 31, 1907.—T. Petrielle: The mining companies state that it is not true that they have refused to pay the men their June wages; that they are willing to pay all the men anything coming to them; they also state it is not true that their armed employes or deputies have patrolled the balls where the men are holding meetings or prevented them from holding meetings in Hibbing. Any resistance of the kind you threaten would call for armed interference by me, when all men alike will be protected in their liberty and property. John A. Johnson."

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 1.—Shortly before two o'clock Wednesday afternoon the ore dock workers, who have been on a strike for recognition of the union and e raise in pay, voted to return to work. Neither of the issues raised by the men was granted by the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad and the men will return to work Thursday morning. Their status will be the same as it was the day they voted to strike. All of the employes will be taken back by the company without prejudice and the pay they have been receiving, under a temporary agreement with the company which would not have expired until October 31 next, will continue.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING MAILS.

Senior Clerk in Post Office at Columbia, Tenn., Arrested.

Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Nell N. Hughes, senior clerk in the Columbia post office, and Postmaster A. M. Hughes, of Columbia, was arrested by United States post office inspectors Thursday morning, charged with robbing the mails.

The arrest was made by means of a decoy letter. Hughes waived examination and gave bond for his appearance at the next term of the federal court. He is a member of one of the most prominent families of the state.

The arrest was the culmination of a number of robberies at the Columbia post office during the past year, wherein money ranging in amounts from one dollar to ten dollars and stamps valued at a few dollars each time have disappeared.

Postmaster Hughes was recently relieved from office by order of the president. His case attracted national attention, alleged neglect of duty being the cause of removal.

WOMAN WORKS AS MAN MINER.

Har Sex Accidentally Discovered After Years of Masquerading.

Washington, Pa., Aug. 1.—Masquerading as a man and working side by side with her husband in the various Washington county coal mines, "Joe" Povis was discovered Wednesday to be a woman. Povis, when she was taken to a hospital suffering from injuries sustained in a mine accident at Cecil.

The woman, according to her husband, Steve Povis, had been working with him three years. Her coarse voice and close-cropped hair developed as to her sex, while her strength equalled that of any of her male Slav companions. The woman acted as Povis's "helper," and was paid by him.

To Stop Warship Explosions.

London, Aug. 1.—As a result of explosions on warships of various navies of the world, attributed to the overheating of magazines, the British admiralty has decided to equip the magazines of all ships in the British navy with refrigerating machinery to keep down the temperature. The total cost of the installation of this device is estimated at $3,500,000.

One Killed in Train Wreck.

Jonesboro, Ill., Aug. 1.—The engine and two coaches of a fast southbound Mobile & Ohio passenger train were derailed between here and Mill Creek Wednesday afternoon, killing Edward Williams, of Jackson, Tenn., and probably injuring Engineer A. A. Wilde, of Jackson. Several passengers were badly bruised.

Powder Explodes in Show Window.

Wooster, O., Aug. 2.—Two kegs of powder in the show window of Morris Dowell's hardware store at Dalton, near here, exploded with terrific force Thursday. The front of the building was wrecked, and W. O. Reiser and Amos Moser, clerks, were probably fatally injured.

Quake in Uruguay Prophesied.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 2.—A serious earthquake is prophesied to take place in Uruguay on August 4.



FRED MAGILL AND HIS WIFE INDICTED

GRAND JURY AT CLINTON, ILL., VOTES TRUE BILLS CHARGING THEM WITH MURDER.

Evidence is Said to Be All Circumstantial—State Now Puts Forward Thaney Theft Former Banker's First Spouse Was Smothered.

Clinton, Ill., Aug. 2.—Fred H. Magill and his wife of 24 days, Fayn Graham Magill, were indicted for murder Thursday afternoon by the special grand jury called to weigh the suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. "Pet" Magill, the bank-er's first wife, on the night of May 30.

The grand jury did not deliberate long over the evidence. After the last witness had retired Hale's Attorney Miller was swindled from the room and the shirt sleeved farmers had their minds made up in half the time.

The word was carried to Magill and his wife in jail, but they did not break down. They declared they were ready for trial and had expected this.

It may be stated authoritatively that the grand jury in all of the four days' session found no direct evidence of murder against either the man or the girl. There was plenty of evidence of a serious nature, but all was circumstantial.

State Pushes New Theory.

That which turned the tide against Magill and his wife and put the murder vote in the realm of certainty was the testimony of Chicago physicians that they could give no reasonable explanation for the woman's death. This gave an opportunity to play up a new and startling theory. That Magill had smothered his wife. The state's attorney took full advantage of the opportunity to inject a greater amount of "reasonable doubt" in the minds of the jurors.

Added to this was his additional fact, which has leaked out, that the friends of Magill, who were rallied up on to testify as to the authenticity of the letters, backed down before the jury.

Sixth Count is Quashed.

Clinton, Ill., Aug. 3.—Judge Cochran Friday sustained a motion to quash the sixth count of both indictments against Fred Magill and his wife. He overruled the motion to quash the other indictments, holding that they were good.

The defense immediately filed a motion to consolidate the two cases, so that both husband and wife would be tried together, and the court took this under advisement. The defense then asked that the cases be set for trial as speedily as possible, and Judge Cochran announced that November 9 would be the earliest possible date, but after considerable argument on this subject, the judge adjourned court until Saturday morning, by which time he will decide whether the trials shall begin next week or in November. The defendants were then arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Chinese Uprising Feared.

Harbin, Aug. 2.—During the last few days nomadic bands of Tunguses have made frequent raids in Russian territory. A sudden exodus of Chinese merchants and servants is taking place, similar in character to the exodus before the boxer uprising. The authorities fear that this may indicate new trouble with the Chinese.

Alva Bradley Estate Divided.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 1.—After years of litigation the estate of Alva Bradley, valued at about $6,000,000, was divided equally among the ten heirs Wednesday. Alva Bradley, who was a wealthy vessel and real estate owner, died over 30 years ago and left his estate in trust for 30 years before it was to be divided.

Brothers Dead Together.

Americus, Ga., Aug. 2.—Bram Goodwin, a prominent Sumter county farmer, dropped dead in the cotton field Thursday. His brother Arnold was summoned and at the sight of the dead body he fell upon it and died.

THREE DIE ON SCHOOL SHIP

FATAL ACCIDENT ON COURONNE, OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

Breech-Block of Big Gun Blown Off During Target Practice—Five Men Are Injured.

Toulon, Aug. 3.—The breech-block of a hundred millimeter gun was blown off Friday on board the gunnery school ship Couronne during target practice in Salins roadstead, and three persons were killed and five wounded.

The force of the explosion was terrific and the bodies of the dead men were so badly mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable. Three of those wounded are in a serious condition.

As soon as he learned of the accident, Admiral Merquis sent the armored cruiser Latouche Treville to the assistance of the Couronne. Those dead and wounded were then taken aboard the cruiser, which conveyed them to the naval hospital of St. Mandrier, where everything had been prepared for their reception.

The accident caused a sensation in the town, where most of the members of the crew of the Couronne belong, and flags are at half mast as a sign of mourning.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. It was believed at first that the accident was due to the breech-closing mechanism not working, but a subsequent investigation failed to establish this as a cause. A question was also raised concerning the quality of the powder used in the gun, but nothing tangible was ascertained. The commander of the Couronne has sealed all the guns on board the vessel with a view of forming a board of inquiry to investigate the explosion.

A similar accident occurred on board the Couronne April 19, when three men were killed and a number wounded.

THREE WOMEN ARE KILLED.

Trolley Car and Automobile Collide at Jackson, Mich.

Jackson, Mich., Aug. 3.—Three women were killed and two other persons were injured when a suburban trolley car struck an automobile here Friday night. The dead and injured all belong in this city.

The dead are Mrs. Levi Palmer, Miss Beralce Oliver and Mrs. Palver. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver were injured.

Noted Automobilist Kills Girl.

Paris, Aug. 1.—M. Deutsch de la Meurthe, a well known automobilist, was killed on a street crossing in this city. M. de la Meurthe is known throughout Europe as a patron of sport, the Deutsch prize having first inspired Santos Dumont to encircle the Eiffel tower in a dirigible balloon, and the Deutsch Archdeacon prize being the present incentive to experiments with aeroplanes and flying machines.

S. M. Stephenson of Michigan Dies.

Mmmonmee, Mich., Aug. 1.—S. M. Stephenson, of this city, extensive man and millionaire lumberman, died at his home here Wednesday afternoon as a result of a fall sustained since May ago while alighting from his carriage. Mr. Stephenson was a member of the fire-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congressional district and brother of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson.

Will Not Fight Low Fare Law.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 2.—W. Stevens, general solicitor for the Pere Marquette railroad, has sent a letter to C. L. Glasgow, state commissioner of railroads, announcing in behalf of Receiver Harmon that the road's stockholders favor the Pere Marquette will not contest the recently enacted two-cent fare law. The law goes into effect September 28.

Jail for Letting Daughter Die.

New York, Aug. 3.—Clarence W. Byrne, who was tried Friday and convicted on charges growing out of his failure to employ medical assistance for his six-year-old daughter, who died of pneumonia, was sentenced Saturday to 30 days' imprisonment by the court of general sessions.

FRANCE AND SPAIN ACTING IN CONCERT

PROMPT MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO MEET THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Former Sending Troops—Several Warships on the Way—Report That Stain Bank at Tangier Has Been Pillaged.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The French and Spanish governments are acting in concert and with great promptness to meet the situation that has arisen in Morocco. A warship of each of these powers is now in the harbor of Casablanca, and three French and one Spanish man-of-war are on the way to Morocco.

France has proposed to Spain the immediate landing of French and Spanish troops at Casablanca, and in anticipation of a favorable reply has prepared three transports at Toulon to convey 2,500 men and 300 horses to Morocco. What further steps, if any, are contemplated have not been made public. Slight delay sod embarrassment in meeting the situation are caused by the absence of Premier Clemenceau, who is of Karlsbad taking the cure.

Limited by Convention.

An official communication issued Friday says that the action of the powers in Morocco is limited to that granted them under the Algeciras conventioo.

Up to midnight no telegram has been received from Tangier reporting the arrival there of fresh news from Casablanca.

A dispatch received here from Oran, Algeria, reports that the State bank at Tangier has been pillaged and that a British consular employe has been captured between Tangier and Fez. There is no confirmation of this news from Tangier.

Spain Sends Second Cruiser.

Madrid, Aug. 3.—The government announces that in addition to the cruiser Infanta Isabel, which already has arrived at Tangier, the cruiser Don Alvaro de Bazan, now at Las Palmas, has been ordered to the Moroccan coast.

Germans Not Pleased.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The French charge d'affaires here visited the foreign office Friday and informed Foreign Secretary Tschirsky of the situation at Casablanca and the intention of the French government to send warships to Morocco.

The Post, which often reflects the views of the government, discusses the Moroccan situation at length, concluding its article with the statement that Germany will interpose no unnecessary hindrance to France if it is established that the measures she are required to restore order. She will also raise no objection if it is evident that comprehensive measures are required to restore order. She will, however, be little pleased with the turn affairs have taken, and says that if France set out in the beginning to secure control of Morocco, safe seems to be making the way easy for her by constantly bringing up new questions for her to settle more firmly into the saddle.

REFORM FOR NEW MEXICO.

President Tells Gov. Curry in Rulk with Iron Hand.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Radical reforms in the territorial government of New Mexico are to be inaugurated when the arrival in Santa Fe of Governor George Curry, who has just returned from the Philippines to assume that office.

President Roosevelt conferred with Gov. Curry for two hours Wednesday and left him on his way thoroughly imbued with the necessity of ruling with an iron hand until the alleged angels of heaven and graft in New Mexico has been straightened out.

"Clean government is what the president wants," said Gov. Curry on leaving Oyster Bay, "and that is what I shall do my best to establish."

Naval Cadet is Drowned.

Jackson, Mich., Aug. 1.—Clande Heywood, aged 20 years, who had been attending the naval academy at Annapolis for the past two years, and who was at home here on leave, was drowned Wednesday at Clark's lake, while bathing. A high wind was blowing and in some manner his boat was capsized. Heywood was avidently taken by the boom or mast and was stunned, as his body did not rise to the surface.

Garman Stallions Coming.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The Prussian government is about to send a number of full-blooded Trakhener stallions from the government breeding near the Russian frontier to the stock farm at Fields place, in the Kentucky blue grass region which was leased some time ago by the government for the purpose of breeding cavalry horses for the German army.

Nelson Suffering from Fight.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Suffering from the severe punishment received at the hands of Jimmy Britt in their 20-round fight, Battling Nelson is attended by a physician. Nelson's condition is not serious, but he is still at the baths and is reported to be suffering intensely from the blows rained upon him by Britt.

Fraintz for Governor of Oklahoma.

Tulsa, I. T., Aug. 2.—Gov. Frank Frantz was nominated by acclamation Thursday night for governor of the new state of Oklahoma by the Republican state convention.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Several Koreans have been arrested in Honolulu charged with counterfeiting $10 gold pieces.

Attorney E. P. Richardson, of Denver, disgusted with Clerocce Darrow's methods, has quit the Idaho cases.

Edward L. Forman, city ticket agent for the Cleveland & Pittsburg road for 20 years, committed suicide at Steubenville, O.

Charles B. Grubb, a wealthy resident of Lancaster, Pa., received a black hand letter demanding $10,000 on pains of death.

Workmen excavating in Marysville, N. B., uncovered 102 Spanish coins of the eighteenth century. The money is worth about $2,000.

The body of a white man, with a gaping wound on the head, was found in a freight car at Baltimore. The car had been sent from Chicago.

Two attempts were made to wreck a passenger train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road ct Midway, two miles from Hamilton, O.

The hiccose of the Southern railway to do business in the state of Alabama has been revoked, by action of Secretary of State Frank N. Julien.

A disastrous fire raged all night along the foothills ten miles east of Visalia, Cal. The territory devastated amounts to 75 or 100 square miles.

Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York, is planning an international detective bureau, which is to connect all the imporiect cities of the world.

Objections have been filed at Clinton to the administration of the John Warner estate, charging Vespasian Warner, the executor, with collusion and fraud.

Mrs. A. Nichols, of Egg Herbor, N. J., had a premonition that she would die, and, despite the fact that she was apparently in good health, was found dead in bed.

Alolse R. Gerze, said to be a member of a wealthy family of bankers in Mexico City, committed suicide in his boarding house in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was 28 years old.

A launch went over the dam in the Des Plaines river at Channahon, Ill., with William M. Powell, their son Hallie and Mrs. J. E. Steveas and baby were drowned.

The navy department rejected all bids submitted for the construction of a dry dock at Bremerton, on Puget sound, because they were not within the limit of the appropriation.

In coovention at Exeter, the British Medical association has almost unanimously supported a contention advanced by a member that sick people should be treated at public expense.

A bomb hurled against the dwelling occupied by Joseph Blemel and family of the Italian quarter of Philadelphia did considerable damage to the building and shattured windows a block distant.

A Hungarian peasant at Neusandee admitted murdering his daughter because she was very old and had no hope of getting married. The jury found extenuating circumstances and brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

An explosion in one of the mills of the American Powder company, at Hazardville, which was named Avoca, Pa., blew up the entire plant. J. M. Hague, the superintendent, and James Coolbaugh, on employe, were slightly injured.

It is reported in Paris that a secret trial of the Wright brothers' aeroplane is about to take place in France as the result of an arrangement with the French government. The aeroplane has been shipped from the United States.

By the will of Miss Julia Sends Bryant, daughter of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, died at Mincola, L. I., on behalf of her brother, $500,000 is left to her chum, Miss Anne Rebecca Fairchild. The rest goes to the niece and nephew of Miss Bryant.

A bill in equity which calls upon the American Sugar Refining company to show cause why a receiver is not given for the past four years was filed before Chancellor Magie at Trenton, N. J., on behalf of Henry H. Rarig, a receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company, of Philadelphia.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Aug. 3.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$ 4 85	@ 5 10
Hogs, State	6 00	@ 6 25
Sheep, Fair to Choice	4 00	@ 5 00
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 00	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 70	@ 4 85
WHEAT—September	1 00½	@ 1 00¾
December	1 00½	@ 1 00¾
CORN—September	67	@ 67¼
RYE—No. 1 Western	87	@ 87½
OATS	52	@ 52½
HOPS	11	@ 17
CHEESE	11	@ 11½
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$ 6 50	@ 7 00
Fair to Good Steers	5 00	@ 6 40
Stockers and Feeders	3 50	@ 4 50
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 00	@ 4 00
Cows	2 50	@ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy	$ 6 00	@ 6 20
Mixed Packers	6 05	@ 6 20
Light Packers	6 10	@ 6 25
BUTTER—Creamery	24½	@ 27
EGGS	17	@ 17½
LIVE POULTRY	13½	@ 17
POTATOES, New (bu.)	30	@ 35
WHEAT—September	96½	@ 96¾
December	94½	@ 94¾
CORN—September	64½	@ 64¾
December	54½	@ 54¾
OATS—September	47½	@ 47¾
December	47½	@ 47¾
	KANSAS CITY.	
WHEAT—September	$ 85½	@ 85¾
December	87½	@ 87¾
CORN—Heavy	57½	@ 57¾
OATS—No. 2 White	43	@ 43½
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00	@ 7 25
Texas Steers	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	5 90	@ 6 15
Butchers	5 90	@ 6 15
SHEEP—Natives	3 25	@ 5 25
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 4 75	@ 6 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@ 4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy	6 00	@ 6 20
SHEEP—Wethers	4 25	@ 5 25

A Sacrificial Adjustment

By JAMES WILLIAM JACKSON

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A stinted youth had taught him the hatefulness of poverty and filled him with a desire for riches. From the day on which he deposited his first five dollars in the savings bank he had kept unfalteringly to that ambition.

And now there had come out of the great west a girl who defected his ambition from the pole-star of finance. In other days he had smiled indulgently upon the young men whose less forceful minds drifted from their desks to dreams of fair faces and musical voices.

This girl, with her tall grace of figure, possessed a wonderful comeliness, charm of manner and strength of intellect. Already she had told him she could not care, but he held desperately to a forlorn hope.

Writing now for her to come downstairs he heard the rustle of a dress and rose to meet her. She acknowledged his greeting with more than usual gravity.

"I have disturbing news," she explained, clasping her hands with a slight nervousness. "My brother's business has gone wrong."

Grayland was not wholly unprepared for the news, yet it prompted a sudden selfish hope.

"You will come to me, then?" he begged; "I am not rich, but—"

"No, no," she interrupted, warding off the temptation with a hasty gesture. "Think of my father and mother. I must ha their only comfort in this."

She spoke proudly, and Grayland was conscious of a deep admiration. The stern principles which guided her were kin to those that ruled his own life.

He was about to speak as the maid announced her brother's counselor.

"I was never more glad in my life to reach e friendly camp," the visitor confessed, as he sank wearily into a seat. "I have been hunted like a common beggar this livelong day.

"Just come from one of your clients," he continued, addressing Grayland; "trying to raise a loan for Miss Corson's brother. Garrett was the only man I found with a spark of sympathy. He said I could have what I wanted, with your approval."

Grayland was pacing the floor by the time the lawyer finished. A vision of impending happiness suffused his mind; the sensation of a great, half lifted load obscured his heart. He would, a friend, so commend himself to this girl that gratitude should be cet love.

Yet he remained silent for so long that the lawyer spoke fidgetily. Helen looked at him anxiously. He spoke, finally, with an effort.

"Garrett has always trusted me," he hscerted, more to himself than to the others.

He relapsed into silence again until the lawyer prompted him with an anxious "Well?"

"Harsher, I cannot give my approval," he confessed, suddenly, turning to face the lawyer squarely. "The affairs of the company are in much worse shape than the public imagines. It is impossible."

He spoke with a convincing definiteness, and Marsden sat speechless.

"Him alive!" he begged, recovering himself with a start; "dead minister all the way. Your principal is willing to take the risk. He knows what he is doing."

"Yes," Grayland admitted dryly; "he has taken many risks with me, but they were good risks. I have lended the money in this case it must be contrary in my advice."

Grayland resumed the restless pacing, and Marsden dallied with a forlorn hope until he seemed convinced that nothing was to be gained by staying.

"Garrett was our last hope," he declared gloomily. "There will be another wrecked business career and some broken hearts by this time tomorrow. You will know where to place the blame. I bid you good afternoon."

Grayland accompanied him to the door and Helen heard the low tones of the one reiterating his plea and the firm voice of the other withstanding.

When Grayland came back the girl sat wearing her fingers with a slow, nervous movement, her eyes gloomily downcast.

"Helen," he besought; "tell me you are not angry."

She looked up at him searchingly. He met her glance with unflinching eyes.

"Oh, no," she assured him, fervently; "not angry. You did right. I am proud of your strength. But—it—it—costs to be proud." She hid her face with a trembling hand.

"I understand," he murmured. "It is bitterly hard. But I could not approve when it seemed like pouring sunshine through a sieve."

He was explaining, ut apologizing. She knew that.

"You will go away now," he continued. "The father and mother who gave you to the world deserve that sacrifices should be made for them. I love you a thousand-fold more because you think of them."

The door opened and a step was heard. She half started from her seat.

"My brother," she whispered. "Poor boy! He has been so worried."

There was only a moment left to Grayland. She spoke quickly:

"You will let me be your friend, still; and when all is once more wall, you will let me—hope?"

She hesitated, turned and looked at him an instant; and he was content when he heard a simple "Yes."

She was gone. He answered her brother, who came in with dragging step and the worn face which marked long days of battle and short nights of fitful sleep.

Grayland heard a smothered sob as the door closed on his sister; close. He rose to leave them alone; but Corson noted the movement and turned.

"Jess there?" he inquired. "Stay a moment. Helen, listen. I have already expressed to you, Helen, my belief that this man is not worthy of you; that you should never give yourself to a man that would lend his soul at interest."

His sister had drawn away to the full height of that dignity with which she met affront.

"Corson went on: "Grayland advised against a loan to help us out; but despite that Garrett came to our rescue. The magic of his name and millions quieted the mob of creditors and restored confidence. Now there are a dozen willing to help us. We are saved; more than saved, so far as money is concerned."

She received the glad news with a soft cry of relief.

"When Marsden carried to Garrett the decision of his representative this old gentleman said simply: 'Thats finait; I am out.' He had been heartened that John Grayland had offered, unconditionally, every dollar he had in the world in this difficulty. Garrett claimed a prior privilege. That turned the tide; the world was full of fools, and the gentleman to make a mistake. Grayland's money would have been lost. It was not nearly enough."

Grayland was standing with his back turned, looking out of the window and wondering whether the business world would count him a fool.

"Grayland," Corson was saying; "there are some things that make spoken thanks sound cheap; but most humbly do I beg for your forgiveness and the privilege of sharing my sister's friendship."

Grayland's only answer was a pressure of the hand held out. When her brother left them Helen came to him. She asked no questions, made no comment. It was enough that happiness had come through him, enough that, reading her own heart again, she was believed that her futuro happiness would come through him alone.

THE PARSON WASN'T SURE.

Had Officiated at a Funaral, But Was Hazy on the Soul's Whereabouts.

"I was once suddenly called out of town in take charge of a case I knew nothing about. In short," said a west side lawyer the nther day, to a Kansas City Times man. "When I reached the district courtroom at my journey's end I found judge, jury and witnesses all waiting to begin the trial. I looked over the plaintiff's petition and the list of witnesses and waded in with my evidence. The first witness was a local minister with white hair and a remarkably serena countenance. I asked.him the usual questions and then:

"'Do you know Mrs. H——, the sister of the plaintiff in this case?'

"'I ought to,' he answered; 'I baptized her in my church.'

"'And do you know Mr. H——?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Where is he now?'

"The old man regarded me with the most benign look I had ever received from a human helng," the lawyer continued.

"'I don't know, I am sure,' he answered. 'I officiated at his funeral a week ago last Wednesday.'"

Public Interest in Game.

Any one who doubts that game protection is a live subject can quickly dispel the doubts by subscribing to a press clipping service and reading the excerpts from legislative reports that will come to him, says a writer in The Sportsman's Book. There is now scarcely a state in the union which is not awake to the necessity of preserving game to the extent that is possible, and in every state where it is a subject of legislative action the widest and deepest interest is manifested in the doings of the solons, not only on the part of a very large proportion of the male population, but on the part of very considerable numbers of the fair sex as well, and in not a few of the states there have been fights this winter over various phases of the subject as fierce and bitter as are ever waged over any public question. Most of the legislatures that have been sitting are through with their labors, and those still sitting are approaching the end, and from these legal mills have been ground no end of game laws.

Royal Dowry for Maids of Honor.

A tradition attached to maids of honor is that they invariably marry well. Their position at court brings them into contact with highly eligible parties, and an old custom dating back for centuries ordains their royal mistress to provide a dowry of $2,500 on their marriage. Queen Victoria has always kept up the custom, and the present queen has followed her example.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Butter Record.

St. Paul—From a total production of 7,500,000 pounds of butter in 1887 to an annual increase of about that number of pounds in the past three years is the record of the growth of the dairy industry in the state of Minnesota. While the figures for the year ending July 31, 1907, have not been compiled, the total undoubtedly will reach 100,000,000 pounds, and possibly exceed that number.

The annual report of State Dairy and Food Commissioner Edward D. Slater, which has just come from the printer's hands, gives the details of the production of butter by the creameries of the state for 1904. In that year the total production was 74,454,449 pounds. In the next two years the increase was about 7,000,000 pounds a year and the increase this year probably will exceed that amount somewhat so that the total production for the year will be about 100,000,000 pounds. This relates only to the products of the creameries and does not include the dairy butter, the production of which has also increased in late years, although the rapid increase in the number of creameries has put their production greatly ahead of that of the dairies.

Duluth At the Fair.

Duluth—St. Louis county and the city of Duluth will probably have a fine exhibit at the coming Minnesota state fair. A representative of the fair visited Duluth recently and found the people much interested in a display. The matter was taken up at a meeting of the public affairs committee of the Duluth Commercial club, which was addressed by the state fair man. The subject was then referred to a committee of which Bishop Joseph Golrick, formerly of Minneapolis, is chairman. It is the idea of the committee to surprise the southern part of the state with a display of farm products made in St. Louis county, where it was formerly thought nothing would grow. The Duluth people also have in mind a great exhibit for the fair of 1908, when they will take part in the semi-centennial of Minnesota with a complete display of the resources of the northern half of the state—vegetables, minerals and manufactures.

Drowned By a Fish.

Mankato—The first drowning in 26 years among the summer guests at Point Pleasant, Madison lake, occurred last week.

J. C. Miller, one of the leading merchant tailors of St. Louis, Mo., was fishing near Stoney point with his father-in-law, C. W. Doty, and Antonin Tezak. They hooked a large fish, apparently, and Miller stood up in the boat. Baker, who is seventy-five years old, clung to the boat until rescued, but Miller, who could not swim fairly well, thought that he could reach shore, which was only 75 yards away. He struck out, but when he had made one-third of the distance he became entangled in the weeds and sank.

In his struggle for life Miller rose to the surface five times, but finally disappeared. Another guest, Mr. Nippolt of Springfield, who was within a quarter of a mile away, heard Baker's cries and rowing up rescued him.

Exoltsmant.

Perham—A man grieving the name of Rollin N. Dow, of Minneapolis, has caused great excitement among the farmers living a few miles south and west of here, and incidentally has sent the price of farm land skyward.

Dow has been endeavoring to secure a warranty deed to 'all minerals in every nature, with the right to explore therefor upon, in or under' farms in certain localities, by paying cash of $1 per acre, with the option of purchasing the farms at any time inside of a year at $100 per acre. Several farmers have given their options on the terms agreed upon and received $1 per acre. A few of the more conservative have also turned the offer down, believing that if the land was not purchased outright there was no telling what mineral right which had been given would cast a cloud on the title to the land in case of a sale to some one else in the future.

Boy Killed.

Motor's Grove—The seven-year-old son of John B. Kumler, a farmer living nine miles south of here, was fatally hurt in a runaway accident on the farm. The lad was working in the barnyard with a hired man, who was driving a mower, the boy sitting on the seat. The mower struck a stone with sufficient force to throw the boy from his seat. He fell directly in front of the knives and the horses becoming frightened ran away, dragging the mower over him. The man overtook the boy's arm and he otherwise was badly gashed and bruised. He was carried to the home and a doctor called for, but before the physician reached him the boy had died.

NEWS NOTES.

Washington—Sarah E. Mitchell is appointed postmistress at Argo, Ruhnell county.

Minneapolis—John G. Hiber, 74 years old, 421 Rice street, has committed suicide by hanging himself in the cellar of his home.

St. Peter—Prof. E. S. Cheigren, instructor in modern languages and Swedish history at Gustavus Adolphus college, has resigned his professorship to enter the ministry.

Duluth—Two sisters of St. Mary's hospital staff and a young woman companion were hurled from a buggy and dragged along the boulevard a breakneck speed by a maddened horse and badly injured that their recovery is not expected.

Staples—W. J. Keister has resigned as treasurer of the city of Staples, and W. A. Broom has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The new treasurer will enter upon his duties next week.

Mankato—An unidentified stranger, a gypsy of age, was run down by a train on the Milwaukee track one and a half miles south of Mankato. He was dragged along the track for a distance of seven miles before the train was stopped and the body removed.

Will Recover.

St. Peter—Joseph Horvedt, the harvest hand who was bitten by a snake at the Neal Gessman farm in Cleveland township, will recover. Horvedt was chasing the reptile, which is supposed to have been a rattler, fastened its fangs in his right forearm. His employer bound a tiurniquet tightly about his arm above the wound, stopping the circulation, and as soon as he could be brought to the city, Dr. F. P. Simkins cut away the poisoned flesh. Horvedt suffered considerably during the night, but was much better yesterday morning, although his arm is still numb and useless.

St. Paul Grows.

St. Paul—Starting in the heels of 117,654 names in the new city directory the population of St. Paul is estimated to-day at the round number of 215,000, an increase of 9,079 persons over 1906. The estimate is made by multiplying the number of names by 4,302 by 2¾ and adding the product to the population estimate of the previous year. The Minnesota state census of 1905 gave St. Paul a population of 197,025, and the gain is a little more than 5 per cent a year. The families number 43,971 and the buildings 43,807. The changes in names, addresses, occupants, etc., reach a total of 78,000 in the 1907 directory.

Pullman Tax.

Minneapolis—On its own figures the Pullman Car company will pay a personal property tax of $5,800 on its property in Minnesota this year under the new law. Last year the company's tax was at the rate of 3 per cent on its gross earnings, as reported, was only $1,800.

The report of the Pullman company was submitted to the state auditor, and it gives the total valuation of the company's property in Minnesota as $193,000. This report is now in the hands of the state tax commission, which will investigate as to its completeness.

Looks Like Murder.

Wabasha—A little dog gnawing a human hand has furnished a clue to a possible murder. The foot had been cut off evidently with a dull axe or other instrument that had broken the bone, and the pink color of the flesh indicated that the murder had been recent.

The dog is advenced that a murder had been committed and that in dragging the body of the victim to the river he hid it in the foot, which had been hacked off, was lost on the way. The dog found the foot and then the body of a woman or of a boy about 18 years old.

Conductor Killed.

St. Paul—While his train was running through the Como avenue yards of the Great Northern road, C. W. Doty, 45 years old, a conductor of passenger train No. 6, of the Chicago-Winnipeg & Quinoy road, stuck his head out of the door of the baggage car, and the next instant he was dying on a track twenty feet away, with a fractured skull. He had been struck by a semaphore as he leaned out of the car, and he was hurled through the air by a parallel track twenty feet away, striking on his head on the steel rail.

NEWS NOTES.

Bena—John Benoski, a ten-year-old student at the Bena Indian school, was accidentally shot and killed by one of his comrades while hunting near the school.

Brainerd—Mrs. Gulberg has given an option on her farm on the Gull river range, at the rate of $100 an acre, to Fred B. Linn, Minneapolis, consisting of 160 acres and the option was given for $16,000, the money being on deposit in the Duluth bank.

Eden Valley—After being accidentally locked in a box car and carried 83 miles from home in a freight train, Albert Sandhoseer, 11 years old, 1314 East Sixth street, St. Paul, was found frightened and exhausted by trainmen with the crew of a freight.

Hamline—Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president of the University of Minnesota, has been engaged to make the principal speech at the opening of the Minnesota state fair. The exercises will be held in the big livestock pavilion at 11 a. m. on the opening day of the fair.

Duluth—Because he wears a cork leg, Gust Ollis, 40 years old, had a narrow escape from drowning near Fond du Lac, where he is camping with Dr. Linn, on the St. Louis river, engaged in fishing and in attempting to land a big fish which had taken his hook, he fell into the water.

St. Paul—Five additional factory inspectors were added to the staff of the state labor bureau. The increase was authorized by the last legislature session. The new men are R. F. Lamb, Minneapolis; John Whalen, Bemidji; N. F. Olson, Anoka; Thomas Moonan, Wabasca, and Paul Friedlander, St. Cloud. The chief inspector, F. V. Herbert of Minneapolis and C. E. James of St. Paul, were reappointed.

Minneapolis—Eleven little Dietrichs had breakfast in the Milwaukee shops police station when they reached. They were on their way to Stanley, Wis., to join Pete Dietrich, who works for the Wisconsin Central railway.

St. Paul—Herman Bracht, swimming instructor at the public baths, was dismissed from Ft. Snelling to Harriet island, a distance of seven miles, in an hour and three-quarters, without stopping for rest on the way.

Crookston—John Michalenich a farmer residing four miles northwest of Euclid, Minn., was in the city with his carcass on a big wildcat he had killed the previous evening.

MILL BUILT BY TOWN.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP TWO AND HALF CENTURIES AGO.

Structura Erected at New London, Conn., in 1650 Still Running—Used as a Fort During the Indian Wars.

Boston.—The principle of municipal ownership, as understood in 1907, was distinctly recognized in New London, then Pequoot, Conn., in 1650, when the old grist mill, still standing and in entire operation, was built by the vote of the town, and the cost therefor was raised by the enforcement of a special tax upon all the ratepayers.

On November 10, 1950, a town meeting was called for the purpose of arranging a system of cooperation with Mr. Winthrop in establishing a mill to grind corn."

Fifteen persons responded, and it was decided that the land owners should be at "the charge of making the dam and heavy work belonging to the milne."

Six men were assigned as a committee to construct the dnm and six other citizens were appointed to assess the expense and raise a sum sufficient to defray the same.

Then the new town of Pequoet jumped to the other end of the modern philosophy in the economy of industry by en indorsement of the latter-day method of monopoly trade. It was voted at this same meeting that "no person or persons not up ony milne to grind corn for the town of Pequoet within the limits of the town, either for the present nor for the future, so long as Mr. John Winthrop or his heirs, do uphold e milne to grind the town corn."

Somewhere in the records it is also stated that Winthrop had a grant from Queen Anne to build this small mill and to operate it so long as "there are grist or waters run."

The John Winthrop who was so generously treated by the people of Pequoot, and who had also received a perpetual charter for his enterprise from royal hands, was the eldest son of Gov. John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and who himself became the governor of the Connecticut colony in 1657. The same year Gov. Winthrop removed his residence from Pequoot, or "ye Fair Harbour," as some of the people at that time were pleased to refer to the town, to the colony capital at New London.

Winthrop left many reminders of his career in New London, but this old mill is the sole survivor of them all. The mill was built of enduring materials. The date, "1650," is chiseled in the cap piece of granite over the main doorway.

During the Indian wars that followed the settlement of Connecticut this "mill for grinding corn" was used as a fortress by its inhabitants.

Its heavy oaken timbers, as sound as when Winthrop and his associates first put them in place, are still objects of much interest upon the part of the New London people of to-day, while the brick-lined walls give some idea of the strength of the structure as a piece of prosection in time of trouble.

This Connecticut John Winthrop was one of the most versatile and popular men of his day. He practised as a physician while "he ground ees o miller." His acquaintance with the arts and sciences, as knowledge of those things had been unfolded at that time, was of more thm the ordinary sort.

He was kind and charitable and so long, therefore, as he controlled the



Oldest Mill in the United States.

mill trust there were no complaints from the people.

Even when New London's "grand young man" hscemo governor he lemed the mill to James Rogers, e local baker, and there was no murmors or less disaffection among the townspeople that had its origin in "the first mill monopoly." There were suits and countersuits over various points of issue until peace was finally established le favor of Rogers, who seemed to have been left in control of this property that had been constructed for him by Winthrop.

Rogers died in 1687.

He left five sons and two daughters, and his descendents who have since lived in and about New London are said to far outnumber those of any other original settler.

It was possible that the old mill was an heirloom of many generations of the Rogers family. To-day, however, the mill is under the direction of G. H. Smith.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR MAYOR.

Dr. Taylor Chosen to Succeed Schmitz at San Francisco.

San Francisco.—Dr. Edward R. Taylor, physician, attorney, educator, for 45 years a resident of San Francisco,



DR. EDWARD R. TAYLOR.

has been elected mayor of the Golden Gate city to succeed Eugene E. Schmitz, convicted of grafting.

Dr. Taylor is a man of 65 and 66 years of age and is well known throughout the country as a physician and attorney. His acceptance of the office was actuated entirely by his desire to aid the Golden Gate city in its efforts to rid itself of corruption and graft, which have retarded municipal development.

Dr. Taylor is a very accomplished man and has made a reputation as a poet by his metrical translations of the "Odyssey" and "Iliad" and by several original poems. He has always been an opponent of union labor. The labor organizations will have a job on their hands, because of the fiddler-mayor, Eugene Schmitz, now behind the bars, who has been appointed Samuel Seward to fill the unexpired term of Eugene E. Schmitz, convicted of grafting.

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Industries of Tunis.

Tunis used to depend upon its wines, olives, cereals and cattle. Now there are a number of profitable mines, and railways are being built to exploit the country.

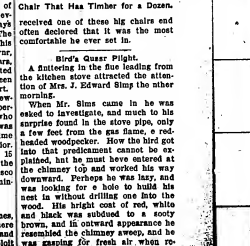
UNIQUE ROCKING CHAIR.

Presented to Lawyer Delmas by a Friend.

New York.—When Attorney Delphin M. Delmas, who defended Harry K. Thaw in his first trial, returns to New York from San Francisco he will find that the most conspicuous thing in his office is a lower Broadway. It is a tremendous oak chair. It has massive posts, shining like mirrors, and on one of them is a silver plate bearing this inscription:

"Presented to Delphin M. Delmas. After a hard-fought battle he was tied in on Old Cape Breton Rocker. Compliments of E. Le Roi Willis, Sydney Hotel, Sydney, Cape Breton."

Mr. Willis, who is e keen sportsman and the owner of several imported beet harness racers, is hobby for presenting distinguished friends and men of weight with choirs of this pattern. The late President McKinley



Chair That Has Timber for a Dozen.

received one of these big chairs and often sprang up and worked his way downward. Perhaps he was lazy, and was looking for a hoke to build his nest in without drilling one into the wood. His bright coat of red, white and black was subdued to a rusty brown and in outward appearance he resembled the chimney aweep, and he was gasping for fresh air when rescued.—Columbus Dispatch.

Bird's Queer Plight.

A fluttering in the flue leading from the kitchen stove attracted the attention of Mrs. J. Edward Sing the other morning.

When Mr. Sing came in he was urged to investigate, and much to his surprise found in the stove pipe, only a few feet from the gas flame, a redbreasted woodpecker. How the bird got into that predicament cannot be explained, but he must have entered at the chimney top and worked his way downward. Perhaps he was lazy, and was looking for a hoke to build his nest in without drilling one into the wood. His bright coat of red, white and black was subdued to a rusty brown and in outward appearance he resembled the chimney aweep, and he was gasping for fresh air when rescued.—Columbus Dispatch.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Next year's political campaign is starting early in Polk county. There is already four candidates in the field for sheriff.

That Japan can not be trusted as a nation to keep a promise is proven by their action in disbanding the army of Korea and taking entire control of the government. By their action in this one instance they have shown that they can not be trusted and the sendin of a good strong fleet of U. S. war ships to our western coast is certaily a move in the right direction.

The refusal of the County Commissioner to meet to act on the county seat removal petition will place Thief River Falls in the position of having to nanadamus them to compell a meet ing, and by that time Red Lake Falls will probable have enough withdrawels to kock the petition out, and if they do not they will appeal to supream court, and the lawsuit goes merrily on.

The Western Federation of of Miners and Anarchists, who came into Minnesota to float the red flag of anarchy have discovered that they have struck a pretty hard proposition when they try to defy law and order in this state. All honor to deputy sheriff. Powers, of Colerine, who walked into a hall, where they were holding a Federation meeting, and tore the red flag of Anarchy from the wall, staff and all. Down with the red flag in Minnesota the stars and stripes are good enough for us.

The Thief River Falls News complains that the Thief River Falls people are not patriotic because they use the celebrated "Mascot Flour" manufactured at Red Lake Falls instead of the other stuff manufactured in their city. It takes lots of patriotism for a man to eat soggey bread and face an angry house wife when he goes home to dinner, so we suppose the house wives will continue to use Mascot flour if hubby is in a county seat fight with the manufacturers.

A beautiful grove in the heart of the Minnesota State Fair grounds has been set apart as a campings grounds for the fair, which opens on Monday, Sept. 2. A large number of commodious tents will be set up and will be rented for $2 for the entire fair week, at a merely nominal charge to cover the cost of handling. Tickets entitling the individual to remain on the grounds during the week may be bought for $2. A family can go on very cheaply, as meals may be bought at low rates from the restaurants on the grounds or cooking can be carried on at the camping ground is a simple way. There is a supply of pure water and ample sanitary arrangement.

We doubt that the change made in the management of the Red River Transportation Co. of the on the boat at this time is wise, although they done it in the interest of the Company Now the new clerk has got to do his business as stated and we will see it. Dan Patch monkey business will be tolerated on the new

DUELING IN THE NAVY

The Tragic Affair That Put an End to the Practice.

A MIDSHIPMAN'S CHALLENGE.

It Was Accepted by the Lawyer, and the Battle Was Fought in Delaware. Sad Fate of the Two Principals in the Unfortunate Meeting.

That settlement of quarrels by appeal to the code of honor was no longer to be the unwritten law of the American navy was determined by a duel in which William Miller, Jr., a Philadelphia lawyer, was slain in a personal affair fought along the northern circle of Delaware. The man who fired the fatal shot was Midshipman Charles G. Hunter, and the encounter took place along Naaman's creek on the afternoon of Sunday, March 21, 1830.

Singularly enough, neither Miller, who lost his life, nor Hunter, who killed him, was principal in the original quarrel that led to the meeting on the bank of the little creek in Delaware. Neither had seen the other until a few hours before the challenge was sent and accepted.

Simply a misshut fn a game of billiards played at Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, led to the tragedy that plunged two homes into sorrow and blighttered the life of the man whose pistol shot ceaselessly shed human blood.

Henry Wharton Griffith and R. Dillon Drake, prominent society men of Philadelphia, played the game of billiards, and Griffith made the misshot which called forth a taunt from Drake, who was immediately struck in the face with a cue by Griffith. A challenge to a duel was sent by Drake, but Griffith declared that the challenger was beneath his notice and that he would not demean himself socially by consenting to meet him.

Then followed a long and wordy warfare in which each posted the other as a coward. Lieutenant Pearce of the United States navy was called to make an effort to settle the disputte, and it was then that Miller, the lawyer, and Hunter, the midshipman, became involved in the quarrel. In the heated discussion Hunter accused Miller of publishing a confidential letter, and a challenge was at once sent by the midshipman and accepted by the attorney.

It was decided that the duel should be fought early on Sunday morning of March 21, but it was nearly 10 o'clock before carriages containing the principals, seconds and surgeon left a house that stood on Chestnut street above Sixth. The presence of the company excited some attention at Chester, where the party stopped for lunch, but they hurried down the post road, their horses close to the highway and proceeded 200 yards behind a clump of trees that would shield them from observation.

As the sun was setting two pistol shots rang out simultaneously as one of the seconds exclaimed "One, two, three to five!" Hunter stood unharmed as the ball from his opponent's pistol struck at his feet, but Miller cried out that he was shot, placed one hand on his breast and fell with a bullet lying close to his heart. In a few minutes he died, while pale and anxious faces watched the convulsive breathing of the dying man.

"Gentlemen," said Hunter, "I had no enmity against this man. I never knew of him until two days ago. Let those whose quarrel embroiled him be responsible for his death."

After a hurried consultation it was decided that the midshipman should leave the state at once, and he was driven rapidly to New Castle, Del., where he boarded a boat for New York and rejoined the navy.

Side the tragedy it was decided to wait until dark and take Miller to Philadelphia in a carriage.

Sealing the dead man between them, two seconds held him in an upright position on the long journey to Philadelphia. News of the duel had reached Chester, and a crowd of men stood at Third street bridge to intercept the carriages. The first buggy contained the surgeon, and, as his explanation was satisfactory, he was permitted to proceed. The dead man in the second carriage was driven through the crowd without the ruse being detected, and at midnight the body was placed in a house in Walnut street, where vigil was kept by the widow, who drank heavily to support them in the terrible strain under which they had been placed.

Miller's father said that he held no malice against Hunter, but the midshipman, who was suspended for a year for punishment, was haunted by the specter of the dead man lying on the bank of Naaman's creek, slain by his hand, and died a prematurely old man after a lonely stint off from the days of preferment in the navy. He was buried by the newspaper men of New York, who erected a tombstone over his grave.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sunday.

Mabel (aged six)—Ain't you afraid of her big dog? The Parson (very thinly)—No, my dear. He would not make himself a meal of me. Mabel—Oh, but he likes bones best.—Chicago News.

Every brave heart must consider society as a child and not allow it to dictate to it.—Emerson.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM,

will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Augnste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, " Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Berglund, " "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingsun, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

J. WALSETH-

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

(Norsk Procurator)

I give my personal attention to all business that comes into my office.

Office in Dobuer Block, over First State Bank,

Thief River Falls Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn.

CALLING IN PARIS.

The Concierge Is a Peculiar Institution In Several Ways.

You leave your card at the door of the person to whom you desire to present yourself, and there it is taken up either by that peculiarly French functionary, the concierge, says Professor Bartol Wendell in Scribner's. At least in Paris, the greater part of French people live in large houses constituting a number of apartments with a common entrance and staircase. Close to the entrance door, on the level of the street, are some small, little rooms inhabited by the concierge, or porter, with his family. These duties among other things, is to keep strict watch on whoever goes in or out, and at least one of them, often the porter's wife or half grown daughter, is always at hand.

The chief peculiarity of their temperament seems to be insatiable appetite. At whatever hour of day or evening you call on a concierge you are sure to find somebody eating or just risen from table, and the atmosphere inhabited by this loathful personage seems immortally laden with the fumes of something recently boiled.

No matter whether you call on a friend who lives in some unpretending out of the way place or on one who inhabits something like a palace, the concierge is always about the same. You can detect little difference between those in charge of important doors and of insignificant. They are as like as house flies. Of course there are private houses in Paris, with proper domestic servants such as you would find anywhere, but these, grand or simple, are so unusual that you remember the concierge as everywhere standing between you and further human intercourse.

In response to your card, which the concierge duly sees delivered, bones a card, often with a note, in return. If, as is generally the case, this acknowledgment of your existence contains an intimation of when your Fréhell acquaintance may be found at home, either habitual or for your special benefit, you make your second visit at that appointed time and thus enter into real personal relations.

Otherwise, your intercourse has limited itself to a polite exchange of cards. Generally speaking, you never see or hear made a definite appointment. To call on a person at any other time is to be more than polite your card with the concierge—would be an intrusive pretense to intimacy.

What Is the Answer?

She—That is a woman whom I envy, and, curious as it may seem, she envies me. He—How can that be? She—We were both after the same husband, and I married you.—Illustrated Bits.

Missed Notoriety.

Client—Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the study of Latin?—Why? Client—By the way you charged there would be little left of the money.—London Tit-Bits.

Rash presumption is a ladder which, if it breaks the climber's neck, will not break his fall.—Bovee.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 28, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 19, 1907.

Notice is hereby given, that LIBA E. ESBJORNSON PESETH (formerly LIBA E. ASBJORNSON) of Warren Minnesota, has filed notice of her intention to make final five year proof in support of her claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 6209 made May 31, 1902, for the S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 10, N. E. ¼ and N. W. ¼ Sec. 15 Tp. 151 N. R. 49 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on August 5th 1907.

She names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Jack Jepson, Farald Pickland, Ole H. Kolden, E. H. Ofstelle all of Warren Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 12, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 9, 1907.

Notice is here by given that JOHN W. VROLES of Highlanding Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1116 made April 5th 1905, for the S.W. ¼ of Sec. 9, Twp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota on August 15, 1907 viz:

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Gilbert C. Gulrud, John N. Swanson, of Brunsberg minn. Alfred Hammerstrom, Ole Overson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 17 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. RODMAN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1393 made July 10, 1905 for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 10. Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on August 27 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John Pulbrook, Edward Singer, George Singer, Martin E. Hyland all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston, Minn. July 18, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that THEODORE TORGERSON, one of the heirs of MICHAEL TORGERSON, Deceased of Gryglo, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 12121 made July 19, 1905 for the E. ½ Sec 20 Tp. 150 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on September 4th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Olof Ostlid, Ole Olsen, Joe Johnson, Chris Odegaard all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MUNTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 29, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB E. LEE, one of the heirs of Chris Lee Deceased, of Ansted Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead entry No. 1814 made July 23rd, 1906, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 1 Township 154 N. of Range 40 W., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 4, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Torfest Hanson, Edd T. Kivle, Oscar N. Olsen, Per Rokne, all of Ansted Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 24th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HALVOR K. HOMME, of Erie Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry, No. 1963 made January 9th 1906, for the S. ½ N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 8 Twp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on September 7, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole O. Gulrud, Osmund K. Hoimne, Ole O. Gulrud Jr. of Erie Minn. Andrew Ellingson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 29, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDD T. KIVLE of Ansted Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1838 made Sept. 14, 1905 for the Lots 1, 2, & E. ½ E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 7 Twp. 154 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 2nd, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Torfest Hanson, Jacob E. Lee, Oscar N. Olsen, Per Rokne, all of Ansted Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

A Novelty.

Guest—I hear you are going to give up housekeeping. Host—Yes. Not on account of my wife's extravagance, but because I can't get a cook who will stay with us.

MINNESOTA ALL THE WEEK.

September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1907.

The Greatest Fair In America. Attendance Last Year Nearly 300,000. Grounds, Buildings, Premiums and Purses Increased for the Fair of '07. Over $70,000, offered in Purses.

Dan Patch on Monday September 2, Sweet Marie on Friday, September 6,

STATE FAIR.

A Whooly Unparalled Aggregation of Useful and Interesting Exhibits and Sensation Amusements, Startling Evening Entertainments,

Wonderful Air Ship Flights Afternoon and Evening. "The Siege of Jerico" Magnificent Pyrotechic Spectacle Each Night.

B. F. NELSON, President. C.N. COSGROVE, Secretary.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS. BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnick, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS, With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County, You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Singer Bros. Stirnpad some of their surplus stock from Rhoda to Kratka on Sunday last by boat on The Highlanding Sunbeam.

H. P. King and Mr. Johnson of McIntosh were transacting business in this locality Tuesday and made this office a pleasent call.

Ye Editor was at the fair at Thief River Falls on Wednesday and Thursday. The fair was a credit to Thief River Falls and the county.

Mr. and Mrs. William Swanson and Martain Hylund and family, of Deer Park township came up Sunday and went down to Kratk and return for a boat ride on the new steam boat.

Pete Milen, Ed. Rustad and E. A. Oftaa of Deer Park township were up here Monday to qualify as the board of directors of school district No. 58 which has been organized in the south west cornor of their town.

John Poloni came home from the iron mines last week and will not return until after the stike is settled. He was working near Hibbing Minnesota and belongs to the labor unions, and of conrse claims they are right.

August J. Wentzel will take a lay off from clerking on the new boat next week and T. S. Jacobson will take his place. The change was made on account of the difference in wages, but as to whether it will be a paying investment remains to be seen.

Clearwater Specials.

Plenty of rain in our locality.

Mr. Theodore Hylandis home on a visit.

Miss Elvira Lillo returned from Red Lake Falls where she has been attending the training school.

Mr. Grundersen from Fisher came out to visit with his brother Adolph and took in the young Peoples meeting.

Mr. Martin Fore and Mr. Bruckman went down to Plummer on Saturday with 36 tuns of butter.

Miss Elsie Brekke returned from Grand Forks on Tuesday and while she was there took sick with typhoid fever.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Red Hocki a baby girl on Friday.

The young Peoples meeting was held at Mr. Falls house on Sunday quite a big crowd was in attendance Lunch was served by Mrs. A. Brekke and Mrs. A. Rolandson.

STRAYED: From the farm of Mrs Sam Gundersen in the town of Garness, 3 steers, Pinder please notify Mrs Sam Gundersen Lillo Minn.

I have for sale a bunch of cattle including two yoke of working oxen. If interested call on or write.

J. S. Hanson.
Lillo, Minn.

His Got the Trout.

A story dealing with a large trout that was rising regularly and frequently is told in "How to Fish: A Treatise on Trout and Trout Fishers." This is the story:

"He was going up and down, up and down, up and down; not as the insects offered themselves, but as it suited his composure that he should take a midge from the abundance. One youth was casting at the trout; another was looking on. Said the angler, 'I'll have that fish whether he takes it or not.' 'How?' his friend asked. 'I'll throw the fly into his mouth.' The trout went on rising; the angler went on casting. I perceived the angler's notion. It was that if he kept casting accurately and the trout continued to rise in the regular manner mentioned the fly would ere long fall at the very moment when a midge was being taken. This reasoning was justified. The large trout was hooked and landed by a fly that had been cast into his mouth."

A Kind Examiner.

Sir John Stainer was dearly loved by the students when he was professor of music at Oxford. "As an examiner he was most considerate," said one who studied under him, "and would always do his best to set you through. I remember his asking me a paper in a viva voce examination. He waited patiently for the answer; but, partly through my nervousness no doubt, I could not think of it. At length he exclaimed testily, 'Dear me, how stuffy this room is, to be sure,' and he went and began tugging at the ventilator cord. It was quite two minutes before he got the thing open, and by that time he had sat down again and rearranged his gown that the answer was ready. Comparing notes later in the day with a man who was examined quite soon after me, I told him how the ventilator had served me. 'How remarkable,' he replied. 'Why, when I was stuck he said, "How extraordinary drafty this place is," and spent quite two minutes in shutting the ventilator.'"—Manchester Guardian.

The Razor in Disrepute.

"And he told her all his heart, and said unto her, there hath not come a razor upon mine head, for I have been a Nazarite unto God from my mother's womb; if I be shaven, then my strength will go from me, and I shall become weak and be like other men."—Judges xvi, 17.

Half on man or brute is a sign of strength. He who desires to keep at safe distance from dentists, let him keep also at a great distance from the knife of the barber. To shave is an act against nature. Provoke nature, and in return nature will provoke you.

Said Daniel Webster: "—— the razer! It has taken me 40 curse. If I had cut the more I had and more trouble than all my speeches."

Rufus Choate, the lawyer, called the razor an instrument invented by Lucifer to fill mankind with barbers.

Edward Everett never used profane language, but before shaving he would invariably give vent to all sorts of French barbarisms.

Strict Water.

There is a general impression that the Jordan water which is used at royal baptisms is taken from the sacred streams, put into a bottle, hermetically sealed and left untouched until the bottle is opened by the officiating priest. As a matter of fact, the water which flows out of the lake of Galilee and descends a rocky gorge to a level far below that of the Mediterranean is full of organic substances. If a bottle be filled with the water and kept tightly corked for a few days it turns perfectly black and offers to the nostrils all the odors of the tropics. The precaution is therefore taken of boiling the water and drawing it before it is sealed up, and this is why the baptismal water always possesses the crystal clearness which one notices on those ceremonial occasions.—Modern Society.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

You can waste a good deal of time talking how valuable you are.

You never say a man won't listen to reason if he agrees with you.

A heart is often abused if he isn't polite, but how many say "Thank you" to a boy?

No one seems to have as hard a time earning money as the woman who marries for it.

The strange man's idea of religious liberty is the privilege of staying home from church.

Having good judgment and being a fool for luck are frequently the story of a single financial success told by different parties.

"How poor are they who have no patience! What wound did ever heal but by degrees?" Who is the author of the above? It is not important whether or you can remember the author if you can silently accept the lesson taught.—Atchison Globe.

Old Standard.

"How time is the life of the average so called business man?"

"About the first thing he asks dear to an old man at it."—Baltimore Post.



The Longer You Drink It— The Better You Like It

That's because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always the same—day in—day out—always of the same good quality, blended just right, and roasted to a turn—that's satisfaction, and 16 full ounces to the pound is economy.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps the coffee clean and fresh—protected from dust, dirt and foul odors.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS. RHODA, Minn. OLOF B HANSON, Hilda, Minn.— ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn J. L. RADNECKI, Radney Minn. E. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.— MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sundream, at 8 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same days, at 1:30 p m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage Licenses procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
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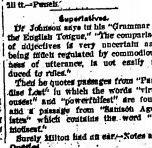
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Help Wanted.



The Alligator (to our wandering dentist on the Nile)—Oh, please, don't go! I've a hollow tooth, and I want you to fill it.—Punch.

Superlatives.

Dr Johnson says in his "Grammar of the English Tongue," "The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain and, being often regulated by commodiousness of utterance, is not easily reduced to rules."

Then he quotes passages from "Paradise Lost" in which the words "virtuousest" and "powerfullest" are found and a passage from "Samson Agonistes" which contains the word "intellectuallest."

Surely Milton had an ear.—Notes and Queries.

If at first you don't succeed, do it over, but don't overdo it.—Philadelphia Record.

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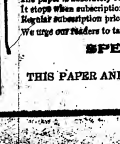
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After Twelve Years

By SOPHIE MAY

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Miss Hepsey hung tho tea-kettle over the fire ond ast down to think.

"These hens! Can Celinda be trusted to let them out in the morning and shut them up et nigbt? Will she remember whot I said ebout the setting hen, and the eggs in tho yellow bowl? No!" said Miss Hepsey mournfully to her own thoughts. "If I concludo to go to Portland, I must just hid good-hy to my chickens beforo I go!"

"Hepsey," said Aunt Maguire, putting her head in et tho door, "don't forget that grny flonnel; hut you mustn't pay too mueb for it; I'd rathor go without." Aunt McGuiro disappeared, with her widow's cap tilted on ono sido of her popper-and-salt enrls, and her niece mused on.

But, unfortunatoly, addled eggs were not tho least of her trouhles. She knew just as well as if Mme. Demorest had told her, thet o feded, brown elpaca is no dress to meke uny impression in—only e dowdy impression—and that upon this visit to Portland depended o great deal more then a few yards of flannel or a brood or two of chickens.

There was Hiram Stackpole, living not three squores from the family she was about to visit. She should meet him; how could it be avoided unless she always kept berself veiled to the chin? She trembled ot the thought, but ot tho samo time chid herself for trembling. Why did sho care for meeting Hiram Stackpole eny more than Deacon Nutting? He surely would not speak to her unless sbe would give some sign of recognition.

At seven next morning tho Pooleville stage drew up beforo Aunt Maguire's door for Miss Hepsey. At the post office they stopped to take tba mall bag and a young man.

"Why, Fred Tracy, how dn you do?" exclaimed Miss Hepsey, ber eyes brimming over with welcome, aud the youthful look flashlug back to her face, giving a momentary glimpse of her departed freshness and hloom.

"Aro you going back to Portland, Fred?" asked Miss Hepsey, the care-worn look returning to ber face.

"Yes; I've rusticated three days, and that is nll I cnn spere. I'm in Stackpole's store," he continued, carelessly. "Ahem! I helievo be is an old acquaintance of yours? I happened to mention once tbat I had cousins at Pooleville, end theu he asked me if I knew a lady thore by the name of Hepsibah Dillon."

"Ah!"

A queer littlo sparkle sbot out of Miss Hepsey's eyes. It might hava heen pleasure, it might bave been pain.

"Yes. He was vory particular to inquire just how you wero situated"

At last, witb the usual flourish nnd energetic crying out at tho horses, tbe stago drew up ut the depot, and in fiva minutes Miss Hepsey was ou her wey to Portlond and to her fete.

With tho noisy wheels Miss Hepsey's thoughts flew backward to the days when sho had heen young and beautiful. Hiram bad loved her then, thero could be uo doubt of that. His looks hod said it a thousand times. And even if looks and tones und signs and intimations bad been all at fault, bad he uot "told ber all his heart," lu written language, strong and unmistakable?

Sho would uever forget that letter, for it was the last he over wrote. Not for lack of response ou her part. No, sho had written immediately, aud there had been no equivocation lu ber answer.

And theu the sweet expectation that had rested over her through days, aud weeks, and even months, until bope deferred bad made ber heart sick! He never wrote agaln; he never came; and if her letter said too much, or if be suddenly discovered be bad mistaken bis own feelings, sbe never knew.

Somewhat less theu a year after this, Mr. Stackpole's sister, Lucy, who bad come to Pooleville on a visit, died suddenly at Fred Tracy's Uncle John's, and Hepsey was there with ber good sense, ber good taste, her quiet nerves and ready bands, when Hiram came to taka his dead sister for her hurial in tbe ancestral tomb.

He camo into tbe darkened parlor unexpectedly to Hepsey, as sbe stood by the casket, putting rosemary and Persian lilacs in the still hands that had unwittingly doue her a grievous wrong.

Nothing passed between the two old friends but such looks of sad sympathy, as strangers might give and receive about a bier, and then Hepsey, who was needed no longer, went away, with her beart full of wounded love and proud regret.

This was 12 years ago. She had never seen him since. And now they would meet again. Wall, what cared sba? When a past event is dead and buried, why should its ghost walk? There is always enough to do and bear in tha living present. For instance, at this vary moment sbe ought to be thinking out the plot of a new story, for Miss Hepsey's facile pen was all she could depend upon for tha winning of her daily bread.

Before the cars stopped at Portland —long enough before—she had quite recovered her equipoise and mada her entrance at Dr. Pond's with her usual gentle self-possession.

"I am so glad," said Mrs. Pond, cordially, after the first greeting was over, "so very glad you have come in seeson for my little social suppor tomorrow! I was afraid Aunt Maguire's cold might detain you a dey or two; and your old friend, Mr. Stackpole, is to bo here."

Mr. Stackpole again! Hepsey was glad the name bad been spoken so many times that day that the strangeness was wearing off.

Tho next evening Hepsey came into the long, bright parlor, dressed in her best black silk, a much-enduring garment, that bad been turned and stiffened with gin; hut then black silks, like dead men, tell no tales—and she looked very sweet and attractive with her fresh blue rihbons aud her peaceful face.

Mr. Stackpolo thought so when be came in late in the evenlug. After a few words with the hostess, be slipped into a sbadowy corner, and looked eagerly over the room until be saw Miss Hepsey sitting in a deep window a littlo aside. Tben he stood gazing at ber face as though be wisbed to reed all that the pust lost years had printed ou it. There was a yearning look in bis eyes, u look of loug hunger satisfied ut last.

Presently Miss Hepsey's eyes, drawn perhaps hy the magnetism of bis, turned toward Mr. Stackpole's corner aud fell upon the remembered face. Sho turned her eyes awey quickly; insiantly tbe flame, long huried and smoldering in her heert, leaped up into life sgain, hurning ut ber cbeeks and choking her breuth. Poor Hepsey! Sho did not understaud thut it wes Mr. Stackpole's glence of earnest lova that had stirred the old pleasure and tho old pain; sbe hlemed ber own heart for it all.

Wheu sbo raised her eyes they looked into the face of Mr. Stackpole, who wes staudlug before.

"Hepsihab!" said be softly, bolding out his baud to her. "Ab, Hepsihab!"

The old name tbat sbe had bardly beard for years! Tho uame be bad called ber by; bow it thrilled ber, hringing to full life agsin the huried sbadowy host of hopes, and loves, aud yearnings! They started up, suddeu, unlooked for and suhlime, like the old dead Incas thrown up in the great earthquake; hut not like them, withered and past reviving.

"You have not forgotteu the letter I wrote you before I went to Portland, Hepsihah? The letter and the ques-



"You Have Not Forgotten tha Letter."

tion I asked in it 12 years ago?" Mr. Stackpola entreated iu a tona tender and tamnlous, bolding fast ber band in dread lest sbe should vanish ouce more.

"Sir?"

"Ob, Hepsibah! it was only this eveuing I got your answer."

"Mr. Stackpole!"

"Only this evening, Hepsibah! After 12 years' waiting! Yes, it came at last; I have it—here it is!"

"Mr. Stackpole! My letter?"

"Your precious letter, Hepsibah. It bas been lying all these years in Sister Lucy's writing desk. Fred Tracy brought me the desk yesterday, and just before coming here to-night I opened it and looked over tha contents. Away in one corner, slipped carelessly into an old package of papers, was this, with the seal unbroken."

"Lucy must hava taken it out of tha office," stammered Hepsey.

"Yes, I suppose so, and in ber careless way locked it into ber desk and forgot it. It must hava come whila I was at Island Pond. It was so like Lucy, tha dear, heedless child!"

Hepsibah's face was full of amaze; but there was also a tender light in it, very sweet to Hiram Stackpole's eyes.

"I am going to repeat that old question to-night," he said, softly, "and I shall hold you to tha same answer, Hepsibah."

"The same answer," repeated she, half unconsciously.

The same question and the same answer! And the years that had come between were like a tale when it is told. Then the full moon, looking in at the oriel window, shown again upon the one bit of Eden that was shut outside the garden with the first lovers.

NO GAIN AND SOME LOSS.

Neighbor's Comment in Which There Seems a Strain of Sarcasm.

"Yes," the leader of the amateur brass band was saying, "it's curious to see what an effect learning to play a horn has on some persons. I used to be a pretty good bass singer, but I can't sing worth a cent now."

"Does learning to play a horn spoil the voice?" asked his next-door neighbor.

"It did mine."

"How do you account for it?"

"I don't know bow to account for it. Strains the vocal chords, perhaps. All I know is that I hlew my voice out through the mouthpiece of my cornet."

"Did you have a good voice?"

"Everybody said so."

"Then it's a great pity you ever learned to play a horn," rejoined his neighbor, shaking his head sadly. "I —er—think I should have enjoyed hearing you sing."—Youth's Companion.

THE NEW YORK LIFE'S PROGRAM.

Economy, Publicity and the Paramount Interest of Policyholders.

President Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, says, in an address to the policyholders, that his plan of administration involves these points:

"First: Strict economy; second, the widest, fairest and fullest publicity; third, the continuance of the New York Life as a world-wide institution; fourth, such an amount of new business under the law as we can secure while practicing intelligent economy, and enforcing the idea that the interest of the policy-holder is paramount."

The Tell Tale Voice.

"If you want to tell whether or not the man you are talking to is telling the truth don't look him in the eyes," said a Denver bank teller to some friends. "It is the voice, when you don't look at the eyes, that tells you whether the other fellow is lying. We use the system frequently in the bank. A man will come in to tell us some business tale. We look at his feet or his hands or his knees, but never in his eyes. If he's telling the truth his voice will be firm and straightforward, and the absence of your gaze in his eyes will not affect it. But if he's lying he'll be confused by your action, and his voice will tremble; he'll hem and haw, and clear his throat. You may rest assured then that he's stringing you."

Always in the Way.

Recently a country doctor in the north of Ireland, a bachelor, who was locally noted for his brusqueness and irascibility, was driving along a narrow lane, or "boreen," when his passage was effectually barred by an old woman, who was returning from the bog leading an ass whose panniers were filled with peats. The woman led the ass to the side of the lane as quickly as she could, but not quickly enough to please the short-tempered doctor. "Faugh!" he exclaimed, with a snort of disgust. "Women and asses are always in the way." "I'm glad ye have the manners to put yourself last," said the old woman, calmly. The doctor drove on without another word.

Concerning His Business.

A Boston lawyer, who brought his wit from his native Dublin, while cross-examining the plaintiff in a divorce trial, brought forth the following:

"You wish to divorce this woman because she drinks?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you drink yourself?"

"That's my business!"—angrily.

Whereupon the unmoved lawyer asked:

"Have you any other business?"—Everybody's.

SOAKED IN COFFEE

Until Too Stiff to Bend Over.

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time, but when I went to visit a friend I got in the habit of drinking Postum.

"I gave up coffee entirely and the result has been that I have been entirely relieved of all my stomach and nervous trouble.

"My mother was just the same way. We all drink Postum now, and without coffee in the house for 2 years, we are all well.

"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day.

"At last I persuaded her to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee and she did so and has used Postum ever since; the result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side, in fact, she has got well and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble.

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." "There's a Reason." Look in pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BUGS.

The Beetle—Steady-going, conservative. Lacking in acuteness and sensibility. In religion, a hard-shell Baptist.

The Hornet—Sharp and aggressive. Deficient in courtesy and politeness. Never stands on ceremony or anything else; sits down hard. Is nervous, and affects other people the same way.

The Fly—Honest, and affectionate in disposition. A great humorist; tickles some people immensely. Slow to take offense, but quick to dodge a band.

The Bumblebee—Full to the mandibles of common-sense and industry. Inclined to be loud in conversation, and is something of a bully. Has a warm heart and a red-hot business end.

The Flea—Mercurial and flighty. Cannot be depended on. A great traveler, but stops frequently to take a bite.

The Mosquito—The embodiment of perseverance. Has a longer bill than the plumber, and presents it oftener. Works day and night. Is meek and cheerful under abuse, and sticketh closer than a brother. Never sings when it is full.

The Ant—A hard worker, and cross, as most hard workers are. Very inquisitive, especially as to the texture of trousers and pies. Is fond of picnics when they come in the regular line of business. Enjoys a good fight, and can carry off more boodle at a lift than an alderman.

Not for Him.

"You didn't seem to be particularly interested in Miss Perkleson," said the inveterate matchmaker. "I had hoped you would like her."

"I liked her pretty well," replied the widower, "and she was very entertaining and all that, but I noticed that she had a projecting chin. My first wife had that kind. It's a pity that so pretty a woman should be disfigured in that way."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Keeping Them Under.

Friend—One of your clerks tells me you raised his salary and told him to get married, under penalty of discharge.

Business Man—Yes; I do that to all my clerks when they get old enough to marry. I don't want any of your independent, conceited men about my place.

His Fatal Mistake.

Fred—So she turned you down, eh?

Joe—Yes. I made the mistake of confessing that my heart was in my mouth when I proposed.

Fred—What had that to do with it?

Joe—Oh, she said she couldn't think of marrying a man whose heart wasn't in the right place.—Chicago Daily News.

The Other Side of the Question.

"Do you regard the railroads with disfavor?"

"My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "I cannot yet bring myself to feel that my opinion in such a matter is important. My comfort still depends very largely on whether or not the railways regard me with disfavor."—Washington Star.

THEIR MOTTOES.



Doctor—My motto is "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Merchant—Mine is somewhat different; it's "Be sure you get ahead, then you can make it right."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Point of View.

Young Mother—I don't believe in letting everybody kiss my baby. It's unwholesome.

Bachelor Brother—O, I don't know that it's unwholesome, but if the baby has been eating molasses candy it's unpleasant.—Chicago Tribune.

Maybe.

Bacon—They say some people find it cheaper to live in Paris than in New York.

Egbert—Do you refer to the insurance people.—Yonkers Statesman.

Trifle Too Late.

"Is he a man who uses good judgment?"

"Excellent. But he always puts it to use about a day too late."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Married for Love.

"You say she married for love; but I happen to know that the man she married is worth a million!"

"Of course; the million is what she loves!"

Slightly Mixed.

Broadway Car Conductor—Wall street!

Mr. Hayseed (who reads the papers)—Ooo! Hold on t' y'r pocketbook, Mirander.—N. Y. Weekly.

Slumber Robes



Here we have three pretty night-dresses, specially designed for making in thin materials for summer wear, such as nainsook, lawn, cambric, mull, or maddepollom. The first has a deep square yoke of the material finely tucked in series, each series being divided by lace insertion; the lower part is gathered to the edge of yoke under a narrow band feather-stitched. The opening is down the center-front under a box-pleat. The sleeves are gathered into narrow hands covered with lace insertion, and edged with a lace-edged frill of the material.

The second has a prettily shaped yoke of the material cut in deep points at the edge and in a small V at the throat, it is trimmed with rows of lace insertion crossed to form diamonds; the neck is edged with a frill of narrow lace, and a bow of ribbon ornaments the front. The gown is gathered to the yoke, the opening being down the center-front. The sleeves, which reach only just below the elbow, are gathered into bands of insertion, edged with a deep lace-trimmed frill.

Our third illustration shows another small yoke, which is cut square in the neck, it is composed entirely of rows of lace insertion, mitred at the corners to form the square. The sleeves are trimmed with deep frills of lace.

Material required for each night-dress: Five and one-half yards 36 inches wide.

White Linings Worn

Is General Foundation for Transparent Materials of All Colors and Gives Good Results.

None of the later developments of the season is more noticeable than the use of white as foundation for the transparent materials of all colors. It is claimed to have had its origin in the favor shown the lingerie skirt, but whether or not that be true, the result is one to be desired. Black and blue combinations are being much favored, and one of the smartest visiting gowns of the season is made of black barege trimmed with bands of Sevres blue liberty silk, while it is worn over a foundation of white taffeta. To be sure, the soft material is made very full and the foundation of white is by no means aggressive, but it is there, and it gives a general effect of lightness and charm to the entire gown. A very lovely rose-colored voile, also noted within the week, is worn over white, and gray mousseline so treated becomes far more beautiful than when worn over a matching color. There is a preference just now for brightening the gray with a little trimming of color, and a very beautiful princesse gown that is to go to one of our leading resorts, is made of the mousseline, or chiffon, in a rather dark shade. The waist portion is cut out to form a very deep V at back and front, and there are no sleeves, while beneath the gown is to be worn a guimpe of Irish lace. But at the foot of the skirt are several alternating frills of pink and gray point d'esprit net, while beneath the whole is a closely fitted robe of soft, supple white taffeta.

Simple and Smart

Pretty Dinner and Dance Gowns for Those in the Heyday of Youth and Beauty.

Very pretty informal and simple dinner and dance gowns for the young set are of mousseline and batiste in white and pale colors. These are full waists with high silk or ribbon girdles, fastening with three straps and three pairs of large buttons, covered with the same material as the girdle. The straps being of cord and wide apart, are new and pretty. Bertha frills of lace and ruffles of the gown fabric often trim the decolletage in the various lines, and finish the short sleeves. The same ruffles and lace carry out the three rows of a Greek design upon the skirt. The whole skirt and its ruffles may be plisse for a change. No one may wear with more distinction the extreme of simplicity so well as when youth and beauty go hand in hand. The difficulty lies in the impossibility of convincing those who are young and beautiful of this fact.—Vogue.

Purse Monograms.

Purse monograms this season are smaller than formerly. On the large bag a gold or silver button in dull finish is placed on the top side just below the clasp. On this button is engraved the monogram of the owner, and not infrequently the engraving is outlined in black. Smaller purses, hand purses especially, are seen with corner monograms in the shape of a hollow triangle, inside of which is set a script or old English monogram.

Hat Gossip.

Either very small or very large flowers are used on summer millinary. Water lilies and jasmine are fashionable among many other famed flowers.

"Lamp shade hats" is the name given to the glorified mob cap at present in vogue.

The oblong shape is the latest survival of the mushroom hat.

New Idea in Ruffles

Parisian Costumers Now Put Them Upside Down—Finished with Ribbon Band.

Little bristling plaitings and ruffles put on upside down are the newest things in Paris dressmaking. They are made in silk usually and used on the same or on wool materials. They are set on the bottoms of skirts and in groups half way up, and in this case the bottom ruffle of each group is finished at the lower edge with a ribbon band.

They are used especially on the full sleeves and at the top of a high princess skirt. In this case the whole waist is made of the inverted plumage. Narrow kilted lace is used, though it must be quite narrow to stand in place. The prettiest effect is had by buying shaded or ombre silk, stripped up and plaited, or to buy equal quantities of five or six shades of the same color of taffeta.

The waist then is started with the dark color matching the skirt, and graduated up with two or three rows of each until a delicate shade is reached at the neck.

Over-Blouse



This is one of the simplest forms of the popular over-blouse with kimono sleeves. The top is drawn in to fit the band by the sets of three tiny tucks about three inches in length, that are placed at regular distances all round. The neck is then set to the double band, that must be ornamented by embroidery, galloon, or lace insertion. The edges of sleeves and sides are turned over to the right side, and are covered by the trimming; this makes the inside perfectly neat.

The Colored Edge.

The colored ourlet or edge was a feature of most of the thin gowns, whether of muslin, filet or gros tulle, says a Paris correspondent. In most cases there was a draped high belt of the same silk as the ourlet, and the thin stuff was much "worked," that is, embroidered, inset with lace and so on. These costumes were worn with scarfs or long loose garments, with short or no sleeves at all, and open to show much of the inner gown.

The Linen Shower.

When giving a linen shower send out the invitation on paper which looks like hemstitched linen. It is best for the guests to meet before calling upon the bride-elect and arrange what presents are to be sent. No difference what marked pieces you give the young woman, the monogram should be with her maiden initials.

TIRED BACKS.

The kidneys have a great work to do in keeping the blood pure. When they get out of order it causes backache, headaches, dizziness languor and distressing urinary troubles. Keep the kidneys well and all these sufferings will be saved you. Mrs. S.A. Moore, proprietor of a restaurant at Waterville, Mo., says: "Before using Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered everything from kidney troubles for a year and a half. I had pain in the back and head, and almost continuous in the loins and felt weary all the time. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills brought great relief, and I kept on taking them until in a short time I was cured. I think Doan's Kidney Pills are wonderful."



For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Proof.

The Bride—How do you know that man across the aisle is a pugilist?

The Groom—Why, just listen how fluently he talks.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Approaching Nature.

Some men think they can't "get next to nature," properly without taking along two quarts of whisky and a box of cigars.—Judge.

The biggest trap-shooting event at the year, known as the Grand American Handicap, held at Chicago in June last, resulted in an overwhelming victory for Winchester Ammunition. With these the Professional Championship was won by W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., and the Amateur championship by Hugh M. Clark, of Urbana, Ill.

Watching the Knife Play.

"There is an awful fascination about seeing people eat with their knives," said he who has just spent a week on the farm for this health, with a retrospective look in his eyes. "A knife is such an unexpected instrument. You never know just where it is going to strike. You can't keep your eyes off. You are afraid to look for fear it might slip and cut the mouth half in two, and you are afraid if you don't look it might happen and you won't get to see it."

All in Cold Storage.

An Oregon attorney, representing a client whose title to a certain cold storage plant was under fire, closed an able argument before the Oregon supreme court recently with the following bit of pathos: "Your honor, there is more resting upon your decision than the cold storage plant: a human life is at stake. My client's life's efforts are in this cold storage; his life's blood is in this cold storage; his body and soul are wrapped up in this cold storage."—Law Notes.

Close Confinement.

The new phonograph had just arrived, and in her husband's absence Mrs. Jones thought she would give her parrot a treat, so she set the machine working on a record of "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," sung by Mr. Jones in his best style.

At the very first bar Polly opened her eyes in surprise, and rocked herself to and fro in deep and speechless wonder.

She was evidently thinking deeply, and her excitement was intense. She cocked her head on one side, with an expression that indicated interested conjecture, and irritation at not arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. As the song finished, an idea dawned upon her.

"Well," said Mrs. Jones with pride, "what do you think of that, Polly?"

Then the bird found words:

"Great Scot!" she shrieked. "You've got the old man boxed up this time."

Brains are Built

from certain kinds of

FOOD

Try

Grape-Nuts

"America has become a land of nervous emotionalists, largely owing to our sins against the dietetic health laws of nature.

"Only outdoor exercise in a cold climate would enable vigorous individuals of our species to digest the viands forced upon alimentary canals enfeebled by sedentary occupations," wrote Dr. Felix Oswald.

Brain workers must have different food than laborers, because brain work uses up parts of the brain and nerve centers, while physical labor uses up other parts of the body.

Grape-Nuts, a food for brain workers, prepared by scientific food makers, is a pure, natural food made from selected parts of field grains known to contain the natural phosphate of potash and other elements required by the system in rebuilding and repairing the brain and nerve centers. This food is skillfully cooked at the factory and is ready to be served instantly with cream. At all first-class grocers and made by the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

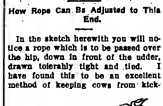
THE DAIRY



KEEPING A COW FROM KICKING.

How Rope Can Be Adjusted to This End.

In the sketch herewith you will notice a rope which is to be passed over the hip, down in front of the udder, drawn tolerably tight and tied. I have found this to be an excellent method of keeping cows from kick-



The Rope in Place.

ing, and it in no way cuts off the milk supply.

The only objection to such a plan, says Breeders' Gazette, would be that injury might happen to the mammary veins running forward from the udder. These veins remove the blood that comes from the arteries to the udder and have nothing whatever to do with the supply of blood from which milk is elaborated.

GOOD AND POOR COWS.

They Can Be Discovered Only by Methods of Testing.

The establishing of test associations will enable the dairyman to eliminate the unprofitable cows from their herds and help them to get better cows and make half the number do the same or even better work than the whole number of our average cows are doing at the present time.

The milk scale and Babcock test must of necessity come into use. Every farmer should have a milk scale hanging in the barn where it will be handy to weigh each cow's milk, and, by the side of this, a milk sheet with names or numbers of cows, enabling him to keep a daily record of each cow in his herd. There is not more than one in 20 farmers that knows the amount of milk and butter fat each cow in the herd is producing per year. However, now is a good time for every dairyman to begin a more economical production of milk. It requires but very little more to keep a cow that will produce 400 pounds of fat per year than one producing 100 pounds.

The most extravagant thing a dairyman can do is to head his herd with a scrub sire; this is a step back and a continual slide as long as he continues such methods. There is no advancement or grading up without a pure bred, prepotent sire. Improvement comes only through the superior qualities of the male used. Experience in my work shows that cows kept at a good profit to their owner are not allowed out of barn in winter more than one-half to one hour per day in fine weather, and are kept in warm, well-lighted and well ventilated stables. They are watered in stable cold days and fed food of a succulent nature, such as ensilage or mangles, with all the alfalfa or clover hay they will consume without waste, and a balanced grain ration of not less than one pound to every three pounds of milk given.

H. C. SEARLES.

DAIRY NOTES.

Three cows without salt produced 55 pounds less milk in a week in an experiment station test.

Only clean tin milk utensils should be used. Patched or rusty thinware should not be tolerated.

When you buy a separator get one that runs easy, washes easy and skims clean and you'll have the best.

Whitewash looks and is mighty nice on the inside of the cow barn and a little salt will make it stick better.

Eastern cowmen practice soiling in summer. They figure green corn or alfalfa fed this way is worth $20 to $25 per acre.

Many a dairyman blames his cows when he ought not to do so. It often quiets his conscience, though, and the cows don't care.

Scoring the Buttermaker.

The officials of the dairy division of the department of agriculture are planning a score card that will not only score butter and cream but that will score the buttermakers and concessions also. This is a good plan, and the card would do much good if it could be honestly used. Some of the managers of factories would be surprised at the low scoring their manufacturer would receive. It would certainly be a good thing for the dairy schools; for it would show the dairy students ranking high up, as a rule. This would be an object lesson to the boards that control the creameries and cheese factories.

Room for Improvement.

The "average" dairyman is a very poor dairyman in the true sense of the word, yet a comparison of the methods in use to-day with those of even ten years ago is quite complimentary to this same "average" dairyman. There's abundant room for improvement yet, however.

THE FALL COW.

She Will Make Winter Dairying Profitable.

If every farmer who follows the practice of having the cows drop their calves in the spring could thoroughly understand the comparative advantage of winter dairying he would pretty soon change his plans. The average cow produces little more than 150 pounds of butter in a year. It is safe to say that this same cow can be made to produce 200 pounds of butter per year through winter dairying entirely.

The cow that drops her calf about May 1 has only about two months of good pasturage ahead before the hot weather comes and the flies begin to pester her. Those two months she will do exceedingly well but then are the two months of the year when dairy products are at the lowest prices. During the hottest season of dry pasture and flies her milk flow will diminish to such an extent that it is impossible to make her give a good flow during even the early winter months.

The cow that drops her calf about November 1 or December 1 has been dry during the time of shortest pastures and during the hottest season of the year on the farm. She has a long period of usefulness ahead of her before fly time the following season. She will be doing her very best while prices for dairy products are highest and while the time of her owner is not so expensive. By the time grass comes she will have reached a period in her lactation when a decrease in the milk flow is to be expected, but will give a good flow as soon as she gets on grass anyway. She will be ready to take her rest, when the season is most unfavorable for milk production.

In addition to these facts there is another very potent reason why the cows should freshen in the fall. The young calf will not require very much grain feed the first six months and is old enough to thrive in the pasture the following season and to fight its own battle during fly season. The result is a yearling calf at a very small cost.

It is true that it will cost perhaps five or six dollars more per year to feed the winter dairy cow, but if it does the increase in receipts will be more than double that amount.

CLEAN CREAMERIES.

There Are a Few of Them But Many Are Dirty.

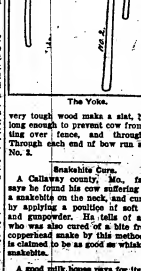
Some time ago I had the pleasure of taking a trip to visit a number of creameries in the county in which I live. As a result of that visit I came to the conclusion that there are many very dirty creameries and also many very clean ones. I could but wish that the people that buy the butter and buttermilk from the two kinds of creameries knew the difference between them, says a writer in Farmers' Review. If they did I am sure that the dirty creameries would all sell their doors and go out of business, while the other creameries would have all the business. If we could get a publicity of that kind it would be a powerful lever for lifting up the quality of our butter and other dairy products.

The dirty creameries were, wide open to the flies and dust. Old milk cans that were spattered all over the floor. The churns smelled strong, and some of the utensils smelled as if they had not been thoroughly washed out for a long time. The clean creameries had cement floors, and the doors and windows were all screened. The utensils all smelled as clean as if hran new. It is a pleasure to think of eating butter coming from such creameries.

YOKING A FENCE JUMPER.

Device Which Will Check the Worst Case Known.

Get a good piece of green timber and make a bow, No. 1. Of some



The Yoke.

very tough wood make a slat, No. 2, long enough to prevent cow from getting over fence, and through it. Through each end of bow run a pin, No. 3.

Snakebite Cure.

A Callaway county, Mo., farmer says he found his cow suffering from a snakebite on the neck, and cured it by applying a poultice of soft soap and gunpowder. He tells of a boy who was also cured of a bite from a copperhead snake by this method. It is claimed to be as good as whisky for snakebite.

A good milk house pays for its cost every season.

WKINLEY MONUMENT

To Be Dedicated in Buffalo Sept. 5. Former Residents Invited.

The beautiful white marble shaft erected by the state of New York in Niagara Square, Buffalo, N. Y., to the memory of President McKinley, is to be formally dedicated Thursday, Sept. 5, and the event will be the central feature of Buffalo's Old Home Week, Sept. 1 to 7. Former residents of Buffalo and the public at large are cordially invited to attend the dedication.



The McKinley monument was planned and executed under the direction of a commission of prominent men, at a cost of $150,000. Gov. Charles E. Hughes, with his military staff, will take part in the ceremonies and President Roosevelt and former President Grover Cleveland have been invited to attend and speak. Military parades will be a feature of the occasion.

Of Course.

"What makes you so absent minded?"

"Well, I stopped to think one day—"

"Yes?"

"And my thoughts ran on and on—"

"Well?"

"And I haven't caught up with 'em yet."—Cleveland Leader.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Passive.

Bill—Did you say he has horse sense?

Jill—No; why, he hasn't even got mule sense. I never knew him to kick in his life!—Yonkers Statesman.

Remember, young men, if you are not satisfied with your job, the chances are that the boss will not refuse to accept your resignation.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you are received for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Some men are so smart in a business way that people do not care to do business with them a second time.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

If a man occasionally tells a woman how pretty she looks she will forgive most of the other lies he tells her.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

When a man first makes a fool of himself he gets an awful jolt—but he soon gets used to it.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILWAUKEE CO., St. Paul, Minn.

If he has a large family to support, a man can't afford to have any other extravagant habits.

Stack Covers, Awnings, Tents, Flags, etc. For information and prices, write Lawrence Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis.

When they enter a theater women should check their hats and men their thirst.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

A blockhead isn't the only chap who celebrates his wooden wedding.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

A woman who has given her lips has given everything.—Anonymous.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Johnson: "Round numbers" are always false.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A golden hit makes sona the better horse.

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS



SPAIN FAR BEHIND NATIONS.

Illiteracy Prevails There to a Most Amazing Extent.

Of the 20,000,000 people inhabiting Spain, only about 35 per cent can read and write; another two and one-half per cent of the population can read without being able to write, but the remaining 62½ per cent are absolute illiterates. In the south of Spain it is impossible to get a servant who can read and write, and many of the postmen are unable to tell to whom the letters they carry are addressed. They bring a bundle of letters to a house and the owner looks through them and takes those which are for which he thinks are) addressed to him. The Spanish postmen are not paid by the state; the recipient of the letters have to remunerate them according to the amount of their correspondence, and each letter costs the addressee at least one cent. It is a joke among the easy-going Spaniards that he who trusts the postmen best receives the most letters—whether they are intended for him or not.

FEARFUL BURNING SORES.

Boy in Misery 12 Years—Eczema in Rough Scales, Itching and Inflamed—Cured by Cuticura.

"Cuticura has put a stop to twelve years of misery I passed with my son. As an infant I noticed on his body a red spot and treated some with different remedies for about five years, but when that spot began to get larger I put him under the care of doctors. Under their treatment the disease spread to four different parts of his body. During the day it would get rough and form like scales. At night it would be cracked, inflamed and badly swollen, with terrible burning and itching. One doctor told me that my son's eczema was incurable, and gave it up. I decided to give Cuticura a trial. When I had used the first box of Cuticura Ointment there was a great improvement, and by the time I had used the second set of Cuticura Remedies my child was cured. He is now twelve years old, and his skin is as fine and smooth as silk. Michael Steinhaus, 2 Summer Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1905."

Queer Idea of Enjoyment.

Dr. Juliet Severance writes in the Vegetarian Magazine:

"I am often reminded of a clinic case brought before the class when I was in medical college in 1888. The man had gout and rheumatism, both the small and large joints being immovable, and his suffering was severe. Dr. R. T. Trall, professor of theory and practice, was explaining to us the importance of a very strict and abstemious diet. The poor fellow tried vainly to turn his head, and grunted out: 'I can't eat that; I want to enjoy life while I do live.'"

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, swollen, callous, aching, sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Try It and See.

Funny, isn't it, but it makes all the difference in the world whether you call a girl a vision or a sight.

Does Your Head Ache?

If so, get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules of your Druggist. 50c.

Norman Liolity Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Our idea of a loafer is a man who rests before he gets tired.

WINCHESTER



Shotgun Shells

"Leader" and "Repeater" and Repeating Shotguns

make a killing combination for field, fowl or trap shooting. Noiseless smokeless powder shells enjoy such a reputation for uniformity of loading and strong shooting qualities as "Leader" and "Repeater" brands do, and no shotgun made shoots harder or better than the Winchester.

THEY ARE MADE FOR EACH OTHER

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon getting what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

DAISY FLY KILLER



Placed anywhere, all flies will be attracted to it, will alight upon it, and die after a few minutes. Neat, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can be filled with any fly poison. Guaranteed not to soil or injure anything. Will not spill or tip over. Made of metal, can't break. Sold by dealers, or sent prepaid for 40c. each. HARRISON SPECIALTY CO., Box 1, STRATFORD, ONT.

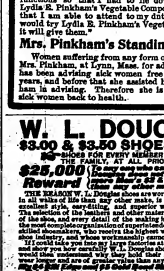
137,000 ACRES for sale in the Fairfield (Wash.) district, at $10 per acre. Plan with list of 400 other bargains sent free. Write to-day. FAIRFIELD LAND CO., Room 1, Corbett Building, Minneapolis.

MILLINERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, at first class location in Wood Falls, Minn. Write to J. ARTHUR, 420-422 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest

A. N. K.—G (1907—32) 2190.



MRS. A. M. HAGERMANN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from simple native roots and herbs. For more than thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, regulating the functions peculiar to and overcoming the pain. It also prepared itself invaluable in preparing for child-birth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. A. M. Hagermann, of Bay Shore, L. I., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I suffered from a displacement, excessive and painful functions that I had to lie down or sit still most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman so that I am able to attend to my duties. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and see what relief it will give them."

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female illness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. for advice She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and no woman before has such a record of cures. Her address is advising. Therefore she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health.

ALL WOMEN SUFFER

from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties. In many cases, quickly drift them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, organic troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements, or perhaps irregularity or suppression causing backache, nervousness, irritability, and sleeplessness.

Women everywhere should remember that the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female ills is

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

MORE FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY THAN ALL OTHERS.

$25,000 Reward

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled workmen that can be employed in the manufacture of shoes, and the prices are the same everywhere, based on value.

If could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 shoes cannot be equalled in any price. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for mail order catalog. Shoes sent anywhere in the world. Postage free. Fast color eyelets used exclusively. Catalog mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

PICTURESQUE OLD KOREA IS NOW "GETTING RELIGION."

Pyeng Yang, Korea.—To the traveler in Korea, Pyeng, the second city in the empire, is notable as a boat-shaped city where the people are afraid to dig wells lest they should sink the city; and as the ancient capital of the nation where Keja who was Korea's Peter the Great, ruled about the time King David was on the throne of Israel and Keja's grave and Keja's well are still preserved. To the religious world, Pyeng Yang is known as the center of the most remarkable missionary work now under way anywhere on the earth.

Within 16 years a Christian constituency of 5,000 persons, that is doubling itself annually, has been built up and in the surrounding country the number amounts to more than 25,000. As an instance of the way in which the church grows may be mentioned the fact that the mother church of Pyeng Yang has swarmed three times within four years and yet retains a membership of 914 communicants and 334 catechumens. The church, which seats 1,200 persons on its floor—of course there are no pews or chairs—is crowded every Sunday. The attendance at the mid-week prayer meeting ranges from more than 700 to 1,200 or 1,300. The smallest of the congregations which have gone out from Central church numbers more than 250 members; the largest twice that many.

Where Religion Has Introduced Baths.

All of these congregations are entirely self-supporting, and they maintain several religious enterprises, such as day schools, colporteurs and a book store and library. They have established a school for the blind, and have



A Missionary Home at Pyeng Yang, Korea.

made the beginnings of an insane asylum, both the first of their kind in Korea.

More significant than any of these offshoots of the church, is the public bath house run by the Christians; for badly as it needs religion, Korea needs soap and water. I ask no further proof of the genuineness of the conversion of these people than the fact of this bath house, with its four bath tubs and two shower baths—the latter made by up-tilted and perforated Standard oil cans. The full meaning of this institution can be appreciated only by one who has traveled in Korea.

The three pioneers of this Pyeng Yang work are still here, and still young men. They arrived 16 years ago, Rev. Dr. S. A. Moffett, Rev. Graham Lee and Dr. J. Hunter Wells, of the northern Presbyterian board. They chanced to be men of large vision and statesmanlike mold, and so they laid broad foundations upon which the present phenomenal enterprise has been rising. Following them at intervals came 17 other missionaries of the same denomination. Prior to the Presbyterian settlement, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, medical missionaries of the Northern Methodist church, were already in Pyeng Yang, but at the death of Dr. Hall in 1894 the Methodists withdrew for a time, but later they re-established and now have missionaries in the field, and two thriving churches in the city proper, as well as their country work. I found Mrs. Noble, wife of a Methodist missionary, teaching the bible one week day morning to a class of more than a hundred women and girls, who had come in from the country for that purpose. Mrs. Hall, who is a physician, has since returned and conducts a hospital for women, which, however, burned down a few weeks ago.

An Extraordinary Prayer Meeting.

What may safely be called the most remarkable midweek prayer meeting in the world is that which I attended in the big church in Pyeng Yang. The building is L-shaped and divided into halves by wooden partitions at the angle of the L. One side is reserved for women and the other for men. The church is utterly devoid of furniture, except rough straw mats on the floor. Into it were gathered on this Wednesday evening no less than 1,200 persons, men and boys, women and children, all seated upon the floor.

The congregation was quiet, alert and reverent. At prayer they all bowed forward, with their heads to the ground. Missionary Lee led the music with a coronet, and the people sang lustily. Everybody carried a Bible and followed the Scripture reading. The address was listened to with all the intentness and responsiveness that any speaker could desire. At its close the leaders and many of the other men crowded to the platform to speak with their beloved "Moksa," or pastor. It struck me that this Korean missionary, and many of his associates, have a work and an opportunity which the ablest preacher in America might covet.

How American Doctors Fit the Orient.

One of the first facts about the missionary community here which strikes a visitor is the harmony and cooperation existing between the two missions. The missionaries are the only white people in Pyeng Yang, except one French tradesman and a French priest. Their social solidarity is as marked as the unity of their labors.

The three hospitals are run as one, although maintaining, in some respects, their separate identity. The largest is the Presbyterian hospital, conducted by Dr. J. H. Wells, and ministering to about 10,000 patients a year. Dr. E. D. Follwell, at the Methodist hospital, treats about 9,000, and Dr. Hall, whose work is entirely for women, about 8,000 patients a year. Jointly, the two men doctors are training 22 students, who not only pay for their instruction, and for the privilege of working in the hospital, but are also required to do evangelistic work among the patients. One notable characteristic of these hospitals, which are almost entirely self-supporting, is the adaptation to the Korean style of living. While they have wards containing beds, most of their patients sleep on the floor, as in their own homes, and are there treated. Like Korean houses these wards have heated floors. Dr. Wells has been conspicuously successful in curing the morphine habit, which the Japanese have introduced among the Koreans.

Adaptation is one of the characteristics of mission work in Pyeng Yang. Approaching the city, the visitor cannot at first distinguish the missionary compounds from the native homes. All the residences and the school buildings, and all except one of the churches (the Methodist), are built in native style. The interiors of the homes are naturally adapted to the use of Americans, and yet they are small and simple dwellings.

Teaching the East to Hustle.

The schools are cooperative. Be it understood that there is no public school system throughout Korea. Before the missionaries came, the higher class boys were taught the Chinese classics. The creation of the popular taste for learning, as well as the production of most of the literature in the language of the plain people, may be credited to the missionaries. It is quite general for native churches to maintain primary schools for secular instruction. There are in this district at least three higher academies and the demand for education are by no means met. It is probable that the missionaries will soon have to forego all direct teaching and become superintendents of instruction. The strategical importance to Christianity of thus having a controlling hand upon the education of the nation is apparent at a glance.

In Pyeng Yang proper are three noteworthy schools. One is the college, with 300 students, all of whom are Christians and all of whom pass a stiff entrance examination. This is taught by both Methodist and Presbyterian missionaries and by native teachers. It is expected shortly to grow into a Christian college with a thousand students. There is also a girls' high school with half a hundred students. I was much struck with the industrial school attached to the college, where some students work their way through an education. Here they have a genuine blacksmith shop, machine shop and carpenter shop, all of which are producing marketable wares. The machine shop, for instance, is unable to supply the demand for a certain braiding machine which it turns out. The industry and the skill shown by the student workmen would seem to indicate unsuspected capabilities on the part of the Korean. This establishment more nearly resembled a bona fide workshop than any other industrial school I recall.

The manager of this industrial school is Rev. Graham Lee, who seems to be a practical mechanic. In addition to running the industrial school he is the pastor of the largest church in Korea, and has charge of 40 country churches besides.

Like Story-Book Missions.

This suggests the country work that centers in Pyeng Yang, and one peculiar phase of Korean missions. The church here is self-supporting. New churches spring up almost in a night, without ever having seen a missionary. The Korean Christians are trained to do personal work. Everyone is expected to be an evangelist. Thus it comes to pass, that, by the telling of the news from mouth to mouth, the number of believers spreads with greater rapidity than the missionary can follow. It seems literally true here that the missionary cannot keep up with the work, much less lead it.

A few days ago Dr. Wells and Dr. Sharrocks went to Wiju, a city north of here, which figured often in the war dispatches. En route they looked in upon some country congregations. The first night, in a little village of about 1,200 inhabitants, they found a prayer meeting under way—the regular midweek service, with no less than 700 persons present. This, be it remembered, was in a village where no missionary resides, and where no white man visits oftener than once a quarter. The next night they came, as unexpectedly as before, upon another village prayer meeting, with 600 persons in attendance. In these villages, as in many others round about, the villagers, Christian and non-Christian, are in the habit of gathering in the church for morning prayers, before going out to the fields for work.

It seems as if religion has become the very life of these people. It is certainly their supreme interest and pleasure. They build their own churches, with their own hands. Indeed the Christian communities throughout Korea probably come as near communism, in their simplicity and fraternity and cooperation, as anything known in this present day.

One Man Baptizes More Than a Thousand.

From Wiju I hear a story that matches the famous incident of the delegation of Indians to St. Louis, years ago, to seek somebody to go back with them to teach them the white man's book. The Wiju Christians have built themselves a commodious church and have now established an academy or higher school. Among them, however, was nobody qualified to conduct the latter. So at the annual meeting of the Presbyterian mission a delegation was sent down from Wiju to Seoul to plead for a missionary. The people agreed not only to give him the heartiest of welcomes, and to pay all his expenses, but also to provide his salary as well. Yet they were sent back with their request denied. There are not enough missionaries to go around.

Here in Korea there is no hunting up of people for the church; the people are clamoring to come in. During the mission year just ended, one man in this region, Rev. C. E. Kearns, baptised 1,100 Koreans. Yet it is not made easy for a Korean to become a Christian. Careful always lest men and women should desire to enter the church from unworthy motives, every applicant is obliged to become a catechumen for at least one year. Then he must pass a rigid examination as to his character and his knowledge of Christian truth. The missionaries impose what they say is the New Testament standard of conduct upon the people. Every Christian is required to be a total abstainer, to refrain from all forms of gambling, to observe Sunday strictly, and to have a clean character morally. An offending member is promptly disciplined.

The Magistrate's Concubine.

When it is considered that these people are just emerging from the raw heathenism and devil worship which prevails around them, these standards seem the more remarkable. The Korean Christians here go farther than their fellows in America. In the "big church" of Pyeng Yang some of the members have formed an anti-tobacco society, for the Koreans, men and women, are confirmed smokers. These people give the money they thus save to the church, and two colporteurs are so supported.

No distinction is made among classes. In a village near here the magistrate, who is the chief resident official, desires to become a Christian. The local church leaders came to the missionary to ask what they should do, since this great man keeps a concubine. The decision was immediate and decisive that he could not be accepted as a catechumen until he had conformed to the church's standard in all respects, no matter how high his office or how great his wealth.

It is said that, with respect to the percentage of gifts and with respect to the activity of the ordinary members of the churches, Christianity in Korea is far ahead of Christianity in America. Certainly for ingenious, open-hearted, child-like Christianity, I have never seen anything to equal these Koreans. Their manner, their words and their work irresistably suggest the church of the apostolic age.

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Bunyan's Primitive Flute.

The most curious story told of John Bunyan's life in Bedford jail is this: To pass away his gloomy hours he took a leg out of his stool and with his knife fashioned it into a flute. The keepers repeatedly searched his cell to find the cause of the music, but when he heard them coming he would always replace the leg in the stool, and they never discovered how the music had been produced.

FIXING OF THE COST

THE FACTORS IN PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Equity in Division of Profits to All Engaged in Producing, Manufacturing and Selling.

Were the masses of people better informed as to principles underlying business transactions and commerce in general there would be less cause for complaint as to matters pertaining to buying and selling of commodities.

One of the faults, if it may be so termed, is the inclination of the people to complain about prices they must pay for goods required for domestic and other uses. There can be no doubt but that in many districts retail merchants exact exorbitant prices, this to an extent is the fault of the people who are little acquainted with real values. There are three important things to be considered in the fixing of the selling price of all commodities. These factors are the cost of the raw materials, the expense of manufacturing and the expense of distribution. From commercial transactions neither of these basic elements can be eliminated. The farmer who is the grower of corn, wheat and other cereals that comprise food stuffs, receives compensation for his product in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, and the values that may regulate the monetary markets of the world. The producer of cotton in the southern states, must receive for his product compensation that is based upon the cost of labor, manufacture and what finished articles in the cotton line may bring in the markets of the world. The producer of the raw materials must pay for his labor, and for his investment in farm lands and farm equipment. The manufacturer who buys the raw products must take into consideration the expense of labor, the maintenance of his manufacturing plant, the interest upon the amount invested, and also various other items, and the sum of these with what he can secure for his finished product, regulates the price that he pays for the raw material. In the distribution of goods the middle man plays an important part. He is the go-between the producer of the raw material the manufacturer, and the manufacturer and the consumer. He cannot well be eliminated from commercial transactions. He performs a service that neither the producer of the raw material or the manufacturer can more economically perform. The middle men are the jobbers, the commission agents and the retailers; each performing his special service in the matter of distribution. The consumer is the end of the chain, the final buyer of commodities who utilizes them for his own use and the uses of his family. There should be a margin of profit in each of the different transactions that will allow equitable compensation to each and every one interested in the production of a finished article. All goods have a real value and this value is determined solely by the elements referred to herein. The consumer must expect to contribute his mite towards the support of all engaged in commerce. He is the beginning link, as well as the ending link of every transaction. The farmer who grows wheat, when he forces the grocer from whom he buys his flour to sell the flour at a low rate, indirectly has an influence in lowering the market for the wheat that he produces. When the consumer demands that goods be sold at a price below the cost of production, he invites substitution of inferior goods, adulteration of the articles and encourages a system that is unwholesome.

The people should understand that they never receive something for nothing, or receive anything of value for less than its value unless under some abnormal circumstance. Of late years there has a system grown up of offering great bargains in various kinds of goods by catalogue sent through the mails, and presenting attractive and illusive advertising that goods are being sold at less than cost. The intelligent man or woman will carefully consider all the circumstances relative to such offers, and will be guided accordingly. It is evident that when special bargains are made there are conditions that justify such bargains; that goods are not of standard grade, are stale, or deteriorated in some manner. Also there has a system of offering "free premiums" grown up that is unwholesome, and to an extent an imposition upon the people as the system compels them to pay for articles that are not essential for them to have. The man who buys sugar does not care to be forced under the guise of paying for sugar to pay for a paper of pins or a package of needles, even though these may be a "free premium." It is well to bear these points in mind, and a little study into business economics and principles will be highly advantageous to the one who desires to know about the proper value of goods he must buy.

Care of Shade Trees.

While shade trees are very desirable along sidewalks and roads, unless they are kept well trimmed they become much of a nuisance, preventing evaporation of rains and helping make muddy streets. It is well for citizens of every town to look after the trimming of shade trees, and the planting of shade trees where they are needed.

SCHEMES TO DEFRAUD.

Some of the Plans to Secure Money Without Adequate Compensation.

Plans to secure money from the people without giving adequate returns are numerous. Not alone are the residents of country districts made the victims of schemers, but city people as well are now and then humbugged by shrewd fakirs. Within the past year or two it was announced in the columns of magazines and the farm papers of a seedless apple being evolved. A few months later seedless apple trees were widely advertised from different parts of the country. One concern which started in to operate on an extensive plan organized seedless apple companies in different states of the western country. Within a few months hundreds of thousands of dollars were taken from the pockets of the people for seedless apple trees. These trees were just the ordinary kind, and poor stock at that. So bold were the operations of the seedless apple tree schemers that the secretary of agriculture found it necessary to issue a bulletin warning the people of the fraud, and later the post office department issued fraud orders against those engaged in the nefarious business. There are nurseries located in nearly every state. It is a good plan for the residents of farming and fruit growing districts to carefully investigate concerns selling fruit trees and similar lines before they are given patronage.

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A number of petty grafts have lately been worked throughout the country. One of the common ones is the hiring of agents to sell soaps, perfumes and other commodities on the premium plan. The concerns which operate games of this class generally have their headquarters in some large city and through advertising secure the names of people desiring employment as canvassers and agents. To such they send letters holding out extraordinary inducements. Those who agree to act as agents sign a contract which is an agreement to pay for such goods as may be sent to them on consignment. The sample outfits which are forwarded, or the small stock of goods, are billed in such a way as to allow the concern an exorbitant profit. If the agent succeeds in selling the goods and remits promptly there is not likelihood of being any trouble, but generally the goods are so poor in quality that they remain dead stock in the hands of the canvasser, and he will find that the agreement he has signed will hold him to pay for the goods.

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One of the humbugs that is perpetrated upon the people of many communities is the selling of stock in cooperative mercantile companies. During the past three or four years the residents of many small towns and agricultural districts have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions, through the buying of stock in alleged cooperative establishments in large cities. One company with headquarters in Chicago, doing a mail order business, sold stock in excess of $1,000,000, and when the concern went into the hands of a receiver about a year ago there was not ten per cent. of assets to return to stockholders. Other alleged cooperative deals involve what is termed a profit sharing plan. This plan does not require the purchase of stock, but the cooperative part is purely a scheme devised for the securing of trade.

COSTLY LESSONS IN ECONOMY.

It Is Not Always a Matter of Saving to Buy Cheap Goods.

Almost every rural community has within its confines people who have paid well for experience and have learned costly lessons as to buying of goods.

Not long ago in a western town a citizen desired to buy a kitchen range. A visit to the local hardware store was made and the prices asked by the dealer were not satisfactory to the prospective purchaser, who by the way had his attention attracted by the advertising in his farm paper of "a bargain" in a kitchen range. The range was advertised as equal to those costing "twice the money at the local store." The citizen sent a money order to the concern advertising the range, and in the course of a few weeks he was notified by the railroad agent that the range had arrived. In removing it from the station to the farm house, in some inexplainable way part of it was broken. The broken pieces were taken to the local hardware store but could not be duplicated. A letter was written to the range company and in the course of a few weeks a duplicate of the broken part was received, but it was discovered that it would not fit the stove. It had to be returned and a few weeks later another piece was sent; then the stove was placed in use. Within six months the top had become so warped that it interfered seriously with the drafts. At the end of the year the stove was burned out and ready for the junk heap. The purchaser of the stove then determined that he would secure another range from the home dealer. He paid the home dealer the price he was asked which was about one-third more than the poor range cost, and after a few years the range was found to be as good almost as when first bought.

This is one illustration of how economy wrongfully practiced is expensive. It is not always wise to seek the bargain counters when good articles are wanted. Neither is it a wise idea to buy goods before you have an opportunity to carefully examine them and determine their value.

Sporting Gossip.

After an interval of 11 years Andrew Freedman, former president of the New York National league club and one of the lieutenants of Richard Croker, is ready to pay Fred Pfeffer, once a member of Anson's world beaters, what he owes him. It was some time back in 1896 when Freedman, imbued with the idea of giving New York a real baseball team, hired Fred to play second base. Pfeffer reported in good shape and played for a time, until Freedman had one of his "moods," and put Fred on the bench. After a while Pfeffer was released, but Freedman forgot to pay him for the time he was warming the boards, and the hero of many a baseball battle went to court about it. John M. Ward, also a star ball player in his day, but then, as now, a lawyer in New York, undertook to collect the amount. The case ran through the courts of New York, Freedman consistently losing and appealing. It finally came to the court of last appeals, and if the mells from the east show better speed than the courts Fred will get a check by and by. He received a letter from Mr. Ward recently stating that everything was settled and that the original amount of $680 had been growing some, as the decision allows interest on the money since the suit was started.

Justin J. Clarke, the brilliant catcher of the Cleveland club is the youngest backstop in the major leagues. He was born in Detroit just 24 years ago. He started his professional career with an independent club in Defiance, O., in 1902. Spring of 1903 he received a short and satisfactory trial from Toledo, being released before the championship race started. He then played in the Texas league for a season. The Atlanta club of the Southern league purchased his release. He caught for Atlanta the entire season of 1904, working in 135 championship



J. J. CLARKE

and 18 exhibition games, 153 in all. That fall he was bought by Cleveland, with which he has been ever since. Season of 1905 he was a bench warmer but last year worked regularly with Bemis, until disabled by a broken finger. He is said to have Indian blood in his veins, weighs 165 pounds and stands about five feet, nine inches. He is not only a fine catcher and hard and accurate thrower, but also an excellent batsman and has before him a brilliant future in the national game.

President Comiskey, of the Chicago White Sox, the other day made the following interesting observation: "In baseball there is this fact to be borne in mind—a right-hand batter will, in the long run, bring in more runs than a left-hand batter. For that reason the fourth and fifth men in the list should be right-handers in wielding the willow. Why is that? Because, as a rule, the right-hander hits the ball harder than the left-hander. Besides that, the right-hander hits naturally to right field, while the left-hander has to 'pull' the ball to do this. A long fly to right field is surer of scoring a runner from third than the same fly to left, for the baserunner can watch the fielder easier and gets a better start for the plate. When a left-handed batter takes his position at the plate, facing the pitcher, the left fielder always comes in closer to the infield, knowing the usual inability of left-handed batters to hit the ball hard. On the other hand, as soon as the righthanded batter goes up, the left fielder gets back deep into the garden again. So with no outs, or one down, I'd rather see a right-handed batter at the plate than a left-handed, for the baserunner is surer of scoring, for if it is a left-hander at the plate the left fielder is sure to be drawn in, making the throw to the plate that much shorter."

The Illinois-Wisconsin Baseball league has been organized by Beloit, Janesville, Rockford and Belvidere. These towns were represented by H. J. Mills, T. F. Abbott, C. J. Golden and W. E. Morrow, respectively. The league will play Sunday ball only. The closing games will be played October 18. Officers were elected and other business transacted at a meeting held at the Nelson hotel, Rockford.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1907. NO. 20.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—Apply at the recruiting office-early and avoid the rush.

A move is on foot to increase the pay of United States soldiers and sailors, which was fixed more than 50 years ago, and it was expected that when the increase is granted there will be a rush of recruits.

It has been generally assumed that Uncle Sam's soldiers were by far the best paid in the world, and that belief has in large part been the cause of the failure of attempts made in the past to secure increases in pay.

But now, in connection with the systematic preparations that are being made to lay the subject of "something wrong in the army" before congress at the next session it has been discovered that this belief is founded in error and that several nations are much more liberal in the treatment of their soldiers than is the United States.

The fact will be brought to the attention of congress in connection with the subject of a general increase in the salaries of both army and navy.

A Canadian sergeant, for instance, enters upon his service with a wage of one dollar per day, which increases according to the provisions of the longevity laws to $1.25.

The American sergeant gets $18 a month at first, and the expenses are larger than the Canadian non-commissioned officer, because of the considerable difference in the scale of living and the lower tariff rates upon the necessities of life in Canada.

Even Cuba pays her soldiers three times as much as the American private. The Cuban rural guard gets the pay of a New York policeman. Other countries than these two exceed America in the pay allowed their soldiers, and data is being gotten together to make up a strong case to demonstrate to congress that the real reason for the numerous desertions from the American army is not dissatisfaction with the hard work, or dislike for some particular officer, nor even the lack of a simple and well regulated canteen, but the small wage paid to the soldier compared with the compensation in civil life.



NO TRIAL FOR TUCKER ON CHARGES OF WIFE

COL. WILLIAM F. TUCKER of the pay department of the army, husband of the daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, who is now stationed at Chicago, will not be court-martialed on the charges preferred against him by his wife.

This is the opinion of army officers who are familiar with the contents of the report, which has been made after a full and careful investigation of the charges. The inspector general of the army has had several of his best inspectors at work on the case, and testimony has been sought upon the Pacific slope and in the Philippines.

The report has been prepared and forwarded to Secretary Taft, who is at Murray Bay enjoying a vacation. It is expected that Secretary Taft will act upon the report before starting for the Philippines.

Army officers who are in a position to know the substance of the report say that the inspectors have not found sufficient evidence to warrant the department in ordering a court-martial. Mrs. Tucker has the civil courts open to bar for redress if she desires, and may sue for a divorce without consulting the officials of the war department, but officials say the department goes slowly in all matters affecting the private affairs of army officers, and that the family skeleton is not paraded except upon occasions which cannot be avoided.

"It would be highly improper for us to say anything at this time," said Mrs. Logan. "We do not know that the report has been prepared. We must await its publication and know officially of its contents before we can make any statement."

Mrs. Tucker shares the opinion of her mother and will not discuss the case in advance of the publication of the report. Neither she nor Mrs. Logan would at this time give any expression concerning plans for further proceedings in the event the report is, as expected, adverse to the charges made against Col. Tucker. If they contemplate the institution of civil proceedings in the courts that fact will not be discussed until after the report is published.



WITH 30,000 enlisted men in its service, dependent almost wholly on the aid they receive aboard ship, there is not a dentist in the whole naval service. This is the showing that Surgeon General Rixey will make to congress at its session this winter.

Gen. Rixey will urge three important measures, upon which he is now working, and which will later be incorporated in his annual report to be submitted to the secretary of the navy. He will urge in the strongest terms possible that congress pass a law authorizing the reorganization and enlargement of the naval hospital corps, the employment of a sufficient number of dentists to attend to the needs of the enlisted men in the service and the creation of a corps of women nurses. In his last report Gen. Rixey showed, and also when he appeared before the house and senate naval affairs committees, that a very large percentage of the sickness in the navy was directly attributable to the lack of dentists aboard ship and at the various naval stations. He said he considered this one of the most important matters upon which congress could act, as the efficiency of the sailors properly to perform their duties was dependent upon their physical state.

NAVY WITHOUT DENTISTS; TEETH OF SAILORS BAD



INCREASE IN IMPORTS BENEFITS WHOLE WORLD

ALL the world, or at least all the grand divisions of the world, have profited from the large increase in importations during the fiscal year just ended. This gain, as already announced by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, amounts to over $200,000,000 compared with the preceding year.

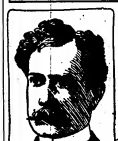
Of this increase about $115,000,000 is in imports from Europe, $33,000,000 in imports from Asia, $15,000,000 in imports from North America, about $10,000,000 in imports from South America, nearly $10,000,000 in imports from Africa and about 5,000,000 in imports from Oceania.

The largest increase in imports from one country is from the United Kingdom, showing a growth of about $77,000,000 over the preceding year. Pig iron alone shows an increase in the 11 months ending with May of nearly $7,000,000 from the United Kingdom alone, pig tin an increase of $3,500,000 and cotton cloths, cotton laces, silk, crude India rubber and manufactures of various sorts, as well as many other less important articles, show a considerable growth.

From Germany imports show an advance of almost $28,000,000. This occurs chiefly in beet sugar, chemicals, kid gloves, silks, knit goods and paper manufactures, the largest single increase being in sugar, which alone shows an increase in the 11 months ending with May of nearly $6,000,000 compared with the immediately preceding year. From France the imports show a gain of about $21,000,000, chiefly in silks, laces, diamonds, gloves and other manufactured articles.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

LEADING SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT



Edward Ward Carmack, of Tennessee, who has come to the end of his term in the United States senate, to which he was elected in 1900, is being urged by his friends in his home state to run for governor. And there are those who would have him seek still greater honors. In fact he has been frequently mentioned as a Democratic presidential possibility.

Mr. Carmack is of Scottish descent, though American for four generations, nearly six feet tall, straight, full-chested, and of powerful grip, as befitting one who has lived much out of doors.

Left fatherless at an early age, young Carmack nevertheless determined to become a lawyer. To that end he went to the celebrated Cumberlenka school in Maury county.

"But I have no money," he said to Principal Webb, "and I will have to work to pay for my tuition. He paid for his tuition soon after, being admitted to the bar in 1890.

He practiced law at Columbia, and without any solicitation or even knowledge on his part his friends nominated and elected him justice of the peace. In 1894 they sent him to the legislature. He was editor of the Nashville American from 1896 until 1899, when he became editor of the Memphis Commercial. He was elected a member of the national house of representatives in 1897 for the Tenth district of Tennessee. But not without a hard struggle on the part of Josiah Paterson, who appeared before the house and bitterly contested the election.

Mr. Carmack's speech before the house, in which the Republicans contstituted a large majority, had much to do with his victory over the contestant. He asserted his rights and demanded them.

From the house Mr. Carmack was sent to the senate. There he opposed the acquisition of the Philippines and the acceptance of the Canal Zone from the newly-created Republic of Panama. He supported President Roosevelt in his summary discharge of the negro troops for rioting at Brownsville.

MAY SUCCEED COREY



Alva C. Dinkey, who, it is reported several times, will before long succeed William Ellis Corey as president of the steel trust, is another of the Carnegie millionaires. He has been president of the Carnegie Steel company for a number of years at a salary which exceeds that of the president of the United States. And this young man, not yet 40, has risen to his present position entirely through his own efforts.

While young Dinkey was at school he studied telegraphy, and at 18 got a position on the Baltimore & Ohio road. Six months later he went to Carnegie as operator, but he soon gave that up to learn the machinists' trade. It was with the details he liked to deal.

In the early '80s he gathered about him a number of prominent Pittsburg business men and organized the Iron City.

He conceived a way in which electricity could be applied in rolling mills and he took up the question with the chief engineer of the Carnegie works. One device after another he patented, reducing the amount of labor required for the process to one-sixth by his improved methods.

In 1898 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Homestead steel works, and in March, 1901, he succeeded William E. Corey as general superintendent of the Homestead works. His administration of that position with its great responsibilities has been eminently successful and is the reason why Carnegie selected the man who have preceded him as chief executive of the Carnegie Steel company.

Dinkey is the brother of Mrs. Charles M. Schwab and resembles his brother-in-law in his methods of handling men.

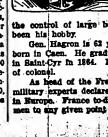
FOE TO HAT TIPPING



Count Johann Harrach, one of the greatest nobles in Austria, is heading a movement to abolish hat-raising as a form of salutation, and to substitute the military salute. The supporters of the movement declare that this exposure of the head induces colds, influenza and other ailments, and even baldness. It might also be added that it causes hats to become worn out much more rapidly than they would otherwise be.

Austrian etiquette requires a man to raise his hat to all his acquaintances, male and female, alike, as well as to his social inferiors such as cabmen and servants. Hence anybody with a tolerably large bowing acquaintance is continually lifting his hat as he goes along the streets. Count Harrach says this may be all very well in a moderate climate, but in the cold winters and broiling summers of Vienna, it is not at all a healthy practice. And so the count, despite the fact that he is nearly 80 years of age, is heading a crusade against this time-honored custom. For himself, the military salute of merely raising the hand to the head, and he thinks that among a people so familiar with military forms and usages as the Austrians are, such an innovation ought not to be difficult.

"FIRST SOLDIER OF FRANCE"



Gen. Hagron, "the first soldier of France," who recently resigned as chief of the army as a protest against the new law requiring conscripts to serve only two years in the army, is an indefatigable student of war. He holds that it is wrong for the Socialist majority in the chamber of deputies to sacrifice the interests of national defense for political capital.

For years Gen. Hagron has felt the growing danger to France from her old-time enemy, Germany, whose population is constantly increasing, while France is standing still.

He is looked upon in Europe as the best military expert on firearms and ordnance. Besides, he is a brilliant strategist and tactician. He is a master of the lessons taught by the great battles in the American civil war. Cavalry, especially the control of large bodies operating against a single point, has always been his hobby.

Gen. Hagron is 63 years old. He is the son of an army officer and was born in Caen. He graduated at the head of his class from a military school in Saint-Cyr in 1864. During the Franco-German war he attained the rank of colonel.

As head of the French army he perfected an organization which other military experts declared could mobilize more rapidly than any other army in Europe. France today is able to throw her entire army of over 1,000,000 men to any given point in the country within 48 hours.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

NEW YORK.—Dwarf cows no larger than a Shetland pony or a St. Bernard dog are something of a novelty in America, though they are common enough in Ireland, where they are known as the Kerry or Kerry cows. They promise to add a novel feature to the picturesque side of fashionable life in the Hempstead section of Long Island.

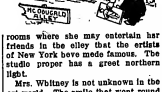
Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who owns an estate of some 200 acres adjoining the Meadow Brook Country club, is the prime mover in starting the fad in this country and has recently brought from Ireland two fine specimens which are to be augmented by another importation, now on its way from the other side.

So interested is she in her new pursuit that eventually she intends replacing all her Holsteins and Jerseys with the little cattle.

It was back in 1883 that the Kerry cow, which is a native of Ireland, making its home in the Kerry mountains, became a popular breed in England. Lady Henry Somerset introduced the cows in that year at the Irish fair, in London, where they received considerable attention from stockraisers and at once became a fad among English women who operated show stock farms. At that time they were not an expensive breed of cattle, as they could be bought for $20 a head, and were familiarly known in Ireland as the "poor man's cow," from the fact that they could live where another cow would starve. Now the price has advanced, on account of their recent popularity, until they cost about $200 each, and many are even higher.

Kerry cows never grow more than 36 or 38 inches in height. In appearance they might be compared with an ordinary sized cow as a diminutive might to a bound of normal proportions. They are squatty in appearance, with a fairly good sized body, but with short legs. They are kind and gentle, and although so much smaller than ordinary cows are equally fine milk producers.

MRS. WHITNEY TO LIVE IN MacDOUGALD ALLEY



DESERTING her magnificent studio in West Fortieth street, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has joined the colony of artists in MacDougald alley and has taken an old hayloft in No. 19, used until a few days ago by a public backman. The alley runs from MacDougald to West Eighth street, near Washington square, and is one of the principal centers of artistic life in the city.

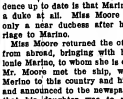
In these quarters, when they are remodeled, the daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt and the wife of Harry Payne Whitney will pursue her chosen profession, for which she has been fitting herself by many years abroad.

Mrs. Whitney will oversee the remodeling and prepare the plans for the decorations. There will be living rooms where she may entertain her friends in the alley that the artists of New York have made famous. The studio proper has a great northern light.

Mrs. Whitney is not unknown in the art world. The smile that went round when, as Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, she took up sculpture, has given place to serious expression.

Her first work of any magnitude was the designing of the pillars for the Hotel Manhattan. Then when the contract was let for the decorations of the Hotel Belmont, Mrs. Whitney's designs for the dining-room were accepted.

In MacDougald alley, as neighbors of Mrs. Whitney, will be the two talented painters, Mrs. Bullard and Miss Sarah Kotherine Sweeney.



MISS MOORE CAPTURES AN ITALIAN NEAR DUKE

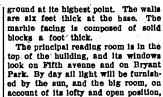
SOCIETY girls who have been envious of Miss Elsie Moore because she was to become a duchess, may be resting their time. While Miss Moore's father, Charles A. Moore, the rich tool supply man, declares that Don Mario, who is a real duke, other evidence up to date is that Marino is not a duke at all. Miss Moore may be only a near duchess after her marriage to Marino.

Miss Moore returned the other day from abroad, bringing with her Don Ionie Marino, to whom she is engaged. Mr. Moore met the ship, welcomed Marino to his country and his heart, and announced to the newspaper men that his daughter was to marry a duke. And Marino is not a real duke, if the Italian consul general is correct in his statements. The consul general was not anxious to discuss the matter but he repeated what he said before, that a certain Torlonia Marino was a well known figure in Rome. He said that this Torlonia belonged to a titled family and that his brother was the bearer of the title of duke. He did not know of any title possessed by Marino.

It appears that Marino is the brother of Duca Leopold di Giulio di Merio di Giovanni, who is a real duke, though not of great distinction. Merino, however, may be a duke sometime if all other claimants to the title die off. He is said to have money. One genealogist says that the founder of the family in Italy was a contractor named Torlonga, who went from Auvergne, France, in the wake of the French army when it invaded Italy. This contractor settled in Rome and became the financial and political agent there of the prince of Furstenburg, through whom he obtained the German title of baron. He established a bank and had the farming out of the business monopoly.

The genealogists appear to agree that the family is by no means ancient, but rose rapidly in the last century. One genealogist gives the name of the founder of the family he Alexander. His descendants made money by farming and banking.

FINE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS NEARING COMPLETION



IN THE "most magnificent public building in the United States," as New Yorkers characterize the new public library, now nearing completion at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, on the site of a once famous reservoir, there will be 63 miles of book shelves. It is estimated that these shelves will afford lodgment for 2,500,000 volumes.

Realizing the value of the treasures which will be stored here, the architects and builders have taken especial care to make certain that this mammoth collection shall be safe from fire.

The walls of the building are of massive stone, shining white. It fills the entire frontage of two city blocks from Fortieth to Forty-second street, facing east. It is 394 feet long, 274 feet deep and 180 feet above the ground at its highest point. The walls are six feet thick at the base. The marble facing is composed of solid blocks a foot thick.

The principal reading room is in the top of the building, and its windows look on Fifth avenue and on Bryant Park. By day all light will be furnished by the sun, and the big room, on account of its lofty and open position, will be especially well lighted.

Between the reading room and the stack room beneath there will be direct vertical communication.

The basement contains parcel rooms, a department for the exhibition of patents, a special library of children's books, a luncheon room, a book binding, quarters and lockers for employes and an office of the circulating department of the library.

RAILROAD WAR IN ALABAMA IS ENDED

GOVERNOR AND SOUTHERN ROAD OFFICIALS REACH AGREEMENT.

State Gains a Victory—Company Will Put New Laws into Effect, Pending Court Decisions, and Recovers Its License.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 9.—Gov. Comer and the officials of the Southern railroad reached an agreement late Thursday afternoon and the license of the railroad in Alabama will be reinstated.

Beginning September 1, 1907, the railroad and its allied lines will put into effect the two and a half cent passenger fare act and the measure reducing the freight rates on 110 commodities commonly shipped in Alabama.

Victory for the State.

The agreement was not reached without concessions being made by both sides, but in the main it is a victory for the state. The laws in question will not be put into effect permanently. The agreement specifically declares that their operation beginning September 1 is only subject to the final determination as to their constitutionality and their reasonableness, when a decision on these questions is finally rendered by the court of last resort. Meanwhile, the other laws enacted by the legislature at its winter session affecting the railroads of the state will remain in force by virtue of the injunction granted by Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the federal court.

The railroad's representatives agreed that they would appear before Judge Jones and ask him for an order modifying the restraining order issued by the United States court two months ago, to permit of the immediate operation, subject to the final decision of the court, of the two acts in question.

License to Be Restored.

In consideration of the agreement of the railroad representatives to permit of the operation of these two laws, the one affecting the passenger traffic, and the other the freight, it was agreed by Gov. Comer that the revocation of the license of the Southern in Alabama should be canceled and the company permitted to do business without hindrance by the state.

The compromise affects only the one railroad system, the Southern. The other railroads of the state were not parties to the conference.

G. W. DELAMATER A SUICIDE.

Once Prominent Pennsylvania Politician Takes His Own Life.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—George Wallace Delamater, once candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, and who served as state senator from Crawford county from 1887 to 1890, committed suicide by shooting Wednesday in his office in this city. Descendants of neighboring offices in the Diamond National bank building found him dead with a 38-caliber bullet hole in his right temple.

Grief over the death of his father, George B. Delamater, at Meadville, Pa., on May 6, and the sudden death of his son, James Scott Delamater, in June at Counsellville, Pa., is believed to be the cause of his suicide.

Shirley P. Austin, a son-in-law, who took charge of the body, declared that the dead man's affairs were in no way involved and that he had nothing to worry about. He was connected with the Prudential Life Insurance company in this city and leaves a comfortable fortune to his family, being heavily insured. Mr. Delamater was born March 18, 1840, in Meadville, Pa.

RAILWAY STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

Other Western Roads Threatened—Citizens Man Four Mail Trains.

Denver, Col., Aug. 8.—There is no prospect of a settlement of the strike on the Colorado & Southern road, and it may spread to other systems of roads. Grievance committees of the Denver & Rio Grande and other roads are in the city, and they will make a demand for an additional two cents an hour for the yardmen.

Sixteen of the largest mines near Trinidad, depending directly on the Colorado & Southern for handling their product, closed down Wednesday indefinitely as a result of the switchmen's strike. The shutdown throws some 4,000 men out of employment.

To prevent the closing of their mines, which would entail a loss of thousands of dollars, and to relieve threatened coal famine at Central City, ten of Central City's most prominent citizens manned a train of rail destined for that district. They took charge of the freight at Golden, where it had been laid out since the calling of the strike of trainmen on the Colorado & Southern.

Cavalry Squadron Is on Road.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 9.—The first squadron of the Thirteenth cavalry, U. S. A., made up of 250 men, has departed from here on its march to Fort Sheridan, Ill. The squadron will pass through Iowa and Illinois, stopping at the Rock Island arsenal, where it is said, Kermit Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, may join the soldiers. Among those who joined the squadron here are Capt. Pitchugh Lee and Lieut. Philip Sheridan, son of the late Gen. Sheridan.

GODIVA'S RIDE REPEATED

COVENTRY'S NOVEL CELEBRATION ATTRACTS THOUSANDS.

Nude Figure of Tradition Imitated By Actress in Pink Flashings.

Coventry, England, Aug. 8.—Mounted on a white palfrey and decorously clothed in masses of hair, pink flashings, and clouds of gauze, a modern Lady Godiva Tuesday gave a reprehended a compromise and a vaudeville actress, whose specialty is to display herself in groups of living statuary, was engaged to represent the historic benefactress of Coventry.

The actress, who is said to have complained that she could make half a dozen summer frocks out of the gauze she was compelled to wear, took an hour and a half to arrange her trailing hair and long draperies and then a special committee had to approve her costume before Lady Godiva was permitted to take her place in the pageant.

Many of the local clergy, who had been preaching against the fleshings as being suggestive of nudity, left the city temporarily, but most of the people of the county and 80,000 to 100,000 from the outside had a sight of Lady Godiva as she traversed the six miles.

Lady Godiva, who flourished about the middle of the eleventh century, was the wife of Leofric, earl of Chester. She was a woman of great beauty and piety and the benefactress of many churches and monasteries.

According to the legend Lady Godiva begged her husband to relieve Coventry of a burdensome tax, and he consented to do so on the condition that she should ride naked through the market place. This she did, covered only by her long hair, and thus won a gift for the people.

According to some versions of the story the people were commanded to keep within their houses while Lady Godiva passed, and only one man, "Peeping Tom," disobeyed and was miraculously stricken with blindness.

AUTO RACE ENDS IN DEATH.

Two Milwaukeeans Killed When Car Collides With Bridge.

Milwaukee, Aug. 8.—A race between two big automobiles from Milwaukee to Okauchee, a distance of about 25 miles, with a time limit of forty of 25 as the stakes, ended in a frightful accident Wednesday to one of the cars, which resulted in the death of two of its occupants and painful though not fatal injury to two others.

The machine which met with an accident collided with a bridge which spans Elm creek, near Brookfield junction, about nine miles west of Milwaukee. The wrecked car is owned by Alderman Koerner, while Frank Schlitz was one of other machine, which reached its destination in safety.

The dead are: Ex-Alderman Joseph Kuschbert, Milwaukee, and George Post, chauffeur for John Koerner, died in hospital.

Those injured are Horace Greeley Sloan and "Paddy" Dorrell.

WILLIAMS IS THE NOMINEE.

Vardaman Accepts Defeat in Mississippi Senatorial Contest.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 9.—The Democratic state executive committee has declared Congressman John Sharp Williams as the party nominee for the United States senate.

The canvass of the returns showed a majority of 648 votes for Williams, the totals being as follows: Williams, 59,496; Vardaman, 58,848. There will be no contest over the result.

Solving the Trunk Mystery.

Monte Carlo, Aug. 8.—The evidence secured here indicates that Theresa Williams, parts of whose body were found in a trunk and in a valise at Marseilles and who was a well known frequenter of the gaming tables here, was murdered for her jewels. Mr. and Mrs. Gold, who are English, and who owned the trunk and valise, will be extradited from Marseilles to Monte Carlo and will be tried here.

Foresters Bar Liquor Man.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 8.—Liquor dealers, wholesale and retail, and bartenders in saloons or other places where liquor is sold, will hereafter be prohibited from becoming members of the Catholic Order of Foresters. The international convention of that body, now in session at the old capitol here, Wednesday adopted an amendment to the constitution by a large vote to that effect.

Drivers Name Daniel J. Tobin.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 10.—The contest for the presidency of the Team Drivers and Helpers' International union has been settled by the election of Daniel J. Tobin, of Boston. Cornelius P. Shea, president for the past four years, was defeated. The vote was Tobin, 104; Shea, 94.

Crop Condition Good.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The crop report of the agricultural department shows the condition of corn August 1 as 82.2; winter wheat production for 1907, about 409,509,000 bushels; an average of 14.6 per cent.; spring wheat condition 79.4.



Oh, Johnny D., with your hard fate,
Far judges cruel will, spite your plea

E'an might as angel quarrel.
Of "don't know," tap your bar".

MOORS ATTACK THE CASABLANCA CAMP

TWICE REPULSED BY FRENCH SHIPS AND TROOPS WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

Warships Fire On Them—Reported Bombardment of Mazagan Not Confirmed—Mulay Amin Approves Action of Europeans.

Casablanca, Aug. 10.—The Moors Thursday night renewed their attempt to invade Casablanca, but were repulsed with heavy losses by the fire from the warships. All the consulates here are now guarded by machine guns.

The total of the Moorish losses here is estimated at 2,000.

Attacks Twice Repulsed.

Tangier, Aug. 10.—News has been received here that Arab tribesmen, who had gathered from the surrounding country to the number of five or six hundred, swept down upon Gen. Drude's camp outside Casablanca Thursday afternoon. They were driven off with considerable loss. Later they renewed the attack and again were repulsed. The French ships are in splendid condition and their spirits. The warships supported them during this attack by keeping up a steady shell fire on the horsemen.

When the French consul from Casablanca arrived here Friday he received a letter from Muley Amin, the military governor of Casablanca, officially approving the action of the French forces and asking the aid of France in inflicting punishment upon Raisuli.

The latest advices received here do not confirm the reported bombardment of Mazagan. Advices from Mogador, dated August 7, say everything was quiet there then and that no trouble was apprehended unless European complications resulted from the bombardment of Casablanca. Morocco city is quiet.

More About Bombardment.

Further particulars of the bombardment of Casablanca show that when Admiral Philibert's squadron arrived off that port the armored cruisers Condé and Galilee bombarded the outskirts of the city while the Jeanne D'Arc shelled the Arab quarter. So soon as the foreign legion landed the gates were battered down, the soldiers took possession of the ramparts and the streets were cleared by the infantry, with the use of rapid fire guns.

The French warships Condé and Galilee are at Rabat and the Du Chayla is still at Mazagan. Admiral Philibert has issued a proclamation at both places warning the natives that the least act of hostility against Europeans will result in the towns being completely destroyed.

The sacking of Cape Juby occurred July 30.

Preaching a Holy War.

Paris, Aug. 9.—Special dispatches received here from Tangier represent the situation as being more alarming on the coast and in the interior. Cadi Sale, the administrator of customs at Rabat, is said to be openly preaching a holy war among the Mussulmans, as a result of which the French consul has distributed arms to the Europeans.

In addition a fanatical priest named Mechiach, at the head of a horde of followers, is traveling through the Littoral inflaming the anti-foreign sentiment.

Reports from Fez say that the advisers of the sultan are terrified and have not yet informed him of the gravity of the situation.

Up to six o'clock Thursday evening the foreign office here had no confirmation of the reported bombardment of Mazagan.

Miss Eddy Weds Beveridge.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Miss Katherine Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy, of Chicago, and niece of Mrs. Marshall Field, was married shortly after noon Wednesday to Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana in the American embassy. The religious ceremony was preceded by a civil one.

BONES OF BARNEY FOUND

SKELETON OF STEVE ADAMS ALLEGED VICTIM EXHUMED.

Location Had Been Pointed Out by the Prisoner—Identified by Denver Dentist.

Telluride, Col., Aug. 9.—What is said to be the skeleton of W. J. Barney, the timber man employed on the Smuggler-Union mine who mysteriously disappeared in June, 1901, has been exhumed near the Alta mill, near Gold King basin, 12 miles from town, by Gen. Bullesley Wells, manager of the Smuggler-Union Mining company, and others. According to Mr. Wells' account the body was found in an improvised grave and its location was pointed out by Steve Adams, now in the Idaho penitentiary awaiting trial on the charge of murder, when he was here in June, 1906, in the custody of Wells.

A part of the body or skeleton, including the teeth and that portion by which identification could be most readily established, was brought to town by Gen. Wells.

Barney incurred the ill will of the Smuggler-Union mine after the strike in April, 1901. It was this strike that caused the riots on July 3 of that year. Adams is said to have told Wells that Barney's body was stripped of its clothing, which was buried some distance from his body. Afterward the body was taken up and buried in another place.

While here in 1906 Adams is said to have pointed out the site of the first tree in the darkness of which he claimed to have stood when he fired the fatal charge of buckshot into the back of Manager Collins. He also is said to have told Wells where he threw the rifle after removing it from from the gun.

Denver, Col., Aug. 9.—Dr. Lord, a local dentist, after examining the teeth of the skeleton brought in by Gen. Wells, identified them as belonging to Barney. He had performed certain dental work for Barney and was able to identify the skeleton from this.

It is reported that warrants will be issued for two men who were prominent in the local affairs of the Western Federation of Miners when Barney disappeared. Steve Adams, who confessed to the killing in the county jail, according to general confession, made in Idaho but afterward repudiated, told Gen. Wells, according to the latter's statement, of the manner in which Barney was made away with, and it is upon this recital of details that the warrants are to be sworn to.

WRIT OF ERROR IS GRANTED.

Standard Oil is Permitted to Take Its Appeal.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States circuit court of appeals, Friday afternoon granted to the Standard Oil company of Indiana a writ of error allowing the defense to take its appeal from the judgment of Judge K. M. Landis, who imposed the record-breaking fine of $29,240,000.

Efforts of the defending lawyers, Hunt, Holdom and Merritt Starr, however, to obtain a supersedeas staying the execution of the judgment during the pendency of the case in the higher court without furnishing more than a bond for costs were thwarted.

Greeks Selling Their Lands.

Muskogee, I. T., Aug. 10.—Restrictions on lands in the Creek nation having expired at midnight Thursday night, there was great activity among speculators in securing the lands of the Indians Friday. Both full-bloods and mixed bloods all over the Creek nation were busy disposing of their lands. An attorney inside the statement Friday that by Saturday morning practically every acre of land in the Creek nation, except the home steads, would be deeded to white men.

Mrs. Russell Sage Gives $50,000.

New York, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Russell Sage has given $50,000 for a new building for the Long Island railroad employes branch of the Young Men's Christian association at Long Island City.

WIRE MEN IN MANY CITIES ON STRIKE

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY TEMPORARILY TIED UP IN THE WEST.

Postal's Employes in Chicago Also Abandon — Their Key—Company Will Make Stubborn Fight—Small Expects Early Settlement.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—The strike of telegraph operators, begun Thursday midnight in the Chicago offices of the Western Union company, spread rapidly Friday, tying up the local business of that corporation and practically putting out of service all its transcontinental lines.

At 5:15 o'clock Friday evening about 500 operators of the Postal Telegraph company left their wires and joined the strikers. Only ten employes remained in the main office and the company's 100 branch offices in the city were closed.

All but about a score of the 785 employes of the Western Union in this city quit their keys, and practically the entire forces walked out at Kansas City, Denver, Dallas, Fort Worth, Colorado Springs, Helena, El Paso and Salt Lake.

In New Orleans all the Postal Telegraph operators, numbering about 60, left their wires Friday night because an operator was suspended for refusal to work the Chicago wire. In the Western Union office there an operator was discharged for the same reason, but the union men did not make an issue of it because he was an extra man.

Exchanges Are Crippled.

The effect of the walkout of the operators in Chicago was apparent first on the board of trade and the stock exchange. The Western Union has the exclusive contract for handling the stock quotations between the exchanges of the country, and the failure of the company to summon sufficient loyal employes to handle its business put the brokers in a quandary. The firms which have leased wires, employing their own operators, handed all the information regarding the security markets in eastern cities that was available up to noon.

The Gold and Stock Ticker company, which is affiliated with the Western Union and operated the wires from the New York stock exchange, ceased to send the quotations.

A meeting of the grievance and executive committee of the union was held at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the formal demands on the Western Union company were drawn up by presentation. These include the eight-hour day, a 25 per cent increase in wages and recognition of the union.

What Mr. Small Says.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 10.—Samuel J. Small, the national president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, was seen in this city Friday afternoon and submitted to a brief interview.

"The subject," he said, "is too delicate to say much about. Mrs. Nichols is, of course, the storm center of the strike and she and the San Francisco officers of the company are responsible for what has happened. The latter have not lived up to the agreement signed two weeks ago. When an investigation is made some things extremely sensational will come out.

"The strike is spreading. We have advices that the operators in the following cities, in addition to Los Angeles are out: Chicago, Helena, Mont.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Salt Lake, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Omaha, Kansas, Denver and Butte. These represent about 2,000 operators. Oakland operators will be so out, but we are holding them back.

Expects Early Settlement.

"We expect that the whole trouble will be settled in two or three days. President Clowry of the Western Union Telegraph company will have his face before him in 24 hours and may settle it at once. I cannot say anything about our demands, for everything is in a chaotic condition at present.

"Mr. Stewart of the department of commerce and labor, arrived here today and will look into the San Francisco and Oakland situation. He will probably go into communication with Commissioner Charles P. Neill at Washington and the whole matter will be adjusted quickly, provided Col. Clowry instructs his subordinates to treat the San Francisco and Oakland operators humanely."

Company Will Fight Hard.

New York, Aug. 10.—The Western Union Telegraph company will fight the strike of its operators in the western cities, in the east, or wherever the issue may go' but, it appears to win as it claims to have won in 1883. A strike among the 3,000 operators of Greater New York city is imminent, though the sentiment among the employes is said to be divided.

P. R. Budd, Coal Magnate, Dies.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 9.—P. R. Budd, president of the Budd Coal company, of Cincinnati and president of the A. R. Budd Coal company, of this city, died at the Monongahela house in this city Thursday of cancer. He was born in Cincinnati 60 years ago, and was interested in the coal business practically throughout his business career. He leaves a widow and three sons, A. R. Budd and B. C. Budd, of this city, and C. M. Budd, of Memphis, Tenn.; also one daughter, Mrs. G. E. Reed, of Louisville, Ky.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.



C. B. Frank Doremus, veteran, of Roosevelt Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been suffering and showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as I did in 1897. Headaches, dizziness and sleepless nights, nerves, first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless, having run down from 190 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 24 inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

AS THE BOY UNDERSTOOD.

Probably to His Mind Conflict of Authority Was Vital.

In one of the Atlantic Sunday schools recently the lesson for the day had to do with Mammon and the corrupting influences of great riches.

Toward the close of the exercises, sny's Harper's Magazine, the superintendent called upon the infant class to repeat the golden text, which had special reference to man's inability to serve his Creator and the money god at one and the same time. The class failed to respond as it should, when the superintendent, noticing his own young boy pal in the ranks, who had that very morning been drilled thoroughly on the text, called to him. The response was immediate, though a slight departure from the original, for in a voice that was distinctly heard in all parts of the room there came the following modification:

"Ye cannot serve God and mammal"

Fell into Bad Company.

A canny Scot was brought before a London magistrate on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. "What have you to say for yourself, sir?" demanded the magistrate. "You look like a respectable man, and ought to be ashamed to stand there."

"I am verra sorry, sir, but I cam' up in bad company the nicht Glasgow," humbly replied the prisoner.

"What sort of company?"

"A lot of teetotalers!" was the startling reply.

"Do you mean to say teetotalers are bad company?" thundered the magistrate. "I think they are the best of company for such as you."

"Beggin' yer pardon, sir," answered the prisoner, "ye're wrong; for I had a bottle of whusky an' I had to drink it all myself!"

Depends on the Dogs.

Asa Goddard, of the American Automobile association, was reconning in Worcester some of his touring adventures.

"One summer morning," he said, "the approach of a great flock of sheep by the roadside to pull off a narrow country road. I halted my car, and watched with interest the passage of the sheep, the intelligent dogs and the shepherd.

"I had a short talk with the shepherd about his odd and difficult trade.

"'Look here,' I said, 'what do you do, driving sheep like this on narrow road, when you need another flock coming in the opposite direction?'

"'Well,' said the shepherd, 'ye just drive sheep, both of 'em, and the one that has the best dogs gets the most sheep.'"

High-Priced Meat

may be a

Blessing

If it gives one the chance to know the tremendous value of a complete change of diet.

Try this for breakfast:

A Little Fruit

A dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream

A Soft-Boiled Egg

Some Nice, Crisp Toast

Cup of Well-made

Postum Food Coffee

That's all, and you feel comfortable and well-fed until lunch.

THEN REPEAT.

And at night have a liberal meal and vegetable dinner; with a Grape-Nuts pudding for dessert.

Such a diet will make a change in your health and strength worth trial.

"There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

County Exhibits.

Hamline—Fourteen county exhibits are to be made at the coming Minnesota state fair. This is the largest number ever made at any Minnesota fair—a fact which shows the continual growth of the fair and the interest felt among the various counties of the state. The large exhibit was reported to the board of managers of the fair yesterday by J. M. Underwood, superintendent of the agricultural and horticultural divisions of the fair.

As the new lighting system will give abundant light, this as well as all other parts of the grounds will be well illuminated at night. It is in this part of the grounds that the great display will have its stopping place and from which it will rise in its daily flights.

The board has authorized the purchase of wheeled chairs for use during the fair. These will be for rent and with men to push them will doubtless prove a popular way of seeing the fair.

Another innovation will be named streets and signs at all points directing the visitor to this and that building in the vicinity. The board decided to again have a bureau of information, and made plans for the postoffice, which has been maintained for some years during the fair. Last year the postoffice handled over 15,000 pieces of mail and issued nearly $1,000 worth of money orders.

Drowned.

International Falls.—Word has been received here that Burt Wesley and Maude Wheeler were drowned at Rainy Lake City on Sunday.

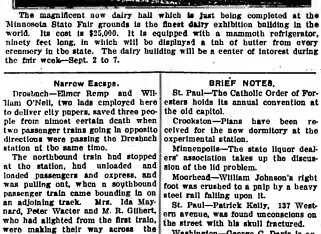
They were among a party of pleasure seekers who were spending the day at that place. A boy who witnessed the drowning says the young people were engaged in a scuffle on the dock and fell in. The bodies were recovered and both were buried together.

While the drug carrying the caskets was en route to the burying place it became mired in a swamp, and it was necessary to hitch on an extra team to get it out.

His Swindled.

Le Sueur—John B. Sturtevant of Minneapolis was held to the grand jury here yesterday on preliminary examination before Judge Borer on a charge of having swindled Melvin P. Curtis, landlord of the Park hotel, to the extent of $100 by fraudulently inducing Curtis to sign a promissory note for that amount under the impression that it was a receipt for some Cuban land company stock. The bail was fixed at $300 and Sturtevant, being unable to find bondsmen, was taken to jail. The defendant introduced no testimony on the examination.

New Dairy Hall, Minnesota State Fair.



The magnificent new dairy hall which is just being completed at the Minnesota State Fair grounds is the finest dairy exhibition building in the world. Its cost is $25,000. It is equipped with a mammoth refrigerator, ninety feet long, in which will be displayed a milk from every creamery in the state. The dairy building will be a center of interest during the fair week—Sept. 2 to 7.

Narrow Escape.

Droubach—Elmer Remp and William O'Neil, two lads employed here to deliver city papers, saved three people from almost certain death when two passenger trains going in opposite directions were passing the Droubach station at the same time.

The northbound train had stopped at the station, had unloaded and loaded passengers and express, and was pulling out, when a southbound passenger train came bounding in on an adjoining track. Mrs. Ida Maynard, Peter Vacter and M. R. Gilbert, who had alighted from the first train, were making their way across the track toward the station platform and did not notice the engine bearing down upon them.

The two boys, who had their arms filled with bundles of papers, saw the danger simultaneously, and dropping their papers rushed to the careless passengers and pushed them from the tracks just in time to save them from being hit by the locomotive. Neither of the nimble young fellows were injured.

Will Move the Town.

Sparta—If the plans of the steel corporation meet with the co-operation of citizens, the novel spectacle of moving a town in order to extract the iron ore underlying it will be presented here.

Representatives of the corporation have asked Town Clerk D. M. Monser to call a meeting of citizens for the consideration of the improved proposition of moving the townsite to a point about a mile and a half northeast of the present location, where drilling probably will show there is no underlying ore body to necessitate further move of the village in case it is located there.

The matter has caused considerable excitement among the citizens and opinions of all sorts are being expressed.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. James—There is a move on foot to sell the Park hotel property in this city to the Lutheran hospital association for a hospital.

St. Peter—Professor J. F. Wojta, for four years in charge of the agricultural department at Gustavus Adolphus college, has forwarded his resignation to the board of trustees.

Minneapolis—Red Men of Minnesota may bar saloonmen from membership.

Hamline—The state fair board is making plans for the biggest fair on record.

Royalton—Burglars entered the saloon of James Boyd, rifled the till and took a quantity of cigars, a drink and Mr. Boyd's coat.

Mankato—Mayor J. W. Andrews issued a proclamation directing that on and after tonight the saloons in this city shall be closed at 11 o'clock, following the state law, instead of the city ordinance.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. Paul—The Catholic Order of Foresters holds its annual convention at the old capitol.

Crookston—Plans have been received for the new dormitory at the experimental station.

Minneapolis—The state liquor dealers' association takes up the discussion of the id problem.

Moorhead—William Johnson's right hand was crushed to a pulp by a heavy steel rail falling on it.

St. Paul—Patrick Kelly, 137 Western avenue, was found unconscious on the street with his skull fractured.

Washington—George C. Davis is appointed postmaster at Ponemah, Beltrami county, vice J. G. Morrison, jr., resigned.

Minneapolis—With elaborate ceremonies and addressed by Archbishop Ireland, Mayor Haynes, and others, ground was formally broken for the new Catholic high school at Sibley and Tenth street and Hennepin avenue.

St. Peter—Keeping the lid on Corinne Station and getting the Le Sueur county authorities no end of trouble, Carolino is an abandoned station on the Omaha, midway between this city and Mankato, and a short time ago Richard Dale and Samuel Gaffer opened a saloon that catered to trade from both cities.

West Concord—J. F. McCarthy was the winner in the cheese scoring contest here. This is the third of a series of six contests conducted this summer by the state dairy and food commission. The cheese scoring contest is held in connection with the butter contest, which has not been completed.

New Ulm—Mayor Charles Silverson has informed the Protestant ministerial unity that he will not apply the "lid" unless they secure a petition and have it liberally signed by the citizens. He believes there is no sentiment worthy of note clamoring for the enforcement of this particular law.

Minneapolis—A staff of readers, under the supervision of the state department of public instruction, began reading teachers' examination papers from all the counties of the state at the new capitol. The papers cover all examinations taken for first, second and third grade certificates, and the work covers a period of about ten days.

Minneapolis—Girls' screams for help caused the flight of burglars who had entered the residence of Captain F. E. MacLean, 292 Armidel street, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

White Bear—Ross Clarke, for many years a resident of St. Paul and prominent in the business and political life of that city, was found dead yesterday in his summer home here.

White Earth—C. G. Sturtevant of Detroit, Minn., has been awarded a contract to plot out the townsite of White Earth, as provided by the last session of congress.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A safe in the post office at Stillman Valley, Ill., was blown open and $400 was taken.

A. L. C. Atkinson, secretary of the territory of Hawaii, has resigned from his position.

The Alabama legislature, before it adjourned, voted money for a monument to Jefferson Davis.

Forty persons are reported dead or injured in explosions during the burning of a large brewery at Santiago, Chili.

A detachment of infantry commanded by two lieutenants was massacred by rebels in the Mori district of the Island of Celebes.

By the purchase of the Premier mine the De Beers company of South Africa has restored its former monopoly of the diamond business.

The opium dens of Canton, China, were closed in accordance with the imperial decree. The city celebrated the result with bands and decorations.

A woman who calls herself Eva Fitz-Strawgrays, sister of the Earl of Ilchester, is locked up in New York on charges of passing worthless checks.

Arthur L. Fitch, superintendent of construction for the Sheffield Land company of Loraia, O., was found dead in his stable with a bullet wound in his head.

Col. Frank H. Phipps, of the ordnance department, superintendent of the Springfield (Mass.) armory, was retired by operation of law with the grade of brigadier general.

Harry Liche, a Portland (Ore.) jeweler, shot and killed his wife, Etta Pitman Liebe. He then killed himself. Domestic infelicity is said to be the cause of the shooting.

Since the San Francisco fire, according to the figures given out by the California promotion committee, 2,500,000 barrels of cement, or about 500,000 tons, have been used in rebuilding operations.

At the funeral of Anna Markowitz, the Dayton (O.) girl who was mysteriously murdered near the scene of the Dona Gilman tragedy, the officiating rabbi cursed the ground where the crime was committed.

The American Spice Trade association, the first organization ever known in the spice trade, has been effected in New York. Fifty-six of the most important concerns of the various centers were represented.

John McClintock, aged 22, and Miss Edna Rogers, 19, were waylaid and shot at Bloomington, Ill., while returning from an entertainment. McClintock, who was a well known farmer, was instantly killed. Miss Rogers will recover.

Gov. Patterson, of Tennessee, issued a call for a conference of textile manufacturers and labor representatives in all southern states to be held in Nashville October 14, to consider uniform labor laws affecting women and children.

Bill Miner, under life sentence for robbing a Canadian Pacific railway train at Kamloops last year, and three other convicts, J. W. Clarke, W. J. Woods and A. P. McCloskey, escaped from the Westminster penitentiary in British Columbia.

Edward Mulvaney of Brooklyn knocked down and killed Robert Seslander, a contractor, his prospective father-in-law. The fight was the outcome of an affair as peacemaker Mulvaney in a quarrel between Seslander and his son.

STANDARD OIL DOWN TO 466.

Stock Reaches the Lowest Quotation in Many Years.

New York, Aug. 10.—Several stocks quoted in New York fell to new low record levels Friday. Notable among them was Standard Oil, which at one time during the day reached 466, the lowest point touched in many years. A little later the stock was offered at 475 with no bidders.

Several years ago Standard Oil sold above $800 per share, and Friday's price indicates a shrinkage in value computed on the total capital stock of more than $300,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 10.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$ 00	@ 00
Hogs, State	6 00	@ 6 30
Others, State	5 00	@ 6 00
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 25	@ 4 35
WHEAT—September	0 93½	@ 0 93¾
December	1 00	@ 1 00¼
CORN—July	69½	@ 69¾
RYE—No. 2 Western	81	@ 82½
BUTTER	21	@ 23
EGGS	17	@ 18
CHEESE	11	@ 11¼

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$ 50	@ 7 65
Fair to Good Steers	5 75	@ 6 50
Yearlings, Fair to Fancy	5 00	@ 6 25
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 50	@ 5 75
Calves	4 00	@ 6 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 20	@ 6 30
Mixed Packers	6 20	@ 6 30
Heavy Packing	6 20	@ 6 30
BUTTER—Creamery	21	@ 23
Dairy	19	@ 21
LIVE POULTRY	13	@ 14
EGGS	16	@ 17
POTATOES, New (Bu.)	35	@ 35
WHEAT—September	0 91½	@ 0 91¾
December	97	@ 97¼
CORN—July	67½	@ 67¾
Oats, September	0 32½	@ 0 32¾
Rye, September	0 78	@ 0 78¼

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 01	@ 1 02
September	0 92½	@ 0 92¾
Corn, September	0 67½	@ 0 67¾
Oats, Standard	0 32½	@ 0 32¾
Rye, No. 1	0 78	@ 0 78¼

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—September	$ 91½	@ 91¾
December	97	@ 97¼
CORN—July	67½	@ 67¾
Oats, No. 2 White	0 32½	@ 0 32¾

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 25	@ 7 40
Texas Steers	3 25	@ 4 25
HOGS—Packers	6 20	@ 6 30
Butchers	6 20	@ 6 30
SHEEP—Muttons	4 00	@ 4 50

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 00	@ 00
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	@ 4 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy	6 20	@ 6 30
Mixed	6 20	@ 6 30

PROSE AND VERSE.

Writing this way at so much a word
hardly would pay. Writing this way?
Never! Nay, nay! It is absurd writ
ing this way at so much a word
Still
I am of the opinion
That
It is a
Good deal honester
Than calling this kind
Of
Stuff
Poetry and getting so
Much
A
Line
For it.
Eh?—Franklin P. Adams, in Life.

AN ANTI-EXPANSIONIST.



"Roster was a victim of anti-expansionist sentiments."
"How's that?"
"Made up his mind he was too fat and he doctored and starved himself to death."

Failed to Blossom.

He yearned for literary fame—
A genius he, beyond a doubt.
He longed to make a famous name,
A name no editor would scout.
So he with pad and pencil sat,
And thought and thought, a theme to get—
Two years ago, and, I guess that
He's sitting there and thinking yet.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Long Distance Foretelling.

"You will marry a rich and beautiful blonde," said the fortune teller, "and become the father of a large family."

"Then I'll have a long time to wait," said the young man, with a half sigh. "I married a rich but homely brunette a couple of weeks ago, and she looks good for 50 years yet."—Chicago Tribune.

Same Old Touch.

The celebrated explorer stood on the coral reef and mopped his brow.

"So white men have called here before!" he interrogated. "Well, then, we are brothers, I suppose you have felt the touch of civilization!"

Chief Ebony grinned.

"Umph, yes!" he grunted; "touched of all the ivory and gold on the island."—Chicago Daily News.

Could Use Him.

Tommy—So glad you've come, Mr. Bowlegs!

Mr. Bowlegs (fishing for compliments)—And why are you so glad I've come, my little man?

Tommy—Ethel and I are playing at trains, and you'll make such a lovely bridge.

Up to Her.

"I'm going to kiss you," said the bold, bad man. "How will you have it—with or without?"

"With or without what?" queried the innocent maid.

"A struggle," replied the h. b. m.—Chicago Daily News.

Why He Came Back.

Old Neighbor—My goodness, Mr. Arden, you back, after all these years? Don't you know your wife has married again?

Mr. Arden—Yes, I heard of it afore I started. Guess I kin live here in peace now.—N. Y. Weekly.

Threw No Hints.

"Did the Browns treat you well, when you visited them?"

"I should say they did. I stayed there three days and they never even mentioned the people they've entertained who always made up their own beds."—Detroit Free Press.

Observing Tommy.

Mamma—Now, Tommy, learned to speak in school, yet, Tommie?

Tommie—What's the use of my learning to speak, mamma, if when I grow up I'm to get a wife who won't let me!—Yonkers Statesman.

Bad Luck.

Tired Tatters—I saw de new moon over me left shoulder last night. I wonder wot dat's a sign av?

Weary Walker—It's a sign dat de new place yours sak for work yousel'll git it.—Chicago Daily News.

The Smile Broke Loose.

"Freddy, you shouldn't laugh out loud in the schoolroom," exclaimed the teacher.

"I didn't mean to do it," apologized Freddy. "I was smiling, when all of a sudden the smile busted."

ATHLETE STATESMAN.

FORMER FOOTBALL COACH IN CHARGE OF A DEPARTMENT.

George W. Woodruff, Who Made a National Reputation for Penn Eleven, Temporarily Appointed to Secretary Garfield's Place.

Washington.—Following his established preference for athletic men, President Roosevelt has made a former football coach secretary of the interior. Of course, it is only a temporary appointment that goes to George W. Woodruff, former developer of Penn and Chicago Indian elevens, for Secretary Garfield still has his job.

But while Mr. Garfield is away on his vacation the inventor of that piece of football strategy known as guards-back will have full authority in the department.

Mr. Woodruff is one of the five assistants to the attorney general, and he is connected with the department of justice, though his assignment is to give advice to the department of the interior in matters where legal points are raised.

The acting secretary of the interior is about the same age as the president, and was at Yale at the same time Mr. Roosevelt was a student at Harvard. But Mr. Woodruff as a college man had a career that pulled Mr. Roosevelt's. He was an exceptional athlete. His was the unusual record of having been for his entire four years a member of the football eleven, the track and field teams and the varsity crew. His captained the crew in 1895.

After finishing his classical course at Yale Mr. Woodruff went to the University of Pennsylvania to study law, and it was here that he made his reputation as one of the foremost football tacticians of his day.

Woodruff had a career of success for five years at Penn, then a time came when the quality of candidates fell off, and he no longer had men who could carry his ideas into effect. The result was a long succession of defeats which at last passed opposition to the former idolized coach.

As a culmination of the difficulties, Mr. Woodruff resigned and announced that he would quit coaching. First he went to Chicago to take a place with the scrapping goods house of A. G. Spalding, but the desire to coach was strong within the famous tactician and after a short time he came back to the east and signed to handle the Carlisle Indian eleven.

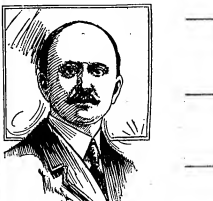
It was expected that with the contract he would carry out his ideas, Woodruff would invent all kinds of tricks. The eleven did play good football, but not enough better than in preceding seasons to make Woodruff want the job another year.

So he made a final renunciation of football and turned his attention to his neglected profession.

Mr. Woodruff had been admitted to practice in the United States courts, all the way up to the supreme court, while he was still coaching the Pennsylvania eleven, but he was so busy with football that he gave little serious attention to getting clients.

But when he got to few in serious earnest he found out that he was a good lawyer, and others quickly made the same discovery.

A fighter was wanted in the forest service as a law officer, and Mr. Woodruff got the appointment, becoming chief aid to Gifford Pinchot, the government forester. He did yeomen service in organizing the national forest reserve policy, and his industry and ability especially commended itself to the president, who soon discov-



George W. Woodruff.

ered that the energetic, restless, planning bustling attorney was a man of much his own mold.

During his stay with the forest bureau Mr. Woodruff made a special study of the public land laws and gained a reputation as Washington's foremost expert on this subject.

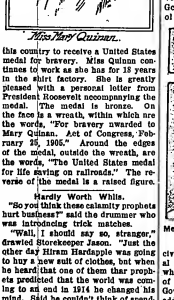
Secretary Garfield, when he went to the interior department, had land thieves to deal with, and he needed a man who would have both the courage and the knowledge to fight them. He decided that the former star football coach would be the man to second his crusade, and he had Mr. Woodruff appointed to the place in the attorney generals force that would make him available as adviser to the department of the interior.

Mr. Woodruff is not unlike the president in appearance. He wears spectacles, while Mr. Roosevelt runs to eyeglasses, but the shade of the faces, with the prominent teeth, the mustache and the expression of restless energy are not unlike.

HERO MEDAL FOR WOMAN.

Miss Quinan, of Middletown, N. Y., Recognized for Bravery.

Middletown, N. Y.—Miss Mary Quinan, of this city, is the first woman in



Miss Mary Quinan.

this country to receive a United States medal for bravery. Miss Quinan continues to work as she has for 18 years in the skirt factory. She is greatly pleased with a personal letter from President Roosevelt accompanying the medal. The medal is bronze, and on the face is a wreath, within which are the words, "For bravery awarded to Mary Quinan. Act of Congress, February 25, 1905." Around the edges of the medal, outside the wreath, are the words, "The United States medal for life saving on railroads." The reverse of the medal is a raised figure.

Hardly Worth While.

"So you think these calamity prophets hurt business?" said the drummer who was introducing trick matches.

"Well, I should say so, stranger," drawled Storekeeper Jason. "Just the other day Hiram Hardapple was going to buy a new suit of clothes, but when he heard that one of them that prophets predicted that the world was coming to an end in 1914 he changed his mind. Said he couldn't think of spending money for a suit of clothes if he couldn't wear it over seven years, so he reckoned he'd have to make the old suit do."

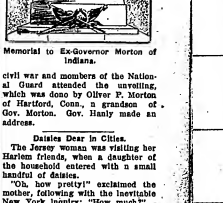
Graft in the Millions.

The Philadelphia North American has summarized the results of the three months' inquiry of the committee which has been investigating the construction and furnishing of the Pennsylvania state capitol. It has been shown that of the $13,000,000 expended, at least $5,000,000 was wasted or stolen.

HONOR INDIANA WAR GOVERNOR.

Monument Erected in Indianapolis to Oliver P. Morton.

Indianapolis.—The Oliver P. Morton monument, which was unveiled the other day, comprises a figure of the war governor in bronze, 12 feet high, standing on a base of granite 18 feet in height, and occupies a site in front of the east entrance to the state capitol. Bronze figures of a cavalryman and infantryman stand on each side of the base of the war governor. In front is an eschutcheon composed of a wreath and crossed flags. Mrs. Morton, a niece of the venerated Indianian, says that the body, pose and facial expression are the exact counterpart of Governor Morton. Grand Army men secured from the legislature an appropriation of $35,000 for the monument, and the remainder was made up by private subscription. Vice President Fairbanks, Gov. Hanly, Gen. R. B. Brown, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; 3,000 veterans of the



Memorial to Ex-Governor Morton of Indiana.

civil war and members of the National Guard attended the unveiling, which was done by Oliver P. Morton of Hartford, Conn., a grandson of Gov. Morton. Gov. Hanly made an address.

Daisies Dear in Cities.

The Jersey woman was visiting her Harlem friends, when a daughter of the household entered with a small handful of daisies.

"Oh, how pretty!" exclaimed the mother, following with the inevitable New York inquiry: "How much?"

"Twenty-five cents," replied the girl.

"Merciful heavens!" exclaimed the Jersey woman. "There's a whole field of them back of my house I never thing of picking."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Taft presidential boom seems to be gaining ground in the middle west.

Look out for an advance in the price of oil, John. D. Rockfeller's Standard oil trust got a heavy fine last week.

The Western Federation of labor found it rather poor picking in Minnesota. To much republican prosperity is the reason, with no time to loose kicking.

Though the Tobacco Trust may not be a good one, as its managers insist, it is probably as good as some of the product it puts out in the shape of cigarettes and stogies.

We understand that John D. Rockefeller is a Socialist. We do not know that this is correct, but he certainly produces some strong arguments in favor of "whacking up."

The corn crop in the Valley promises to be better than ever before, and the acreage is said to be double that of last year. A sample of what the Valley can do in this line is shown on the O'Neil farm near Crookston, where the corn stands nine feet high, the ears are all in the silk and will easily ripen before there is danger of frost.—Thief River Falls News.

Our Bumper Crops.

With the present outlook, in this part of Red Lake county, the man that took a homestead on the Eleven towns and pitched in to make his home and fortune here is going to begin to reap his reward, this year, when he reaps his grain.

We have always lived in a small grain producing country, in Iowa and Minnesota, but it see ns to us that we were never in a country where the prospects for farming and stock raising was better than they are here.

The land is rather hard to be opened up and prepared for crops, but those that had faith to stay and try will now begin to receive payment for their labor, as they are now quite sure to have a crop that has not been equaled in northern Minnesota since the year of 1895, and with the prospect of a big price and a sure way to get their grain to market, the 11 towns homesteader can be said to be in a hopeful and a prosperous condition.

Youthful Financier.

This really happened in New York the other day:

Displeased Parent—Molly, I find you have been buying three pairs of gloves without my permission. Why did you do so? Miss Molly (meekly)—Why, daddy, I was obliged to have some gloves; I hadn't a pair in wear! Displeased Parent—It was wrong of you to buy the gloves without the permission either of your mamma or myself. Miss Molly—Well, never mind, daddy, dear; they won't cost anything, for I had them charged.—New York Post.

How Inconsiderate!

"Young Ruggles did a very thought less thing."

"What was that?"

"He wrote a poem in honor of a certain young woman who had just completed her twenty-first birthday and published it in the college paper."

"Wasn't it a good poem?"

"Very good."

"What's the critichism then?"

"Why, everybody who wants to find out can look back any time and discover how old the young woman is."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Thief River Falls Fair Was O. K.

The sixth annual fair of the Agricultural Society of Red Lake county held at Thief River Falls last week was certainly a hummer, and had a large attendeance from both outside and inside the county.

The lateness of the season was somewhat of a handicap to the agricultural display but a walk throu. that department would convince the most skeptical that the soil of Red Lake County was well adapted to the growing of all kinds of grain and vegetables.

The stock on exhibition made a very good display and shows that our farmers are begining to take an active interest in divers ified farming. The races were very interesting and were not in the mudo up class which is so tiresom to the beholder, but was on the principal of let the best horse win.

The Cash Carnival Company contributed some good clean intertainments both at the fair grounds and down town, to help to interest the crowds when the fair was not in operation.

The progressiveness of the people of Thief River Falls and the county in general are highly commendable and that their efforts in building up such a splendid fair have been a success is a condition that will be viewed with genuine satisfaction by every resident of Red Lake County.

There was quite a large number of people in attendence from Crookston and other parts of Polk county, and nercly all the county officials came up from Red Lake Falls to attend one day at least.

Old Fashioned Oratory.

"We don't have no sich forensic oratory as we used to have," said the old settler. "Lawyers nowadays don't orate. They only just talk.

"The old hill K. Simmons of Enn Clair. If hill was defendin' a lowly chicken thief he'd speak with the vigour of magik. I'll never forgit the peroration of his impassioned philippic in the Clay hill case about the poisoned cel. It runs like this here."

The little, thin old man rose, reared back in a defiant attitude and shouted in the cracked treble of age:

"Gentle upon the couch of repose lean liberty as I do, covered with the blanket of constitutional panoply as I am and protected by the negis of American equality as I feel myself to be, I despise the lizzily of the professional lawyer who has just sat down and defy his attempt to penetrate with puny sling the liberatices of me impervious coverin'."—New York Press.

The Log Driver.

The life of a river log driver is a life that seems to get hold of one after a year or two. You are generally wet through for twelve hours of the day twenty-four. Ten of you sleep in a 12 by 15 foot shanty; you live on fried everything, "slush," doughnuts and stewed tea. You go to bed at 10 and get up at 3. You are exceedingly cursed and never praised by the foreman. Your life is in danger more or less all day long, and you never get more than $25 a month for a work that is worth $100. "Then why stick at it?" you say, and all I can answer is, "Just give it a fair trial for a year, and then you'll know."—Wide World Magazine.

A Hard Drinking Beak.

Among the sones of Robert Burns is one upon a whistle used by a dane who visited England in the reitime of Anne of Denmark. This whistle was placed on the table at the beginning of a drinking bout, which was won by whoever was last able to blow it. The Dane conquered all comers, says the story, until sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, "after three days and three nights hard contest, left the Scandinavian under the table."

Clever Girl.

Mother—What's that I hear? Frank actually kissed you at the railway station? And what did you do, pray? Daughter—Well, so as to make everybody think he was a relative and so prevent a scandal I kissed him too.—Berlin Journal.

Fatal Politeness.

First Tramp—After all, it pays to be polite, partner. Second Tramp—Not always. The other day I was actin' dead and dumb when a man gave me a sixpence. I says, "Thank you, sir," and he had me arrested.—London Express.

Not a Spendthrift.

Ambious Mother—I hope you are not thinking of marrying young Clarkson. He spends every cent he earns, Professor—Oh, well, he doesn't earn very much.—Chicago News.

Pessimism and a good dinner cannot both be in one man.—Exchange.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam:

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM, Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
Georgs Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Gredbrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.
John B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Elingson, Highland ing, Minn.
Miss Walseth, Espelved, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes " Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER,
Rhoda Minn.

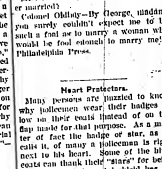
Not What She Expected.



First Stout Lady (to second stout lady)—Well, dear, I've tried practically everything to reduce my size, but nothing seems to make me any thinner.

Marjory (reflectively, watching her kittens)—Eat some liver.—Sketch.

Sound Reasoning.



Mrs. Blushaway—Why have you never married?

Colonel Oblong—Hy George, madam, you surely couldn't expect me to lay such a fool as to marry a woman who would be fool enough to marry me.—Philadelphia Press.

Heart Protectors.

Many persons are puzzled to know why policemen wear their badges so low on their coats instead of on the flap made for that purpose. As a matter of fact the badge or star, as he calls it, of many a policeman is right next to his heart. Some of the officers can thank their "stars" for being alive. This little metal shield has defeated the bullet of burglar or highwayman, and at times, too, has stopped the knife thrust of would be assassins. During the last twenty or thirty years there are many cases on record showing that the little badge has taken a life saver. Even bullets fired at close range, as a rule, cannot penetrate the shield. That's why a lieutenant always feels safer in keeping the star at a vital spot. When off duty some policemen wear their stars on their coats, but always directly over the heart. They are so accustomed to the little protector that they feel uneasy without it.—Philadelphia Record.

Gabri's Wife Dog.

So veracious a man as Sir Walter Scott had a wise dog, a bull terrier. Said the novelist once: "I taught him to understand a great many words, to launch that I am positive that the communication between the canine species and ourselves might be greatly balanced. Camp once bit the bailiff who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him and explained the enormity of his offence, after which, to the last moments of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story in whatever tone of voice it was mentioned without getting up and retiring to the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said the baker was well paid or the baker was not hurt, after all," Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered and barked and re joiced."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 16, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota Aug. 9, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Hon. W. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on September 23rd, 1907, viz:

Eva Shosten, widow of Anton W. Shosten, Deceased.

H. E. No. 607, Red Lake Serial for the Lot 1 S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 & S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 24 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Overum, Thomas Jacobson, of High Landing Minn. Carl Ely of Erie Minn. Augusta Kuehnel, of Kuehnel Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 17 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. RODMAN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1265 made July 10, 1905, for the N. E. 1/4 Sec. 19, Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on August 27 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John Pallmark, Edward Singer, George Singer, Martin E. Hyland all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 16, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that THEODORE TORGERSON, one of the heirs of MICHAEL TORGERSON, Deceased of Gryglo, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 12131 made July 18 1905 for the S. E. 1/4 Sec 30 Tp. 152 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on September 4th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Olaf Omlid, Ole Olson, Joe Johnson, Christ Odegaard all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 25, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB ELEE, of Amiand Minnesota has filed notice of Amiand Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead, and Entry No. 1214 made July 22nd, 1905, for the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 1 Township 154 N. of Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 5th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Torkel Elfaeen, Edd T. Kirle, Oscar N. Olson, Iver Rokne, all of Amiand Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 26th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HALVOR K. HOSME, of Erie Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead entry, No. 1923 made January 9th 1906, for the S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4 Sec. 22 Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on September 7, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole O. Omlid, Ormund K. Hosme, Ole O. Omlid Jr. of Erie Minn. Andrew Ellingson of Highland Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 30, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDD T. RYLE of Amiand Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1240 made Sept. 14, 1905 for the Lots 1, 2 & E. 1/2 N. W. 1/4 Section 7 Township 156 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register at his office at the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 5th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Torkel Elfaeen, Jacob K. Lee, Oscar N. Olson, Iver Rokne all of Amiand Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, register.

Not Even the Clock.

Two ladies were being shown through the State Hospital for the Insane. As they entered a ward one turned to the other and said, "I wonder if that clock is right?"

An inmate standing near overheard her and instantly replied: "Great Scott, no! It wouldn't be here if it was!"—Lippincott's.

The Difference.

"Pa, what's the difference between the meaning of prepared and ready?"

"Well, there's many a person who may be prepared to die, but I never saw one who was ready."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Don't keep so busy making money to afford pleasure that you have no time to devote to pleasure.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

ALL THE WEEK.
September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1907.

The Greatest Fair In America. Attendance Last Year Nearly 300,000. Grounds, Buildings, Premiums and Purses have been Increased for the Fair of '07. Over $70,000, offered in Purses.

Dan Patch on Monday, Sweet Marie on Friday, September 2, September 6,

A Wholly Unparalled Aggregation of Useful and Interesting Exhibits and Sensation Amusements. Starling Evening Entertainments.

Wonderful Air Ship Flights Afternoon and Evening. "The Sieg of Jerico" Magnificent Pyrotechic Spectacle Each Night.

FAIR.

B. F. NELSON, President. C.N. COSGROVE, Secretary.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS, MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnck, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Miss Abbie and Miss Josie Sullivan, of Crystal N. D. came up Wednesday to visit their cousins Miss Mary and Katie Sullivan.

Miss Augusta Kuehnel has resigned as postmaster at Kuehnel and Peter C. Wold will lick the postag stamps and draw the salary of that office in the future.

Mrs. Simon O'Toole and Miss Mary McAndress, of Thief River Falls came up on Wednesdays boat to visit with their relative Mr. and Mrs. Walt McAndres, for a few days.

The town board of Highlanding is pretty well represented at Crookston to day, by J. C. Gullrud and Alfred Hammersteen Supervisors, who are witnesses for town clerk J. W. Vrolson, who will make final proof on his homestead before the U.S. Land office.

Walt McAndress was a passenger on yesterdays steam boat to Thief River Falls on a business trip. He as one of the board of managers of The Red Lake River Transportation Company is vestigate a complaint made of their boat striking a small gas olien boat in the half of the river channel near Thief River Falls.

J. W. Vrolson the new Highlanding merchant was a pleasant caller here Wednesday. He will be ready to open up his store for business in about ten days, with a large and complete stock of stock of general merchandise and hardware. He made arrangements to let the people know he was doing business, thru the columns of THE SUNBEAM

Magnus and Carl G Olson and Carl Eggen were up here on Saturday last to qualify as school officers of the newly organized school district in the north east cornor of Mayfield township. Mr. Eggen improved the opprotunity to have his name placed on our subscription list. It was not necessary for the Olson boys to have their names put on the list, as they have been there for years.

Clearwater Locals.

The farmers are about done buying, and then comes harvest.

Miss Elise Brekke visited with Annabell Rolandson on Sunday.

There was a party at Miss Ida Lillos on Saturday evening last, in honor of her brother August who goes to Minneiwanpan N.D. this week.

Mrs. Lanager visited with Mrs Torgus Larson on Tuesday.

Mr. Ole Rolandson from Bat tle Lake Ottertail county is here visiting his brother A. A. Rolandson for a few days.

Theadore Legvold went down to Plummer on Saturday with a load of butter for the Clearwater Creamery.

Mr Rasmus Fork lost another horse the other day, making two in the past month. Quite a loss at this time of year.

There was a social party at C. O. Lindbergs on Sunday, last. There was a large crowd present and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Quite a number of our young are making preparations to go to the Dakota harvest fields.

There will will be services at Mr. Sells house on next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock P. M. The young peoples will have their meeting at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M. Lunch will be served by Mrs. Langlie and Mrs. Lillo.

Somemore Locals.

Barley harvest has commenced this week,

W. G. Hunt was doing Notary Public work in Deer Park township on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Korstad returned home on Wednesdays boat after a week spent visiting friends and the fair at Thief River Falls.

County Attorney Thomas Gerno was up in the town of Star on Monday last, on official business, the nature of which we did not learn.

August Lillo was a passnger down the river on yesterdays steamer on his way to N. D. for the threshing season.

Willie Swanson the popular town clerk of Deer Park township is transacting business, with a self binder in the barley field of Walt McAndress today.

P. Sullivan took some fine samples of oats and flax bundles, and last years oats down to the fair last week, but we have not learned whether he landed the preamum or not.

John Wicntoik of Deer Park township made this office a pleasant call yesterday, and did not forget to bring some samples of vegetables from his fine garden, which we are sampling today.

While at the fair last week we had the pleasure of meeting Nick Parrant, our popular judge of probate, H. T. McNulty Superintendant of schools, M. LeQuist Register of deeds—and Lewis E. Nelson the Sheriff.

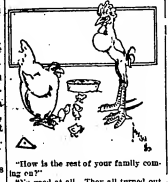
Stephen Singer was an over night visitor here Wednesday, on his way to Rhoda to look after his buisness intrests down there. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the business and ok down at Krat on and will give his personal supervison to the store down there, while his brother Edward will look after their interests in Rhoda.

STRAYED: From the farm of Mrs Sam Gunderson in the town of Gurnee, Sheet, Finder please notify Mrs. Sam Gunderson Lillo Minn.

I have for sale a bunch of cattle including two yoke of working oxen, If interested call on or write.

J. S. Haoson.
Lillo, Minn.

An Ancient Jest.



"How is the rest of your family coming on?"

"No good at all. They all turned out to be bad eggs."—Broadway Magazine.

Just the Other Way.

"I am delighted," said the old friend who had called. "to find that you agree with your husband in everything, Mrs. Heopeck."

"Indeed!" answered that estimable lady. "If you will take the pains to investigate our domestic relations, sir, you will find that it is Mr. Heopeck who agrees with me in everything."

His Size.

"Sam, what would you do if you had a million dollars?"

"For de Lawd's sake! I'm sho' I dunno wat I'd do if I had a million dollahs, but I know wat I'd do if I had $2. I'se his waitin' two yeahs ter git married."—Judge.

Love's Excuse.

He—You passed me without speaking to me.

She—Oh, I must have been thinking about you.

When Labor Did Not Tell.

A home missionary who visited Sing Sing prison took occasion to have a heart to heart talk with one of the convicts.

"Don't you know, my friend," said he, "that crime never brings success? It is only achieved by hard labor."

"I did six months on it at a stretch once, and I didn't come out no richer than I was in."



XXXX Coffee Chums at work

Try One Cup of This Coffee

You won't pay any *more* for McLaughlin XXXX Coffee, but you'll get the very best grade of coffee at a reasonable price, because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always clean—always fresh—always good—always the same quality—in fact, the Standard Coffee.

Sold in full 16-oz. packages.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

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Notary Public.
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Too High For the Barber.

"I heard something new in the barbering business this morning," said the gray headed man. "I am occupying a room on the top floor of a skyscraping apartment hotel. This morning I sent for a barber to come up and shave me. He came, but when he saw to what an ... he had ascended he looked ...

"Would it inconvenience you to come down to the regular barber shop?' he asked.

"I suppose that it would not particularly put me out, but that I would like to know the reason for his request.

"The fact is," he said, 'I never like to shave anybody at this distance above the ground. No barber likes to. We seem to be particularly sensitive to height. It makes us nervous. Most barbers will not consider a job above a certain number of feet in the air. Of course if you insist I will shave you here, but you would probably get a better shave ten floors below this one.'

"Well, just out of natural cussedness I refused to humor the ... whim. As a consequence he ... my throat. Whether he did it through nervousness, as he claimed, or pure cussedness he ... not. I don't know. Whatever it was, that is a peculiarity of barbers that I'd like to have explained."—New York Sun.

Preference.

The Court—Six years at hard labor. You'll get a chance to learn a trade, my man. Burglar—Judge, couldn't I be permitted to learn it—er—by correspondence course?—Puck.

For the burdens which God lays on us there will always be grace enough. The helpless which we make for ourselves we must carry alone.—A. W. Thorold, D. D.

The "Redgeton"
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

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BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD.
COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Mercenary.



Tom—My heart beats for you.

Miss Money Meow—I dare say; beats it so much purr.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Bat.

Nearly all bats have the faculty of hibernating. Their hibernation, however, is not perfect—that is to say, that when the warm days occur in the middle of winter they wake up, together with the insects which are their food. Still theirs is a true hibernation trance, differing from sleep, with very low rate of pulse, heart action and respiration. Probably they would endure immersion in water for an hour or two without drowning, as other hibernators have been found to do.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE
Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make
your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates
On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best prices for what you have to sell.

WE ARE It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



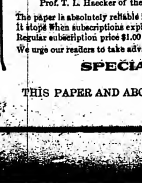
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Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.
Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

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RHODA---MINN.

MR. FARMER
The Farmers' Tribune,
Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.



It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognised as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

This paper is absolutely reliable in every respect.
It stops when subscriptions expire.
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We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER!

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.60 a year.

A Passing from Poverty

By MRS. PRESTON HOWARD

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Ooo bitter day in February Josie Evans climbed the steps of a broad stone mansion and pulled the bell with such weak, cramped fingers it was little wonder it failed to sound, and she was left to stand there in sa icy wind, that seemed cruelly scorching for her young heart, as it swept through the thin, sadly-worn garments.

For Josie, never rich, was now most poor! Since the day after Christmas, when she had been discharged from the large store, where she was selling holiday cards, no work had come. Her little pile of money had sunk so low she had had nothing but bread to eat for two days; and last night when Miss Ellis, the dressmaker, came into the cold, furnished room, where she and her roommate sat bundled up in shawls and hoods, and told her of this little job of work, it seemed almost as if an angel had appeared!

But now with the bleak air and the waiting, her courage sank.

"Oh," she cried, "what if this lady will not let me work on her beautiful dress? What shall I do! What shall I do!"

And then, in desperation, she seized the bell with both hands and tugged with oil her strength.

A moment later a trim colored man opened the door.

What joy to pass from the gloom and wintry blast outside into the wide vestibule; its air like summer, the light from rich stained glass falling on huge candelabra, marble tiles and growing palms!

As the servant took the note to his mistress above, Josie, feeling almost as if she owed the elegant furniture an apology for her shabby clothes, sank on a soft cushioned seat and drank in the warm atmosphere, the beauty of the room and the sweet fragrance of flowers.

A soft rustle of silken garments, and



She Opened It and Two Crisp Ve Fell Out.

a little brunette lady stood near who began to speak briskly, then broke off abruptly with a little cry; and how it happened neither could tell, but in a moment they were folded in each other's arms sobbing on each other's shoulders.

This little brunette recover d voice and composure first.

"To think I have found you at last," she cried. "You wicked, wicked Josie, to disappear away from me like that! Come right up into my room and have some ecko and fruit to celebrate. Don't you remember when anything happened in school we always rushed I, used to cnt—against the rules—that dear old seminary!"

"But the lady of the house!" Josie managed at laugth to say, partly conquering her sobs; "and tha work on her dress!"

The brunette gave a gay leugh and a sweeping courtesy.

"I am the lady of the house, Mrs. Fantos, at your service; never mind the old dress; we'll work on it together. Comn along!"

And she quickly drew Josie up stairs and into a charming bondoir; gently pushed her into a low easy-chair placing lavitingly before the logs blazing in the handsome fireplace; pulled off her wraps and herded about arranging the regular schoolgirl feast brought in by the maid servant.

"Now," said the little lady, when they had begun to eat together, "I remember you lived in some village away up in the New England hills, till you'd saved up some money you'd earned, and put that with it, and two year father had left you, and took it all and came to the boarding school where I was, to give yourself a year's schooling.

"I know all that because you told me when we roomed together, and used to lie awake after hours to talk—quite against the rules!

"Then, just before commencement, I'd been off to the next town with one of the teachers to buy things, and when I came back to the school there was no you, only a telegram. That said 'your mother very ill. Come at once!'

"And now, you poor, dear child, if your tongue isn't quite frozen this dreadful day, do tell me the rest!"

Then Josie, strengthened by the generous fare, cheered and warmed, found voice to tell how her mother lay for

tweea life and death for six weeks, then passed away. How her own strength, exhausted by long watching, failed, and she too was upon a sick bed for a time; and when she rose again and tried to send word to her friend, could not find the address, and had sent the letter to the seminary, asking them to forward.

"And it was forward, forward for six months, my dear! But you haven't heard! That lawsuit I used to harp on so was decided in our favor; so I took the $20,000 and determined I'd go to Europe. There was a party made up, and I started off on a three days' notice. And that unfortunate letter of yours, my dear," she said, elevating her dimpled hands and raising her black brows, "went from Rio to Backabeba, or Borsheba, whichever it is! and I read it at last one day away down in lovely, beautiful Italy. I am a fearful correspondent, I know; but I sat down that minute and wrote to you—"

"Ah," said Josie, "but I wasn't there then."

And she explained how, when funeral expenses were paid for and doctors' bills, there was almost nothing left, save enough she sold the little brown house. And how they had told her there was work for everyone in great New York, and so—"

"Oh, dear, dear, dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Fanton, breaking in. "Don't tell me any more! You've had a dreadful time! But I have you fast now; and shan't lose you again; not if Carris Fanton knows it. Now, let's look at the dress."

That night about nine o'clock, Josie rolled home in her friend's luxurious carriage, accompanied by a small trunk.

And no can carry the things easier so," Carris had said.

And when Josie, in her own room, knelt down and raised the lid, there was a note lying on top. She opened it, and two crisp Ve fell out.

"If you don't take this from an old friend and chum, when she has such loads ood you so little," ran the note, "I never, Josie Evans, will forgive you to this wide, wide world! But you're so 'terrible proud' I sha'n't dare offer you more, I suppose; so, you'll find a pile of work in the trunk that you can do (at my prices), either at your room or in mine. And underneath there are some dresses, and feathers, and things I don't know what to do with, and it will be charity if you can take them off the hands of, overlooxingly yours,

"CARRIE."

Then the teors, so bravely kept back by Josie these lost hard weeks, come with a rush at tais touch of a kindly hand.

Ooe morning, when Josie was sitting in her little room, cold, thank Heaven! no longer, but warmed and sunny, her daft fingers putting the last flying stitches in the pile of work Carrie had given her, that little body dashed in with her usual impetuosity, wrapped in rich valrets and furs, and dropped panting into a stair, exclaiming half breathlessly:

"You must just fling on your things and tumble the work up anyhow and come in the carriage to my house and finish it! Frank's off on a horrid business trip for six weeks. I can't stay alone. I'd die! So you must take pity on mo and come along." And with this she whisked away.

The next evening as Josie was arranging her pretty, light brown hair before the mirror in Carris's "blue room," the mistress of the mansion came hastily in, her hands full of white lace and flowers, her sparkling face lighted up with smiles, exclaiming:

"Now, you must wear this lace fichu, so; over this silk and cashmere. How did you ever manage to make such a stylish dress out of tha rags I gave you! A fechire, it's regular Fifth Avenue! And you must put this big bunch of roses so. I want you to look your very prettiest to-night, because Frank's cousin, Elmer Hay, is to dina here to-night. He's in my importing house, junior partner; and Frank says he's a royal good fellow if there ever was one; so look your prettiest."

And truly, Josie Evans, entering the brightly lighted reception room a half hour later, was a fair picture to look upon; and the handsome gentleman advancing toward her and her friend seemed to think so.

That pleasant evening was the precursor of many; of moonlight sleigh rides, of theater and opera, in which Elmer Hay was their almost constant companion.

And one six weeks sped all too swiftly away. Then one morning Elmer Hay waved them good-by from the deck of an outward-bound Cunarder.

And Josie? Josie then found something missing. Her days were a hundred work, with which Carris kept her supplied, the easier life, the pleasant Sundays passed at Carris's elegant home and the new friends she met there, failed to bring back.

The three months later, when Carris had coaxed her to spend another six weeks at her beautiful country house, and Elmer Hay bent and whispered something in the moonlight by the river side, it came back with a brightness that seemed to flood life with a softened glory, out of which shone the promise of happy years and a loving, manly heart to beat with hers.

FINALLY ROUSED UP UNCLE.

How a Crowd of Villagers Stirred the Saga of the Cracker Barrel.

There was the usual crowd of villagers sitting on the postoffice steps waiting for the mail to be distributed, and among them was Uncle John. He had joined the sitters without saying a word, and at the end of fifteen minutes one of the men winked at the crowd and said:

"Well, Uncle John, have you heard about the big earthquake in Vermont, with 10,000 people killed?"

Uncle John looked at him in a weary way and shook his head.

And the cyclone in Connecticut yesterday and 500 houses blowndown?" continued the man.

Uncle John yawned and was not the least interested.

"The Ohio river rose 200 feet of a sudden the other day and carried the city of Cincinnati down stream. Tens of thousands of people lost their lives. Any of your relatives down there, Uncle John?"

The old man slowly shook his head and reached down to pick up a silver and pick his teeth with it.

"And the whole state of Pennsylvania is caving in," said the joker, "and by-to-morrow there will be a great lake where 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people have lived."

Uncle John took the news without a word. In fact, he yawned and stretched over it.

"By thunder, but there goes a rat under that pile of lumber across the street," exclaimed the joker as he rose up. "Say, you fellers—"

But he got no further. Uncle John was across the street and had a club in his hand, and within the next ten minutes he had done a half day's work toning down the pile to get at the rat. He had been aroused at last.—Kansas City Journal.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT.

Wife's Sneering Comment Met with Sharp Answer.

Galett Burgess at the recent dinner of the American Bookbinders' association of New York said: "I once knew a San Francisco who married a girl for money. She was not a pretty girl, and as time passed and love cooled, she developed e rather tart tongue.

"One day her husband bought with his quarter's allowance a 20-horsepower automobile. He took the car home sayly and brought his wife out to the front door to look at it. She gave one sneering glance, and then said:

"'It's very fine, but if it hadn't been for my money, it wouldn't be here.'

"'Well, Manila,' said the husband, quickly, 'if it hadn't been for your money you wouldn't be here yourself.'"

USED BY THE DOCTORS.

Ninety Per Cent of the Drugs Prescribed Are Patent Medicines.

In spite the opposition of physicians, especially of those whose experience has been neither far reaching nor profitable, to "patent" medicines, ninety per cent of all drugs that physicians use are put up and compounded by manufacturing concerns,—are, in fact, "patent" medicines just as much as if they were advertised in the newspapers.

The average doctor knows little or nothing of pharmacy and is, therefore, glad to depend on the very medicines which in public he condemns, just as he is obliged in many cases to depend on the diagnosis of the patient himself, even while he secretly scrylas what he calls "self-diagnosis." How rapid has been the growth of the professional use of "patent" or "proprietary" medicines is shown in an article written for the Journal of the American Medical Association of September 29, 1906, by A. Leech, M. D., Ll. D. He relates that 50,000 prescriptions, compounded in several drug stores were carefully examined. From 1850 to 1870 no prescription was found for "patent" or "proprietary" medicines. In 1874 but one prescription in 1,500 called for ready-to-use remedies. Between 1875 and 1880 the number calling for "patent" or "proprietary" medicines equalled two per cent of the total. This increased to 5 per cent in the period between 1880 and 1890. In 1895 it was 12 per cent. In 1898 it was 16 per cent, and in 1902-1903 was from 30 to 35 per cent.

Dr. Jacobi says that in a large store he was assured that 70 per cent of the prescriptions were for "patent" or "proprietary" medicines, and this probably is approximately the correct proportion at the present time. From this it would seem that if the "patent" and "proprietary" medicines are good enough for physicians to prescribe, seven cases out of ten they are good enough for family use in cases of necessity and where the symptoms are well known and as easily understood by the people as by the doctors.

Always the Politeness.

A Germantown woman was not long ago watching a workman as he put up new window fixtures in her house. "Don't you think that you have placed those fixtures too high?" asked she, having reference to the curtain rolls last put in place. The workman, a stolid German, made no reply, but continued to adjust the fixtures. "Didn't you hear my question?" demanded the lady of the house. "How dare you be so rude?" Whereupon the German gulped convulsively, and then replied in the gemliest of voices: "I haf my mouth full of schrews, und I could not speask till I swallow some!"—Harper's Weekly.

Dressing the Hair



No matter how light her clothes, no girl or woman can feel comfortable on a hot day with a heavy pompadour adorning the front and a heavier coil the back of her head. Without, then, considering the philosophical effect of chsage upon her mentality, let her resolve to-day to adopt for the next few months a cooler mode of hairdressing then she now affects.

Our lower illustration exemplifies what to perhaps the most popular of these styles, as it is adapted to many different types, is cool, pretty and far more becoming than a pompadour. It is constructed in follows:

First, after brushing and combing the heir thoroughly, gather it all up with the comb so that it is waved loosely front and back, holding it in the left hand with a long lock of heir at the top. Then insert a pompadour comb, slightly curved so as to raise the hair, and then coil or twist the hair forward and fasten with hairpins. This will leave a smaller piece of hair still hanging. Bring this through the coil and around so that it comes out underneath in front, and let it hang down. After fastening the coil more tightly, roll this last piece upward on the two front fingers, beginning at the bottom and twisting toward the head. This will end in a puff slightly smaller than the one behind it. Fasten this at the ends, pull out loosely, insert the back comb, and the coiffure is complete, unless you wish to add a bow of ribbon or velvet on the right side, or perhaps to secure the waved side hair better with light side combs.

Suited to one with heavy hair is the truly classic effect shown in the upper illustration. It is easy since the hair is simply parted deeply, puffed at the sides, made into a "bun" or twisted coil at the back, and secured with pins and three or perhaps four combs. It also looks well with an oval face.

LINGERIE COSTUME A TRIUMPH.

Parisian Confection Greatly Admired by New Yorkers.

A very beautiful lingerie costume recognized at the races a few doys ago as the bridal gown of one of the season's smart brides is of sheer-cut white French mull with Irish crochet appliques and the finest of French hand-work embroidery medallions, says a New York correspondent. Tha creation is the product of a Parisian atelier, a fact apparent in every line and seam of the gowa. It is a princess model built over c carefully boned foundation of white taffeta, the skirt with its panelling of lace and embroidery simulating a princess girdle, above which the side fronts hang loose, these fronts mode entirely of lace and medallions and edged with the lace scallops. The bottom of the skirt is a series of tucked ruffles edged with lace, broken up by the insertion of large embroidered medallions surrounded with Irish crochet. A novel touch of color shows itself in the form of palest blue Louisine silk, folded surplice-wise across the bustline nader the jacket fronts, thus describing the popular empire mode. This same line is followed in the sleeves, small puffs of the material imbroidery medallions, the lower one showing a touch of the blue at the elbow. The hat worn with this costume was of natural straw, drooping, with high crown and abbreviated front brim, the crown banded with pale blue velvet and a bit of the lingerie embroidery. A little to the left of the center front the brim was tucked up close against the crown, supporting held in place by a single pink rose at the base of a pale ostrich feather. Long loops of blue velvet ribbon covered the hair in the back and the under brim was piped with blue velvet.

HEAVY SCENTS NOT LIKED.

Decreed That Odors Should Be Faint and Suggestive.

There hes undoubtedly hees a greot reoction from the use of perfumon, and it has long hees coasidered quite bad form to use heavy cosmetic scents.

Whatever is used should ho faint and suggestive.

A sachet of delicete frogrance put among one's linen is sufficient for most women, with perhops one or two drops of scent on an occesional addition.

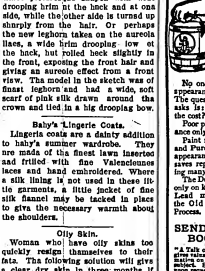
Strong scents have been decided by doctors to le dengerous to the sense of smell and taste, and to effect even the brain la time, so fashion is doing good work in banning its excessive use.

Bogs of lavender and rose leaves are among the most delightful and delicate ways of scenting one's linen.

MADE UP IN LEGHORN.

One of the Latest Models in the New Summer Hats.

The wide, soft silken scarfs and huge bows so popular with the designers edapt themselves admirably to the greceful loghorn shapes which are sometimes variations upon the cloche or mushroom shapes, and some-



times picturesque shapes with wide drooping brim in the back and at one side, while the other side is turned up sharply from the hair. Or perhaps the new leghorns take on the sureole lines, a wide brim drooping low at the back, but rolled back slightly in the front, exposing the front hair and giving an sureole effect from a front view. The model in the sketch was of fine leghorn and had a wide, soft scarf of pink silk drawn around the crown and tied in a big drooping bow.

Hemstitching.

Hemstitching plays an important part on summer frocks and is used indeed on all garments with equal success. This gives opportunity for many a handkerchief to do duty, the workmanship is a distinct item in its favor. For the past year every article on fine linen has taken on the increasing beauty of hand embroidery, and ona would suppose by this time perfection had been reached in that line, and yet each month, almost each week, brings out still more delicious confections in sheer and wonderful handwork.

Hats Covered With Flowers.

The fashion of covering the hat with flowers is very lovely and vary now, but slightly heavy at first for the head, but, strange to say, after a few minutes' wear the weight of these hats seems to disappear, so the fancy-fancier is not so great after all.

Courtplaster Mends Taffeta.

The common grudge against taffeta is the fact that it splits too soon. Many people are not aware that by pasting courtplaster on the wrong side of the dress just as soon as the crack in the material appears it will prevent the tear from going further. Even when entirely broken, courtplaster will heal the "little rift within the lute." In this latter case the edges should be first drawn neatly together. In case of a very bad rent, a strip of ribbon applied with fine mending silk will not be detected.

Baby's Lingerie Coats.

Lingerie coats are a dainty addition to baby's summer wardrobe. They are made of the finest lawn inserted and frilled with fine Valenciennes laces and hand embroidered. Where a silk lining is not used in these little garments, a little pocket of fine silk flannel may be tacked in place to give the necessary warmth about the shoulders.

Oily Skin.

Woman who have oily skins too quickly resign themselves to their fate. The following solution will give a clear dry skin in three months if used regularly; pulverized borax, one ounce; pure glycerin, two ounces; camphor water, not spirits of camphor, two quarts. The skin should be bathed with this lotion two or three times a day.

SETTING THE BRIDE AT EASE.

"Widder's" Sympathy Went Out to Fellow Passenger.

A couple recently married had just entered the train that woe to bear them to the mountains on their honeymoon, when they become aware of the close scrutiny of them by a famole passenger, who had avidently "spotted" a bride and groom. The young wife, on opening her handbag, let fall some rice on the floor, and the women smiled. The other passengers regarded the couple with interest. Seeing that the bride was every moment becoming more flushed and uncomfortable by reason of their scrutiny, the women la the goodness of her heart, leaned across the carriage.

"Never mind, my deer!" she said. "I'm a widder now, but by this time next week I'll be la the same fix myself!"

NO RELIEF FROM ECZEMA

For Over Two Years—Patent Medicines, Quack Cures and Doctors Fail—Cuticura Succeeds.

"I was very badly afflicted with eczema for more than two years. The parts affected were my limbs below the knees. I tried all the physicians in the town and come to the surrounding towns, and I also tried all the patent remedies that I heard of, besides all the cures advised by old women and quacks, and found no relief whatever until I commenced using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. In the Cuticura Remedies I found immediate relief, and was soon sound and well. C. V. Belts, Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 15, '05."

Woman in Odd Occupations.

In Lewiston, Me., there le a young women cobbler, ead la New York state a blacksmith shop is run by three womea.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Miss a Whole Lot in Life.

In Japan kissing never occurs except between husband and wife. Mothers never kiss their children.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

I will chide no brother in the world but myself, against whom I know most foults.—Shokespeare.

Stock Covers, Awnings, Tents,

Flags, etc. For information and prices, write American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis.

Most of our sweetest comforts grow up best unperceived.—Yoeng.

We Pay Top Price for Cresm.

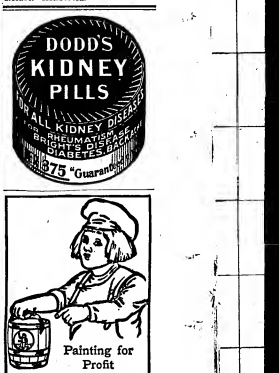
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

How poor an instrument umy do n eohle deed.—Shakespeare.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Cheerfulness is health; its opposite, disease.—Stallburton.





Painting for Profit

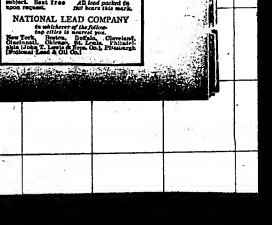
No one will question the superior appearance of varnished paint work. The question that the property-owner asks is, "Is the appearance worth the cost?"

Poor paint is for temporary appearance only.

Paint made from Pure Linseed Oil and Pure White Lead is for lasting appearance and for protection. It saves repairs and replacements costing many times the paint investment.

The Dutch Boy trade mark is found on Kegs containing Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK



"A Talk on Paint," a 64-page book telling how to paint, when to paint, and how not to paint. Sent Free upon request.

All lead packed in 25-lb. Kegs bears this mark.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia. (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia.) National Lead & Oil Co., San Francisco.

HEALTH NOTES FOR AUGUST.



August is the month of internal catarrh. The mucous membranes, especially of the bowels, are very liable to congestion, causing summer complaint, and catarrh of the bowels and other internal organs. Pe-ru-na is an excellent remedy for all these conditions.

IN THE NAME OF CHARITY.

Jack London's Story Carries Sting of Truth and Pathos.

"Jack London's famous definition of charity—sharing a bone with a dog when you're as hungry as the dog"—recalls a story about charity," said a magazine editor, "that I heard Mr. London tell at a farewell dinner in New York before he sailed away on the Spark.

"Mr. London said two old men were smoking and drinking together after dinner.

"The host rang the bell and an old woman appeared.

"'Confound you, stupid!' said the host. 'Didn't I tell you I wanted the Scotch? Take this back, and bring what I asked for, you old fool!'

"'Come, come,' said the guest, after the old woman had hurried away in a great fright. 'Come, come, my friend, don't you think you are rather too sharp with your old servant?'

"'Oh,' said the other, 'she's not a servant. She's only a poor relation I'm keeping out of charity.'

"The guest looked relieved.

"'That alters the case, of conse,' he said."—Washington Times.

HIS FOOT ON THE TREADMILL.

Mr. Joacker Tells of One Sentenced to Hard Labor for Life.

Said Mr. Joacker, who was reading the paper: "Another poor wretch has been given a life sentence at hard labor."

Said Mrs. Joacker, who was embroidering blue roses: "Probably he deserves it. What is he guilty of."

"Fraud and no visible means of support. He obtained clothes and a fine turnout with no money and nothing collectible. He seems to be larger and stronger than most of that class, yet it is plain that he has never done a tap of work, though he has managed to live well, so far. But the poor fellow takes his sentence hard and cries piteously, protesting his innocence."

"The wretch! He must have dealt with perfect fools!"

"No, his victim is our own friend, Jack Smith."

"That clever lawyer! Do read to me all about it!"

"'Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, a 13-pound boy.'"—The Bohemian.

No, Not as a Rule.

George F. Angell, Boston's brilliant and persistent defender of animals from cruelty, was talking about nature faking.

"My friend, Will Long is so nature faker," he said, "but I admit that many of our myriad nature writers are. These same's lies of a its seems too closely to resemble that of a little boy I know.

"The boy's teacher said from her desk one afternoon:

"'I want every pupil who has never told a lie to hold up his hand.'

"There was a doubtful pause. Two or three hands were raised. Then my little friend Jim got out:

"'Teacher, is it a lie if nobody finds it out?'"

An Early Discovery.

"Your epigrams and adages show great wisdom," said the dependent.

"Yes," shovered Marcus Aurelius. "I can't deny that I regard them as something very wise indeed. There is nothing like them for popularizing an administration."

POULTRY and BEES

A HILL-SIDE CHICKEN COOP.

Arrangement to Prevent Over-Crowding of Chicks.

Every year during the breeding season thousands of chicks are stunted and dwarfed by being over-crowded in undesirable coops. At the start these coops are all right for 15 or 25 chicks, but as the chicks grow larger



Coop Level Placed on Side Hill.

and the weather becomes warmer their condition is anything but benithful and conducive to rapid development, especially when the coop is closed at night.

I have adopted the plan of substituting a large roosting coop for each 20 or 40 chicks as soon as they are large enough to roost, writes a correspondent of New England Homestead. This is made from a dry goods box four feet long, three feet wide and three feet high. The front and bottom are removed. Two strips are nailed perpendicular on the front corner projecting one foot below the bottom of the box. This raises the front and gives the roof the necessary pitch when facing a down hill position. Two strips nailed on each side form a support for perches which are fastened together by cross pieces so all may be removed at one operation to be sprayed.

We move this coop twice a week and it is always clean and fresh. The open front and bottom seem a little risky, considering the possibility of wandering cats, rats or weasels. But we are willing to run some risks if we can fit our own and customers' pens in the fall with large, robust stock. This one plan has enabled us to produce Orpingtons well up to standard size, which some fail to do. The accompanying sketch of coop will explain itself.

"SPORTS" AMONG BREEDS.

What is Meant by the Term in Poultry Raising.

Sports are very common among the breeds of poultry that have been created during the past 40 or 40 years. The old breeds, like the black Langshans, do not often produce sports, for the reason that they have been bred pure for many hundreds of years, perhaps for thousands of years. But modern breeds, like the Plymouth Rock, are given to producing sports.

On a Michigan farm the writer saw three pure white chickens that had hatched out of Plymouth Rock eggs. The owners thought they must have been imposed on in some way, but could not explain it. They were sure the eggs that had been put under the fowls were from their Plymouth Rock hens, but were unable to explain how they got the white chickens.

The result shown in the case is common. The Plymouth Rocks were made up of several breeds of birds, one of which was white. That white foundation crops out now and then in white birds. The White Plymouth Rocks were produced by simply breeding these birds till a strain was obtained that gave more white birds than of other colors. The White Plymouth Rocks should constantly throw colored sports for a long time to come, for they have in them the blood of barred Plymouths.

One of the week points about modern breeds is the tendency to sport, which occurs in the general demonstration of the law of averages. There is nothing more certain than the truth of the law of averages, and this is the cause of the sporting. If in a Plymouth Rock strain there is one per cent. of blood of some pure white breed, about one per cent. of the birds produced should be all white. As a matter of fact the percentage is very much smaller than this, and that is why white birds are not so common as one in a hundred.

The breeders are constantly breeding out new breeds, and, of course, all of these new breeds have to be produced by crossing the old breeds. The more breeds there are sporting will occur. It takes many generations and constant selecting of the best to get breeds true to color or form. The sports of the breeds will always be a temptation to the young breeder to create a new breed, which he can do by in-breeding the sports.

Fat Hens Lay Soft-Shelled Egge.

Excessively fat hens lay by soft-shelled eggs when the layers of fat are so abundant as to force the egg out before it can receive sufficient coating of shell. Failure to provide lime is a frequent cause of soft-shelled eggs with hens that are in a good condition.

Grits Are Needed.

A plentiful supply of good grit should always be kept where the fowls can help themselves. It is very necessary in aiding the action of the gizzard in grinding the food preparatory to digestion, and the failure to supply it is often the foundation of many fatal ailments.

DO YOUR OWN THINKING.

Practical Points on Different Breeds of Fowls.

Articles describing the strong and weak points of different breeds, from the practical poultry keepers' viewpoint, appear from time to time in farm and poultry publications. A majority of these articles are written by men and women who faithfully describe the merits and faults of the fowls of this or that variety which they have kept.

Those who have had little or no experience in the business of poultry raising are likely to accept these statements as final and to avoid certain breeds and adopt certain other breeds upon the recommendation of the writers of these articles. That, however, is not a safe thing to do, declares Farmer's Review. Because a certain man found fowls of a certain variety poor layers, excellent table fowls, slow to mature and good foragers does not by any means prove that all fowls of the same variety have the same merits and the same faults. It simply means that the few specimens of the variety which this man bred proved, under his treatment, to be what he described.

There are no principal characteristics, such as the ability to lay extra well, the trait of maturing rapidly, tolering confinement well, etc., which may be put down as the exact attributes of all fowls of a certain breed or variety. The fact is, the usefulness of any fowl depends upon its care and its breeding for generations back. A brood of chicks hatched from eggs laid by fowls which were indifferent layers and which were in turn bred from indifferent layers, cannot by any means be made to produce a high average yield of eggs, no matter how well they may be housed, cared for and fed.

On the other hand, a flock of chicks bred from a long line of heavy layers will prove good egg producers under rather unfavorable conditions, though one or two seasons of indifferent treatment will tear down the laying tendency which has been built up by the work of several years. In selecting the breed, therefore, take one that best suits your fancy but obtain the stock from breeders who are known to have vigorous, healthy fowls, and who have bred them for productiveness during a series of years with success. Then you have only to continue their work to maintain, and perhaps improve, the value of the breed selected for eggs, table poultry or both, as the case may be.

VENTILATED BOTTOM-BOARDS.

How Moisture and Rotting of Frames Can Be Avoided.

One of the objections to hive-foundations is the moisture that gathers between the hive-bottom and the foundation causing rot.

In order to avoid the objection, writes a correspondent of Bee Culture, I make a different foundation as follows: I use a 2x4 at each end, as long as the hive is wide. On top of these I fasten a 1x3 at each end. These 1x3's are 15 inches apart, which makes a foundation six inches longer than my hive bottom. I now take a piece of board wide enough to fill in between the two pieces of 1x3, and



Arrangement of the Bottom.

six inches long. Fasten one end of it to the 2x4, the other to a small strip fastened under the 1x3's as per illustration. Now, by setting this foundation on the smooth ground many a load of honey will be saved that would be lost if the hive were so arranged that a nearly worn-out bee could not climb from the ground to the hive. I find they will frequently fall in front of the hive with a heavy load of honey, and wings worn out, but still able to walk.

Feeding Young Chicks.

A flock of young chickens is very much like a drove of pigs, when you once get them used to being fed in one place, they will always be there at their regular feeding time. A self-feeder arrangement is all right, but must be enclosed in a pen where the chickens may get but the old hens cannot. First of all, after such an arrangement has been made, is to get the flock in the habit of eating there, then all is easy. As long as they are fed outside, they will not usually come to the pen.

Give Chicks Charcoal.

When chicks are fed meashes it is a great benefit to them to add a little powdered charcoal to the soup, and I have the mash moist enough so the charcoal will stick. The chicks will soon learn to like it and will eat the mixture as readily as plain feed. When they get older feed the charcoal alone and see how they will eat it. It is a fine thing to keep them healthy, for it is a great corrective, preventing fermentation of food in the crop, and for that reason is a great aid in warding off bowel complaint.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. F. Gerald Bintner, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Your Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, always obtaining the desired results."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. R. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Starr, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Hold on, hope hard in the subtle things. That's spirit.—Pancharistotle.

High Cream Prices.
Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

The truly wise will but before a fact, no matter how humble or common.

No Headache in the Morning.
Kruse's Headache Capsules for over-indulgence in food or drink. Druggists, 25c. Norman Liebly Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Lucky, Then.
Mrs. Benham—I got it for 13 cents a yard.
Benham—Isn't 13 an unlucky number?
Mrs. Benham—Not when it is marked down from 14.

The Size of Him.
"Yes," snarled the eminent Octopus who had just been returned to him what Shakespeare sarcastically called "trash." "This is my purse, and the contents, $1,143.00, are intact; but it is three days, seven hours and nineteen minutes since I lost it. Where is my interest, young man; where is my interest?"—Puck.

The Modern Child.
Five-year-old Neille had been naughty all day. Finally her mamma, a very portly woman, sat down and drew the little culprit across her ample lap to administer the long delayed punishment. Neille's face was fairly buried in the folds of her mother's dress. Before the maternal hand could descend Neille turned her face to ask: "Well, if I'm going to be spanked I must have air."—Harper's.

What Did She Mean?
Mrs. Armitage had a negro servant who continually prated of a certain Mrs. Reed for whom she formerly worked. Weary of hearing Mrs. Reed quoted so often, the mistress asked one day:
"Well, Samantha, what kind of work did you do at Mrs. Reed's, anyway?"
"Well, honey, I cooked foh huh, I did, an' I cleaned foh huh, an' swep' foh huh, an' I washed huh pussonal appearance."—Lippincott's.

COFFEE AILS
Quit when you use
POSTUM
"THERE'S A REASON."
Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

To be content with what we have and not with what we are will attain the truest riches.—Mackintosh.

Big Money for Cream.
Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. FOUR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

It is always safe to do right; and the trusted expediency is simple justice.—Whittier.

Ship Your Cream to Us.
We always pay the highest market price. Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

It is pleasant to look on the rain when one stands dry.—Dutch.

McMurray's Vanilla
Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

We reason from our heads, but act from our hearts.—Fielding.

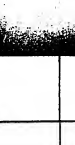
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

They have hope of victory who endure.—Persius.

Mica Axle Grease
Helps the Wagon up the Hill
The load seems lighter—Wagon and team wear longer—You make more money, and have more time to make money, when wheels are greased with
Mica Axle Grease
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READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist Is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Secretarial, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

KING AND NOBLES IN KOREA FAVOR WESTERN RELIGION,

Seoul, Korea.—Outside of one or two minor states in Africa, there is probably no mission field where Christianity is accorded so great a degree of royal favor as in Korea. From the beginning of the opening of Korea to the world, a little more than 20 years ago, until the present time, the closest friends of the emperor, to whom he has turned in every crisis, have been the American missionaries. He is not yet a Christian, although he reads the Bible and has received some instruction in Christianity. In attendance upon the Seoul churches to-day may be found members of the royal family, as well as leaders of the nobility.

This is one of the remarkable facts about the recent phenomenal religious history of Korea, namely, that enjoying the favor of the court to a marked degree, the missionaries have yet devoted themselves chiefly to work among the plain people. The latter have been converted by thousands—the number of actual communicants, and not merely adherents, is now given as 80,000—and gradually Christianity has worked from the bottom up, until to-day all of Korea seems favorable and hospitable toward it.

When interviewing the man who had been indicated to me by natives, Japanese officials and missionaries as probably the greatest living Korean, to said, speaking of the growth of Christianity and Christian schools, "The only lights in Korea's black sky are the churches." The opinion widely prevails that the real transformation of Korea will be effected,



An Unmarried Man in Korea Wears His Hair Braided Down His Back; a Married Man Wears His Twisted Up in a Knot.

not by Japan, but by Christianity. The missionaries are wakening up and lifting up the natives; and they assert that the latter have greater potentialities than either the Japanese to the south or the Chinese to the north.

A Canadian Who Doctors a King.

In Seoul it is noteworthy that the missionaries constitute the entire Anglo-Saxon community. There are at this capital more missionaries than all other white foreigners combined. Because of their activity and long residence, they are the best known to the Koreans. While there is a small and not very closely-knit consular set, and a business set, as in other capitals, they rank after the missionary set, and, in fact, are in more intimate relations with it than usual.

A missionary physician is the doctor of the white community. This is Dr. O. R. Avison, head of the Severance Memorial Hospital, which is spoken of in Seoul as "the hospital." Though the dispensaries also conduct busy and successful hospital here. There is no lack of work for the medical missionary here. The Severance hospital, which is the gift of Louis N. Severance, a well-known Presbyterian layman of Cleveland, O., is built and equipped on the lines of a first-class American hospital. Its patients include the best people in Seoul, and Dr. Avison is physician to his majesty.

The king recently made a gift of $1,500 to the hospital, and another of like amount to Dr. Avison himself. The latter has been through dramatic and bloody scenes at the Korean court, but always as a personal friend of the emperor; he says that he and the emperor never talk politics.—Associated with Dr. Avison, who is a Canadian, is Dr. J. W. Hirst, of Philadelphia, and these, with a trained nurse, Miss E. L. Shields, of Lawisburg, Pa., constitute the responsible heads of the hospital.

In connection with his hospital duties, Dr. Avison conducts a medical college. He is having translated into Korean, and mimeographed, a complete set of modern medical textbooks; and his ambition is to turn out a set of competent native physicians who can, with the literature thus at their command, build up a Korean modern medical profession along up-to-date lines. With such an ambition as this, a man is not to be blamed for working far into the night, as Dr. Avison does.

Government Support for the Y. M. C. A.

Conspicuous among the religious enterprises of Seoul is the Young Men's Christian association, which is at present housed in some little old Korean buildings, but which is about to break ground for the erection of a modern structure, the gift of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. The association has 800 members, including more than a dozen of the highest rank of Korean nobility. The emperor's nephew teaches a Bible class in the association. Twice the emperor has given subscriptions to the organization, and the Japanese continue to give, from the Korean funds, an annual subscription of $5,000.

The facility with which Korean young men turn to the Y. M. C. A. would indicate, even to a superficial observer, that conditions here are extraordinary. The fact is, the young Korean, who has been sitting on his heels for centuries, in self-satisfied idleness, and an ignorance inconceivable to a westerner, is being rudely awakened. He is beginning to realize that his head and his hands must be trained, and that he must learn how to hustle. So the educational classes of the Y. M. C. A., which are chiefly industrial and commercial, are overcrowded, the enrollment being 568, with the present inadequate equipment. An illustration of the practical bent of the association's methods is found in the fact that it is teaching stenotypewriting, to prepare young Koreans for places as soon as the new city water system is established. Twice a week lectures, which might be styled "general information," are given to audiences of more than a thousand men, hundreds being commonly turned away. This Y. M. C. A. really stands for civilization to the behind-the-times youth. It is even teaching them how to use their bodies, in physical exercise and sport.

All sorts of Korean celebrities are more or less closely identified with this work; the native secretary is a man of rank, formerly Seoul's chief of police, who was convicted while undergoing a term of imprisonment because he refused to order his men to fire on some reformers. The real motive power of the association are the English secretaries Gerdine, Gillette, Brockman and Gregg.

Team Work by the Denominations.

While America is writing articles about church federation, and holding conventions and mission study, the real thing is under way in Korea, as in other mission fields. Aside from a small Anglican mission, and the Roman Catholic mission, Presbyterian and Methodist bodies are the only ones represented in this country. The way in which they work together is a rebuke to many a community in America, rent by sectarian jealousy and pride. The stage of mere good will was passed long ago.

Here in Seoul the Presbyterians and Methodists have united their academies in the John D. Wells training school, and the funds and teachers are supplied by both denominations. Arrangements are in the making for a union of hospital work, as in Pyeng Yang. The Methodist and Presbyterian church papers have been made one and the Sunday school literature is also issued jointly. Union revival services are held and union Bible classes. A union hymn book is being compiled, and the big Methodist publishing plant is in process of union concern.

Considerable attention is being paid to the publication of tracts, papers and other religious literature. The Korean Religious Tract society, which is one of the union enterprises, is even getting out a set of educational primers. The Korean common people have not been readers; so to the missionaries has come the opportunity to quicken a desire for reading in the nation, to teach it to read, and to create a literature. There is little or no evil reading matter to counteract; the field is open for the missionaries, and they are copying it.

The demand for the Scriptures has not yet been met fully, since the Korean Christians are devoted Bible students. The New Testament has been put into the native tongue, and a board of translation is at work upon the Old Testament. This matter of Bible translation, which is financed and directed by the American and British and Foreign Bible societies, is considered of far reaching importance, inasmuch as it is done for all the future. Owing to the lack of native words to express many religious terms, a new Christian vocabulary is practically created.

The Cross on the Dance Hall.

The visible signs of Christianity which the casual visitor may find in Seoul would by no means tell the whole story. On two hills outside the old city walls (whose gates no longer shut at curfew, as they did a few years ago) may be seen imposing Roman Catholic churches. The Methodist church, not far from the American legation, is also in western style, as is likewise the Anglican church. One other large outbuilding on the main street bears the sacred symbol in the form usually seen over Protestant Episcopal churches; investigation shows, however, that the building is a low dance hall, the vilest resort in the city. How it ever came to be surmounted by a cross nobody seems able to explain.

The churches, for the most part, are in low-ceilinged Korean buildings, the exterior giving no adequate conception of the seating capacity. The Presbyterians have what they call a "Collegiate Church." It comprises three congregations, meeting together for a joint preaching service by a missionary in the afternoon. In the morning Sunday schools are held, more adults than children attending, and in the evening the congregations worship separately usually with a Korean preaching. Several of the church buildings are too small to hold the crowds in attendance. Union services in English are held every Sunday afternoon on the Methodist compound.

The Methodist churches, like the Presbyterians, are experiencing a tremendous growth. Rev. Dr. George Heber Jones, pastor of the largest, tells me that upon his recent return from America he found no less than 500 probationers on the waiting list. One Sunday of my sojourn in Seoul one of the most notorious characters in the city arose in the Methodist church, and, confessing his sins, asked to be admitted as a probationer. He has been a high office holder and a wealthy man; his extortions had earned for him a nickname which Dr. Jones says can only be translated as "Min the cuss."

A Young Woman With Nerve.

A great deal of religious work in the surrounding country centers in Seoul. From this point many of the missionaries who reside here go out on their itinerating trips. It is seldom possible to find all the missionaries at home at once. A newspaper page could be filled with stories of the experiences of the itinerating missionaries.

At a little dinner party in Seoul I chanced to be seated alongside of a charmingly dressed young American woman. Apropos of my tale of riding 12 hours in Pyeng Yang in zero weather in absolutely unheated cars, she told how before the railway was running she once set out on horseback from Pyeng Yang to Seoul, in a Korean sampan filled with natives. There was only one room, and no sleeping accommodations, and no privacy. The boat was scheduled to start at noon; by a wild rush she managed to arrived in time; and there she had to stay until six o'clock the next morning, expecting the boat to start at every minute, and with no heat and no food except Korean rice. After that delay of 30 hours over the long ride down the ice-filled river.

This young woman, apropos of the subject of foreigners resting, proposes to travel armed, for fear of Japanese coolies, related how in the earlier days when there was considerable hostility to foreigners in the interior of Korea, she was wont to examine her revolver every night, in a business-like fashion, in order to impress the natives, although she was as much afraid of the weapon as they were. Sojourning in an inn with an evil reputation, she overheard an ominous conversation. Going out front, and with great circumstance of preparation, the missionary made as if to shoot a magpie in a distant tree. The terrified natives besought her not to do so, and, with seeming reluctance, she put away the revolver—and slept undisturbed through the night. There is an amusing side as well as a seamy side and a hopeful side, to mission work in Korea.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Marriage.

Celibacy does not pay. A good marriage is the supreme human felicity; a tolerable marriage is as much as the tolerable majority of people deserve; but even a bad marriage is better than no marriage at all.—Dyer Bookfellow.

BUILDING UP BUSINESS

AN ORIGINAL PLAN TO TEST NEW ENTERPRISES.

AN INDUSTRY INCUBATOR

Suggestions as to Assisting Small Manufacturers Toward Success and Helping Town Interests.

Regardless of the magnitude of a city or town there must be employment for the people. In fact, population of any city depends upon the opportunity that it may afford the residents gaining a livelihood. The agricultural town receives its support from whatever mercantile traffic it can gain from contiguous territory, and what industries in the manufacturing line that can be advantageously conducted. The city draws support from the smaller towns in an area of country, which, owing to its geographical position, and what other advantages it may have, it may command the trade of.

It is to the advantage of every town to have as many manufacturing plants as can be profitably operated. Natural conditions regulate manufacturing to a great extent. Transportation facilities, the cost of raw material and fuel are highly important factors; yet there are certain lines of small manufacturing that can be well carried on in the community if only rightly managed. For many years ambitious towns have followed the practice of offering bonuses to manufacturing concerns in order to secure their location. The bonus system has not always operated satisfactorily. Too often promoters of manufacturing enterprises look to the town already as a means of making profit rather than to the legitimate conduct of the business. Then, again, there are stock-jobbing schemes that operate in connection with the bonus plan, and it has been known that towns to the thousands of dollars have been lost by people anxious to further the manufacturing interests of their home towns.

Numerous manufacturing centers have been gradually built up through the right kind of co-operation of the citizens. There is one prosperous city in Illinois that owes its activity mainly to the plans pursued by an enterprising class of Swedish citizens, who some 40 years ago organized a Swedish Aid society. This society advanced money to worthy workers who desired to engage in business. Officers of the society supervised the business to a great extent, and small concerns which were established grew to be factories whose output run well up into the millions annually. This aid society loaned money for capital from the profits of the business. The plan was a successful one.

The system here referred to suggests a means whereby each town or city which desires to build up manufacturing interests can do so at the minimum cost; that is, that the designers and objections offered by the bonus system are entirely eliminated, as is also the chance for promoters to reap a harvest through the exploitation of unsound enterprises. This plan involves the incorporation of a promoting company. Local capital may be subscribed to whatever extent is deemed expedient. To illustrate: If an organization be formed with $25,000 capital, $10,000 of this capital can be employed in the equipment of a building for manufacturing purposes. This building can have facilities for half a dozen to a dozen small manufacturing concerns. The power necessary may be supplied from a general power plant. The machinery for manufacturing can be installed as required. A board of directors shall be selected to control the interests, and whenever a small enterprise is found to be needing a location, the directors can undertake to negotiate for its location. Facilities for manufacturing and marketing whatever the product may be can be afforded. If the enterprise proves successful it can be moved from the experimental station into a separate building, when the holding company investing in its stock, and the dividends on the stock can be placed in the general fund for the extension of other enterprises. Should an enterprise prove to be lacking in merit it can be discarded. This plan would enable a town to a dozen different enterprises can be carried on and thoroughly tested as to their merits before locating. It must not be expected that all of the undertakings will prove successful, but the few successful ones of the promoting company can be compensated by receiving an equitable percentage upon the amount invested in stock.

This plan eliminates the objectionable features of granting bonuses and is the broadest kind of a scheme for that are in embryo stage and purely experiments.

No Good to Town.

The man who spends his time loafing about the town stores and complaining of the conditions of his environments is no good to himself, his family or the town. There are a class of men who spend their time in bemoaning the fact that they are not getting the right kind of living which the world owes them, and who never once think how much better this living could be if they would only hustle. The man who is constantly grumbling about the dullness of his town is never found looking around to discover a means by which he can make it livelier.

EQUITY IN BUSINESS.

Practice of Live-and-Let-Live Principles Most Desirable.

Too frequently it is noticed that in the struggle to attain wealth the rights of the individual are ignored. Fair dealing is a desirable thing as well as most simple, and it requires only common honesty to practice it. Not alone is there honesty involved in the matter of selling but also in the matter of buying. It is quite as dishonorable for the purchaser to exact that the seller receive no profit on an article sold as it is for the seller to demand an exorbitant price for his goods.

There is much sound philosophy in the live-and-let-live gospel. This is nothing more than an observance of the Golden Rule that has found expression in all ages of enlightenment from the time of Gautama down to the present. In every day dealings it is apparent that there is too much of exaggerated selfishness in avidence. Too great a struggle for the vantage. There should be a spirit of Christian cooperation that would bn just to all alike. Whole communities suffer sometimes from the lack of this sense of equity on the part of merchants and their customers.

How often is the complaint heard in rural districts that the storekeepers of a town charge too high prices for what they have to sell? How often it it noticed that where this feeling dominates the people that the home town suffers as a consequence! It is short sightedness on parts of merchants to require of their customers more than what may be considered a legitimate and just profit. In fact, it is poor business policy to follow out a plan of this kind. There are many towns whose growth has been prevented, impeded by a peculiar conduct of the merchants to make all they possibly can in a few short years, and to give the people as small an amount of goods as they will take for their money. The natural result of a policy of this kind is that the people seek other towns in which to do their trading and quite often buy from the mail-order houses.

Habits once formed are hard to break. It is quite as difficult for the merchant to recover from the habit of making exorbitant profits as it is for the patron of the mail-order house to turn his trade to the home stores. Should both the merchants and their customers calmly consider principles that enter into commerce, and both determine to practice equity in their dealings, the merchant to sell honest goods at honest profits and the customer to give patronage to merchants who would practice this principle, it would be wholesome not alone for the home towns, but for all the communities.

TOWN HELPS.

It is easy to estimate the business importance of a place by the appearance of its stores. Dingy, dirty appearing business places always give a jaded impression and are generally indicative of the character of the business men of the town.

* * *

Good newspapers are important factors in building of towns. Well filled advertising pages, as well as local news pages speak for the prosperity of the town and makes an impression upon the readers that assist the town to greater prosperity.

* * *

Each town should have a good public hall, a place where meetings can be held and entertainments be given. such a hall be erected by private enterprise it rightly managed can be made a profitable investment in the average small town.

* * *

Quite often when towns are organized the matter of providing for public parks is overlooked. Every town is a city in embryo. No one can estimate how great it may become in time. It is well to look into the future and to set aside grounds that may be used for park purposes. It has been the experiments of many cities that the park question is a troublesome one when not looked after in ample time. There is nothing that makes the city more attractive or is such a blessing to its people as a cozy park where they may meet for recreation during the warmer months of the year.

PUBLIC OPINION.

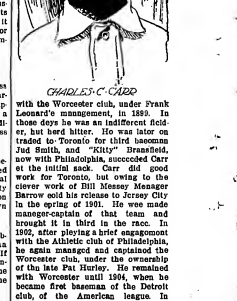
Power of the Country Press and Its Influences Upon the Community.

While the influences of the great city papers are recognized and the great magazines of the country read, neither of these conveyers of general information can ever supplant the field that is occupied by the country press. The home paper is the medium that conveys local intelligence to its readers. It fills a place in the small-town world that no other publication can ever supplant. The country press is the rock on which the people of a town build the rough literary game are qualified to form an opinion. It may not be up to the highest classical standard, but the rough literary gems are quite as valuable in molding of public opinion. It may not be up to the highest classical standard, but the rough literary gems are quite usually shining resplendent and cast their rays in the most remote corners of the land. It is a power for good. In its reflections of events, in the local field are shown the progress of the people whom it represents. It is the mirror of the condition of the town and the country. The residents of every community should take the greatest pride in assisting in making the home press more powerful. Stand up for your home paper. It is the one staunch advocate of your local interests and to an extent is indicative of either your prosperity or your lack of progress.

Sporting Gossip.

John L. Sullivan several years ago umpired a ball game at Weehawken, N. J., between the West New York Field club and the old Ironsides, of Newark, the oldest semi-professional team in the country. Castro, then a member of the Bayonne college team, and Jack O'Neill, the well-known semi-pro. catcher, were the Ironsides battery. Sullivan was umpiring behind the pitcher. During the first inning when O'Neill received the ball he would work the catcher's trick of pulling a wide pitch toward the plate and then hold up the ball, asking for a strike. The scheme didn't work with John L., and he passed a couple of batters. After the inning was over Sullivan said to Castro with his full, deep voice: "Boy, pitcher, you tell that young fellow to cut that out or I'll cut him out of the game. And that goes!" O'Neill took the hint and pulled no more wide ones. Later in the game Tom Brush, of the West New Yorks, took a desperate chance and tried to steal home from third. The catcher touched him fully a yard from the rubber, but Sullivan called Brush safe. Nobody disputed the exchampion's decision, but after the game he said: "I knew that fellow was out at the plate, but I wouldn't call anybody out who had the nerve to take a chance like that!"

Charles C. Carr, the first baseman, manager and captain of the Indianapolis club, of the American association, is a notable figure in the baseball world. He first came into prominence



CHARLES C. CARR

with the Worcester club, under Frank Leonard's management, in 1899. In those days he was an indifferent fielder, but hard hitter. He was later on traded to Toronto for third baseman Jud Smith, and "Kitty" Bransfield, now with Philadelphia, succeeded Carr at the initial sack. Carr did good work for Toronto, but owing to the clever work of Bill Messey Manager Barrow sold his release to Jersey City in the spring of 1901. He wee made manager-captain of that team and brought it to third in the race. In 1902, after playing a brief engagement with the Athletic club of Philadelphia, he again managed and captained the Worcester club, under the ownership of the late Pat Hedley. He remained with Worcester until 1904, when he became first baseman of the Detroit club, of the American league. In 1905 he joined the Cleveland club, and while a member of that team in conjunction with third baseman Bradley opened a sporting goods store in Cleveland, under the firm name of the Carr & Bradley Sporting Goods company, which is now doing a thriving business. In 1908 he started the season with Cleveland, of the National league, and finished it with Indianapolis, by which club he was reengaged for this season. In a game of picture, standing six feet two inches in his socks.

The records for throwing a baseball are all in doubt. None are reliable or authentic. Ned Crane heads the list and is given credit for throwing a ball 135 yards one foot and one-half inch, which he is credited with doing at Cincinnati on October 12, 1884. If that throw was on the square it is doubtful if it has ever been beaten. It is alleged that Hens Wagner has beaten it again. Wagner is said to have thrown a ball 134 yards one foot and eight inches in an official trial at Louisville, October 16, 1898, and later is said to have thrown it 135 yards a yard. But it is alleged that the wind favored him on the latter occasion. Pat Dougherty and Wagner are considered of the greatest throwers in the game and Herrmann wants them to get together and contest with all the strong throwers.

Jack Dillon, the utility catcher of the Baltimore club, has left the Orioles to reenter the theatrical profession. Dillon will have a part in the "Clock Model," which has begun rehearsing in New York. Dillon's reason for retiring from the diamond at this time of the season is due to a strained arm which is the result of a railroad accident he was in last March while on his way west to join the Kansas City team. Dillon believes that a rest will bring his arm around in shape again.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907. NO. 21.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

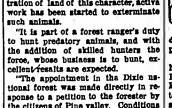
WASHINGTON.—The government has obtained an official "hunter," not a mere mollycoddle of an octopus slayer or a special commissioner who seeks the money devil in his skyscraper lair, but the genuine, pure article, who will go around with a real gun with the intention of killing big game at so much per, to be paid for out of Uncle Sam's treasury. He is T. M. Moody, and the appointment, which was made by the United States forest service, took effect on July 1, when the official almred assumed his duties in the Dixie national forest in Utah.

The appointment, according to a statement made by the forest service, "has greater significance than appears on the surface." To this explanation is added that "it is a fulfillment of the promise of the forest service to do something to help settlers all over the west to lessen the losses they have suffered from predatory animals."

The bulletin in part says: "From the time of the first settlement of the country this has been one of the greatest sources of loss to the rancher and farmer. The country is not suited to cultivation, and always realized refuge to cougars, wolves, and other animals of their class. Now that the government has undertaken the administration of land of this character, active work has been started to exterminate such animals.

"It is part of a forest ranger's duty to hunt predatory animals, and with the addition of skilled hunters the force, whose business is to hunt, excellent results are expected.

"The appointment in the Dixie national forest was made directly in response to a petition to the forester by the citizens of Pine valley. Conditions there are so bad farmers are afraid to allow their children to go after the milch cows in the evening and the losses from stock killed were heavy."



WORKINGMEN SAID TO BE SHARING IN PROSPERITY

IT IS predicted in official circles that the forthcoming bulletin of the bureau of labor will show that the increase in wages the past year have broken all records and that the prosperity which is so much heralded is tangible and that the working people are fully participating in it. Whether they are receiving their fair share is a question which cannot be answered officially or otherwise to the satisfaction of all concerned, but it is stated that official figures will show that the advances in wages during the last 12 months have been unprecedented.

Along with the increase in wages has been experienced an increase in the cost of living. The purchasing power of money has decreased both when applied to labor and to living. While trusts and monopolies have in some instances fostered the power of supply and demand to effect prices, it is promised that normal and natural rules will apply when the department of justice completes its programme of attacks upon the combinations. So far as supply affects prices Secretary Wilson says that he will produce bountiful harvests.

"If the railroads could only get the labor the investment of money in betterments this year would exceed anything ever reported," says John T. Marchand, assistant to the president of the Rock Island system, who until recently was a highly valued employe of the interstate commerce commission. "The trouble is that the labor can't be had at any price. We are doing everything possible, for instance, on the Rock Island lines to establish a strictly first-class condition. It has been only by the greatest exertion that we have been able to get the, of which we had hundreds of thousands bought, delivered to us. No labor.

"What it can be set down as certain that next fall and winter will not see a repetition of the troubles of last winter. The railroads have their tracks in condition, have more cars, more power, more of everything and have got it all into the best possible state of efficiency. Tonnage is so big that the prospect of a small reduction, which seemed to be promised during the spring, was really rather gratifying to the operating departments, for it gave them a chance to catch up with business. But the reduction evidently isn't going to take place, for crop conditions are really better than anybody dreamed was possible at that time."



SECRETARY CORTELYOU GIVES GARFIELD SNUB

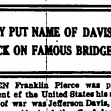
SECRETARIES CORTELYOU and Garfield have laid the foundations for a fine quarrel. Some time ago Garfield issued a regulation for the officers and clerks of his department which permitted them to file expense accounts without swearing to their accuracy and truth.

Garfield figured that if the government could not trust the men it sent out to look after its business to render a true bill of expenses it had better get other men.

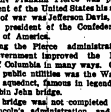
Robert J. Tracewell, comptroller of the treasury, who passes on all questions of law relating to disbursements of money, and George B. Cortelyou, his official superior, think otherwise. They think the jurat is necessary because they believe the law requires verification under oath.

Tracewell and Cortelyou have put out a new method of accounting for money disbursed by the government, in which they set aside the Garfield regulation without mentioning it or without having consulted the most prominent member of the tennis cabinet.

In view of the standing of Garfield at the White House, this shows wonderful temerity on the part of Cortelyou. The only way Garfield can prevent this cold official ignoring of him and his act is to appeal to the president.



MAY PUT NAME OF DAVIS BACK ON FAMOUS BRIDGE



WHEN Franklin Pierce was president of the United States his secretary of war was Jefferson Davis, afterward president of the Confederate States of America.

During the Pierce administration the government improved the District of Columbia in many ways. One of the public utilities was the Washington aqueduct, famous in legend as the Cabin John bridge.

The bridge was not completed until Lincoln's administration, and as it was erected under the supervision of the war department, a stone tablet was inserted in the masonry bearing the names of the presidents and secretaries of war who had to do with the work. Of course, Jefferson Davis' name appears with the rest.

When the war of the rebellion began, and the erstwhile secretary of war became the executive head of the confederacy, the name of Jefferson Davis was chiseled out of this tablet, and to-day a glaring blank occupies the space.

As sectional prejudice has disappeared, this little expression of animosity has been regretted by many who approved and who might have cheered the deed at the time of its commission.

A few days ago the president received a letter on the subject from Walter F. Phillips of Bridgeport, Conn., and this document he referred to the war department.

The result is the first time the agitation has been put into any definite and official form, and it is believed steps may soon be taken to restore the tablet to something resembling its former self.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

SCORED TAFT VICTORY



Arthur I. Vorys, of Columbus, O., political manager for William Howard Taft in his presidential campaign, and insurance commissioner of Ohio, has scored his first victory in Ohio by having the Republican state central committee indorse Taft as Ohio's "overwhelming choice" for the Republican presidential nomination in 1908.

Vorys is a young man. He is also a determined young man. He was picked by Charles Taft of Cincinnati, brother of the secretary of war, as chief Taft boomer.

The very first thing Vorys struck the snags that Joseph Benson Foraker, Ohio's senior United States senator, had laid out for anyone who tried to get the Ohio indorsement for president. Foraker had favorite son notions of his own and had been preparing for years to get where the presidential lightning would strike him. A well-oiled "machine" was at his disposal.

But Vorys cared little for the Foraker opposition. He went ahead with his plans and one of them was to nail down the state central committee. His first broached the subject early in the spring, but dropped it when the Foraker forces prepared to show fight. Foraker proposed state primaries to show whether the people of the state wanted Foraker or Taft as favorite son. Vorys immediately took up the challenge and began to shout for the primaries. Then Foraker said it was too early in the game and from Washington immediately made dates for several speeches in Ohio.

Vorys waited until the speeches had been delivered, then calmly went about getting the Taft indorsement in spite of them.

Mr. Vorys is not a noisy worker. He goes after what he wants in the way best suited to get it, and he generally gets it.

TO WED A GRANT

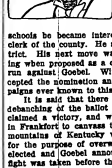


The engagement has been announced of Miss Edith Root, the only daughter of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Elihu Root, to Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., son of Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, and grandson of President Grant. No date has yet been set for the wedding, but it probably will take place in the early autumn.

The romance had its beginning and most of its scenes in Washington. It was while serving as military aid to President Roosevelt that Lieut. Grant found opportunity to press his suit for the hand of the daughter of the secretary of state. Their social duties brought them into frequent contact, but so unobtrusively was the lieutenant's wooing done that only the most intimate friends were aware of its progress.

President McKinley's appointment of Lieut. Grant to a cadetship at West Point was in pursuance of a written request made by President Grant shortly before his death.

FUGITIVE OFFERED IMMUNITY



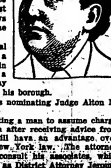
William Sylvester Taylor, former governor of Kentucky, who has been a fugitive from his state since the murder of William Goebel, seven years ago, is charged with murder. Taylor, too, was suspected of having previous knowledge of the assassination of Goebel, his Democratic rival for the office of chief executive of the state, but he escaped the boundaries and finally located in the Indiana city, where he has been practicing law.

The career of Taylor as governor was not long, but it was exciting. Taylor lived down in Butler county, Ky. He was born there in 1853 and was married there to Sarah Taun 25 years later. Upon finishing his studies in the public schools he became interested in politics and secured a position as clerk of the county. He studied law and was later made a judge in his district. His next move was to the attorney generalship, where he was acting when proposed as a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket to run against Goebel. With apparently no chances of winning, Taylor accepted the nomination and then began one of the most bitter political campaigns ever known to this country.

It is said that there was an enormous corruption fund and scandalous debauching of the ballot boxes. After the election both Goebel and Taylor claimed a victory, and when election commissioners went into session in Frankfort to canvass the returns, a small army of desperadoes from the mountains of Kentucky were brought into the city by the anti-Goebelites for the purpose of overwhelming the commissioners. Taylor was declared elected and Goebel announced his intention to contest the election. The fight was taken before the state legislature, but on the day before the final arguments in the case were made Goebel was shot down within 30 feet of the capitol building by an assassin concealed in the office of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, and only 35 feet from Taylor's office, then the acting governor. After the assassination the legislature immediately took Taylor's chair away from him and declared Goebel governor. He was sworn into office on his death bed.

Taylor then went to Washington, D. C., where he stayed for a time, but has since made Indianapolis his home.

NEW COUNSEL FOR THAW



Martin W. Littleton, who has been selected to succeed Delphin Delmas as chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, at his next trial, which is scheduled to begin in the September term of court, is a former president of the borough of Brooklyn and has the reputation of being one of the keenest criminal lawyers in New York. In fact, it was his remarkable series of successes in winning cases considered almost hopeless by older and more experienced attorneys that first brought him into prominence in the metropolis.

Early in life Mr. Littleton entered the political arena and with his eloquence and ability as a vote-getter was soon recognized as a power in the New York Democratic ranks. He secured a strong following and gradually worked his way up until in 1903 he easily won the presidency of his borough.

Mr. Littleton made the address in St. Louis nominating Judge Alton N. Parker for president of the United States.

Harry K. Thaw has taken his time in selecting a man to assume charge of his case and has decided upon Mr. Littleton after receiving advice from veterans of the legal profession. Littleton will have an advantage over Delmas in that he is thoroughly posted on New York law. The attorney from the west was continually compelled to consult his associates, while Thaw's new counsel is to spring in this regard in District Attorney Jerome, it is said that Littleton's fee is $25,000.

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

NEW YORK.—Tryon Hall, the new residence of C. K. G. Billings, well known as a breeder of trotting horses, which has just been completed at Fort Washington road and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth street, marks a novel departure in home building in New York. It is virtually a country place in the city. Surrounded by spacious grounds and commanding wide views of rural scenery, it is nevertheless on Manhattan Island, on the edge of the crowded metropolis and within reach of the theaters, the hotels, and the business district.

There is an interesting story of the development of the idea which resulted in the establishment of Tryon Hall. Mr. Billings bought several acres of land some years ago for the purpose of building a stable for his famous trotting horses, which he raced on the Speedway, and he gave the commission to his architect, Guy Lowell.

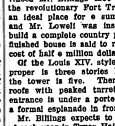
As the scheme progressed, Mr. Billings took an active interest in the site, especially the fine view up and down rife Hudson, and he decided to build e smell lodge on the lead across the road from the stables.

Eventually not alone the view but the ease with which the cottage could be reached, the opportunity to use horses and automobiles and to keep a yacht in the river below convinced Mr. Billings that the site of the revolutionary Fort Tryon offered an ideal place for a summer home, and Mr. Lowell was instructed to build a complete country place. The finished house is said to represent a cost of half e million dollars.

Of the Louis XIV. style, the house proper is three stories high, while the tower is five. There are high roofs with peaked turrets, and the entrance is under a porte-coche from a formal esplanade in front.

Mr. Billings expects to spend half of each year in Tryon Hall. He also has a residence in Fifth evenue, but until recently he has been living in Libby Castle, once the retreat of "Boss Tweed."

RIVALRY AMONG SOCIETY WOMEN IN CHARITY WORK



AMONG the women of New York society there is just as much competition in charitable work as there is in their social doings. Perhaps it cannot be said that they have selfish motives, but it is certain that there is bitter rivalry for the honor of the highest sales.

The other day at Newport there was a fair to raise money for a church, and the devices conceived by the matrons of society to get the ear from their neighbors were almost marvelously ingenious. Miss Pauline French is said to have cast all her competitors in the dark with her booth, the contents of which were a strict secret until the fair was well under way. When she unveiled the booth there was a big crowd of curious women present. The goods offered for sale were nothing more than cushions shaped like sausages, but with the aid of a clever professional demonstrator Miss French's pillows went like hot cakes on a winter's morning—of course, at tremendously fancy prices. But who among



THE wife of J. G. Phelps Stokes, the millionaire, who was Rose Pastor, a cigar factory girl on the east side, has decided to do journalistic work.

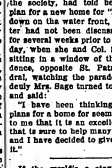
When she lived in a stuffy tenement and shared with her neighbors the inconveniences and simple pleasures afforded by the east side streets and parks, she amused herself by writing little pieces for Yiddish papers and early developed a keen insight into the problems of her quarter and a reasoning mind that suggested many sensible remedies. For a long time after her marriage she and her husband remained on the east side doing helpful settlement work, but later they stopped it.

Now, however, she is going to resume writing, but in another vein. "Bintel Brief" will be the heading of her column in a Yiddish paper. It means "bunch of letters," and Mrs. Stokes' answers to those letters may be properly designeted as "balm for lovers." The paper has developed its advice-to-the-lovelorn department until it is now read by all the east side. The Yiddish method of conducting such a department is much the same as that employed by English papers, and judging from the letters received, there is just as much unrequieted love east of the Bowery as there is farther up town. It is reasonable to suppose that Mrs. Stokes, as editor, will be asked many times how she captured her wealthy husband.

In addition to deeling out advice to her Yiddish sisters in their love affairs, Mrs. Stokes will write weekly articles on socialistic subjects.

MRS. STOKES TO ADVISE GIRLS IN LOVE AFFAIRS

MRS. SAGE STILL BUSY SCATTERING HER MONEY



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE'S gift of $100,000 to the Teachers' college of Syracuse university, coming so closely on several other gifts of similar size, indicates how busy she is at the task of doing good with the money her husband worked so assiduously to acquire.

It is evident that in the long years when "Uncle Russell" was at work, and when the quiet, unostentatious wife was supposed to be equally busy with her small domestic affairs, she was acquiring a vast knowledge of worthy institutions, for she is known to be extremely cautious in her donations, and yet she makes them with great dispatch.

How much occupied Mrs. Sage is with her new work is indicated by the manner in which she announced the gift of $125,000 to the Seamen's Friend society a few months ago. Col. Slocum, her brother, who is president of the society, had told her about the plan for a new home for "Jack ashore" down on the water front, but the matter had not been discussed by them for several weeks prior to St. Patrick's day. When she and Col. Slocum were sitting in a window of the Sage residence, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral, watching the parade, when suddenly Mrs. Sage turned to Col. Slocum and said:

"I have been thinking about your plans for a home for seamen. It seems to me that it is an excellent idea, one that is sure to help many a poor man, and I have decided to give $125,000 for it."

If the world's a stage, where do the critics come in?

PROSECUTION FOR CAPITOL FRAUDS

PERSONS WHO MULCTED PENNSYLVANIA TO BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

Eighteen Will Be Sued—Final Report of the Investigating Committee Submitted to Gov. Stuart Who Promises Vigorous Action.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 17.—Criminal and civil proceedings against all persons concerned in the fraudulent transactions in connection with the construction and furnishing of Pennsylvania's $13,000,000 capitol is recommended in the final report of the capitol investigation commission, made to Gov. Stuart, Friday.

Eighteen persons are named in the report as being involved in one way or another in the irregular transactions, and the matter is referred through the governor, is urged to act at once.

Eighteen Persons Named.

The persons named and against whom either criminal or civil suits are recommended are John H. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, contractor for furnishings; Jos. M. Huston, architect, and Stanford Lewis, his assistant; J. H. Shumaker, of Johnstown, former superintendent of the board of public grounds and buildings; W. H. Snyder and E. B. Hersheurg, former auditors general; W. L. Mathues and Frank G. Harris, former state treasurers; Congressman F. Bond Cassel, president of the Pennsylvania Construction company which supplied the metallic casings and furniture; Geo. F. Payne, who built the capitol, and his partner, Charles G. Wetter; Chas. P. Kinsman, Wallis Bolliet, John G. Nouderer and Geo. K. Storm, who organized the Pennsylvania Bronze company which supplied the leaded lighting fixtures to Sanderson; Frank Irvine, an auditor in the auditor general's office; Geo. C. Town, bookkeeper under Shumaker, and the international Manufacturing and Supply Company, which bid against Sanderson for the capitol furnishing contract.

Vigorous Prosecution Promised.

The report was presented to the governor by Chairman Fisher in the presence of the commission. After receiving it Gov. Stuart issued a statement in which he said: "I will transmit the report to the attorney general for his action and I can assure the people of Pennsylvania that there will be a vigorous prosecution of every person whom the evidence may show to have been guilty of any criminal offense in connection with the construction and furnishing of the state capitol.

"Wherever the evidence submitted shows that there has been any money wrongfully or fraudulently taken from the state treasury, civil suits will be commenced to compel restitution."

CONNOR'S RAILWAY HIT.

Wisconsin Commission Scores Practices of Lieutenant Governor's Road.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 17.—That the practices of the Marathon County Railroad company of which Lieut. Gov. W. D. Connor, are "unlawful, inequitable and socially and economically parasitic" is the opinion of a special train banded down by the railroad commission Friday on a complaint lodged against the road by Nicholas Strevener.

The commission found that in some cases passengers were carried free over this road and, in many cases, less than carload lots of lumber did not have to pay freight. It was also disclosed that the company did not publish a tariff schedule as is required by law.

Toledo Maccabees Beat Drilled.

Toledo Maccabees Beat Drilled.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 16.—Toledo company, Capt. Julius Geloor, Buckeye division, was declared Thursday to be the best drilled company in the uniformed rank Knights of the Maccabees of the World now in biennial encampment at the Jamestown exposition. It was awarded the $600 silver trophy offered in the Maccabees contest in which Toledo, Cleveland and Auburn, N. Y., companies participated.

Los Angeles Celebrates Founding.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 16.—The anniversary of the founding of the city by Spanish padres 135 years ago was celebrated Thursday under the auspices of the Society Larrena DeLos Angeles. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee commanded the Spanish forces at Pueblo and surrendered to Fremont, was in charge of the exercises at night and there was a celebration, reviving all the old Spanish customs of the city.

Michigan Woman Kills Her Husband.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 16.—James A. Conley was shot and killed at 38 Commerce street Thursday afternoon by Madeline Conley, his wife. The man came home at two o'clock and found the door of the house locked. He was climbing through a window when the woman shot him. Conley ran outside and fell dead. It is said another man was the cause of the trouble. The woman was arrested.

Goshen Wins Choral Contest.

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 17.—Goshen, Ind., Friday won a majority of the numbers in the National Junior Choral contest at Winona Lake. Warsaw and Winona also figured in the winnings. The program ended with a chorus of 250 young voices.

MUST SHOW JUDGE LANDIS

ALTON IMMUNITY BATH PASSED UP TO WASHINGTON.

Inquiry Adjourned Until Government Officials Decide Whether Pledge Is to Be Kept.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Attorney General Bonaparte must convince Judge Landis that there can be no prosecution of the Chicago & Alton railway without a violation of good faith on the part of the government before he will stop the investigation of the road's relations with the Standard Oil company of Indiana by a federal grand jury that was organized Wednesday morning. That the attorney general may be given sufficient opportunity to make this showing the grand jury was directed to adjourn until September 3 before examining evidence against the Alton.

This method of meeting an unusual situation after he has ordered an inquiry into the alleged law violations by the Alton railroad was adopted by Judge Landis Wednesday morning and was expressed in his charge to the jurors after they had been given the grand jury oath. What action will be taken by the grand jury when it meets again September 3 will depend entirely, the court indicated, upon the conclusions of the attorney general as to what good faith requires the government to do.

He ordered that a transcript of the record in the Standard Oil case showing what evidence the Alton railroad had really contributed to the conviction of the Indiana corporation be sent to the attorney general for examination. If the latter concludes that the railroad has lived up to the promises that obtained for the road assurance of immunity and the official at the head of the department of justice shows the court that no prosecution can proceed without a violation of the immunity agreement, then the Alton will escape and the grand jurors will not make an investigation.

POPE COMPANIES FAIL.

Receivers Appointed for Big Concern in Several States.

New York, Aug. 16.—Receivers for the Pope Manufacturing company and its subsidiary company, the Pope Motor Car company, which are engaged in the manufacture of automobiles and bicycles, with main offices and plant at Hartford, Conn., were appointed Wednesday in New York. New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Similar action will be taken shortly in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Maryland, where the companies own plants.

The petitions filed by the Mounsell-Kelly company, of Toledo, O., asking for receivers, show the total assets of both companies to be $13,306,570, with total liabilities reaching $1,974,236. The difficulties of the Pope companies were the direct result of a curtailment of loans and reduction of loans on notes.

BOMB FOR LORD ASHTOWN.

Irish Landlord Has a Narrow Escape from Death.

Clonmel, Ireland, Aug. 16.—Lord Ashtown, one of the landlords recently active in the cattle grazing war has aroused the most bitter animosity, narrowly escaped death Wednesday morning from the explosion of a bomb which partly destroyed the hunting lodge where he was sleeping.

There has been considerable feeling against Lord Ashtown arising from a remark he made in the course of a speech on the cattle grazing war. This remark was: "I would rather have bullocks on my estates than Catholic laborers."

HUNCHAKIST LEADERS TAKEN.

New York Police Say Chiefs of Gang Have Confessed.

New York, Aug. 16.—According to an announcement by Deputy Attorney Jerome and Deputy Police Commissioner Woods the detective bureau has arrested the ringleaders of the Hunchakist secret society and has obtained confessions from them, which will end the reign of terror of the organization. Kasak Jelalian, arrested Sunday night, confessed to Mr. Jerome, the police say, after a grueling examination which lasted for more than six hours, that it was he and no other who had directed the murders of Father Karper Vartasian, whose body was cut to pieces and the wealthy rug merchant Hovsep Mooradian, who was found with his office near Union square.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

Man Murders Wife and Is Killed by His Daughter.

New York, Aug. 16.—George Wasser, 57 years of age, murdered his wife and was in turn slain by his daughter at the home of the women in Harlem Thursday. Wasser fired upon his wife and then exchanged shots with his daughter. The latter was not wounded.

Mrs. Wasser soon succumbed to her injuries and her husband died a little later. The daughter was arrested. She asserted that the father had persistently practiced cruelties upon his family.

Trade Secretary of New Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Nathan Jaffa, of Roswell, N. M., was appointed secretary of New Mexico Wednesday to succeed Secretary Reynolds, resigned.



WIRE STRIKE ORDER HAS LITTLE EFFECT

CALL FOR GENERAL WALKOUT OF OPERATORS IS NOT WIDELY OBEYED.

Brokers' Men Will Ask Arbitration	Waiting—Expect Employers Will Sign Union Contract—Talk Renewed After Small and Gompers Confer.

PRINCIPAL POINTS AFFECTED BY STRIKE OF OPERATORS.

Albany.
Atlanta.
Augusta, Ga.
Baltimore.
Beaumont, Tex.
Birmingham.
Boston.
Buffalo.
Butte.
Cairo, Ill.
Charleston.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga.
Chicago.
Cincinnati.
Cleveland.
Colorado Springs.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Council Bluffs.
Dallas.
Denver.
Des Moines.
Detroit.
El Paso.
Galveston.
Helena.
Houston, Tex.
Jackson, Miss.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City.
Knoxville.
Little Rock.
Los Angeles.
Memphis.
Meridian, Miss.
Milwaukee.
Minneapolis.
Montgomery, Ala.
Montreal.
Nashville.
New Orleans.
New York.
Oklahoma City.
Omaha.
Philadelphia.
Pittsburg.
Pueblo.
Richmond, Va.
Sedalia, Mo.
St. Louis.
St. Paul.
Salt Lake.
Savannah.
Schenectady.
Sioux City.
Spokane.
Taxarkana.
Toledo, O.
Topeka.
Toronto.
Troy.
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—President S. J. Small's order for a general strike of commercial telegraphers, issued early Friday morning, did not seem to meet with the response the union officials had expected. In Chicago the additions to the strikers' forces were few and in New York the order had little apparent effect on the situation.

Friday afternoon the operators employed by the Chicago brokerage firm of Haliburd, Warren & Chandler struck, and word was received that the wire men of three of the biggest brokerage houses in St. Louis had walked out.

Why Brokers' Man Are Slow.

The delay of the Chicago operators in brokers' offices was explained by the men themselves, several of whom were interviewed while at their work, by saying that the brokers who had not already signed the union agreement were expected to before night. Word came from New York that all of the principal brokers there had "signed up." In Chicago the firm of Finley, Barrel & Co. was added to the list of those that have signed the new agreement demanded by the operators. The operators of that firm are said to have threatened to strike when they first reported for work Friday, but the trouble was averted.

At the offices of the Standard Oil company it was said the leased wire men were all working as usual. The manager in charge of the telegraph department declined to say whether there was a union contract.

There was not much surprise among the strikers that the order had little effect at the stockyards, for the union leaders admit that the men in the plants, except those that struck at the plants of Armour & Co., are not well organized.

May Arbitrate Later.

A conference between Small and President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor resulted in a renewal of the arbitration talk that grew unpopular with the Chicago strikers earlier this week. President Small said he would accept the offices of the general board of arbitration of the federation.

At the close of the interview President Gompers gave out this statement:

"The offices of the general board of arbitration of the American Federation of Labor will be acceptable to the general executive committee of the telegraphers' union under satisfactory conditions. These conditions have not yet been fully worked out. The arbitration board consists of President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, President Daniel J. Keefe of the Longshoremen's union, and myself. Frank W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' Union of America, will very likely be called in to confer with us. I presume notice of this action will be served on officials of the telegraph companies, but as yet there is nothing to be said about this."

General Strike Called.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—President Sylvester J. Small, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, issued the following general strike order at two o'clock Friday morning:

"To All Commercial Telegraphers: All telegraphers employed by the commercial telegraph companies, the Associated Press and private and leased wires, not working under a union agreement, are hereby called upon to cease work immediately by authority of the president and general executive board of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. S. J. Small, President."

Decision Reached at Midnight.

Although the strike order was decided upon at midnight it was not made public until two hours later, following a conference at the Briggs house in which President Small, Secretary Russell, President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and several other leaders were present.

At the Briggs house conference it also was decided definitely that there should be no strike of the 47,000 railroad telegraphers of the United States. These operators will be called upon shortly to contribute a strike fund of $60,000. Two of their general officers attended the conference.

The action submitted to mean an additional strike of around 5,000 men in the country, including all the remaining commercial operators in the big packing houses. It will take out 75 men in the Chicago stockyards alone, in addition to the 40 who quit at Armour's.

Gompers in Commanding Position.

Mr. Gompers in this crisis, is the man who arrives, to exercise a powerful influence over the situation aside from the years of experience that he has had in labor difficulties. He will attend in Washington next week the quarterly meeting of the executive council and of the federation of labor. That board will vote upon the advisability of a strike sentiment upon the 2,000,000 members of the federation of labor. In other words, the federation of labor is expected to furnish the sinews of war.

Mr. Small's attitude on arbitration was briefly expressed thus:

"We will consider arbitration when the time comes."

He indicated that the time was not ripe for arbitration and might not be for some time.

Executive Board Acts.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—With nearly 10,000 operators on strike in 96 cities Wednesday afternoon, the general executive board of the Commercial Telegraphers' union sent out a decidedly warlike message to the presidents of the boards of trade and all other exchange and commerce bodies in the United States and Canada, warning them to get their business into shape to combat within 24 hours a strike which by that time shall have "spread to every branch of the commercial telegraph service."

Fifty operators employed by Armour & Co. at the stockyards walked out at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday, following the refusal of that firm to sign the new wage contract granting an increase of salary from $20 to $25 a week. It is believed that this will be followed by a strike of the 100 operators employed to work leased wires by the other packing firms.

Monster Explosion of Gasoline.

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 17.—Several thousand gallons of gasoline in the Standard Oil company's tank at Brodhead, Wis., exploded Friday afternoon, destroying the tank and causing a panic in the town. A passenger train was standing nearby when the explosion occurred. All the car windows were broken, but no one was injured.

FAR FOR ARENDTS TO VISIT MRS. EDDY

COUNSEL AGREE ON ANOTHER CALL OF MASTERS AT PLEASANT VIEW HOME.

PRIVATE LETTERS ARE READ IN EVIDENCE

In One of Them She Says Her Life Is as Pure as That of Angels—Thinks Frye Is "Honest But Disagreeable."

Concord, N. H., Aug. 19.—Counsel before the masters in the Eddy inquiry agreed to have two allenists accompany the masters on a visit to Mrs. Eddy at Pleasant View. Although Gen. Streeter, for Mrs. Eddy, objected at first, he said he would consult his client before the next session of the hearing on Tuesday and let it be thought that he will at that time agree to the proposal.

Letters from Mrs. Eddy in her own handwriting were introduced by which the plaintiffs seek to prove that she was influenced in her business affairs by fear of what she calls "malicious animal magnetism."

Defends Her Life and Work.

In one of these letters, addressed to her "dear son," George William Glover, and dated Concord, N. H., April 27, 1898, Mrs. Eddy defends the purity of her life and of her work and says the test is the fruits shown by the works.

She says: "My life is as pure as that of the angels," refers to the great growth of Christian science, and of her own prominence as the founder, and then writes as follows:

Talks of Her Circumstances.

"Now, what of my circumstances? I name first my home, which of all places on earth is the one in which to find peace and enjoyment. But my home is simply a house and a beautiful landscape. There is not one in order at two o'clock Friday morning: body. I have no congeniality with my help inside of my house; they are no companions, and scarcely fit to be my help.

Her Estimate of Frye.

"I adopted a son, hoping he would take Mr. Frye's place as my bookkeeper and man of all work that belongs to man. But my trial of him has proved another disappointment. His books could not be audited, they were so incorrect, etc., etc. He is the most disagreeable man that can be found, but this he is, namely (if there is one on earth) an honest man, as all will tell you who deal with him. At first mesmerism swayed him, but he returned through my forbearance to govern himself."

Adds a Postscript.

"P. S.—My letter is so short I add a postscript. I have tried about one dozen bookkeepers and had to give them all up, either for dishonesty or incapacity. I have not had my books audited for five years, and Mr. Ladd, who is famous for this, audited them that week and gave me his certificate that they are all right. I myself in some places not quite plain, and he showed Frye how to correct that.

"When I can get a Christian, as I know he is, and a woman that can fit his position, I shall do it. But I have no time to receive company, to call on others, or to go out of my house only to drive. I am always busy with work for others, but my body to help me even to get help such as I would choose. Again,

"MOTHER."

Lays Trouble to Mesmerism.

In a letter to her adopted son, Dr. E. J. Arendt, dated March 17, 1897, Mrs. Eddy said: "But you were governed by hypnotism to work against me," referring to incidents connected with the dismissal of Dr. Eddy from a Philadelphia church.

In another letter to Dr. Eddy Mrs. Eddy used the expression: "You are better to be removed from M. A. M. in Boston."

WRITER COMMITS SUICIDE.

John Owone' Infatuation for Woman Ends in Death.

Cincinnati, Aug. 19.—John E. Owens, well-known newspaper writer of this city, committed suicide at the Mrs. "Bonnie" Tucker, the former wife of a politician of this city, led to his death. He landed in Mexico City. On her refusal Owens committed suicide.

Escapade in Mexico City.

The tragic death of Owens was the climax of his sensational escapade with Mrs. Tucker in Mexico City, Mexico, months ago. The two had traveled some time and finally reached the Mexican capital. There Owens caused a sensation by appealing to the police to locate his "wife," who had left him. It was said that she had decided to leave him on account of his insane jealousy.

Fleshlight Powder Burns Woman.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Samuel Kraft, 40 years old, was seriously injured when fleshlight powder exploded fn a photograph shop. The building was set on fire and destroyed.

CAME PRETTY FAST FOR HIM.

At That, He Had Had Only What the Doctor Ordered.

A Philadelphia physician says that not long ago he was called to see an Irishman, and among other directions told him to take an ounce of whiskey three times a day. A day or so later he made another visit and found the man, while not so sick, undeniably drunk.

"How did this happen?" the physician demanded of Pat's wife, who was hovering about solicitously.

"Sure, docther, an' 'tis just what you ordered, an' no more, that he had," she protested.

"I said one ounce of whisky three times a day; that could not make him drunk," the physician said. "He has had much more than that."

"Well a drop more, docther, dear," she declered. "Sure an' ol did't know just how much an ounce was so ol went to the drug store an' asked, an' the lad—he's a broth of a boy, too—told me that an ounce was 16 drams and Pat has that three regular, an' no more!"—Harper's Weekly.

Merchants Visit Milwaukee.

Come to the city of beautiful parks, clean streets, fine buildings, large factories, immense jobbing houses and hospitable people. Spend your time during the Annual Fall Buying Season and you can bring your families and combine business with pleasure.

The recent lawa in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and neighboring states, by which passenger fares are reduced to two cents a mile, are of great advantage in merchants in the territory who wish to come to Milwaukee. After August 25, 1907, merchants may buy a regular ticket to Milwaukee at a rate of two cents a mile (the lowest rate now given for any occasion) and will not be required to secure certificates or be restricted to certain dates. This offers decided advantages to Milwaukee patrons. Write in Milwaukee call for information at the Milwaukee Association of Jobbers and Manufacturers, 45-49 University Bldg.

Used Ink for Bluing.

"One can never be too careful about apparently harmless articles lasting about the house," said a housewife the other day. "Not long ago my husband bought home one of those little bottles of ink from the office. It had got to be such a nuisance buying one of the small five-cent ones every time we ran out of ink, that he said he would bring home a supply.

"About a week after that I got a new maid, and when she did the washing she took the big bottle of ink for bluing. Of course nothing but our white clothes in the washing was ruined."

Her Secret Sorrow.

"That woman over there has some hidden sorrow," declared the sympathetic one, as she came in and took her seat at a table not far away. "I have often noticed her. Sea. Her companion orders everything she could possibly want, and even she sits there silent with a face like a mask. I em awfully sorry for her."

"Don't you worry," advised her pessimistic friend. "That's her husband with her. She's bored, that's all."

A Misogynist.

"Me father," said Mrs. Murphy, "always sits up whin a lady eathers the room."

"The ould man is too suspicious," Mr. Murphy grunted. "I never seen the woman yit that 'ud be mane enough to hit ye when yo was sittin' down."—Chicago Daily News.

Man does what he can, and bears what he must, and the man by which he calls the result is left to each to decide; a clever man calls it happiness.—Goethe.

FOOD FACTS

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

A Body Balance

People hesitate at the statement that the famous food, Grape-Nuts, yields as much nourishment in a dime meal as can be absorbed by the system from ten pounds of meat, bread, wheat or oats. Yet such is the exact might concerning the nourishment than one pound of Grape-Nuts, but not in shape that the system can assimilate it, as the body can take up from one pound of Grape-Nuts.

Why and how are the selected parts of wheat and barley which are prepared and by natural means predigested, so wonderfully effective as a food?

A Mo. man says: "I have gained ten pounds on Grape-Nuts food. I can truly say I never enjoyed a meal more." He had been eating meat, bread, etc., right along, but there was no ten pounds of added flesh until Grape-Nuts food was used.

One curious feature regarding true food is that its use will reduce the weight of a corpulent person with unhealthy flesh, and will add to the weight of a thin person not properly nourished. There is abundance of evidence to prove this.

Grape-Nuts balances the body in a condition of true health. Scientific selection of food elements makes Grape-Nuts good and valuable. Its delicious flavor and powerful nourishing properties have made Grape-Nuts famous. There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Camping on the Fair Grounds.

Secretary C. N. Cosgrove, of the Minnesota State Fair, has laid plans for a most delightful camping ground at this year's state fair. He will utilize a handsome grove on the new part of the fair grounds—the forty acres purchased this spring northeast of the main part of the grounds. There are some very fine trees on this forty and the tents will be set up among the trees and in a location which will be especially convenient to the new dairy and poultry buildings and the agricultural machinery division of the fair.

A tent can be rented for about $2 for the week, and a season ticket entitling the holder to remain on the grounds during the entire week may be purchased for $2. A family dining in this way can either do its own cooking in camping out style or buy meals at some of the restaurants on the grounds. The camp will be entirely sanitary, as there will be an abundant supply of pure water, and the new sewer system will reach the camp ground some time before the opening of the fair. This year's fair will be held in the week of September 2 to 7.

GREAT $25,000 POULTRY BUILDING.



The management of the Minnesota State Fair is just completing a fine new poultry building, which will be occupied during the coming fair, September 2 to 7. It is the largest poultry exhibition building in the world and is admirably adapted to the needs of the poultry exhibitors. The architects, Thorl, Allin & Fisher, have secured a maximum of light and air and floor space at a minimum of cost, the building being 187 feet long and costing $25,000.

Strike Broken.

Hibbing—While no reports of trouble are sent to the governor's office from the iron range, and the constantly increasing number of men returning to work seems to indicate that the strike is broken, its effect will be keen in the next balance sheet of the state, according to State Auditor S. G. Iverson. He expects that the receipts from royalties on the ore taken from the state lands will be decreased to some extent owing to the idleness of the mines for several weeks during the season, which is none too long at best in the open pit mines. It is feared that the mines will not be in full operation and turning out the average product for a few weeks, and as the royalties are on the tons of ore taken from the mines the receipts from this source undoubtedly will be somewhat less than the amount anticipated.

Good Receipts.

St. Paul—The state board of control transmitted to State Auditor Iverson the report of the receipts at the various state institutions for the month of July, with checks for the amounts.

The total receipts at all the institutions was $26,000.17, distributed as follows: Anoka asylum, $8; Hastings asylum, $63.25; Fergus Falls hospital, $499.35; Rochester hospital, $616.66; St. Peter hospital, $4,180.45; Faribault, $59.66; school for the deaf, Faribault, $637.86; school for the feeble minded, Faribault, $2,497.39; state public school at Owatonna, $390; state training school, Red Wing, $174.62; reformatory at Saint Cloud, $6,704.95; prison at Stillwater, $9,276.09.

BRIEF NOTES.

Northfield—Rev. F. M. Garland, of Bank Center, has accepted the call of All Saints Episcopal church of this city and will take immediate charge of the pastorate.

St. Paul—The Soo Line has issued a call for men to assist in harvesting the crop in the territory tributary to this road. It is estimated that more than 6,000 men will be needed.

Ellsworth—John A. Valley, an alleged deserter from the Eleventh cavalry two years ago, was arrested here by City Marshal Reddy and immediately will be taken to the military prison at Fort Snelling. The reward of $50 offered for his capture will go to Mr. Reddy.

Shawano—Herman Zernicke, one of the best known young farmers of this part of the county, died suddenly after but two days' sickness. He was literally choked to death by a malignant growth in his throat which caused the entire closing of his windpipe. About two years ago he married the young widow of Gustav Klebesadel. She and two children survive. Her first husband was struck and killed by lightning in the spring of 1902.

Washington—Minnie V. Hines is appointed postmistress at Roosevelt, Kittson county, Minn.

Settled.

St. Paul—The old controversy over the title to land included in a grant to the old Hastings & Dakota railroad has been closed by the delivery by State Auditor S. G. Iverson of deeds to 20,904.47 acres of land to the trustees of the road. The title to this land has been involved in litigation twelve years, and the termination of the controversy was made possible by an act of the legislature passed last winter.

The land grant was made by an act of congress, and the list of lands included were certified to the state for the benefit of the company. Later complication arose, however, and in 1895 the Minnesota legislature declared the land grant forfeited. The grant having originated in an act of congress, however, the federal authorities refused to pay any attention to the legislative act, and the company took the matter into the courts, with the result that its title to the land was confirmed.

Ever since the passage of the act of 1895, however, the state officials have refused to issue deeds for the land, in view of the fact that the state legislature had ordered the grant forfeited. As the title of the railroad has been upheld by the courts the legislature last winter passed an act repealing the act of 1895. This cleared the way for a settlement of the question, and Gov. Johnson has now signed the deeds which will give the settlers on the lands in question a clear title to their lands. While they have heretofore been in undisturbed possession of the land, the failure of the state to issue the deed left a cloud on the title.

The deeds just issued cover lands located in eight of the counties of the state, as follows: Swift, 11,119.28; Stevens, 6,191.18; Big Stone, 2,061.46; Chippewa, 1,998.80; Kandiyohi, 240; Yellow Medicine, 160; Lac qui Parle, 33.67; McLeod, 40.1.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. Paul—The Ryan hotel has been robbed systematically of silverware during several days. Property to the value of $500 is missing. The police are on the lookout for two former employees.

St. Paul—William L. Qualey, 405 Dayton avenue, manager of the St. Paul Marble and Granite Works, 178 West Fourth street, fell in front of his place of business mortally wounded from a pistol bullet in his abdomen. He died at the city hospital an hour later.

St. Paul—There is no intention on the part of the health department to make any change in the rules to prevent the spread of smallpox or other infectious diseases. This means that the smallpox cases will be quarantined as before and that the Dale street infirmary will continue to be used in such cases.

White Bear—Carl Gausewits, 22 years old, son of the Rev. Carl Gausewits, former pastor of St. John's German Evangelical church, Margaret and Hope streets, and now of Milwaukee, died while he was bathing at Mahtomedi. His death is thought to have been caused by heart trouble, resulting from a shock.

St. Cloud—Two more bold attempts at burglary have been reported to the police. The residence of Charles Michaelson at East St. Cloud was entered by a man through a raised window. Mr. Michaelson was aroused, and securing a club, made after the intruder. The man dove head first out of the window and escaped in the darkness.

Crookston—After piling a wagon-load of hay against the front of the building to deaden the noise, robbers last night broke through the rear door of the Farmers State Bank at Newfolden, blew open the safe and stole $2,000.

St. Paul—State immigration commissioners begin to secure data about Minnesota to carry on advertising campaign.

Crookston—High water above the great dam in the Red river at this place has become a serious menace to the city.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lipman's dry goods store at Beloit, Wis., was robbed of $2,000 worth of silks and furs.

J. Ogden Armour has bought two English gray shires and will exhibit them in Chicago.

The American government will establish a great training school for the coast artillery at Fort Monroe.

David H. Evans, president of the Maryland Telephone company at Baltimore, Md., died of peritonitis.

Mrs. Helen Odell of Chicago and four other women were injured in a street car accident at Oshkosh, Wis.

Will Clifford, colored, who had confessed to assaulting and killing two white women, was lynched at Maple, Ky.

Five persons were killed and many injured by the collapsing of a tenement building during a windstorm in Chicago.

Fires have destroyed about 1,600 acres of woodland on Cape Cod, the damage amounting to many thousands of dollars.

An heir to William Waldorf Astor's millions was born at Cliveden. He is the son of Waldorf Astor, Jr., and will be called Waldorf III.

Diamonds and other precious stones, valued at $35,000, were stolen from the mansion of Count Seckendorf, at Ramsaya, N. J.

Assessor Henry Alexander of Absecon, N. J., has raised the taxes of wealthy bachelors in his district $100 because of the fact that they are bachelors.

With an attendance surpassing all other notable day celebrations and estimated at 40,000 North Carolina day was observed at the Jamestown exposition.

The Republic Iron and Steel company and the Western Iron Association at Pittsburg have agreed to the scale approved by the board of conciliation.

Justice Warren G. Foster of New York settled the bigamy case of Hermann Koehn by decreeing that he should live with one of his wives and support them both.

Capt. C. E. Fox is to command the cruiser South Dakota as soon as that vessel is put into commission as one of the new cruiser squadron intended for the Pacific ocean.

Three big thread factories at New York, the greatest of their kind in the world, locked up their doors for ten days, because their employes demanded a vacation on threat of strike.

Roger Wolmore, son of Senator Wolmore of Rhode Island, was arrested in Washington, D. C., charged with having run down and seriously injured Mrs. Mary Chase with his automobile.

So great is the demand for the government's book on "Special Diseases of the Horse" that over 1,000,000 copies have been printed and a new edition of 250,000 copies is being prepared.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has decided to distribute government funds to aid the movement of this year's crops. The plan pursued last year, with some modifications, is to be followed.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, has been asked to accept the position of physical director in the school of instruction for policemen just organizing by Mayor Charles J. Fisk of Plainfield, N. J.

Receivers were appointed for the assigned estate of Alexander Crow, Jr., a mill owner of Philadelphia. His liabilities are placed at $597,533, but it is believed the assets will nearly cover this amount.

City Food Inspector W. P. Cutler of Kansas City, Mo., has notified the national government that the fruit from California and Arkansas dried fruit, cured with sulphine, shows that the fruit when cooked is entirely whole some.

H. A. Crow of Connellsville, Pa., former captain of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry, was elected commander-in-chief of the Society Army of the Philippines at Kansas City, Mo. The meeting next year will be at Galesburg, Ill.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	Aug. 11.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 20	@ 6 05
Hogs, State	5 90	@ 6 05
Sheep, State	3 50	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 00	@ 4 25
WHEAT—September	90½	90⅝
December	94¾	95
CORN—No. 2	67½	67¾
RYE—No. 2 Western	60	@ 61
BUTTER	20	@ 23
EGGS	22	@ 23
CHEESE	11	@ 12¼
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 40	@ 7 25
Fair to Good Steers	5 00	@ 6 40
Butchers, Plain to Fancy	4 50	@ 5 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@ 4 75
Calves	3 50	@ 7 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 00	@ 6 17½
Mixed Packing	5 90	@ 6 05
Heavy Packing	5 70	@ 5 85
BUTTER—Creamery	19	@ 23
Dairy	15	@ 21
LIVE POULTRY	13	@ 13
EGGS	13	@ 20
NEW POTATOES (per bu.)	60	@ 80
WHEAT—September	89½	89¾
December	92½	92¾
CORN—September	61½	61¾
December	61½	61¾
OATS—September	31½	31¾
Rye, September	76	77
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor's	$ 89	@ 1 00
September	89½	@ 89¾
Corn, September	59½	@ 59¾
Oats, Standard	30½	@ 31
Rye, No. 1	72	@ 74
	KANSAS CITY.	
WHEAT—September	$ 77½	78
December	80½	80¾
CORN—September	57½	57¾
Oats, No. 2 White	30	@ 31
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 25	@ 6 25
Texas Steers	3 25	@ 4 25
HOGS—Packers	5 90	@ 6 05
Butchers	5 95	@ 6 05
SHEEP—Natives	3 75	@ 4 50
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 60	@ 6 10
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS—Light and Mixed	5 90	@ 6 05
Heavy	5 90	@ 6 05
SHEEP—Natives	3 50	@ 4 50

FELT INDIGNANT.

"My lived is New York. Silence reigned over there."

"Although she spoke."

"Mr. Simpkins," she observed, "are you aware that one hand of the Lib erty statute measures 16 feet 5 inches long?"

"I have heard," he replied, happy to be addressed again.

"The thickness of the head from ear to ear," she pursued, icily, "is ten feet."

"Yes."

"The nose is four feet six inches long."

"Yes."

"The mouth is three feet wide."

"I believe so."

"The waist is 25 feet round."

"I guess."

"Then, will you kindly explain," she continued, distantly, as she rose to leave the room, "will you kindly explain why you stated, in the poem which you addressed to me, that I resembled the Goddess of Liberty?"

With these indignant words she swept away.

An important Question.

"I'd ask one question now, my dear," Ellie said to me, "before we go;
I wish you'd look and tell me if
Society dress my white skirts show?"
Detroit Free Press.

INADEQUATE TO THE OCCASION.



The Golf Girl—Dear me! How annoying!

The Caddy—Gee! If that's all she's got to worry about when she breaks a stick, it's hardly worth while talkin' about it.—Baltimore American.

A Fact.

In prospecting thro' life,
Of a little get-rich-quick
Yieldeth more of good luck
Than big ventures e'er make.
—Judge.

No Exaggeration.

"What in the dickens are you scribbling now?" demanded the irritable man.

"Oh, an article on 'How Bears Growl over their meals,'" replied the meek little wife.

"How bears growl over their meals, eh! Well, you better be careful or some one will be calling you a 'fakir,' fakir.'"

"But how can they call me a fakir? This article describes you, my dear, when the dinner is late."

Then He Started.

Staylate (11 p. m.)—I understand you have a new gasoline runabout! Miss Caustique (strangling a yawn) —Yes, and it reminds me of you in one respect.

Staylate—Indeed! In what respect? Miss Caustique—I have an awful time getting it started. — Chicago News.

No Complaint to Make.

The Court—Have you anything to say before I pronounce sentence upon you?

The Prisoner—Yes, your honor. I'd like to apologize for my lawyer. He defended me as well as anybody could be expected to do for a $3 fee.—Chicago Tribune.

Expensive Training.

Patience—I see in Bengal the government's expenditure under the head of education, last year, was $3,675,116.

Patience—I did not know educating Bengal tigers was so expensive!—Yonkers Statesman.

Know Her Peculiarities.

Jack—Answered your aunt's letter yet?

Gus—No. Haven't had time. Better do it soon, or the old lady will get down on you."

"No, she won't; she'll blame the postmaster."—N. Y. Weekly.

Wisdom of Jealousy.

The Guest (after dinner) — Your wife is such a beautiful woman it's a wonder you're not jealous of her.

The Host—Oh, I am! I never invite any man here that any sane woman would take a fancy to."

Cruel Joke.

"That was a cruel joke Jack played upon Nell."

"What was it?"

"He sent her a telegram, and she nearly fainted from fright."—Detroit Free Press.

The Bargain Craze.

"Every man has his price, you know."

"Tell me when you are marked down, and I may take you."—Cleveland Leader.

Going Some.

"How big is the town?"

"Well, it's arrived at that stage where the population is clamoring for a new directory."—Puck.

TAFT ON HIS VACATION

SECRETARY PLAYS GOLF AND FISHES IN CANADA.

Not Considered Great Men by Boatman—Justice Harlan and Ohioan Constantly Chaff Each Other on Links.

Manoir Richelieu, Pointe au Pic, Quebec.—"The stout gentleman over there addresses the bell with unusual vigor and enthusiasm," observed the Canadian member of parliament, "but," and here he adjusted his eyeglasses, "if it was his intention to land on the fifth green he has taken an easterly direction, while the green is in the southwest. His elderly companion seems to be making a better record over the course."

By and by the stout gentleman and his elderly companion, each mated by a little Canuck coddy, appeared on the broad veranda of the clubhouse, where the Canadian member of parliament had the pleasure of being formally presented to William H. Taft, secretary of war of the United States of America, and to Justice Horlee, of the Supreme court of the United States of America.

If you were to ask the secretary of war, as he sits sunning himself in the open, with his cap lifted back from his broad forehead, what interests him most in his daily routine of vacation he would reply, "Hordening my muscles, training down and tanning my nose."

To go over the greens, climb the hillocks and cross the stretch of brief swamp with Taft and Harlan is a treat to one who likes to study human nature. The two men chaff each other from the time they set out until they leave the links with the awful bogy still unbeaten.

The judge is 72 years old, as straight as an arrow, with a bald head and a helo of long, grayish white hair that sticks out at sixes and sevens. His eye is as keen as an eagle's, his profile like a Roman and the color of his cheeks is as red as a cherry. He dresses loosely for golf, an old pair of baggy brown trousers, heavy brogans, a red golf jacket, a duck cap and, as astonishing as this news may appear to golfists, he carries an umbrella.

Crashing wagon spring gaitmen Taft goes out to ride. He usually has his brother as companion on these trips, as he also does when he goes to swim. It is in bathing that the secretary of war appears to the best advantage. The muscles of his great arms stand out in distinctive rolls so easily traced that an anatomist might label them. His chest development is nearly as pronounced as his girth. While there is flesh in abundance it is not flabby. If Taft has gained weight or lost it since he crossed the border the story told by the scales is kept n

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Secretary Taft.

ning in a very short time.

From early morning until late of night she is busy with her practice, besides rendering authorities to sustain her contention regarding Indian rights in the federal courts. She has been a practicing attorney for five years.

TO GUARD GRAVE OF MOTHER.

Indian Woman Lawyer Opposes Removal of Burial Ground.



MISS LYDIA CONLEY

Kaosns City, Kan.—In order to protect the grave of her mother and to keep the government from despoiling it, Miss Lydia Conley, the only Indian woman lawyer in the country, has erected a cottage in the center of Huron cemetery here, and with a shotgun will drive off those who attempt to take possession of the property.

Uncle Sam has undertaken to sell the property, which is the last resting place of the old and famous tribe of Wyandot Indians, which once occupied the whole state of Ohio, and which was driven slowly westward, leaving the last stand in Kansas.

The government, at the request of the city authorities, has had a commission appointed to dispose of the property.

Miss Conley sought to prevent this in the federal circuit court, but she has been ruled against, and it was the ruling that caused her to prepare to guard her mother's grave when the time comes. She says no one shall move the bodies of her loved ones from their last resting place so long as she is able to lift a hand in protest.

Miss Conley has many of the popular attributes of the Indian: It is her boast that illness is a stranger to her, merely by reason of the fact that she instinctively obeys the Indian idea of health. She can work for days without food, and yet without feeling fatigue. In fact, her whole time is spent in a manner that would put a girl less hardy out of the run-

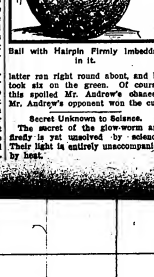
GOLF BALL HITS HAIRPIN.

Unlucky Accident by Which Scotch Player Came to Grief.

Boston.—The story comes from England of a golf match lost under conditions in which a woman's hairpin played a leading part.

The Scottish ladies' gold championship was played over the Troon links, and when the Hillhouse cup scratch competition, open to Ayrshire golfers, was played over the same course Robert Andrew, the holder, had an unlucky experience. Playing to the twelfth hole, his ball fell on a lady's hairpin, which must have been sticking in the ground points upward, as both points were firmly imbedded in the ball. He struck his second well, but it went no distance, and he took four to get on the green.

As there was no rule bearing on the point, he putted out with the hairpin adhering to his ball, but the



Ball with Hairpin Firmly Imbedded in It.

latter ran right round about, and he took six on the green. Of course, this spoiled Mr. Andrew's chances. Mr. Andrew's opponent won the cup.

Secret Unknown to Science.

The secret of the glow-worm and firefly is yet unsolved by science. Their light is entirely unaccompanied by heat.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Railroad Companys are are urgeing the people of northwestern Minnesota and North Dakota to lay in a supply of coal for next winter, for fear there will be another fuel famine. We can not understand why they do not do this, for if they can not make money enough to buy coal to keep them from freezing to death, they had better cut for tall timber before the snow flies.

Gasoline raised 6 cents a gallon when the U.S Federal court colected that fine from the Standard oil company of $29, 000 000. We suppose John D. Rockefeller made a fair profit out of the deal, but if he did not, look out for an advance in kerosen oil. John D. is a great Socialist, and is doing more for the advancement of that party than all the earth stone orators combined, but Teddy is coming on their trail and may get them yet. A good stiff jail sentence at stone broaking would be about the proper medicine to administer to that gang of law breakers, then they would get something that they could not pay by advanceing the price of oil.

A WISE BRITON.

He Half Suspected at the Start That the Feathers Weren't Edible.

A Brooklyn man who entertained an English relative tells this without the quiver of an eyelid:

"My cousin from London reached New York last summer, along with a hot wave. The crowds were deep before the soda water fountains on lower Broadway. He remarked that he did not comprehend how Americans could swallow that 'nasty slush.'

"'A mere preference,' I explained, 'we have many curious examples of that kind in this country. One of the most remarkable evidences of hostile appetite for fresh rather than salt is that of the American poultry lover who daily advertises in our New York papers for 1,000 feather beds. As you may well imagine, he is said to have entirely lost his taste for the flesh of the fowl.'

"'Oh, really' exclaimed the Englishman in quiet surprise. Nothing more was said till nine months later, when I opened my mail one day and found a marked copy of the London Times, which he had sent to me. He called my attention to this extract in an article on mob rule and lynching in America. 'It can hardly be possible that the supply of fur and feathers in the United States will be sufficient to the rate the mobs are covering the bodies of the poor wretches who are tortured and humiliated before they are drawn and quartered or burned at the stake.'

"'I fancy you will see your error after reading this,' he wrote. 'It is quite plain the man wanted the beds for another purpose and not, as you believe, to eat.'"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Liquid Metal Polish.

Take eight ounces of Spanish whiting, which must be perfectly free from grit, and put in one quart of gasoline. Shake up the whiting and gasoline thoroughly. You will notice the whiting settles immediately, leaving the liquid as clear as water. To remedy this and, further, to make it a better polishing agent, add to each quart of the mixture thirty-two drops of oleic acid—no more, no less. Shake again and the whiting will not settle. Apply to gold, silver, nickel, brass, glass or any kind of metallic surface with a piece of cotton flannel, rubbing well. Polish with a piece of same cloth.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Waterproofing Dress Goods.

One of the most important processes used for waterproofing dress materials is on the lines of the old alumina process. In this case the tartar used is first dissolved in a large bulk of petroleum spirit. The fabrics to be proofed are then passed through a bath of this solution and dried to drive off the solvent. Following this, the goods are treated by pressing with hot polished metal rollers. This last process melts the small quantity of resin which is deposited on the cloth and leaves each single fiber with an incredibly thin film of resin on it.

From Deer Park.

Ben Kveste, one of the popular Highlanding farmers was a pleasant caller here Snuday.

Miss Lina Rustad and her brother Johnnie came up here last Saturday to visit their brother Bennie.

The Jonson Bros. passed thru here Wednesday with their threshing rig and are getting ready for the falls run.

Sam B Swanson, one of the famous Rhoda batchelders here, returned from Akely last Saturday on the new steam boat and will start horse keeping on the homastead.

Theaedore Hyland, returned home from the drive last Monday and will now assist his father with hayling.

For some reason or other the rats that are making their home with Bennie Rustad have grown so familiar that they want to share his bed with him. As Bennie is a bachelor, the rats seem to be of the opinion that he must have a bed fellow of some kind. In the meantime Bennie has his bed hung up by ropes, and when we last seen him he was out for a lark with the girls, so we guess he took the hint.

Rev E A Mostue will hold religious services at the Deer Park school house on Sunday the 25th of August at 11 o'clock A. M. Be sure and come.

Rev. J O Brendahl of Highlandling will hold religious services at the Deer Park school house on Sunday September 1st, at 2 o'clock P M If you are a lover of music and sacred song, be sure to come, as Rev Brendahl is a master in that line.

HOW WE ARE FORMED.

A Few of the Many Marvels of the Human Body.

On an average man's body there are 340,000 hairs. Finding one every second it would take him five days eight hour working days to pull them all out. In his blood there are 25,000,000,000,000 red corpuscles. Laid out side by side they would cover a surface of 3,120 square yards.

The whole of the blood passes through a man's heart nearly twice in every minute. It weighs one-thirteenth of the entire body weight, and it moves in different parts of the body at speeds varying from ten feet to 1,666 yards (nearly one mile) an hour.

The fat of your body is dual. It becomes solid only when the body cools after death. It is one of your most useful constituents, forming a cushioning sheath to protect you from shock, as pads to preserve from shock, as the tips of the fingers, the toes and the heels and lying always ready as a reserve food supply when you can get nothing to eat.

Every time you sneeze from your brain through the skull into the scalp, which acts as a safety valve when the brain is congested with blood.

The skin cannot grow again once it is destroyed; hence the unsightly scars left by burns and severe wounds. Only the surface layer can renew itself. When the whole thickness is destroyed, it never reforms. This is the more curious as muscles, nerves, blood vessels and bones, all less liable to injury than the skin, can grow again.

You are really a water rather than a land animal. Although as a whole you live on dry land, your body consists of countless millions of separate living particles, and these are all immersed in the water which constitutes four-fifths of your substance.

Within the inner part of your ear, deep in the bone, is a quantity of fluid which acts as a spirit level and enables you to keep your balance.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Naturally.

Gunner—Yes, he is a champion golf player, and so is the girl he is going to marry. Not only that, the minister who will pefform the ceremony is very fond of the game.

Guyer—Ah, I suppose he will be pleased to link their names together.—Chicago News.

Bound to Crop Out.

"Yes, I believe I did say you were always lying about yourself."

"I'll have you to understand, sir, that I am not used to this kind of talk. I'm a gentleman, sir."

"There you go. Can't keep from it, can you?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Time to Get Busy.

Her Husband—I thought you were going to visit your mother?

His Wife—And so I am.

Her Husband—Well, you had better begin to pack your trunk at once. The train leaves in forty-eight hours.—Detroit Tribune.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singor Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Berglund, " "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.
Jons B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingsjin, Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes, Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Rhoda Minn.

It Was Awful.



First Critic—Who is the hero of this piece?

Second Critic—The manager's backer.—Brooklyn Eagle.

An Unpardonable Intrusion.



The Colonel Oshmond him! The first white I have liked today, and the little rascal needs fighting every fish in the river black and white.

The Wealthy Angler's Tackle Outfit.

The wealthy angler who wants the best of everything has a special air tight oblong case or trunk for his fishing rods, which, being the best, cost about $50 each. He has a heavy surf casting rod, a lighter bay casting rod and a set of fly rods for fresh water fishing. His reels, of which he must have various types, cost $25 each and upward. For his fishing tackle there is a special trunk, in which are the best Irish linen lines, hooks and flies of all descriptions, stokers, swivels, squids, spoons, spinners, floats, artificial baits, etc. Such fishermen usually carry duplicate tackle and several duplicates of polo tips and such things as may be necessary to insure the total cost of a wealthy angler's tackle outfit ranges from $250 to $1,000.—New York Tribune.

Fire and Water.

Water will extinguish a fire because the water forms a coating over the fuel, which keeps it from the air, and the conversion of water into steam draws off the heat from the burning fuel. A little water makes a fire fiercer, while a large quantity of water puts it out. The explanation is that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. When, therefore, the fire chemically decompose the water into its simple elements it serves as fuel to the flame.

Twice Two.

"Do you really believe two heads are better than one?"

"Give it up, but I know we wouldn't spend so much without consulting."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The White Seal SALOON,

Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 16, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Aug. 12, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bisbee, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls, Minn. on September 23rd, 1907. viz:

Eva Shosten, widow of Antan W. Shosten, Deceased.

H. E. No. 807. Red Lake Series for the Lot 1 & N. ½ of S.W. ¼ & S. E. ¼ of S.W. ¼ of Sec. 31 Tp. 158 N. R. 46 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Ostrum, Thomas Jacobson, of High Landing Minn. Carl Ely of Erie Minn. Augustn Kuehnel, of Kuehnel Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 26th, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 17 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. HOMAS of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1363 made July 10, 1905 for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19, Twp. 159 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on August 27 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

John Volbrock, Edward Singer, George Singer, Martin E. Hyland all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 18, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that THEODORE TORGERSON, one of the heirs of MICHAEL TORGERSON, Deceased of Gryglii, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 12721 made July 18 1906, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 30 Tp. 158 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on September 6th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Olof Gullik, Olof Olson, Joe Johnson, Christ Odegaard all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior

Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 26, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB ELKE, one of the heirs of Chris Lee Deceased; of Ansted Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1314 made July 23rd, 1906, for the E. ½ of Sec. 1 Township 151 N. of Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 5th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Forest Hansen, Edd T. Hoyle, Oscar N. Olson, Ivar Rokstad, all of Ansted Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 25th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HALVOR K. HOLME, of Nov. Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1953 made January 9th 1906, for the S. ½ N.W. ¼ Sec. 25 Twp. 152 N. R. 37 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on September 7, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ole O. Ouild, Diamond R. Homme, Ole O. Ouild Jr. of Nov. Minn. Ben Ellingson of Hillsdanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 25, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDD T. HYLE of Ansted Minn, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1287 made Sept. 14, 1906 for the Lots 1, 2, & E. ½ N.W. ¼ Section 7 Township 151 N. R. 36 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Crookston Minnesota on September 5th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Torkel Hanson, Jacob F. Lee, Oscar N. Olson, Ivar Rokstad all of Ansted Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

ALL THE WEEK.
September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1907.

The Greatest Fair In America. Attendance Last Year Nearly 300,000. Grounds, Buildings, Premiums and Purses have been Increased for the Fair of '07. Over $70,000 offered in Purses.

Dan Patch on Monday September 2. Sweet Marie on Friday, September 6.

A Wholly Unparalled Aggregation of Useful and Interesting Exhibits and Sensation Amusements. Startling Evening Entertainments.

Wonderful Air Ship Flights Afternoon and Evening. "The Sieg of Jerico" Magnificent Pyrotechic Spectacle Each Night.

B. F. NELSON, President. C.N. COSGROVE, Secretary.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousan ds depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnek, prop.

IF YOu WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Watch for the Announcement of the big store at Highlanding, next week.

The water in Red Lake River is getting so low that it begins to bother the boats to run.

James Colman and A. Eve left for the Dakota's on Mondays boat to take in the threshing season.

Ye editor visited with Deer Park friends Saturday evening and Sunday.

Some few farmers will begin cutting wheat today, but harvest will not be in full blast before next Monday.

Edward Singer and E. A. Oftos were up from Rhoda Wednesday evening after a load of freight for Singer Bros.

The new steam boat is now running regular and anyone who wants any freight brought up river can get it done promptly.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

Tore Lunde and Wm. Swanson of Deer Park township were up here Monday to start rigging up Mr. Lundeys seperator for the falls run of threshing.

Sam B. Swanson was a passenger down river on yesterdays steam boat on his way to Park River N. Dito take in the harvest and threshing season.

C. L. Clark has changed his cream shipments from the Thief River Falls creamery to the Clearwater creamery, as the boat men could not remember to leave his cream can off here when they went up river.

Mr. Engstand, who bought the John Sullivan place, on Section 29 on the north side of the river from here was up Wednesday looking over the place. We understand he will improve the land and make his home on it.

Martain McAndress came up from Thief River Falls on last Saturdays boat, for a few days visit with his son Walt and family of this place. Mr. McAndress has just returned from an extended trip thron N. D. and says he has not seen as fine crops any place as we have here.

The Hommo Brs. came up on Saturday last and moved their steam threshing engine down to their homo in Equality township. They will buy a new seperator and will start shock threshing down there and come north over the same territory that they threshed over last year.

It is reported that smallpox has broken out at Plummer. The land lady of the only hotel in the place was taken down with the disease last week, and the hotel has been closed and quarantized, but as the house was full of boarders that scattered in all directions it would be a difficult matter to tell how far, and in what direction the disease has been spread.

Stephen Singer, of the firm of Singer Bros. passed by here to day on his way from Kratka to Rhoda. He says they are doing a good business at Kratka and he proposes to build up a big trade down there, by selling the farmers their goods at bed rock prices. Furthermore the Singer Bros. do not hide their light under a bushel, but use printers ink to make the light shine.

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM.

Clearwater Locals.

Our rain showers are quite numerous of late.

Miss Elvira Lillo commenced her term of school in Mayfield township on Monday.

Bernard Linnstrom came over from Belgrande on Saturday to look over his farm in Deer Park township.

Alfred Quam is visiting with friends in this locality this week.

Miss Bella Legvold visited with Miss Anniebell Rolandson Monday.

Born; to Mr. and Mrs. Carlson on Saturday last, a pair of baby girls.

Mrs. T. Hemestvet and sister Emma came up from Grygla on Saturday last to visit with the family of A. W. Brakke.

Butter maker Haveland is putting a newcement floor in the storage room of the creamery.

Mr. Fore bought a yoke of oxen the other day and is now busy haying.

Rev. Opsvard held religious services at Mr. Sulls house on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Ida Lillo and Knut Lind twet took 42 tubs of butter down to Plummer Saturday for shipment.

Miss Alma and Sarah Lindberg left for Crookston on Friday.

Mr. Peat Milne has gone to Dakota to fix up his threhing rig and get it ready for business.

The ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Haavens on September 4th. Be sure to come and bring your thimble.

T. Sandbekken is up from McIntosh looking after his farming interests in the town of Equality.

There was a grand surprise party at the residence of Mr. Johnson last Thursday evening. Mr. B. Walker and Charley Sall furnished the music.

Miss Gunstina Iverson returned from Grand Forks last Wednesday and is making her mother a pleasent visit.

Henry Oftos visited with his brother Al Oftos last week.

End for this time.

STRAYED: From the farm of Mrs Sam Gunderson in the town of Garnes, 3 sheep. Finder please notify Mrs. Sam Gunderson Lillo Minn.

I have for sale a bunch of cattle including two yoke of working oxen. If interested call on or write.

J. S. Haason.
Lillo, Minn.

A Brave Man!

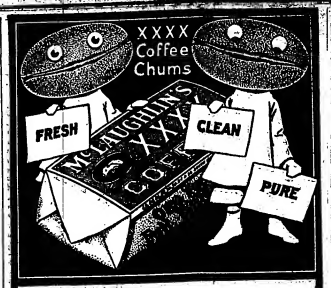


Mrs. George—Oh, George, if that dreadful lion broke loose, who would you save first, the children or me?
George (with a hesitation)—Me!

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Pascal.

An Arabian Legend.

The Arabians had a tradition that when the devil started forth from his own place to the garden of Eden he was too lazy to walk and begged all the animals, one after another, to carry him. All refused except the serpent, which was then a quadruped and the most beautiful of all beasts. Yielding to the entreaties of Satan, the serpent took up the devil on its back and carried him the rest of the way, un less he knows how far, and after the commissioners of the devil's entry into the garden became apparent the angels were commanded to took up the serpent and punish it, so Michael cut off its legs, and it was doomed henceforth to travel about on best it could on the ground.



A Really Good Coffee At a Reasonable Price

McLaughlin's XXXX comes to you in clean, sanitary packages; always fresh and sweet. Each package contains one full pound of *coffee*, and it's a good, satisfactory drink every time, for it is always the same.

In fact, it can be called the Standard Coffee.

Do not confuse XXXX with inferior coffees put up in packages.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.–RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.– ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn J. L. RADNECKI.–Radney Minn. E. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.– MOEN & GJERNES, Garske Minn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sonveam, at 8. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sun

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Goldsmith's Generosity.

A beggar once asked alms of Oliver Goldsmith as he walked with a friend up Fleet street, and he gave her a shilling. His companion, knowing something of the woman, censured the writer for his excess of humanity, saying that the shilling was misapplied, as she would spend it for liquor. "If it makes her happy in any way, my end is answered," replied Goldsmith.

Another proof that the doctor's generosity was not always regulated by discretion was at a time when, after much delay, a day was fixed to pay the £40 due his tailor. Goldsmith procured the money, but a friend calling upon him and relating a piteous tale of his goods being seized for rent, the thoughtless but benevolent author gave him all the money. The tailor called, and was told that if he had come a little sooner he could have had the money, but that he had just parted with every shilling of it to a friend in distress, adding, "I would have been an unfeeling monster not to have relieved trouble when in my power."

A Plain Hint.

An elderly gentleman on his way to a quiet watering place in Scotland met in the railway carriage an old worthy who turned out to be a native of the place and, wishing to have a talk and at the same time learn something of the coast village, accosted him thus:

Elderly Gentleman—I suppose the air is very bracing where you live?

Village Worthy—Gravin' an' healthy, I should think see.

E. G.—Then it's considered one of the healthiest quarters around here?

V. W.—It should think see. There's no inside sickness there.

E. G.—It should think not. Have you never been sick?

V. W.—Never!

E. G.—How do you account for that?

V. W.—Weel, ye see, it's like this: the doctor's here, an' my life, an' he just lets me alone.—Illustrated Bits.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying the reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota



"Borrowell boasts that he is as regular in his habits as clockwork."

"Lives on tick, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

How He Got a Drink.

An Indiana traveling man told a story the other day of an incident on the road. He was in the smoking car of an express train reading his paper when a man rushed in from the car behind the smoker, evidently in great agitation and said: "Has anybody in this car any whisky? A woman in the car behind has fainted!" Instantly dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest one, drew the cork and put the bottle to his lips. With a long, satisfied sigh, he handed the flask back and remarked, "That did me a lot of good, and I needed it, for it always makes me feel queer to see a woman faint away."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



Flour & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

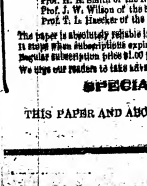
RHODA----MINN.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.



It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of this paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. H. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College.
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

This paper is absolutely reliable in every respect.
It stops when subscriptions expire.
Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.
We urge our readers to take advantage of this following

SPECIAL OFFER:

THIS PAPER AND ABOVE FARM PAPER $1.00 a year.

Elizabeth's Romance

By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Elizabeth was engaged to be married next month. John Melvin did not like sitting under bushes, or in the moonlight—he had enough of out-of-doors on the farm, he said. Lizzy was paring peaches by the kitchen table with her mother the morning the matter was definitely settled.

Mrs. Woods had hoped for this for a long time. John Melvin was as steady as a rock, and his farm was his own, and unincumbered. There was a great weight lifted from her heart about Lizzy's future.

As for John, he, too, had been anxious about the matter for years. Elizabeth was very dear to him; yet he would never have married her if she had been a shrew, or wasteful. But she had no faults that he could discover. He had suddenly come into full daylight this morning.

People in the country, however, usually smother emotion under the commonplaces nearest at hand.

"Will you come out and show me your wallflowers?"

It was the stranger from New York, whom Mrs. Merrill had brought over for tea, who spoke. Elizabeth was so used to strangers that she had not noticed him before. She went before him now, glad to get away from them all, down through the dusky garden-paths to the wallflowers.

A queer-looking little man, Lizzy thought, turning to look at him sharply; with a bilious-yellow complexion, dead black eyes, and lank hair put behind his ears, dressed in a coarse brown suit of city cut, the gaping pockets stuffed with letters and cigars.

The stranger was very friendly. He told her he was a newspaper man.

Lizzy was dumb. Nobody who had not lived in a country village, and known the awe-approaching dread excited by a man who has "written for the press," can comprehend her emotion. They sat there until dark came. "We must go in, or we will have your knight down to reckon with me. You ought not to put the yoke about your neck, by-the-bye, until you had seen more of the world, Miss Lizzy. If you were a boy, how I should like you for compagnon out yonder exploring the west!"

Lizzy did not answer. If John came down, he undoubtedly had the right to break up this delicious dream which the last hour had brought. Why did she give him the right? The "yoke" galled her. If there had been any approach to flirtation in Hanlon's manner, her purity would have taken the alarm. But this intellectual sympathy—this wish that she were a boy and his compagnon; there was a greeting here of soul to soul, which she had never received from John Melvin, and in which was no disloyalty to him.

"Must you go now?" she said.

"Yes. I have an engagement with, with— These stupid duties are the chain wherewith we're darkly bound, after all, I think." He held her hand, pressed it slightly, and hurried away. The truth was, it was Mrs. Merrill's supper hour, and he had a keen remembrance of her fried chicken and waffles.

As for Lizzy, she sat still, to think. She had learned from her favorite histories that in every heroic life comes the crisis, the imminent moment when Fate must be met and grappled with. She thought it had come now; John Malvin, she acknowledged, was one of the noblest of men, generous, honorable to a fault, and loved her dearly. Of Hanlon she knew nothing. He was the acquaintance of a day. He might be weak, cruel, a gambler, or a roue; but he pleased her passion or her whim. To be sure, Hanlon did not love her. there was no chance that he ever would.

Night gathered around Lizzy as she sat alone. Her blood grew chilled, her head pained her. The outcry and persecution would be terrible if she broke her betrothal; she was not a strong girl, and she began to cry. "But I cannot marry him with the feelings that I have!" she sobbed. "I will go to John and tell him all," she cried, getting up.

Perhaps if she had had time to reach the house, the story might never have been told. But a hand was laid on her shoulder as she spoke.

"What's the 'all' you have to tell me, Elizabeth?"

"Oh, John!" (There was no need to tell all; half would do.) "I meant to say to you," pale and desperate, "that it must all stop. I cannot be your wife, John."

"Why not, Lizzy?" He laughed—a wild, discordant laugh, she thought.

"We are not alike. There is not that kindred instinct, that sympathy between those born under one star," trying to talk the dialect of all young women in her situation.

"What do you mean, Elizabeth?" he said.

The man was capable of passion, after all, and she had pushed him too far.

"I mean that you must go on your own road. I cannot marry you."

"If you don't marry me, Elizabeth Woods, my horse may break my neck, for aught I care!" and he flung her from him.

"John! John!" she cried, feebly.

But John was gone. The next moment she heard his horse's hoofs galloping down the creek road.

About ten o'clock her father came in. "The creek bridge is down," he said. "I told the commissioners 'twan't safe weeks ago."

"Did not John take the creek road going home, Lizzy?" said Mrs. Woods.

But Lizzy could not answer for the sudden terrible choking in her throat.

It was on Tuesday night that the bridge fell. Thursday, Friday passed without tidings of John Melvin. In the village there was no hope. The men had been dragging the creek, and firing a cannon over the water, in the hope of recovering the body. Late in the afternoon, the women about Lizzy saw a sudden confusion in the crowd of men and boys down on the bank. There was a running and hurrying together.

"They have found it," they whispered, shuddering, to each other.

But it was only a hat which had been dragged out of the water—a brown felt hat, which they all knew at once.

Suddenly there was a quick motion in the crowd about her, an oath or two, and a loud, cheerful voice exclaiming:

"Where? Why, to see about Brook's



"John! John!"

Alderney heifer, to be sure. Then we went over to the county fair. Yes, that's my old hat; it blew into the creek as I crossed the ford. Why, Lizzy, child!" and he picked her up and carried her like a baby into the house, holding her close to his breast, and when they were inside, kissed the wet, pale face passionately enough to satisfy even her.

"But you were angry with me, John? I thought you had gone to the bridge, meaning to die there!"

"Bless my soul, Lizzy! Do you take me for a fool? What would I die for? No; I wanted to see Brooks about the heifer, and went to tell you; but you were out of sorts that evening, and I let my temper get the best of me. So I thought I'd better stay away a day or two until we had both cooled off. I never would have known how you love me, if you had not thought me dead."

"No, neither am I sorry," said Elizabeth, quietly.

A day or two after, John said:

"Where is that little scribbling chap who was at Merrill's?"

"I don't know. I had quite forgotten him," answered Lizzy, which was quite true.

That evening, however, she received a large yellow envelope, with two or three columns of newspaper cuttings inclosed. She read it, growing angrily red.

"What is it, Lizzy?" asked John, who was watching her.

"Does that mean me?" the tears of mortification standing in her eyes.

"By George! here's the whole story! Pathetic incident-idyl of innocent love, broken in upon by Death's mournful summons. Village damsel—fair, ignorant, uncultured, save in the art of love—the manly Strephon for this Chloe. It's certainly you, Lizzy, for here is your name in full. But your friend must have left before the end, for here is a full account of the finding of my body, and a description of you insensible upon the sands beside it. I wonder he left you alive. Here is a note—did you see?"

Lizzy read it:

"My Dear Miss Woods—You will perceive that I have exerted the descriptive powers, which you were so kind as to approve, in your behalf. The story possessed fine elements for a sensational sketch, and I willingly exerted myself to make it as complete as possible for you, feeling only too happy that I was able to return the pleasure which the hours passed in your society gave me.
Yours faithfully,
BENJAMIN HANLON.

"P. S.—Necessarily, the sketch is not quite literal. I took the liberty of bringing Mr. Melvin's body to shore instead of his hat. We artists have our privileges, you know. I am most happy, for your sake, that it was the hat only which the waters drank down to muddy death. My wife, to whom I told the story, offers her good wishes with mine to both him and you. B. H."

John laughed heartily.

"Not a bad fellow, I take it; but half-witted, I suppose, Lizzy?"

"One of the vainest, weakest men that ever lived," cried Elizabeth, vehemently. "The very thought of the man disgusts me."

Dainty Petticoats



The two dainty petticoats shown here are made up in white cambric. The first has a shaped flounce, slightly gathered at the top, where it is fixed to the petticoat under a narrow crosswise band stitched at each edge; the lower edge is embroidered, and above the embroidery a band of lace insertion is sewn on. The camisole has a band of piece embroidery on the bust that is carried to the waist each side the front; the edge is trimmed with insertion and torchon lace, the insertion threaded by ribbon that is tied in a bow in the front.

Materials required for the petticoat: Four yards 40 inches wide, four yards insertion; for the camisole: ¾ yard 36 inches wide, one yard piece embroidery 18 inches wide, four yards lace, one and quarter yard insertion.

The second is made to touch the ground all round. The flounce is trimmed with two rows of insertion, with tucks between, and is put on under a heading of insertion; the edge of flounce is trimmed with muslin embroidery four inches wide.

Materials required: five yards 40 inches wide, about 14 yards insertion, six yards embroidery.

The camisole has a round yoke of lace, and is intended to be worn under transparent blouses; the puffed sleeves are finished with lace edging.

Materials required: One and half yard 36 inches wide, half yard piece lace, one and half yard lace edging.

THREE NOVEL FUNCTIONS

Pretty Decorations for Bridal Luncheon Table—Suggestions for Club Party—Candlelight Wedding.

Bridal Luncheon Table.

The attendants at the wedding which took place the same week that this affair was given were the only guests and the matron of honor (a recent bride) was the hostess.

All the appointments pertained to the event to follow. The centerpiece was a perfect little automobile, in which were seated the dearest of doll brides and an up-to-date men doll for the groom. A trunk, suitcase, hatbox and even umbrellas were in the seat besides the driver. A road of rice made a circle in which the bridal party followed the automobile. The guests exclaimed with delight on coming into the dining-room.

Each place was outlined by wreaths of myrtle and pink sweet peas, while dainty pink satin slippers held pink and white heart bonbons.

A large circular gilt basket was suspended over the table by pink and white tulle and a broad pink satin ribbon went to each place. These streamers were pulled at the close of the luncheon and each maid drew a jeweler's box of pink leather, her monogram on top in white lettering. These boxes contained the bride's gifts and were little finger rings, two hearts, with her initial and the groom's, the date inside. These circlets had been made to order and were exceptionally pretty.

For a Club Party.

A correspondent asks for suggestions in regard to entertaining a club of boys and girls, whose ages range from 16 to 20. Also what to serve for refreshments.

A jolly crowd of young people had the merriest kind of a time the other night with impromptu illustrations of book and song titles. I know the idea is not new, but somehow this entertainment never fails to please and there are always new ways presenting even with old subjects.

For instance, "The Lady of the Decoration," was instantly recognized by her medal on a blue ribbon. "The Man on the Box" was represented by a youth seated on an empty shoe box. "The Underside of Things" by Lillian Bell, was not guessed at all, this young man wore his coat and cap wrong side out the entire evening. "Les Miserables," "Wandering Jew," "Scarlet Stockings" and "Sweet Violets" were more easily divined.

The refreshments were lovely, fluffy kisses, were filled with peach ice cream, a spoonful of whipped cream on top. Dainty small cakes were passed.

A Candlelight Wedding.

A pretty revival of a very old custom is the candlelight wedding. A recent southern bride carried out the idea to the delight of the guests.

The hour was half after five, the rooms were lit with quantities of candles, many of the tall cathedral ones were used and the effect was lovely. Directly preceding the bridal party there were six young girls carrying tall lighted tapers. They stood on either side of the clergyman; in olden times they furnished the light for reading the service.

The dining-room table was decorated with two immense silver branched sticks that had been in the family for generations.

OF WHITE GRENADINE

Tunic Skirt Attractively Trimmed with Groups of Shirrings at Top and Bottom.

The tunic skirt is made with groups of shirring at the top and trimmed at the bottom with a wide band of fine lace and narrow heads of guipure.

The blouse is shirred at the shoulders and finished around the armholes



and the V-shaped neck with the lace and guipure.

The chemisette and puffed sleeves are of lace, trimmed with bands of guipure. The puffs of the sleeves are separated by bands and knots of old blue ribbon, of which the girdle is also made. The straps and buttons are also of old blue.

For the Dainty Hand.

Very smart English chamois gloves in natural shades and in fawn and light grays, made elbow length, are worn with smart tailor frocks and with morning muslins and linens. Some of them instead of being buttoned are given shape at the wrist by bands of stitched chamois which clasp over from side to side. They are far nattier than the buttoned ones and are just as cheap.

Another novelty in gloves is a biscuit-colored suede elbow glove turned up at the top with a contrasting shade, such as wine or green or blue, to be worn with frocks to match the turned up part. These parts are by no means cuffs, the effect merely being that the glove has been turned back and is showing a contrasting lining.

A Doubtful Mode.

In their desire to be up to date women are taking tremendous chances with their eyesight and their hair. The double veil is a dangerous article. The inner veil is of net with fine dots, the outer veil of chiffon with large dots. The double set of dots and the effort to see through two meshes form a combination that will boom trade for oculists and opticians.

ARE PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS NOSTRUMS?

To one not qualified, and few laymen are, to discriminate intelligently between physicians' prescriptions, proprietary medicines and nostrums, it may seem little short of a crime to hint even that physicians' prescriptions are in any manner related to nostrums; nevertheless, an impartial examination of all the facts in the case leads irresistibly to the conclusion that every medicinal preparation compounded and dispensed by a physician is, in the strict sense of the word, a nostrum, and that the average, ready-prepared proprietary remedy is superior to the average specially-prepared physicians' prescription.

What is a nostrum? According to the Standard Dictionary a nostrum is "a medicine the composition of which is kept a secret." Now, when a physician compounds and dispenses with his own hands a remedy for the treatment of a disease—and it is authoritatively stated that probably 60 per cent. of all physicians' prescriptions in this country are so dispensed—the names and quantities of the ingredients which constitute the remedy are not made known to the patient. Hence, since its composition is kept a secret by the physician, the remedy or prescription is unquestionably, in the true meaning of the word, a Simon-pure nostrum. Furthermore, the prescription compounded by the average physician is more than likely to be a perfect jumble—replete with therapeutic, physiologic and chemical incompatibilities and bearing all the earmarks of pharmaceutical incompetency; for it is now generally admitted that unless a physician has made a special study of pharmacy and passed some time in a drug store for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of modern pharmaceutical methods, he is not fitted to compound remedies for his patients. Moreover, a physician who compounds his own prescriptions not only deprives the pharmacist of his just emoluments, but he endangers the lives of patients; for it is only by the detection and elimination of errors in prescriptions by clever, competent prescriptionists that the safety of the public can be effectually shielded from the criminal blunders of ignorant physicians.

Nor can it be said that the average physician is any more competent to formulate a prescription than he is to compound it. When memorized or directly copied from a book of "favorite prescriptions by famous physicians," or from some text-book or medical journal, the prescription may be all that it should be. It is only when the physician is required to originate a formula on the spur of the moment that his incompetency is distinctly evident. Seemingly, however, the physicians of the United States are little worse than the average British physician; for we find Dr. James Burnett, lecturer on Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Edinburgh, lamenting in the Medical Magazine the passing of the prescription and bemoaning the fact that seldom does he find a "final man" able to devise a prescription even in "good contracted Latin."

And what, it may be asked, is the status of the written prescription—the prescription that is compounded and dispensed by the pharmacist—is it, too, a nostrum? It may be contended that the patient, with the written formula in his possession, may learn the character of the remedy prescribed. So, possibly, he might if he understood Latin and were a physician or a pharmacist, but as he usually possesses no professional training and cannot read Latin, the prescription is practically a dead secret to him. Furthermore, the average prescription is so badly written and so greatly abbreviated that even the pharmacist, skilled as he usually is in deciphering medical hieroglyphs, is constantly obliged to interview prescribers to find out what actually has been prescribed. It may also be contended, that inasmuch as the formula is known to both physician and pharmacist the prescription cannot therefore be a secret. But with equal truth it might be contended that the formula of any so-called nostrum is not a secret since it is known to both proprietor and manufacturer; for it must not be forgotten that, according to reliable authority, 95 per cent. of the proprietors of so-called patent medicines prepared in this country have their remedies made for them by large, reputable manufacturing pharmacists. But even should a patient be able to recognize the names of the ingredients mentioned in a formula he would only know half the story. It is seldom, for instance, that alcohol is specifically mentioned in a prescription, for it is usually masked in the form of tinctures and fluid extracts, as are a great many other substances. It is evident, therefore, that the ordinary formulated prescription is, to the average patient, little less than a secret remedy or nostrum.

On the other hand, the formulae of nearly all the proprietary medicines that are exploited exclusively to the medical profession as well as those of a large percentage of the proprietary remedies that are advertised to the public (the so-called patent medicines) are published in full. Under the Food and Drugs Act, every medicinal preparation entering interstate commerce is now required to have the proportion or quantity of alcohol, opium, cocain and other habit-forming or harmful ingredients which it may contain plainly printed on the label. As physicians' prescriptions seldom or never enter interstate commerce they are practically exempt under the law. And if it be necessary for the public to know the composition of proprietary remedies, as is contended by those who, through ignorance or for mercenary reasons are opposing the sale of all household remedies, *why is it not equally necessary for patients to know the composition of the remedy prescribed by a physician?* Does any sane person believe that the opium in a physician's prescription is less potent or less likely to create a drug habit than the opium in a proprietary medicine? *As a matter of fact, more opium-addicts and cocain-fiends have been made through the criminal carelessness of ignorant physicians than by any other means.*

Unquestionably, there are a number of proprietary remedies on the market the sale of which should be prohibited, and no doubt they will be when the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act are rigidly enforced; many are frauds, pure and simple, and some are decidedly harmful. Of the average proprietary remedy, however, it may truthfully be said that it is distinctly better than the average physicians' prescription; for not only is its composition less secret, but it is prepared for the proprietor by reputable manufacturing pharmacists in magnificently equipped laboratories and under the supervision and advice of able chemists, competent physicians and skillful pharmacists. It should not be considered strange, therefore, that so many physicians prefer to prescribe these ready-prepared proprietary remedies rather than trust those of their own devising.

JUST THE SAME AS CURRENCY.

Third Son Felt He Had Nothing to Reproach Himself with.

William Knoepfel, of St. Louis, has invented and hopes to patent a secret plowing method for the cure of baldness. "A genuine cure for baldness," said Mr. Knoepfel the other day, should make a man very rich. Why, men grow rich on fake cures. It is amazing, it really is, what fakes some of these cures are. Yet there's money in them." Mr. Knoepfel gave a loud, scornful laugh. "In their crookedness they remind me," he said, "of the third son of the old eccentric. Perhaps you have heard the story? Well, an old eccentric died and left his fortune equally to his three sons. But the will contained a strange proviso. Each heir was to place $100 in the coffin immediately before the interment. A few days after the interment the three young men met and discussed the queer proviso and its execution. 'Well,' said the oldest son, 'my conscience is clear. I put my hundred in the coffin in clean, new notes.' 'My conscience is clear, too,' said the second son. 'I put in my hundred in gold.' 'I, too, have nothing to reproach myself with,' said the third son. 'I had no cash at the time, though; so I wrote out a check for $300 in poor, dear father's name, placed it in the coffin and took in change the $200 in currency that I found there.'"

PUSHED THE BEAR ASIDE.

Surveyor Tells of Experience He Does Not Care to Repeat.

To walk right up to a monster bear and try to shove it out of the way and then escape without so much as a scratch is an experience of a lifetime. Harry I Engelbright found it so a few days ago in Diamond canyon, above Washington, says a Nevada City correspondent of the Sacramento Bee. The young man, son of Congressman Engelbright, has just returned from the upper country, where he has been doing some surveying, and relates his thrilling experience. It was coming on dusk, at the close of the day's work. In the brush-lined trail he saw protruding what he thought were the hind quarters of some stray bovine. He walked up and gave the brute a shove. It came to its haunches with a snort that made his hair rise and caused him to beat a hasty retreat. The big brute looked around and then shuffled off into the woods. It was either asleep or else so busy eating oats from an old log that it failed to hear the young surveyor, whose footsteps were deadened by the thick carpet of pine needles. Later it was learned that the same bear, a monster cinnamon, had killed a dog earlier in the day. The dog ventured too close and with one blow of its paw the big beast sent it hurtling yards away, dead as a doornail.

Magnifying Choir Leader's Voice.

In the old village of Breybrook in Northamptonshire, England, is a monster trumpet, five six inches in length, and having a bell-shaped end two feet one inch in diameter. The trumpet is made up of ten rings, which in turn are made up of smaller parts. The use of this trumpet—only four of the kind are known to exist at the present day—was to magnify the voice of the leader in the choir and summon the people to the church service. At the present time neither the choir nor the service is in need of this extraordinary "musical instrument," but the vicar of the church takes care of the ancient relic and is fond of showing it to all visitors.

Painfully Exact.

A New England man tells of a prosperous Connecticut farmer, painfully exact in money matters, who married a widow of Greenwich possessing in her own right the sum of $10,000. Shortly after the wedding a friend met the farmer, to whom he offered congratulations, at the same time observing: "It's a good thing for you, Malachi, a marriage that means $10,000 to you." "Not quite that, Bill," said the farmer, "not quite that." "Why," exclaimed the friend, "I understood there was every cent of $10,000 in it for you!" "I had to pay $2 for a marriage license," said Malachi.

THE DAIRY



DAIRYMAN'S WATER TANK.

Made of Cement and of Convenient Shape and Size.

The bottom was first covered with rock to be used as a base and then the concrete was poured into the spaces. This made a floor some three to four inches thick. Then the walls were based on this floor. One by 12 planks were used to make the form or mold into which the rock and concrete were



Plan of Tank.

pecred to form the walls, which were made two feet high. The base of these walls are 15 inches wide and narrow in to ten inches at the top. The lime rock was broken to pieces the size of a goose egg and smaller. The concrete was made of one part cement to two parts sand, mixed with water to form a thin batter. This bardened in 24 hours, so that the boards could be removed and has got barder every day it has stood.

NECESSITY FOR CLEAN MILK.

Sentiment Growing in Favor of High Grade Product.

Whatever may happen in Denmark, there is a strong possibility that pasteurization is not to come into great favor in this country during the present generation. The enthusiastic American prefers bis milk raw rather than cooked, and the physicians largely agree with him. In New York city a great deal of antagonism has developed against the use by infants and invalids of pasteurized milk. We doubt if there is any good grounds for the contention of some physicians that pasteurized milk is not healthful, but the prejudice will count for the same in discouraging the pasteurizing of milk. In New York city the board of health tried to get through an ordinance compelling the pasteurization of all milk used in the city, but the aldermen sidestracked it, the influences against it coming from physicians. Many of these seem more ready to have their patients take their chances with germs of typhoid fever and scarlet fever than with a milk hard to digest. So far as we know there are no evidences that pasteurizing milk (at a temperature of 155 to 165 degrees) raises it to a high enough point to make it take on the character of cooked milk.

In the face of this prejudice, which seems to be growing, it becomes very necessary to produce milk on the farms under such conditions that it may be safely used. The reading, intelligent farmers are already doing this, but how shall influences be brought to bear on the men that never read an agricultural paper and never appear to care whether they produce clean or dirty milk? It is evident that the only remedy lies in preventing the dirty milk being sold.

MOVEMENT OF WATER IN SOIL.

Fact that It Has Little Lateral Motion Prevents Sub-Irrigation.

Most people imagine that water moves about freely in the soil and that its lateral movement (movement sideways) is considerable. This is not so, except in very sandy soils. Soil water moves very slowly sideways, through the soil. This was one of the great obstacles in the way of the success of sub-irrigation methods. Sub-irrigation has now but few friends, because of the fact that water introduced through pipes sunk two or three feet deep in the ground merely rose above the pipes and did not move laterally. This necessitated laying pipes very close together in the ground if a piece of land was to be thoroughly supplied with water. On the land of the experiment station at Logan, Utah, it was found that the lateral movement of water was only four and one-half feet for the first foot of depth and six feet for the second foot.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

There are some people that object to the pruning of fruit trees, as they say it is against nature. But that is not a matter worthy to be taken into consideration. Nature does not give large, plump, juicy sweet fruit, but generally fruit that is hard and hardy, but small and lacking in flavor. This particularly applies to the apple, a natural specimen of which has not yet been found that equals the improved varieties. We have enough data on the results of pruning trees to know that better fruit and more of it is obtained from pruned than from unpruned trees.

This is the season of the year when the farmer wishes, before the rain, he had a disc plow, but after it rains his old moldboard does the best work.

Remember These Points and Be a Better Dairyman.

Keep the cows clean, and do not compel or allow them to wade and live in filth. This means clean yards and clean, well bedded stalls. Everything short of this is positively repulsive and should not be tolerated in a civilized community.

Stop the filthy habit known as wetting the teats, by which is meant the drawing of a little milk into the hands with which to wet the teats before and during milking.

Wash all utensils clean in luke-warm water, afterwards washing in rain water, and rinsing in an abundance of boiling water, then exposing, until the next using, in direct sunlight, which is a good sterilizer.

Use milk pails, cans, etc., for no other purpose but to hold milk.

Keep all of these utensils all sour or tainted milk, even after they have been used for the day. Using them for this purpose at any time infects them so badly that no amount of washing is likely to clean them. Bacteria are invisible, and millions can find lodging in the thin film of moisture that remains after dishes are apparently clean.

Brush down the cobwebs and keep the barn free from accumulations of dust and trash.

Whitewash the barn at least once a year.

The reasons for the above suggestions are: All sour milk is due to the presence of germs. They are abundant in every stable; more abundant in a dark stable than in one lighted, for the reason that sunlight kills the germs; more abundant in a filthy stable than in a clean one. They are found on the udder of the cow and on the hair. They are found in the teats where they establish themselves in little colonies. Hence when the farmer milks on his hands and wets the teats he not only gets a colony of germs in the milk started, but he gets with it a solution of the water with there may be on the teats. The very first milk should be milked on the ground and not in the pail. Wash the germs out of the teats by two or three motions, letting these go on the floor. Germs harbor in the pails, hence the necessity for absolute cleanliness. A pail that has held sour milk will be admirably stocked with germs, which even warm water can not remove immediately.—W. J. Frazier.

FLY BLANKET FOR THE COW.

Protect Your Animals from the Annoyance of Flies.

We have found the simple device shown in cut effective. I took a 100-pound burlap sack and tied strings at the four corners and between them. I



Fly Blanket.

put it the long way around under the body and tied it as shown. The cow feeds with comparative comfort and the increase in the flow of milk is noticeable.—Mrs. J. W. Isanhart, Brazoria county, Texas.

PICKINGS.

An ounce of good management is worth more than all the fussing, coddling and dragging ever done, or that can be done.

Why do we always hear of those wheat fields that turn out better than expected, but never a word of those that go the other way?

Moisture down to far or last long on unplowed or uncultivated fields at this time of the year. A hard packed soil cannot be plowed too soon after a rain.

More corn can be raised in three ways: Better seed, better soil preparation, better cultivation. These three factors worked together will reduce the acreage and increase the yield.

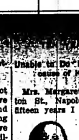
Balance of Soil and Water.

In the garden and in the fruit patch the balance of soil and water has a great deal to do with the success of the cultural operations. Many of our orchards do not produce the fruit they should because the soil has never been drained and the soil becomes waterlogged after heavy rains and so remains for a long time after rain weather has come. The drains in clay soil should be at least 3 inches deep, so that the water table may be lowered to that point. More drains in our orchards would make it possible to get better results from the fruit trees and fruit plants growing in them.

Like to Be Free.

There is one question we wish our folks would answer for us. If you have an unfenced lot around the hog pens, and the pigs have the run of it, they will grow as fast as the weeds and grass they are eating. Fence this in, then turn the same pigs in, and the growth is checked. You will soon notice the pigs are not doing as well. Is it the sense of freedom that makes the difference?

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Trouble.



Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton St., Napoleon, O., says: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused sharp, shooting pains. My head was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The more a woman talks to a man the less he is inclined to sit up and take notice.

2nd Hand Threshing Machines. Write us for Free descriptive List No. 2. N.W. Port Huron Co., Minneapolis & Fargo.

Rather than not get into it at all a woman is willing to get the short end of an argument.

We Pay Top Price for Cream. Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself; nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—R. W. Emerson.

Last Memorial.

In the Sandwich islands widows have their departed husbands' names tattooed on their tongues.

Cause for Resentment.

London Punch suggests as a reason for Ralsull's hatred for Caid McLean that it was the latter who introduced bagpipes in Morocco.

Large Sum for Pasteur Institute.

Daniel Osiris, the Jewish banker and philanthropist, of Paris, who recently died, left a will in which he disposed of $13,000,000, giving $5,000,000 to the Pasteur institute.

The Reason Why.

"How did you come here?" said one Mexican bolt to an old acquaintance, as they met in the arena.

"How?" replied the other, with a glance around. "I may say I was roped in."

Not His Element.

"And if I give you money," said the philanthropist, "will you promise to go and take a bath?"

Redface Leary drew himself up to his full height.

"A bath! And is it a mermaid you take me for?" he cried bitterly.

Cunning Chap.

"Yes," confessed the blushing girl with the white parasol, "I thought it rather odd that Jack should keep on asking about our college yell. Finally, to get rid of him, I told him it was three yells in quick succession."

"What then?" asked her chum.

"What then? Why, the goose kissed me three times before I could remonstrate and when I gave a yell for each kiss mamma thought I was giving the class yell."

Architects and Closets.

An architect, says a writer, complains that women have a mania for closets and that when a woman is allowed any liberty in the matter she changes his whole architectural plan in order to make room for them. Perhaps, he says, makes him a laughing stock among his fellow architects. This is very interesting, but why do architects make plans if not to make every effort themselves to secure convenience? A house may be architecturally perfect and yet not fit to live in, and it certainly is not if there is not closet room enough.

WHAT'S THE USE!

To Pour in Coffee When it Acts as a Vicious Enemy.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have been sleeping hardly a night, lying awake for two or three hours during the night but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a Calif. woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee but I finally quit it cut and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drank coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it.

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach and headache, often notice him setting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief.

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect for a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this but it's easily proved. A ten day's trial works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Oklahoma City Surprised Many-Minded New Yorker.

Oklahoma amazes an easterner. The wide, asphalted streets; the plate-glass fronts of department stores, the clean sidewalks, the well-dressed, unhurried shoppers, the finish, the metropolitan air you find in Oklahoma City, for example, seem marvels to find in a territory only 17 years old. But do not take my opinion.

A New Yorker who went there on business complained that fate was thrusting him into a wilderness, and his Oklahoma associates could not reassure him. But coming down to breakfast the first morning, at his hotel in Oklahoma City, he stared around in wonder as he entered the dining-room.

"This," he exclaimed, "this is Oklahoma!! Why, do you know?" confidentially, "I've even found a porcelain bathtub in my room."

"Well," said an Oklahoman, drily, "don't you have those in New York?"

BABY TORTURED BY ITCHING.

Rash Covered Face and Feet—Would Cry Until Tired Out—Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"My baby was about nine months old when she had rash on her face and feet. Her feet seemed to irritate her most, especially nights. They would itch so that she would be awake most of the night and sometimes she would cry until she was tired out. I had heard of so many cures by the Cuticura Remedies that I thought I would give them a trial. The improvement was noticeable in a few hours, and before I had used one box of the Cuticura Ointment her feet were well and have never troubled her since. I also used it to remove what is known as 'cradle cap' from her head, and it worked like a charm, as it cleansed and healed the scalp at the same time. Mrs. Hattie Currier, Thomaston, Me., June 9, 1906."

Yes, Yes.

"I suppose," said Mrs. Tartleigh, "when you die you expect to meet all your husbands?"

"You are very rude," retorted Mrs. Mockwedde. "Why should I expect to go to heaven."—Young's Magazine.

Does Your Head Ache?

If so, get a box of Krause's Headache Powders of your Druggist. 25c.
Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

There are more persons who wish to be loved than there are who are willing to love.—Chamfort.

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received for cream in summer. WRITE FOR OFFER. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Prosperous France.

The wealth of France is estimated at forty-two thousand millions.

The man who is able to dodge unhappiness is just about as beppy as it is possible to be.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Beautiful is the activity that works for good and the stillness that waits for good.—Collyer.

Guns, Traps, Decoys, Etc.

Lowest prices. Write for Free catalog No. 1. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Let the nobleness of your mind impel you to its improvement.—Howard.

Phonograph Desires Wanted.

Victor, Edison or Zonophone. Write W. J. Dyer & Bro. Jobbers, 19 W. 5th St., St. Paul.

The virtue of a man is measured by his every-day conduct.—Pascal.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

The good men will avoid the spot of any sin.—Ben Jonson.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

Let thy discontents be thy secrets.—Franklin.

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER



First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other one medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing for women the child-birth ordeal. It cures.

Third, that the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.

Novel Excuse of No Avail.

A Landes (Colo.) man called to serve on a jury tried to get off by claiming he was too big for such work.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

True wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing, and to do what is best worth doing.—Humphrey.

Guns, Ammunition and Hunting Supplies. An extra discount off during fall week. Complete stock. Absolutely reliable. W. H. Burkhard Co., St. Paul.

Only love can keep out bitterness; love is stronger than the world's unkindness.—George Eliot.

Stack Covers, Awnings, Tents, Flags, etc. For estimates and prices, write American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis.

Observe the face of the wife to know the husband's character.—Spanish.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

To form devices quick is woman's wit.—Euripides.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A life in continual need is half-death.—German.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY AT ALL PRICES.

$25,000 Reward to any one who can prove W. L. Douglas shoes are not the best $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. (Actual sales more than any other manufacturer.)

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled workmen that can be employed in the manufacture of shoes, and the prices are the lowest for which shoes of equal merit can be sold.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

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My $3 Gilt Edge and $3 Gold Calf Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! Take no substitute. The genuine W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitution. Sold by the best dealers everywhere. If your dealer will not supply you, send direct to factory, giving size and width wanted. Write for Illustrated Catalog.

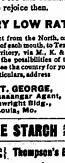


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.
Fig. 1. Our Patent Colt, Vici Kid Top, Dull Calf Vamp, Medium Heavy Weight, Extension Edge, Recede Toe, Military Heel, Eyelet Facing. Fig. 2. Our Patent Colt, Vici Kid Top, Dull Calf Vamp, Medium Heavy Weight, Extension Edge, Recede Toe, Military Heel, Eyelet Facing.

Name and residence.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 147 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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You Will Prosper in the Southwest

If you purchase a farm now, while the land is cheap, you will soon see grow up around you a community of prosperous, en-getic men, who, like yourself, have seen the possibilities of the Southwestern farmer, and have taken advantage of them. This very condition, while is rapidly forming all over the Southwest, makes the value of land increase rapidly to the certain profit of those who own it. The Southwest will be as well settled in a few short years as the older States are today, and those who see this condition now will have cause to rejoice then.

VERY LOW RATES

will be in effect from the North, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, to Texas, Oklahoma and Indian territory, via M., K. & T. Ry. Why not investigate the possibilities of this wonderful land? Go and see the country for yourself. Write me now for particulars, address

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DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

PORT ARTHUR NOW SCENE OF RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

Port Arthur, Manchuria.—Port Arthur, Dalny (or Dalren, or Talren, as the Japanese indiscriminately call it) and the entire Liaotung peninsula are a center of interest to those who watch the struggle for supremacy between antagonistic religions that is one of the important phases of the complex far eastern question. Here, on Japan's newly acquired territory, it is to be demonstrated whether or not her Christianity is to expand along with the borders of the empire, or whether the old faiths, Buddhism and Shintoism, are to follow the sun flag. As this great promontory represents, geographically, greater Japan, its strategic importance as a field of religious conflict is apparent at once.

An investigator of religious conditions may find Japanese Christianity here, of a specially significant type. And he will also notice the lack of idols, shrines and temples that confront one at every turn on the island which the Japanese now call "the mainland." Chinese shrines remain, but these, as in China, are comparatively few. Of interest to the western world is the fact that the only new missionary agency that has come in since the war is a veteran American missionary, Rev. T. C. Winn, one of the leaders of the Presbyterian force in Japan.

A New City That Looks Deserted.

A creepy feeling possesses the visitor upon his entrance into the edict-made city of Dalny, upon which the czar had centered such great hopes and lavished such vast expenditure. It seems like a deserted city; yet it is



In Deserted Dalny.

full of people. A sense of perversion haunts one; for here is a big, substantial European city, with rows of attractive brick houses, and all the outward tokens of a prosperous western community; and yet there are less than a dozen white men in all Dalny. One may live here for days without seeing a Caucasian face. White hands built these houses and streets and a white brain designed it all. But now the squat Chinese town off toward the hills is no more oriental than the population of Dalny, although externally the city appears to be the antipodes of any Japanese settlement.

The signs of ruin and defeat on every hand are depressing. Some of the finer buildings were burned by the Russian forces before they evacuated, and no attempt has been made to tear down or reconstruct these. Others are in sad disrepair, simply because the Japanese, who are camping in them, do not know the use of the buildings, which are so unlike their own. The windows are curtainless and shutterless. Bricks are falling and decomposing. The very metal storks that stand guard on the eaves of the houses are tumbling unheeded to the ground. The dwellings are going to ruin and their occupants are uncomfortable; thus nobody is satisfied. So numerous, however, is the Japanese population that it is impossible to rent a house; the American consul asked to be transferred because he could not get a home for his family.

Good order is preserved in this strange city. The Japanese are entirely masters of the situation. There are no Russians, and more Chinese than Japanese. The former are the coolies, the jinrickisha man, the drivers of the low Russian carriages, or droskas, and the workmen generally. While it is plain that the Japanese are in command, there is none of the overbearing attitude, browbeating and oppression that are so apparent in Korea. Toward the country which it has really conquered Japan is gentler than toward its friendly neighbor, Korea.

Soon after the war was over—indeed, before the Portsmouth treaty had been signed—the Japanese Christians in Dalny began to get together. Their leader was the man in charge of the entire commissary department of the army. The same energy and efficiency displayed in keeping the widely-separated host of soldiers fed has always characterized this man's religious activities. When he had organized the Christians, who were mostly army officers, into a church, the question of securing a pastor arose.

Thereupon a unique distinction was conferred upon one of the veteran missionaries of Japan, Rev. T. C. Winn, a Presbyterian of Osaka. Mr. Winn had always been engaged in pioneer work. Before going to Osaka he had been the first missionary at Kanazawa, on the east coast, and many times he had been mobbed. Once he found a mob, armed with knives, stones and sharpened bamboo poles (which make the wickedest of spears) waiting outside his meeting, and even tearing down the walls to get at him. He calmly went out, faced them for a moment, and then walked through them, and a way opened for him. But they followed with increased imprecations. Once they closed around him, and again he turned and faced them.

A little further on, as the crowd grew more and more vehement, and the clamorings for his life became more insistent, he darted suddenly up a dark alley, although he knew that should he begin to run his fate would be quickly sealed when caught. Strangely enough, he was not followed. It was many years before he learned why. On one occasion he was introduced to a big Japanese, then become a Christian, as the man who had once saved his life. It appeared that the man was a ringleader of the mob; Mr. Winn's attitude had led him to change his mind, and when the missionary ran up the alley he stepped in and barred pursuit. He had to knock down a number of men, and throw two into the river, but the pursuit was discouraged.

In sharp contrast to those stirring days, Mr. Winn, than whom no Caucasian is more popular with the Christians of the island empire, was called unanimously to become pastor of the new Dalny and Port Arthur church. When the attitude of the Japanese churches toward the missionaries is remembered, and it is recalled that in all Japan there is not another white pastor of a native congregation, this peculiar honor conferred upon Mr. Winn becomes the more marked. The man himself is quiet, retiring and soft-spoken, without any signs of self-assertiveness.

The Church in a Cathedral.

Still other extraordinary honors were conferred upon the Winns—for Mrs. Winn is as popular as her husband with the Japanese, and herself a resourceful, tireless missionary. While the American consul was utterly unable to secure a home, one was provided, rent free, for the Winns by the government. Even more noteworthy was the fact that the Russian cathedral was turned over to this infant Japanese church for its meetings. The Japanese Christians talked in the newspapers so much about this remarkable concession that the authorities were, after a time, obliged to withdraw it; but not until it had been found by the congregation that in location and construction the cathedral was unsuited to their purposes. A new building was furnished by the government and this is now in use, pending the erection of a church.

In this building two Sunday services are held. The congregations vary because of the shifting nature of the population. The army men who were responsible for the establishment of the church have all gone, and the new organization might have lapsed had it not been for the presence of the Winns. Some of the leading men of Dalny were present the Sunday morning I attended service and in the evening there were upwards of a hundred men. In the afternoon Mr. Winn had a Bible class with students and civilians, and Mrs. Winn one with policemen.

Except for the missionary's salary, the church is quite self-supporting. It is more aggressive than many long-established congregations in Christian lands, for it maintains, with no outside aid, a hospital and a commercial school for young men; with, naturally, religious features attached to both. The varied labors of Mr. and Mrs. Winn include writing frequent articles of a timely, practical sort for the Dalny daily newspaper!

A New War on Liaotung Peninsula.

The recent war which centered its most noteworthy features here held the whole world's attention. This present religious conflict, while less spectacular, is also strategic. Buddhism and Shintoism are not here in force or power. The ancient religious associations are lacking. The outward signs, such as idols and shrines of the ancestral creeds, are wanting. Christianity is here and displaying marked vitality. It looks like a rare chance for the latter.

In addition to Mr. Winn's work (he being the only American missionary on the peninsula) the Young Men's Christian association is serving the soldiers, who still abound all over this region. Another laudable enterprise is that of rescue work, in which both the native church and the Y. M. C. A. were engaged, before it was given over to the Salvation Army. The reader must remember that the debris of war is the commonest sight here. The stranded camp followers, and all the harpies that follow in the wake of an army, are almost as numerous as the discarded army mules which trudge patiently along every road. As soon as hostilities were over, thousands of young girls were brought into Manchuria from Japan, many of them of incredibly tender years, and most of them actual slaves. Hundreds of these poor creatures have been rescued by the Christians.

Further up the peninsula, and throughout Manchuria, are the missions to the Chinese of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian churches, which do not properly come within the scope of this article. During the war these men, who are far above average grade, did such conspicuous humanitarian service that their praise was sounded by Japanese, Russians and Chinese. Dr. Westwater, at Liaoyang, was officially mentioned by Marshal Oyama and given a substantial contribution for his hospital. The war correspondents likewise found shelter and succor within the homes of these sturdy Scotchmen and Irishmen.

One branch of Mr. Winn's work extends to Port Arthur, where there are a number of Christians. I also heard that one British Lutheran missionary is at work there, but I could not find him. In truth, war overshadows everything else at Port Arthur. The Japanese are pushing work on their new fortifications, and on the dismantling or restoring of the sunken Russian warships that still lie in the harbor. They seemingly have had no time to patch up the buildings wrecked in the siege; so that it appears as if the conflict had taken place only a week ago. There stands the hospital, bearing its blazing red cross, with its corner still a gaping wound. Churches, schools, office buildings and homes are all scarred or broken by the terrible fire. The spectacle is a heart-sickening one, making the visitor wish that some new missionaries of peace might convert the powers of civilization.

The best view of it all is from historic 203-Meter Hill, whence Port Arthur is seen as an open book. On the way thither—it is about three miles back of Port Arthur proper—I passed through a Chinese town, where I had my first experience of being called a "foreign devil." Two small boys ran after my carriage for half a mile, monotonously and spiritlessly repeating the epithet, as if it were a religious duty with them. Certainly they showed none of the signs of pleasure that a small boy usually displays when up to mischief. At the end of the village they waited for my return and repeated the performance. Very few visitors go to Port Arthur, but 203-Meter Hill, which is not now fortified, is apparently becoming a Japanese patriotic shrine.

The debris of that terrific assault is still to be seen upon the mountain—broken gun-carriages, fragments of shell, bullets, discharged cartridges and entrenchments. In one of the little holes which one of the soldiers had vainly dug for his protection I found part of a man's backbone—all that was left of a once brave soldier. The very top of the mountain was blown off by the battle. The whole country for miles about is pitted with the smallpox of war—holes torn in the earth by the exploding shells, and entrenchments dug by the contending armies.

In all these tragic signs of war's devastation the thoughtful person must read the story or prophecy of another conflict. The white man has passed away from this peninsula, and the yellow has come in again. Have the old creeds of heathenism come, too? That depends, I take it, largely upon the caliber and number of missionary representatives who are dealing with the problem. The Japanese Christians on the peninsula have proved their fidelity and aggressiveness. They, cooperating with western representatives of the type of Mr. Winn, must early plant Christian enterprises for the incoming Japanese, up as far as Newchang (which, instead of Dalny, seems destined to remain the principal port of Manchuria) and as Mukden.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

A SIMPLE REMEDY

ONE OF THE WAYS TO CURTAIL OPERATIONS OF TRUSTS.

HOME PATRONAGE PRINCIPLES

Systems That Oppose the Advancement of Rural Towns and Agricultural Communities.

Never before have the people of the country been so awakened to the importance of home protection as they are at present. The wide knowledge spread by means of the public press as to the operations of the great trusts and how the masses are made to serve the more favored classes is having its effect. The residents of agricultural communities are beginning to realize the dangers of business concentration in sections of the country dominated by the capitalistic classes. They are fast becoming aroused to the truth that this concentration is a menace to the prosperity of the nation, and directly affects every producer, every laborer and every citizen of the country who depends upon his work for support.

The building up of great trusts commenced less than a score of years ago. At the same time there were other systems inaugurated that tended towards robbing the home towns of business and concentrating this business in the large cities. One of these systems, most notable in its injurious operations and its force to draw wealth from communities where it is produced, is the mail-order system of business. None will say that this system is illegitimate, but no economist can show wherein its principles are sound. By the system communities are impoverished and kept from progressing. He who will give study to the basis of country development will see that it is the labor employed that not alone enhances the value of the farm lands, but builds up the towns. When there is little to employ this labor, the result is depression, stagnation and non-progress. The great evil of the mail-order system which has grown up, is its taking away the means that small towns have of employing labor, and the drawing from each community the profits in commercial transactions that represents the wealth that is procured. It is sophistry to claim that the resident of a community who sends his money to a foreign town and saves the ten per cent. that may represent the home merchant's profits, is not a factor in impoverishing the community. While the saving may remain in the community the employment of labor essential to every business is given to the foreign place, and the home town is robbed of this employment giving power.

Every dollar that is sent away from a community where it is produced either by the tilling of the soil, by the growing of live stock, by the work of the day laborer, or by the storekeeper, impoverishes the community to that extent, and this dollar ceases to be any factor in the advancement of the community. Presuming that there are in a community 2,000 people, suppose that each one of these 2,000 people send away to some foreign place $50 per year. This in the aggregate is $100,000 per year that goes to the support of a foreign town. Suppose that each one sending his money away saves ten per cent.; the savings for a year would be $5, and in ten years $50. Look at the other side—$100,000 business per year would support in the home town five good stores. Each one of these stores would give employment to a number of hands. The small percentage of profit that would be made would be retained in the community and be invested in new enterprises. Year after year there would be a continual increase in the prosperity of the town, and the building up process would add to the value of all the town property, and to the farms within the trading radius of the town. While by sending away the farmer would in ten years' time save but $50, whereas by patronizing the home town the profits that would come to him in substantial increase in real estate values would be ten times this amount. The building up of the town would improve the home market, affording every producer on the farms better prices for all his produce.

Then there is another thing, the town supports the churches, the schools and other public institutions. The efficiency of these institutions are dependent upon the life and activity of the town. Where poor towns exist, the schools do not receive the support that is necessary to make them good, neither are the churches of the high standard they should be. Home patronage means good schools, good churches and all conveniences that add to the pleasure and enlightenment of a people.

All the residents of a community have common interests in it—the banker, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the farmer, the day laborer—all have equal interests. Thus we find that a community is in reality a large cooperative assembly. What is of interest to one is of material interest to the other. But more important than all is that by a practice of the home patronage principle the possibilities of building up trusts for the control of industries of the country are reduced to the minimum; in fact, a strict adherence to this simple principle of building up and protecting home industries precludes the building up of harmful trusts and combinations.

D. M. CARR.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Two Vital Things for the Welfare of the Masses.

There is wisdom in the old slogan, "A school on every hill top and a church in every valley." Citizens of the United States may well feel proud of the great educational system which makes it possible for all classes to acquire the proper mental cultivation. They may also feel proud of the religious liberty that each and every citizen enjoys. There is no established church to interfere with the free exercise of conscience, neither is there any law that interferes with the exercise of religious belief.

The United States can be looked upon as a nation where schools and churches flourish to the fullest. The public school system is one of the most perfect that civilization has yet evolved. Of course there are communities where local conditions are not so favorable for schools as other places. It will be observed that the more important is the city or the town, the more advanced are the educational facilities offered the people. The residents of rural communities have their state or district school, the curriculums of which are restricted. It is to the nearby town that the children who are residents of the farm districts must look for their higher education, which is a necessary preparation for entry into college, and for business life. How important it is, then, to the resident of the farm district that his home town be an active place and of sufficient business importance to justify the maintenance of a high class school! It can be seen how each resident of a farming community should be interested in the home town and all that pertains to its upbuilding. If on no other account, purely on account of the educational facilities.

Running parallel in importance with the schools are the churches. The better the home town the better are the church buildings, and the greater is the talent that fills the pulpit. Both schools and churches have educational qualities that should not be lightly valued. They mean the highest mental and moral development, and upon this development depends the good citizenship and the advancement and perpetuation of the nation.

OVERLOOKED OPPORTUNITIES.

Chances in Average Small Town for Profitably Engaging in Business.

According to the United States census of 1900 there was produced in the United States 1,293,662,433 dozen eggs. The same statistics give the annual production of poultry at 250,623,114. The butter made on farms each year is in excess of 1,000,000,000 pounds. The cheese made on farms averages about 20,000,000 pounds annually. These statistics are interesting, and with each farmer growing poultry and eggs and making butter and cheese, it hardly seems possible that such combinations as dairy trusts and egg and poultry trusts could exist, but that they do is nevertheless a fact.

Every small town in a farming district can command sufficient butter, egg and poultry trade to support a prosperous exclusive produce establishment. The practice has generally obtained in agricultural districts of storekeepers in various lines taking farmers' produce in exchange for goods. The produce thus received by merchants is forwarded to the commission houses in the large city, and these houses are factors that make it possible to maintain trusts in the produce business. It appears that if each town had its exclusive produce establishment to buy what the farmer has to sell instead of the produce going through the local stores, that better prices could be paid the farmers and the business made a most profitable one if rightly conducted.

According to the natural laws of business industry succeeds best where advantages are most abundant. Thus it seems that the produce offers a most excellent field in the majority of agricultural towns.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

Millions of Dollars Annually Saved to the Farmers of the United States.

One of the most important movements that has been inaugurated of recent years, and which has resulted in wonderful benefit to the people is the good roads movement. Within the United States there are approximately about 8,000,000 farmers. If during a year each of those farmers can be saved $10 in time, or in wear and tear upon horses and wagons by means of improved roads, it means a saving of $80,000,000 annually; but the truth is that the improved roads that have been built up the past half dozen years through agitation of the good roads movement saves each farmer in the land from $50 to $100. Thus it can be seen that the savings brought about through this movement aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

Good roads are important to the progressive town. This fact has become so recognized that wherever there exists a live agricultural town its citizens will be found to be staunch advocates of road improvement, and there is a civic pride and friendly competition in the matter of having good roads leading to the towns. The work of road improvement has only fairly begun. A number of state legislatures have taken up the work and during the next dozen years great changes will be wrought as to the building and maintenance of public highways.

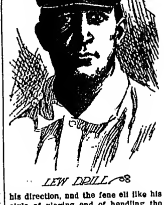
Gave Much Work to Women.

The invention of the typewriter has given work to more than 1,000,000 women.

Sporting Gossip.

Grove City College, near Sharon, Pa., claims the honor of having produced more high-class ball players than any small college in the country. Among the prominent professionals turned out there is "Spike" Shannon, the Giants' left fielder. Shannon played three years on the college team and also tackled football. He was considered one of the best players that ever donned the uniform. "Spike" came to college penniless and worked his way through. Last summer he was sold to New York by St. Louis for $10,000. Don Marshall, the ex-Giant, now with St. Louis Cardinals, spent two years at the college. He was born near the town. Sam Brown, who is playing good ball for the Boston Nationals, was two years at Grove City. Frank Smith, of the World Champion White Sox, pitched his first game at Grove City, as did Mat Eason, recently released by Brooklyn. Charley Jones, of the Washington club, played short stop on the college team for three years. Terry Turner, the lightning short stop of the Cleveland Naps, was born in Grove City and played good ball there till he joined the Columbus club. Other players who started their careers in the vicinity of Grove City, are Socks Seybold, Rhoddy Wallace, Shorty Slagle, Charley Hemphill and Young Bates, of Boston.

Lew Drill, ex-Tiger catcher and former St. Paul player, is making a great hit in Pueblo, where the fans say he is one of the best managers the team has ever had. Drill took hold of the team when it was hopelessly in last place, and "by his efficient work and knowledge of baseball has made the best team the city has ever boasted of." The team is now climbing up and expects to land about fourth in the Western league team race. A Pueblo paper has this to say of him: "Lew Drill is one of the best men that ever came here to furnish amusement for the sport-loving people of this city. Manager Drill, there is no doubt, has made the team what it is. The players get right down to business under



LEW DRILL

his direction, and the fans all like his style of playing and of handling the men. The most pleasing part of his work shows up in the conduct of the local team on the field. Everyone of them follows his example of gentlemanliness, which has much to do in making baseball one of the best sports of the present day."

Knocking the national game started way back in 1876, and it is no wonder that the "hammer" artists have got it down to a fine science by this time. In the preface to a baseball guide printed in that year the following statement regarding professional ball is made:

"Owing to abuses which the professional clubs have allowed to creep into their circle a certain prejudice has been created against the existence of this class of ball players. It should be borne in mind, however, that while our game exists there will always be a professional class of its exponents; and the only question to be considered by a majority of the whole fraternity is whether this class shall be encouraged by a liberal recognition and a reputable patronage to play the game in its integrity, or shall by the very reverse action be driven to indulge in the worst phases of professionalism, gambling, frauds and that curse of all sports, 'hippodroming.'"

Professional baseball is an honest sport nowadays. It was purged of any crookedness long ago, and whatever else its faults, it is on the level and appeals to the reputable, intelligent people.

Charley Keith, the Southern league twirler, pitching for Little Rock, who has won a Rhodes scholarship, and who will leave soon for Oxford to take up his new studies, is anxious to get permission to show his throwing qualities before an audience in London. Keith has just won a wager by tossing a ball over a lofty tower in Little Rock. He says he will try to throw a ball over the tower of St. Paul's church when he reaches London if he can get permission from the lord mayor. Dusty Miller, an old-time Cincinnati fielder, in Lima, O., threw a baseball over an arc light tower 150 feet in height.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

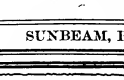
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1907. NO. 22.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

NO FOOLISH LATIN ON STATUES, SAYS WILSON



WASHINGTON.—Plain, everyday barnyard English, and no high-falutin' Latin for Yama Jim Wilson. The secretary of agriculture has given a rude shock to the sculptors who heretofore have been wont to embellish architecture and allegorical designs and inscriptions suggesting linguistic association with the old masters and the classics. He has even gone so far as to compel the stone-cutters to rechisel the inscriptions on the new agricultural building, the wings of which have been constructed ahead of the main portion.

The new home for the department which, when finished will have cost about $2,000,000, is now nearing completion, and the secretary is taking as much interest in its progress as though it were designed for a country home for himself.

On the north shoro aro four pedi-ments, in each of which are a male and a female figure, seated with a shield between them. On these shields are inscribed the four words "Pro-tec-tion," "Cereales," "Forests" and "Flores."

A few days before leaving Wash-ington for the summer the head of the department come into the office of his assistant and friend, Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, who is also deeply interested in the plans for the building, and in the course of their conversation the pediments were considered.

In glancing at them and in looking at the photographs that had just been taken Secretary Wilson asked:

"Doctor, what do these words mean? 'Pro-tec-tus,' what on earth is that?"

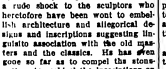
"Why, that's Latin for fruit, and the others mean cereals, flowers and forest," replied the scholarly Galloway.

"Well, why in —— don't we say so, then, and cut out this foolish Latin?" was the prompt reply.

Orders were then and there given that the stonecutters arase the offensive words and substitute up-to-date "United States."

Dr. Galloway closed the incident by remarking that it was just as well to change them, as there was no such Latin word as "forests" anyway, and that, at least, would have to be changed.

PRESIDENT CREATES NEW RESERVATION FOR BIRDS



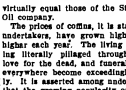
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has signed an order creating the Tern Islands a Bird reservation. This is the eighth reservation for birds created by the president. It embraces all the "mud lumps," so called, in and near the mouths of the Mississippi river.

The "mud lumps" are islets more or less temporary, and created chiefly by sedimentary deposits from the river. They seldom exceed an acre in size and are elevated from five to eight feet above high tide. They are occupied during the breeding season by large numbers of brown pelican and other terns. Many thousands of the various species breed in these places every year.

These islands are useless for commercial or agricultural purposes and are reserved to protect the birds. The islands are placed under the charge of the secretary of agriculture, who appoints wardens whose duties embrace frequent trips to them, putting up warning notices and otherwise preventing trespassers from molesting the birds, either out of curiosity or to collect plumes or eggs.

The recommendation for this reserve was indorsed strongly by the National Association of Audubon societies for the protection of birds and animals, whose expert ornithologist and field agent visited the islands and made an exhaustive report on the bird breeding qualities and feeding ground of the native fowl along that section of the coast. The creation of reserves of this character is strongly encouraged and adporied by the League of American Sportsmen and similar societies.

GOVERNMENT TO PROBE ALLEGED COFFIN TRUST

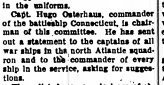


AN official investigation of the coffin trust must be deferred until the department of justice can find a few spare moments in which to give it attention. No inquiry has yet been instituted, and none will be undertaken for several months.

It has become known that practically every coffin manufacturer in the country is turned out at factories owned and operated by a trust almost as remunerative as the oil trust. It is declared that the men who head the coffin trust have made millions out of the business, and that their dividends virtually equal those of the Standard Oil company.

The prices of coffins, it is stated by undertakers, have grown higher and higher each year. The living are being literally pillaged through their love for the dead, and funerals have everywhere become exceedingly costly. It is asserted among undertakers that the growing popularity of incineration is due, in a large measure, to the great expense of a modern funeral. If incineration should become cheaper the coffin trust would have a dangerous rival.

TARS DESIRE CHANGE IN STYLE OF THEIR TOGS



JACK TARS of the United States have made such a protest against the headgear and blouse they wear ashore and on dress occasions aboard ship that to meet the clamor of the enlisted men the navy department has appointed a committee on changes in the uniforms.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, commander of the battleship Connecticut, is chairman of this committee. He has sent out a statement to the captains of all war ships in the north Atlantic squadron and to the commander of every ship in the service, asking for suggestions.

The enlisted men are desirous of obtaining coats and visor caps. Many of them want the wide, flaring trousers, the world-round, immemorial cut peculiar to sailor men, changed to the ordinary pattern, but the principal grievance relates to the blouses and the old-fashioned pancake caps. These caps are said by all seamen to be useless on a windy day, as they cannot be kept on the head.

The protest over the blouse is considered justified. In the first place the seamen object to the wide collar which blows up around their ears on windy days. They want shorter neck-arches and coats cut like those of the marines.

Should the sailors' demands be granted seamen will wear coats for the first time in the history of the American navy. The proposed changes would affect the 30,000 seamen in the navy and would entail a large outlay. It is believed that a change in the trousers will not be made at once, but that the tars will be supplied with coats and visor caps.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

POSTMAN TO POSTMASTER



From letter carrier to postmaster of New York city, the most important position in the postal service outside of Washington. Such has been the remarkable career of Edward M. Morgan, whom President Roosevelt recently selected as successor to William R. Willcox who resigned to become a member of the new York city public utilities commission.

For 34 years he has been an employe of the post office, for nine years he has been assistant postmaster and the virtual head of the great organization which handles more mail than any other post office in America.

Mr. Morgan was born in Marshall, Mich., November 16, 1855. He entered the local postal service as a carrier July 1, 1873, continuing in that branch of the service for five years, after which he was transferred to the clerical force. His advancement in this branch of the service was rapid, and within a year after he was transferred to it he became chief clerk of Branch B. He continued in that position for four years, winning the regard of his superiors by his marked ability as an organizer, and careful attention to his duties, and in January, 1883, he was made superintendent of Branch I.

In this position Mr. Morgan displayed marked ability as an organizer, and the manner in which the affairs of the station were conducted attracted such general attention that when the local authorities decided to reorganize Branch E, where the discipline had become lax, the task was at once given to him

Mr. Morgan filled that position until July, 1889, when Postmaster Van Cott appointed him general superintendent of city delivery. This is regarded as one of the most important positions in the service, involving the control of the entire delivery system and the supervision of the carrier force.

STRONG FRIEND OF KOREA



Homer B. Hulbert, who has come to America to plead with this country to stand by its old treaty of special friendship for Korea, is one of the most interesting men in the far east. He is an American born, and when to say, the man who is upholding the Japanese side of the controversy, W. D. Stevens, adviser to the Mikado's government, is an American, too. It has been a duel between these two men, and although Hulbert is beaten for the time being he is a man who does not know the meaning of the word surrender.

Mr. Hulbert was a missionary and was sent to Korea by the United States government when that country made an appeal for teachers. An active man of nervous temperament, his duties as teacher did not occupy all his time and he turned to literature. He published numerous educational works in the vernacular and two books in English on Korea. He also edited the Korean Review, a little blue-backed monthly very similar in appearance to the publications gotten out by some of the university undergraduates.

ONCE POWER IN LABOR WORLD



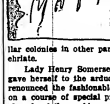
Terence V. Powderly, once the leading figure in the labor world as organizer and general master workman of the Knights of Labor, the arbiter of loournerable labor disputes and a power in politics where the labor vote was concerned, has disappeared so completely from public view of late years that when his name appeared in an answer to a frivolous request for information by an actress seeking advertising, most people had forgotten that he has been for years filling a comfortable government job as chief of the bureau of information for the immigration department.

His was a spectacular career. At the age of 13 he began to earn his own living as a switch tender, and by reason of his expert mechanic. At the age of 29 he was elected mayor of Scranton, Pa., on the labor ticket and was twice reelected later. He was master workman of the Knights of Labor from 1879 to 1893, and during that time he was a power to be reckoned with, not only in labor disputes but in politics as well. After he retired from the organization it was soon disrupted. In such high esteem was he held in those days that he was elected as honorary member of the G. A. R. posts in 17 different states.

It was regarded by many as inconsistent that whyle Powderly was grand master of the Knights of Labor, which enlisted lawyers from membership, he was actually studying law by mail, but so it was, and he was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1894, and to the bar of the supreme court in 1901.

In 1897 he was given a government billet taking the author of "Thirty Years of Labor" and many other economic works, the man who had controlled scores of thousands of workingmen, subsided from public view, reappearing only for a moment in 1902 with a scheme for a co-operative mining company in Trenton, N. J. This was to be the forerunner of a number of other cooperative schemes, but it probably never materialized, for nothing more has been heard of it, and Powderly is still holding a government job.

LADY SOMERSET RETIRES



The retirement of Lady Henry Somerset from active public life is an event of great interest to women, not only in the United States, where she is widely known, but also in Great Britain and among women of other foreign lands.

Lady Somerset signalized her birthday anniversary recently by taking up the author-ity permanently at the Duxhurst Farm Colony, near Reigate, England, where are brought daily women and girls of the underworld of London police courts, for possible reclamation. The population of the colony is entirely feminine. It was through Lady Henry Somerset's initiative and enterprise about ten years ago that this model colony was started. It has been so successful that the British government has established a number of similar colonies in other parts of the kingdom for similar treatment of the unchriate.

Lady Henry Somerset is 57 years of age. It is just 20 years since she gave herself to the arduous labors of current social reforms. For this she renounced the fashionable set, of which she had been the life, and entered on a course of special preparation, taking lessons in elocution, studying at close hand the problems of the poor and degenerate, and giving herself with all her large wealth and influence to the work for humanity. She was closely associated with Frances Willard during the last seven years of that great reformer's life.

Gleanings of Gotham

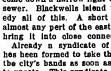
Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

NEW YORK.—Blackwells island, of which is known the world over as the site of New York's penal institutions, poorhouse and city hospitals, may soon be a thing of the past. It has become too small to accommodate the hordes of petty criminels and miserably poor and sick of the metropolis and large establishments are proposed somewhere outside of the city, where the prisoners and patients may be made in a measure self-supporting by farm work. In place of the prisons and poorhouses will be established pleasure palaces for the teeming millions of the great east side. Within another year the great Blackwells island bridge over the East river will be opened for use and this will render access to the island easy for the east side poor. The proposition is to turn the big prison and almshouse buildings into buildings for pleasure and make the Island a popular resort to be owned and conducted entirely by the city.

No city in the world possesses so many magnificent pleasure grounds as New York and yet there is no city in the world where so large a proportion of its population is unable to reach these fresh air spots. To Central park is a five-cent care fere. To Coney Island is a 25-cent heet ride. To any of the resorts about the city the fare is prohibitive to a majority of the residents of the east side, the people who are most shut in and who most need the benefit of a little air that does not come down a narrow light well or up a sewer. Blackwells island would remedy all of this. A short walk from almost any part of the east side would bring it into close connection.

Already a syndicate of politicians has been formed to take the island off the city's hands as soon as it is ready to vacate. This syndicate proposes to cut the place into town lots, erect great apartment houses all over it and make it another section of the east side. Greed and humanity have entered into a battle for possession of the desired plot and no person yet knows which will win the victory.

ROMANCE IN FASHIONABLE LIFE OF NEW YORK CITY



CONVERSATION in the fashionable clubs the other night had a touch of delightful excitement when the news went about that that general society favorite and "all round good fellow," Mr. Frenk Gray Griswold, and that charming and wealthy young widow, Mrs. Augustus Cass Canfield, were engaged to be married. Naturally, society everywhere will be tremendously interested in the news, but the engagement after all is in no sense a surprise to many men and women in society who have known of Mr. Griswold's admiration for and devotion to Mrs. Canfield.

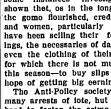
Their marriage is to be solemnized within the next few weeks on the continent, and soon afterward Mr. Griswold will bring his bride to New York and without fell will proceed immediately to Narragansett Pier, where his mother, Mrs. George Griswold, and his sister, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, are spending the summer.

Mrs. Canfield is a decidedly beautiful, talented and gracious young woman, and there has been no more highly esteemed and popular hostess in society than she. She is a fine horsewoman, rides to the hounds, handles the ribbons with the skill of a man and will make a most congenial wife for Mr. Griswold, whose tastes, as all his friends know, also run in the way of horses and outdoor sports.

Mrs. Canfield, whose first husband, Mr. Augustus Cass Canfield, died more than three years ago in Aiken, S. C., when e member of the winter colony there, was before her marriage Miss Josephine Houghteling, of Chicago. She went abroad last spring, and has spent the greater part of the time in Paris and London.

Mr. Griswold is one of the best known bachelors in fashionable life in New York and is a great social favorite.

POLICY GAME REVIVED DESPITE RECENT CRUSADE

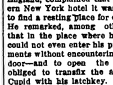


NOBODY ever can calculate, even roughly, how much money has been saved the poor of New York by the efforts of Norton Goddard, who spent thousands of dollars of his own money and devoted several years of his own time to wiping out the genre of policy, the meanest form of gambling in the city. It is to his great credit, too, that he provided the means for an unending fight against the vice.

Stringent as is the law which he got through the legislature, and desperately severe as was the campaign to hunt out the offenders, policy is such a profitable game to those who run it that it was certain it would spring up of intervals. So the Goddard anti-policy society has been busy ever since the great reform, and every now and then has detected and punished offenders. Recently, however, it has developed that policy playing has been growing astonishingly. The gamblers hove worked in the face of great dongers, for the penalties are severe, and had rumored many scores of East side tenements. In some instances investigation has shown that, on in the losing ago when the gomo flourished, credulous men and women, particularly the latter, have been selling their few belongings, the necessaries of daily life, and even the clothing of their children—for while there is not much need in this season—to buy slips with the hope of getting big earnings.

The Anti-Policy society has made many arrests of late, but it has been hard to fasten the crime on anyone, for it is apparent that the gamblers aro scattering the supervision, which heretofore was centralized, to lessen the chances of discovery.

SIMPLICITY TO BE RULE IN NEW GOTHAM HOTEL



THE farmer who, on his first visit to New York, had a room at the Waldorf-Astoria and later explained his failure to put his boots into the shoe closet so the night porter could polish them while he slept by saying: "Gosh, I was afraid he'd gild 'em," doubtless was greatly impressed by the splendor of that famous hostelry; but it is conceivable that he had remained there long he would have been obsessed by that visional feast.

There has been more or less fault finding with the astonishingly magnificent decorations of most of the big New York hotels, and the new fiber of a large new one now being built has announced that the walls will be wholly devoid of paintings as well as other superfluous adornments.

It has been said by travelers that though the New York hotels are splendid they do not approximate to the idea of a normal dwelling place; in fact, that the managers seem to have made them as unhomelike as possible. Mr. Mallock, here recently from England, complained that in modern New York hotel it was impossible to find a resting place for eye or mind. He remarked, among other things, that in the place where he lodged he could not even enter his private apartment without encountering Art at the door—and to open the door was obliged to transfix the abdomen of Cupid with his latchkey.

The manager who says the hotel he is building will be undecorated is taking a long chance, because it is so radical for New York, and the result will be watched with interest.

SECRETARY ROOT FAST RECOVERING

REGAINING HIS HEALTH AND ENERGY AT WRESTLER MULDOON'S FARM.

No Occasion for Worry—Has Spent Three Weeks at Sanitarium Unknown to Public—Received Ons Visit from the President.

New York, Aug. 24.—Secretary of State Elihu Root, who has already spent three weeks at the farm-sanitarium of William C. Muldoon, ex-champion wrestler, near White Plains, taking Mr. Muldoon's course of athletic treatment for a severe attack of nervous exhaustion, expects to complete his cure in two weeks more. He is now well on the road to complete recovery, and all reason for apprehension about his health seems to have disappeared.

On the quiet farm among the West Chester hills, so secluded that the secretary of state was enabled to pass three weeks there and be visited by the president of the United States before his whereabouts were discovered by the public, Mr. Root has fleshed up, put on a healthy coat of tan, lost the drawn, worried look of the early summer, and will go back to Washington, as Mr. Muldoon phrases it, "the strongest member of the cabinet, not even barring Taft."

Now Full of Energy.

During the first two weeks of his stay he gained a pound a day, acquiring therewith such a stock of energy that he was able Friday to ride 18 miles, walk three miles and in addition to the usual course of exercise with the big medicine ball, box 15 vigorous minutes with Muldoon.

When visited Friday on the veranda of the Muldoon residence, his face showed good color, his eyes were clear and his hand steady. He looked a trifle tired but otherwise well. Mr. Root asked to be excused from talking about his health, but his appearance was a sufficient contradiction of the exaggerated reports of a complete breakdown. His physician visited him but left without making any arrangements for his return.

Had Nervous Exhaustion.

According to Mr. Muldoon, Secretary Root, when he arrived, was suffering from nervous exhaustion, the result of overwork and strain.

"His was very nervous," said the exathlete, "more so than I ordinarily care to see patients. His brain was tired; he was anxious about the world about things which never happened and never could happen. He was very weak then, and when he goes back he'll be the strongest member of the cabinet. He is taking a course of exercise suited to his age and strength and goes at his work with the energy you would expect from a man who has come to the front as he has. He knows something about boxing, too; seems to have learned it as a boy and never forgotten."

During his stay at White Plains, Mr. Root has been reading as much as possible from mental work. It was part of the agreement with Muldoon that no one should be allowed to see him except his secretary, his physician and Mrs. Root, and until Friday this rule had been rigidly lived up to—in favor of President Roosevelt, who during the first week of Mr. Root's stay motored over with his family to pay a brief call. Though no special effort had been made to secrecy, Mr. Root's presence had been quite well noticed. He had ridden almost daily with the other patients over the roads about White Plains, several times passing through the town, and had received his private secretary for the transaction of necessary state department business. His presence at the sanitarium became known through the filling at the local telegraph office of dispatches for the state department.

PEOPLE MUST BE RULERS.

President Says He Will Continue to Prosecute Rich Malefactors.

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 21.—The laying of the cornerstone of the Cape Cod Pilgrims' Memorial monument here Tuesday gave President Roosevelt his first opportunity of the summer to break silence upon public questions, and the 40-minute speech which he delivered from a platform on top of Town Hill was one of vigor and directness upon matters of national importance.

The feature of his address was his advocacy of a national incorporation law and his stand in relation to violators of the law, especially corporations. With emphasis he declared that the administration would not waver in the determination "to punish wrong malefactors of great wealth." Continuing he said: "There will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued; no let up in effort to secure the honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to deter mine who shall rule this government —the people through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable because they hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization."

La Crosse Has "Boosting Day."

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 22.—Business was entirely suspended in La Crosse to-day to give the people an opportunity to get together for a monster "Boosting" celebration. Fifteen thousand people attended "Booster" exercises at Myrick park.

WILL EXPOSE BIG GRAFT

PENNSYLVANIA EX-OFFICIAL TO MAKE CONFESSION.

Dead Senator Implicated by Statement Given Out by James M. Shumaker.

Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 22.—James M. Shumaker, former superintendent of public buildings and grounds at Harrisburg and implicated by the report of the capitol investigation commission, has declared that he will make full confession of all he knows in connection with the capitol graft scandal. He claims the manipulation of funds was engineered by a high official of the state at Harrisburg to cover up a shortage of the state treasury.

Shumaker lives in Johnstown. When he was subpoenaed to appear before the capitol investigating commission he pleaded illness and remained secluded in his house. Now he is apparently ready to divulge important secrets when the trials begin in September.

Shumaker's statement, given out by one of his closest personal and political friends, is as follows:

"I am going to tell the witness stand to tell everything. I will not keep back a single secret, and when I get through I will show that a man high in official life in Harrisburg ought to go to the penitentiary.

"I have committed an wrong. The probers may be after me, but I will go after the man they are protecting. I will not spare him. I am going to tell everything I know. I do not propose to suffer for the sins of a scoundrel who knew the colossal graft, but refused to stop it, as I urged.

"I know what the graft was for, that it was to cover a treasury shortage, and save the name of a former United States senator from Pennsylvania, now dead. I am anxious to go on the stand and the sooner the better for me.

"I want to gat myself right before the people, for I am an innocent man."

MORE TROUBLE IN FRISCO.

New Police Commissioners Named—Old Ones Resist Removal.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Mayor Taylor Wednesday appointed as police commissioners to displace those grossly incompetency in office. The three appointees went at once to the office of the county clerk to be sworn in.

A. D. Cutler, vice president of the Metropolitan Trust company, will be appointed to the fourth vacancy in the board as soon as created by the removal of William H. Hagerty, who the has has evaded service of notification of ouster. It is reported Hagerty intends to leave for San Pedro, Cal., and Moore "stand pat" on their declaration that they will recognize no board to function other than the courts, and that they and Chief Dinan will resist with force any attempt to oust them and take possession of the board's records.

LABORITES MAY RETALIATE.

Likely to Sue the Employers' Association for Conspiracy.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Following a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor Wednesday, President Gompers said that most probably the federation would bring a counter-suit against the National Manufacturers' association, headed by J. W. Van Cleave, charging that body with conspiracy.

He stated that the association recently met in New York with the object of devising means for the injury of organized labor and that it has been made evident that there is to be concerted effort against that interest.

Mr. Gompers in an interview charged that the recent Van Cleave injunction proceedings against boycotting and publication of unfair lists were instigated by the Manufacturers' association which, he said, recently decided to raise $1,500,000 to crush organized labor.

INSANE PRISONERS ARE SHOT.

Desperate Outbreak in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, N. Y.

Schnectady, N. Y., Aug. 22.—One of the worst outbreaks among the insane prisoners in the history of Clinton prison at Dannemora occurred Wednesday night. As a result Isaac DuBois, one of the inmates, is dead, shot through the heart by a guard.

The insane prisoners were being marshalled for bed when, at a given signal, they rushed into the two big lower dormitories and slammed the doors in the faces of the guards. Having locked the doors they proceeded to set about making their escape by smashing the doors and sawing the bars. The guards were hastily rallied to use rifles and pistols and it was after midnight before the uprising was quelled.

Try to Dynamite Train.

Cripple Creek, Col., Aug. 22.—An attempt was made about noon Thursday to blow up the incoming Short Line passenger train with dynamite at St. Peter's Dome, midway between Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs. Every window in the last car was broken.



ROMANCE CLOSES IN DOUBLE CRIME

NEW YORK MAN MURDERS HIS WIFE AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Tragedy After Quarrel—Julius Teich Sought Girl Over Two Continents, Found and Married Her, Only to Slay Her in Fit of Anger.

New York, Aug. 22.—After a search that lasted five years and covered 15,000 miles on two continents, Julius Teich found the girl he loved, induced her to marry him, only to kill her in a fit of anger after two months of wedded life and then, repentant, to take his own life.

Pistol shots Wednesday aroused the occupants of the apartment house in West One Hundred Twenty-sixth street where Teich and his bride lived, and when the police, who were hastily summoned, broke into the flat they found both Teich and his wife unconscious. Both died within a few minutes.

Romance Began in Germany.

Emily Hierer lived in Germany with her parents when she first met Teich, who was a silk weaver. Teich fell in love with the girl and wanted her to marry him. But he was possessed of a violent temper and Emily feared him. Her parents also objected to the marriage. But Teich was insistent so the girl left Germany secretly to escape him and came to America.

This was five years ago. For two years Teich searched Germany for her but failed to find her. Then her parents admitted to him that she was in America but refused to tell him where. Nothing daunted, the young man came to America and renewed his search. He learned New York for months but failed to find her. Then he went to Minneapolis, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Scranton where he thought the girl had friends, but without result.

Found Emily in New York.

He returned to New York a few months ago and accidentally met Emily on the street. She was living there with an aunt and, in spite of her aunt's objection, Emily finally consented to marry the man who had been so faithful in his search for her. They were married two months ago.

Neighbors in the apartment house say that there was a quarrel in the Teich apartment Wednesday morning because Emily refused to get up to prepare for the breakfast Julius had prepared. There were sharp words and a pistol shot. Then pleading words for forgiveness from Julius, followed by another shot. Then the police broke in the door and hurried the unconscious man and woman to a hospital, where both died.

EDDY CASE SUDDENLY ENDS.

"Next Friends" File Motion to Dismiss Their Suit.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 22.—A sudden, though not wholly unexpected, ending of the masters' hearing in connection with the suit to equity brought by relatives for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, leader of the Christian Science faith, came in the superior courtroom here Wednesday.

Former Senator William E. Chandler, senior counsel for the relatives, or "next friends," announced to the board of masters that they had filed a motion with the superior court to dismiss their action.

Cholera in China.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that cholera has broken out among the Chinese there and that several Europeans have succumbed to the disease. Comprehensive preventive measures have been adopted in the foreign quarter. Several cities of Chinese and Japanese coast towns are infected, but the spread of cholera to Europe through ocean steamers is regarded as improbable.

Morgan Home from Europe.

New York, Aug. 22.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here from Europe on the steamer Oceanic.

MORE MONEY IN LOW FARES

EFFECT OF THE TWO-CENT LAW IN MINNESOTA SHOWN.

Passenger Revenues of Railways Show Marked Increase Except in Three Instances.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 24.—Though the injunction suits now in the federal court in which the two-cent law has been made, and in anticipation of trouble, Attorney General Young and his assistants have just completed figures covering the passenger law that are startling.

The figures are the roads' own compilations, furnished at the request of the railway and warehouse commission, and show that the two-cent passenger law, instead of being confiscatory, is directly the reverse. The figures have furnished the commission are the passenger revenues for the months of May and June, and compared with an average two months' business for the previous year, show a marked increase for all roads with the exception of three, the Soo, Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Great Western.

Figures are given for local passenger business only, and entire Minnesota business which includes state and interstate business, starting and ending in Minnesota. It is the former, though, that will enter into the state's argument, which will be made in relation of the arguments of the railways which will be heard in the federal court before Judge Lochren September 3.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 24.—Frank Grat tan, newly appointed attorney for the state board of railway commissioners, is out in a statement favoring the calling of a special session of the legislature by Gov. Hoch for the purpose of the passing of a flat two-cent-a-mile passenger fare in the state of Kansas. Recently Mr. Grattan held that it would be good policy for Kansas to await the action of other states where a test case is in the courts before ordering a two-cent fare.

CANNON TO QUIT THE WEED.

Speaker Says He Is Trying to Stop Smoking Cigars.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Speaker Cannon is here rusticating and, according to his own unwinking statement, struggling with the demon habit of smoking. For 40 years the speaker has been smoking from 12 to 15 cigars a day. He says that now he smokes three or four, but refrains from saying how many more.

Although the speaker is seen to smoke only three or four cigars a day, his friends believe that he will go back on his record from the fact that he disappears at frequent intervals during the day in the direction of the woods. The really wise ones say that he will quit smoking all right—when he is dead.

CORTELYOU'S NEW MONEY PLAN.

To Deposit Funds Each Week at Points Throughout Country.

New York, Aug. 24.—Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou announced Friday a new plan of depositing government funds in New York, Boston and other cities to afford relief to the money market in the approaching crop movement period.

Mr. Cortelyou will, commencing next week, place each week, at each point in the country, a certain amount of funds, government funds to such an amount as he deems sufficient to prevent an acute monetary stringency and possible panic when the demand for money is greatest at the height of the crop moving period.

New Professor for Notre Dame.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 24.—Dr. James C. Monoghan, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed to the chair of economics at Notre Dame university. He is at present chief of the consular reports of the bureau of statistics at Washington. Dr. Monoghan Friday telegraphed his acceptance of the appointment.

GOV. VARDAMAN IS ASKED FOR TROOPS

THREE WESTERN UNION OFFICES IN MISSISSIPPI SAID TO NEED PROTECTION.

Men Driven from Two—Citizens of Greenwood Threaten Manager—Small Challenges Companies to Admit Committee to Operating Rooms.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 23.—Supt. Terhune of the Western Union Telegraph company Thursday appealed to Gov. Vardaman to furnish protection for the offices of the Western Union at Holly Springs, Grenada and Greenwood, stating that operators have been forced to quit at the two offices first named and citizens of Greenwood are offering threats and indignities to the manager at that place.

The governor replied that Supt. Terhune should appeal to the courts, and if they are unable to enforce the law he will adopt special measures for protection.

Small Challenges Companies.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies were called upon Thursday to prove to the public their oft-repeated claims that they are handling all their business satisfactorily.

President Small of the Telegraphers' union said the companies were not telling the truth, and he challenged them to throw open their operating rooms for inspection by an impartial committee of business men, that the public might know the real facts about existing conditions.

Mr. Small says such a committee will find the operating rooms filled with managers of branch offices, company officials and dummies, with here and there a "real operator," and that only such business as makes the best showing of results—the lickers and the work of the great business houses —is being cared for, while the public at large is not getting service.

Help for the Strikers.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—President Sylvester J. Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' union received assurance from President H. B. Perham of the Order of Railway Telegraphers' union Wednesday that the financial support of the railroad men had already been asked.

President Perham Tuesday addressed a letter to the members of the union requesting a voluntary subscription to aid the commercial men now on strike. He told President Small that the first request for assistance would yield at least $100,000.

Can Last Until Dec. 1.

The strike leader at noon Wednesday declared that he had his forces on strike were able to hold out until Dec. 1, without further financial assistance. Local officers of the union received requests from several railroads asking for experienced operators. Many of the telegraphers have been offered more lucrative positions.

Telegrams and letters from brokers in all parts of the country are coming in that union headquarters concerning their action in securing contracts with the broker firms and preserving the brokers' leased wire system.

Many Railway Positions Open.

Twice as many railway telegraph positions as there are striking telegraphers must be filled before Jan. 1, according to estimates made by officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' union. The estimates are based upon a new interstate commerce law going into effect at the beginning of 1908 under which the time on duty of railway telegraphers is shortened to a maximum of nine hours a day.

This law, it is generally conceded, will necessitate an increase of from 50 to 60 per cent in the force of railway telegraphers, without any large number of men, except commercial telegraphers, now available to fill the new positions.

Mob Attacks Postal Office.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 21.—An armed mob attacked the office of the Postal Telegraph company at Ashley, Ariz., early Tuesday and broke every window in the building with a rain of bullets. The lives of four of the employes were endangered, but so far as known no one was injured.

"BLACK HAND" KILLS TWO MEN.

Double Murder Committed on the Streets of Coaldale, Pa.

Coaldale, Pa., Aug. 24.—A double murder for which the "Black Hand" is held responsible was committed on the streets of this place Friday. While Frank Peknolas and Samuel Ambrose were walking together along Front street they were fired upon and several men and before they could offer resistance they were stabbed to death. Peknolas' throat was cut and Ambrose received a knife wound that pierced his heart. It is known that Peknolas and Ambrose had expressed fear of vengeance at the hands of enemies.

"Union" Pastors Get $5 for Funerals.

Coffeyville, Kan., Aug. 22.—The ministers of this city have formed a "union" and adopted a uniform price of five dollars to be exacted from persons not members of their congregations for a funeral sermon.

Berkshire Hog Sells for $6,500.

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 24.—"Star Masterpiece," a Berkshire hog formerly owned by the Wisconsin state university, was sold at the Whitehall, Ill., hog sale Friday to residents of Kirksville, Ill., for $6,500.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Severe frosts in North Dakota damaged late grain and garden truck.

The empress of Germany fell and sprained her ankle and injured a vein in her left leg.

Fred Kersters, aged 11, was burned to death in a fire that destroyed his home at La Crosse, Wis.

The American minister at Madrid, Mr. Collier, is negotiating an extradition treaty between the United States and Spain.

Evander McIver, a wealthy contractor of Chicago, was found dead in a basement, and is believed to have been murdered.

Corporal James A. McLain, Jr., an army recruiting officer, committed suicide at a hotel at Rutland, Vt., by drinking carbolic acid.

A receiver was appointed for the big wholesale grocery firm of E. O. Stanard & Co., of New York, with liabilities pineed nt $250,000.

William W. Prosser, 4221 West Bella street, St. Louis, city passenger agent of the Clover Leaf route, died at La Porte, Ind., while visiting relatives.

Della Fox, the comedienne, is seriously ill at the Hotel Lincoln in Pittsburg of appendicitis and peritonitis. All her engagements have been canceled.

The Nebraska railway commission rescinded its action advancing the minimum charge on small shipments on the Burlington from 25 cents to 30 cents.

Advices from Macon, Ga., state that John F. Gaynor, the Syracuse contractor, who was convicted of complicity in the Savannah frauds, is critically ill.

Central Illinois distillers paid into the collector's office at Peoria during the fiscal year ended July 1 more than $25,000,000, this average daily collection of $100,000.

William H. Edwards, aged 60, of Utica, N. Y., who was lost in the Adirondack woods Aug. 12, was found in a pitiful plight. He had been living on berries and water.

Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer, has leased 750,000 acres of grazing land in the Standing Rock reservation, South Dakota, comprising one of the finest cattle tracts in the northwest.

Announcement was made that the heads of the Interborough Metropolitan company, the traction combination in New York, have refused to open their books to the public service commission.

The first forest fires which broke out August 17 in the neighborhood of the forts at Toulon, France, have again become menacing. A large force of colonial infantry is engaged in fighting the flames.

Information has come from Rome that Pope Pius X. has bestowed the title of countess on Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, wife of the well known American financier, in recognition of her charities and her devotions to the church.

Sensational disclosures, involving padding of accounts to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the Interborough company, headed by August Belmont, were made by the New York public service commission.

The Queries of Roumania granted amnesty to all those who were implicated in the recent attempt at revolt with the exception of about 200 militant priests and those already sentenced for murders committed during the uprising. Those prisoners total about 8,000.

William J. Bryan said in the Commoner that he is the trust magnate, not the opponents of the trust, who is striking at property rights. He traced the trust at the beginning of the small manufacturer and the retailer, and heartlessly drives him into bankruptcy.

Robert E. Bundy has begun a quo warranto action in the circuit court of Ripley county, Missouri, to remove Frank L. Taylor, sheriff of the county, from office on the ground that Sheriff Taylor was a deserter from the United States military service on two occasions, once in 1862 and again in 1865.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 24.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 60 @ 5 75
Hogs, Heavy to Light	5 75 @ 5 90
Sheep	3 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—September	76 @ 76¼
December	76¼ @ 76¾
CORN—September	65 @ 65⅝
December	64 @ 64⅜
RYE—Spot Western	84 @ 85
BUTTER	18½@ 24
EGGS	20 @ 21
CHEESE	11 @ 12½
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 60 @ 6 25
Fair to Good Steers	4 75 @ 5 50
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	5 00 @ 5 90
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 25 @ 4 40
Calves	5 00 @ 7 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 00 @ 6 10
Mixed Packers	5 85 @ 6 00
Heavy Packers	5 90 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Creamery	24@26
Dairies	20 @ 23
LIVE POULTRY	10 @ 12½
EGGS	18 @ 20
POTATOES (per bu.)	60 @ 70
NEW YORK STOCKS:	
Corn, September	64¾@ 65
Corn, December	54¾@ 55¼
Oats, September	37 @ 37½
Rye, September	77 @ 77½
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	81 @ 81
No. 2 Spring	78 @ 78
Corn, December	55@55½
Corn, December	54@54½
Rye, No. 1	77@77½
KANSAS CITY.	
WHEAT—September	72 @ 72½
December	67½@ 67¾
Corn, September	57 @ 57½
Oats, No. 2 White	40@40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00 @ 5 10
Native Cows	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packers	5 85 @ 6 20
Butchers	5 90 @ 6 20
SHEEP—Natives	3 00 @ 5 50
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 50 @ 5 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 75 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 50 @ 4 40
HOGS—Heavy	5 85 @ 6 00
SHEEP—Wethers	4 00 @ 4 60

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

After Standard Oil.

St. Paul.—Within a few days the State of Minnesota will institute proceedings against the Standard Oil company in an attempt to oust the company from the state because of alleged violations of the Hinton anti-discrimination law passed last winter. Attorney General E. T. Young is authority for the statement that the suit will be instituted in a few days in the district court of Ramsey or Hennepin county.

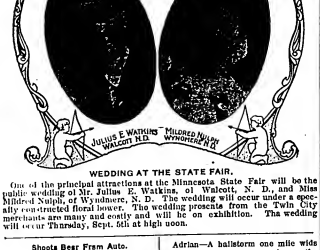
Since the filing of the complaint with Secretary of State Schmal in May an investigation has been made quietly of the evidence which could be produced in the event of the suit being brought. The investigation included analyses of the grade of oil sold at various points in which it is alleged there was a discrimination in prices, and of the other evidence which could be produced to prove the sale of the oil at each of the places at the various prices alleged in the complaint.

Cistern Blew Up.

Mrr James McWalters, 156 Russell avenue north, was the victim of an unusual accident during the recent storm. She is of the Minneapolis city hospital and probably will die.

During the storm Mrs. McWalters noticed that the cistern under the house was running over. She raised up a trap door in the kitchen floor to investigate. A can of gasoline which had been in the kitchen had leaked and the oil ran down into the cistern and was floating on the water.

Mrs. McWalters struck a match in order to look into the cistern. The match burned her fingers and she dropped it. There was an explosion which nearly wrecked the kitchen. The flames burst up in Mrs. McWalters' face and she was badly burned about the head, shoulders and arms.



WEDDING AT THE STATE FAIR.

One of the principal attractions at the Minnesota State Fair will be the public wedding of Mr. Julius E. Watkins, of Walcott, N. D., and Miss Mildred Naujok, of Wyndmere, N. D. The wedding will occur under a specially constructed floral bower. The wedding presents from the Twin City merchants are many and costly and will be on exhibition. The wedding will occur Thursday, Sept. 6th at high noon.

Shoots Bear From Auto.

Duluth.—Victor Huot and Edward Fleckrant, two business men of Duluth, went bear hunting in an automobile to the blueberry patches on the Miller Trunk road, near the Whiteface and Fairface rivers. They got one bear near the Fairface river.

They were moving slowly along the road in their machine, when a large bear was seen approaching, some distance from them. Mr. Huot was handling the machine. He tooted the horn when the bear was sighted and the animal, with a start of surprise, reared upon its hind legs in the road. The machine, at the same moment, came to a stop.

Without getting out of his seat, Mr. Fleckrant raised his rifle and shot the bear. The distance was about fifty yards.

NEWS NOTES.

Virginia.—Two men were killed and one injured as the result of a broken rail on the main line of the Great Northern near here into yesterday.

Duluth.—Allen R. Chamberlain, a department manager for the Panton & White store, fell over dead in a row-boat on the Duluth harbor while out in company with his seven-year-old son. The boy rowed his dead father to the shore.

St. Paul.—State Treasurer C. C. Dinbart received the June settlement from the county treasurer of Big Stone county. The amount was $192,965.05, of which $190,138.02 was the regular June collections and $2,827.06 was collections of amounts due on sales of state lands in that county.

Wanamingon.—Olaf Haugen, a graduate of the Minnesota agricultural school, had an accident while working on his father's farm here. He was tripped from a load of bundles in such a way as to fracture his left arm.

Sauk Center.—George Kopala, a wealthy farmer, while shooting chickens with a revolver accidentally shot himself in the leg, causing a serious wound.

Little Falls.—William Crossfield, a resident of the west side, killed his dog last night because the animal had become infected with rabies.

Partner Was Killed.

Tower.—G. R. Tyrkling, of Duluth, had a harrowing experience in the woods, about thirty miles from this place, during a recent storm. Mr. Tyrkling is a land locater and with Joseph Johnson was making a trip in search of land.

"I was taking Johnson to see some claims in that territory," said Mr. Tyrkling, "and we were about ten miles from our destination, when a storm suddenly arose. We pitched our tent and got inside and had only just been comfortably seated when a flash of lightning, followed by a terrific crash of thunder, rendered me unconscious. When I regained my consciousness I was unable to move a muscle and was stretched out full length on my back. My head was turned so that I could see Johnson in the same position. I realized at once that he was dead. I thought that would be my fate in a few moments.

"The bolt struck us shortly after noon, and it was not until midnight that I began to feel the blood circulating through my limbs. About 2 o'clock in the morning I was able to rise to my feet and walk around a little. I made my way back to Tower. Before I left I piled stones all around the tent so that wild animals could not devour the body of my friend."

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul.—The state high school board fixes the minimum of wages for high school teachers in schools rated high.

Hastings.—The second woman's cottage for the insane has been completed and is being furnished in readiness for the inmates, expected Sept. 1.

Minneapolis.—Peter B. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, died suddenly in New York of a combination of liright's disease and heart failure.

Adrian—A halistorm one mile wide and eight miles long passed over the west end of the county. Hail the size of an egg fell and corn was badly cut and lato oats almost entirely ruined.

St. Paul—Frank A. Day left for Grand Marais, where, he will set as commissioner under authority of Governor Johnson to 'ko testimony upon the charges against C. H. Carbart, sheriff of Cook county.

Plainview—The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Holser found some strychnine tablets and, putting them in her mouth, took enough of the poison to cause her death in a few hours.

Mankato—Fire early this morning destroyed three barns located in the north part of the city, two belonging to August Bulan and one to John Schmieck. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin, as a cup that had contained kerosene was found in the alley.

Washington.—Beside Edmond has been appointed postmistress at Claremont, Dodge county, vice James Edmond, resigned; J. J. Wolfson, postmaster at Hart, Winona county, vice E. F. Wolfram, resigned, and Harvey Drake, at Minneiska, Wing county, vice A. F. Lively, resigned.

Hanler—The Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg has reached this place. Hundreds of people from International Falls came up on a special train and the first car load into this place after the rails were laid. The ballasting trains have reached Edenburg and two weeks more will see the road in shape to run passenger trains the entire length of its route.

New Ulm—A branch office of the state grain inspection and weighing department will be opened here about Sept. 1. J. H. Edwards will be transferred from the Duluth inspection force to take charge.

Duluth—Henry Petersou, twenty-eight years old, was drowned while working on a derrick scow at the Superior entry government development works.

Center City—John Elmquist, of Chisago Lake, was adjudged insane and committed to the hospital at Rochester.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

She raised her blond head from his shoulder for a moment.

"Do you believa that exercise and lotions and toilet preparations will improve a woman's looks?" she asked.

He pressed her blonde curls back upon his chest.

"They couldn't improve the looks of some women," he said.

"Whose," she asked.

"Well, yours and Violet Cochrane's, for instance," he replied thoughtlessly.

"I don't understand you," she said, raising her head for the second time and chilling him with a look. "We are not at all alike."

"I mean," he replied, turning her head for the second time and thinking quickly, "that your looks couldn't be improved because they are perfect as they are, and that hers couldn't be improved because no amount of work could make her pretty."

She sighed a great sigh of contentment and relief, while he drew a deep breath.

How He Did It.

"So he proposed to you while you were in swimming together? How did he do it?"

"Well, I was wading out where it was begining to be pretty deep, and suddenly I feared that I was going to be carried off my feet, and I shrieked."

"Yes?"

"He happened to be near, and, reaching over, he asked, 'Won't you give me your hand?' It was very sudden, of course, but I had really liked him from the moment he first looked into my eyes."—Chicago Record-Hereld.

His Chief Reliance.

Professor (to graduating class in college)—Young men, there is one more question I would like to ask, and that is, what books have helped you most in your struggiee for an education?

Young Scadds (promptly speaking up from the foot of the class)—Dad's check-book has helped me about as much as any of 'em so far.—Judge.

Suggestion far Bachsiars.

William—Well, old man, I haven't seen you for an age. And how do you find matfimony suits you?

John (sighing)—It's an expensive joy. If I had only known what I had to pay in millners' bills—

William—You would have remained single, eh?

John—No; I would have married the milliner.—Chicago Journel.

Punishment.

Head Inquistor—You were the chauffeur, I believe, who was continually letting vile smoke come out of tha rear of your machine.

Late Arrival—Yes, sir.

"Well, go and swallow a cup of boiling cylinder oil every ten minutes, until I can think of some punishment to fit your case."—Life.

How He Catches Them.

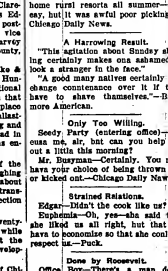
"How does it happen that you are retained in so many divorca cases?"

"Well," replied the lawyer, "seeing that you are not in my line, I'll tell you. I look over the marriage licences every morning and send my card around to the contracting parties."—Judge.

Slaves.

No thought but what obeys the rigid rule
Of some, far-off, ancestral molecule.
We act but like a scred, that stew or fast,
Obeys tis driver of the ancient past.
—Life.

BLOODLESS.



Bill Skeets—Say, old man, you're looking awfully wan and peaked. Been sick?

Pasted One—Nope; been hanging round one of these all-the-comforts-of-home rural resorts all summer—and say, but it was awful poor picking!—Chicago Daily News.

A Harrowing Result.

"This agitation about Sunday shaving certainly makes one ashamed to look a stranger in the face."

"A good many natives certainly will change countenance over it if they have to share themselves."—Baltimore American.

Only Too Willing.

Seedy Party (entering office)—Excuse me, sir, but can you help me out a little this morning?

Mr. Busyman—Certainly. You may have your choice of being thrown out or kicked out.—Chicago Daily News.

Strained Relations.

Edgar—Didn't the cook like us?

Euphemia—Oh, yes—she said that she liked us all right, but that we have a locomotive so that she couldn't respect us.—Puck.

Done by Roosevelt.

Office Boy—There's a man down stairs wants to see you.

Publisher—Show him up.

Office Boy—He's already been; he's a nature reader.—Chicago Journal.

THIRST WAS FIRST THOUGHT.

Familiar Sound Cause of Young Man's Bad Break.

John C. Risley of Detroit, at the New York convention of the International Society of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, was discussing notes for its condemnation of the tipping system —said to a raporter:

"The point is this: that we waiters get rich off our tips. The public is very ignorant in this matter. When I think of its dense ignorance I am reminded of a political meeting I attended last April. There was a chap at this meeting who knew nothing of parliamentary procedure, and, besides that, he was half full. Well, in the course of the meeting there was a lot of excitement and shouting. It grew worse and worse. The chairman, in the end, had to hammer on the table and yell:

"'Order! Order!'

"Peer for me,' said the ignorant young man."

FOR SELFISH ENDS.

The Efforts Being Made by the American Medical Association.

The Political activity of the American Medical Association has become so pronounced as to cause comment in political circles especially as the association is the head of Doctors of the "Regular" or Allopathic school, of which the Association is chiefly composed. The passage of many of such laws as will not only prevent the sale of so-called "Patent" medicines, but will restrict the practice of medicine and healing to the "schoole" now recognized. This in many states would prevent the growing practice of Osteopathy, and in nearly avery state would prevent the healers of the various Science and mental science belief from practicing those sclences in which the faith of so many intelligent people is so deeply rooted.

The American Medical Association has a "Committee on Legislation," and the committee has correspondents in practically every township — some 16,000 correspondents in all. The committee met last session of the American Medical Association held in June of this year expressed a hope that a large number of physicians then heretofore will offer themselves as candidates for Congress at the next opportunity. In its annual report this Committee said: "To meet the growing demands of the movement, however, particularly in the work of active participation in State legislation le undertaken, a larger executive committee has been employed."

This is almost tha first time in the history of the United States that any professional class has frankly avowed the purpose of capturing legislatures and dominating legislation in their own selfish interests.

The American Medical Association has about 65,000 members of whom 17,000 are "fully constituted members" and the rest are 'members because of their affiliation with state or local societies. The Association owns real estata in Chicago valued at $111,781.91 and its total assecte are $291,567.89. The liabilities, at the time of the annual report which was made at the June meeting, amounted to only $12,000. The excess of assets over liabilitiee is increasing at the rate of about $30,000 a year, and the purpose of the committee is to control absolutely the field of medicine, and by crushing all competitione by accurring the passage of prohibitive legislation, compel all of the people of the United States to pay a doctor's fee every time they most simple remedy is needed.

Deaths from X-Rays.

The death of Dr. Gilman, a surgeon of Rochester, from a disease due to the constant use of the X-rays makes the fourth victim to the use of this form of this cause, says the Chistian Advocate.

The others were an assistant of Thomse Edison, a Boston physician and a woman of San Francisco named Fleischmann. In the case of Dr. Weigel since 1904, when his right hand and all but tha thumb and a finger of the left hand were removed, there had been four operations in trying to savo his life. The first removed a part of the right shoulder; then a part of the muscles covering the right breast.

Mystery completely envelops the cause of death, the disease being unknown to medicel science, though it is believed to involve some great principia of life. Dr. Weigal was president of the Rochester Academy of Medicine and the American Orthopaedic society.

Punctured His Eloquence.

A lawyer in Johnstown, N. Y., while defending a little boy who had been arrested for stealing, by making a surreptitious entrance under the fair gronnde fence, drew for the jury a most pathetic picture of the prisoner's "poor old widowed mother with the tears coursing down her face and on her gray head bowed in sorrow at the thought of her little boy being incarcerated." The young attorney closed in at this point with "Please, sir, Mr. Lawyer, my mother ain't a widow."

"Shut up, there, you!" said the lawyer. "I'm trying this case, not you."—Law Notes.

Horrible Example.

"My dear," said Mrs. Strongmind, "I want you to accompany me to the town hall to-morrow evening."

"What for?" growled the meek and lowly other half of the combine.

"I am to lecture on the 'Dark Side of Married Life,'" explained Mrs. S., "and I want you to sit on the platform and pose as one of the illustrations."

AIR FLEET FOR ARMY.

NEW GIANT WAR BALLOON IS FIRST OF SERIES.

Made for Signal Service Department and is Largest in United States—Training Men to Acquire "Balloon Eye."

Boston.—The army is at last to have a formidable aerial fleet. It has just been made known that the giant war balloon completed a few weeks ago for the signal corps is but the first of a series of war balloons of great size to be manufactured under the direction of Brig. Gen. James Allen, the chief signal officer.

The new war balloon is the largest aerial craft ever ocen in the United States. The nearly globular gas envelope is 54 feet in diameter, holds 78,000 cubic feet of gas and is made of 2,700 separate pieces of a new combination of linen and percale, celected not only hecouse of superior durability but because it best resists the actinic rays of the sun.

Double etrength in the netting has been effected by making the meshes only half as large as hitherto, the entire netting weighing 280 pounds. The car carries the full crew of four men and an additional weight of 1,000 pounds. It is six feet long, five feet wide and four and one-half feet high.

A novel feature of the new balloon is the "ripping strip," 25 feet long, running down the side. When this is jerked a seam, so to speak, is opened in the side and completo deflation is effected in a half minute. This will be of great edvantage in quick field transfers, when the balloon, having been discovered by the enemy must be hurried out of the zone of danger. All of the gas having been let out in half a minute, it would then be a matter of a few minutes more to completely pack the envelope in the car and place the latter aboard tha waiting balloon wegon.

The new series of giant war balloons are to be used for instruction, service tests and experiments, and have not been designed primarily for war duty. Experience has proved that it requiree consoderable training and practica to fit men for usefulness as balloon observers.

The effects upon men when raised aloft the first few times in a balloon car to a height of 1,000 feet or so frequently are of confused and distorted vision. A feeling akin to seasickness is often produced by the rocking motion. Objects on the earth's surface have an expanded appearance, and ideas of size and distances become distorted.

Hence the signal corps wishes to give each of its men as many practice flights as possible in order that they may acquire what is known as the "balloon eye."



U. S. Army Balloon Leaving House.

the balloon's ability to stay aloft after the wind has died down.

The new balloon and its prototypes will not be flown "captive" in the ordinary drills, but are designed for flights to great heights and over long distances.

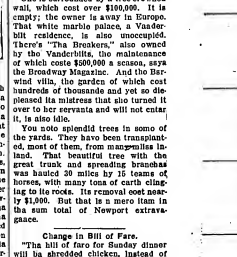
Our new war balloons will be equipped with the most improved telephoto camera, which combins the functions of photographic and telescopic instruments. This instrument, first perfected by Dallmeyer, an English optician, was used by the Japanese as early as their war with China.

The new cam, with such cameras, be made of a fort, a city or a whole hittlefield from a height of two or three miles if the air is clear. It is discovered, too, that each comeras reveal many objects on the surface of the earth which escapes the naked eye.

BREATHING UNDER WATER.

Mystery of the Mermaid Scene in "Neptune's Daughter" Explained.

New York.—The management of the New York Hippodroms used a re-



Rise of the Mermaids Explained.

markably interesting device by which performeree engaged in the opectacia "Neptune's Daughter," were able to remain under water for a considerahla time, to appear above the surface at will and to disappear again. The principle is well shown in the combination of drawing and photograph. Each mermaid (there were in ecene each set of mermaids) had her own diving bell. Before the curtain rose the mermaide took their stand under the diving bella, which were then lowered into the water. When the signal came for a mermaid to rise to the surface she held her breath, ducked under the edge of the bell, a foot on the small platform shown at the side of the bell, and was raised to the surface by the attendant in the bell. The working of tha davice is easily illustrated. "Take a glass tumbler and plunge it into the water, with the mouth perpendicnlarly down. It will be found that very little water will rise in the tumbler; but as air is compressible, it could not entirely exclnda the water, which by its pressure contines the air a little." The bells are made of boilerplate, and have alchose connections, telephone and electric light. The mermaids are protected from cold by rubber under garments, and their grease-paints are waterproof. Directions to the performers are given by telephone and by red and green signal lights. Many have thought the scene an illusion produced by an arrangement of mirrors; this sionol enlighten them.

STRANGE WASTE OF WEALTH.

Palaces at Newport That Are Deserted by Their Owners.

Of all the appalling waste of wealth at Newport, there is none more inexplicable to the outside world than the leaving idle of enormous establishments that cost millions to build, and millions more to keep up. Some of these palaces bave surrounding lawns and gardens covering as much as ten acres; but most of them llo close together in bewildering succession. In Europe such magnificent structures would each own a spacious park of many hundred acres. The Newport villa is built, however, not for comfort, not in rhyme or reason, but purely for show. It is a stage setting, gorgeous surely, but suggesting neither solidity nor permanency.

One is surrounded by a tiara-crowned wall, which cost over $100,000. It is empty; the owner is away in Europe. That white marble palace, a Vanderbilt residence, is also unoccupied. There's "The Breakers," also owned by the Vanderbilts, the maintenance of which costs $500,000 a season, says the Broadway Magazine. And the Berwind villa, the garden of which cost hundreds of thousands and yet so displeased its mistress that she turned it over to her servants and will not enter it, is also idle.

You noto splendid trees in some of the yards. They have been transplanted, most of them, from manymiles inland. That beautiful tree with the great trunk and spreading branches was hauled 30 miles by 16 teams of horses, with many tons of earth clinging to its roots. Its removal cost her ly $1,000. But that is a mero item in tha sum total of Newport extravagance.

Change in Bill of Fare.

"Tha bill of fare for Sunday dinner will ha shredded chicken, instead of baked chicken," announced the old farmer to tha group of city boarders.

"Hm!" grunted one pessimist, "what caused the change?"

"What caused tha change? Why, by heck, one of tham thar racing automobiles just ran through my whola flock of poultry."

Had a Fellow Feeling.

"You were very lenient with that conductor," said the first passenger.

"Oh!" replied the other, "we're all liahls to maka mistakes."

"Ahl perhaps you were a conductor yourself once."

"No, sir; I'm a weather forecaster."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Do not forget that the biggest and best state fair ever held in Minnesota will be held next week at Hamlin, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The county seat fight is again in the courts with round steep set for the October term. Thief River Falls are doing all they can to hurry matters and Red Lake Falls is doing what they can to delay matters, while the people up this way are not worring about it as it in no way harms our big crops.

The big crops in Red Lake and Polk counties this year are certainly worthy of stopping to look at by an eastern farmer that is on his way to Canada to take up land. We would suggest that emigration Agents keep the curtain of the ear window closed, for fear they take a look at our big crops and say, "I guess Northern Minnesota is good enough for me." Good by I get off here. Hope you will all have good luck in Canada."

The government engineers are surveying and taking levels for the proposed drainage ditches between the Clearwater and Red Lake Rivers this week, but no drainage can be done that will be of any practical benefit to this part of the country, until the channel of the Red Lake River is deepened. It is useless to dig ditches to run the water out of the river on to the land, for anyone can see that it comes out fast enough when the spring floods are on, without any help from ditches. The river above Highlanding has very low banks with meadow lands on both sides of it for miles, in fact all the way up to the outlet, and as soon as the river starts to rise it comes over everything these banks and the higher it rises the wider it gets, and last year the water ran from Red Lake River across into town of Deer Park and into the Clearwater river. Now if that use would ditches been of that time? But if the channel the Red Lake River had been four feet deeper the river would have taken care of the water and there would have been no flood.

Disappointed.

An aged colored man who had been in the News office sampled into the editorial rooms—yes, sampled is the word. He sat for several moments looking at the pneumatic tube stations up like horns of an orchestrion at the desks of the city and telegraph editors. Then was a burning sound as a copy boy pulled a lever, and the old man smiled as if expecting something pleasant, then took on a look of disappointment. A few minutes later the copy sent another piece of copy whizzing upstairs, and again the visitor's expression passed from satisfaction to disappointment, then bewilderment finally he accosted the telegraph editor.

"Scuse me, suh, but mout I ax yo' what dem things is?"

"Certainly he might and was outright glad.

"Well, I 'clah t' goodness!" he exclaimed. "I thought dey was some o' music box I'd'ertain yo' young w'ite whilst yo' worked?"—Baltimore American.

It Couldn't Be.

John Farrar quotes Tennyson as having related to him the remark of a lawyer who, after hearing a fine and plaintive sermon from an old style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Cheer up, my mind, Sally, that must be a lie. No constitution couldn't stand it."

America's Failings.

America has little of the economic ability of England, intellectual acuteness of Germany or social rhythm of France.—A. R. Winship in Armenia.

HIGHLANDING, WIN.

Our Town One Ahead.

Congressman Halvor Steenerson received a letter this morning from a lady living in one of the neighboring towns asking whether or not she is not entitled to a prize for having given birth to seven sons in succession and if so to advise her how to get it. In reply Congressman Steenerson recommends that she write a letter direct to the president who will doubtless see that the mother gets her reward.—Crookston Daily Journal.

Oh sucks that's nothing. We know a lady living right here in the town of Highlanding who has eight boys born in successsion, all living and healthy, the oldest being about 15 years old and the younges a little over one year old. No use to try to beat the town of Highlanding. Any prices addressed Eight boys, Sunbeam Minnesota will reach them.

A LESSON IN LAW.

Several Things the Philadelphia Drummer Didn't Know.

"Most of us think we know the law pretty well," said the Philadelphia drummer, "but I had a little experience to show me that there are several things in the statute books that I don't know. I was in a New England town and dropped into a barber shop to get shaved. There was only one barber, and he didn't look as if he knew putty. He turned out to be a pretty good shaver, however, and as I took a drink just before catching the stage I fell asleep in the chair. I slept for half an hour, and when I awoke he was through with me. The first thing I missed on getting out of the chair was my roll of money, next my watch, next my overcoat, next and lastly my scarfpin. I went for that barber for all I was worth, but he denied robbing me, and his face wore a smile. Then I got a gait on me and went to a lawyer's office.

"'Can you prove by a credible witness that you had $50 in cash when you entered the barber shop?' he asked.

"I couldn't.

"'Can you prove that your watch was taken in the shop instead of being lost on the street?'

"I couldn't.

"'Are you sure that you had your pin as you opened the door to enter?'

"I wasn't.

"'As to your overcoat,' continued the lawyer, 'have you a bill of sale of it, or can any one with you when you bought it? In other words, can you swear to the ownership in law of any particular overcoat?'

"I couldn't.

"'Then I can do nothing for you,' he said, and I went to a second lawyer to be told the same thing. I had left the shop without paying for my shave, and I was even told that the barber could arrest me for beating him out of 15 cents and have me fined $5. I believe I can quote Shakespeare correctly and distinguish between tea and sugar, but when it comes down to the law I am in it. It's too kinky."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

A Record "Break" (Billiard Term).



Master—What in thunder are you doing, John?

John—Well, sir, looks as if I was goin' to make a record break, sir!

Eyeglasses and Romances.

It is curious to observe that even the greatest realists do not venture to leave eyeglasses on their heroines. It is rather odd, too, seeing how many charming women do in real life wear them and are not debarred by them from the most dramatic careers and the most poignant emotions, but while the modern novelist has bestowed eyeglasses on everybody else he has not yet had the hardihood to put them on the nose of his heroine. Why?—Mrs. John Lane in London Outlook.

The Word Cigar.

The word cigar occurs in a German dictionary for the first time in 1813 and in the Dictionnaire of the French Academie in 1835. Kant used the word "zigarro" in 1798. In Spain at the present time the word "zigarro" means a cigarette, for which the Spaniards have the word "pitillos." Their name for a cigar is "un puro."

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will ston your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronsohnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, " "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witcherman Lindsay, "
Andrew Elingsoup, Highlanding, Sun
Miss Walseth, Espotvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

A PRIVATE DENTIST.

One Luxury This Man Will Have When He Gets Rich.

"If ever I get really rich," said the man with a toothache, "I shall have a private dentist. What do I want of a private dentist? Well, I'll tell you. I don't like to couch anyway to suffer from your teeth, but to me this suffering is made doubly distressing by the circumstances attendant upon my visit to the dentist's office.

"I arrive there to find the dentist somewhere away upon the teeth of some patient in his chair, and that always sort of disturbs me—to find somebody else being worked over and cared for while I wait in distress. I think I am entitled to all the care and sympathy. And maybe I find somebody else waiting, perhaps a friend of the person in the chair, or somebody waiting his turn, some ahead of time, and that disturbs me, for I like to wait with my pain in solitude.

"But the dentist gets through with the patient in the chair at last, and I take my place under his infernal tools. And I don't doubt that I get his concentrated and complete attention and skill while he is operating upon me, but I can't get away from the idea that he is working as rapidly as he can so as to be ready for the next patient.

"And then, with all my pain, I can't forget either that person in the waiting room or waiting his turn after me, and I can't without a particle of sympathy for me, and, in fact, rather humane of my presence and thinking of the dentist's choice. This is rather wounding to my self esteem.

"In fact, however I regard it, a visit to the dentist's office is always a jarring experience. My dentist is a man of the highest professional skill, and he is kind, I am sure I get his best care, but still all these familiar things that I have mentioned to you jar me, and I would avoid them all if I could. So when I get real rich I shall certainly have a private dentist."—Washington Post.

Samuel Warren's Vanity.

The vanity of Samuel Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," in his early years of authorship at least, was remarkable, and there is a story told of him to the effect that on one occasion at a friend's house he had to take down to dinner a lady whom he had not met before, and on some of their vacc ecited at table asked her if she had ever heard of Samuel Warren. "Oh, certainly," was the reply. "My husband prefers Warren's blacking to any other. We always use it."—Westminster Gazette.

Choice of Evils.

"Well, old man," said Blackson after the performance, "I certainly was surprised to see you in private the other night."

"Yes," replied Brightly, "but you see if I didn't appear on the stage I probably have to sit in the audience and be bored to death."—Philadelphia Press.

Mother of Invention.

Talk about necessity being the mother of invention! No such thing. I assure you. Accident is the mother of invention in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.—Reader Magazine.

A Rude Little Girl.

Maiden Aunt (reading)—"In heaven there is no marrying or giving in marriage." Ah, ah Marie! I might have known there was no room for such as you in heaven.

Marie (pertly)—Then, auntie, doesn't it, auntie?—Chicago News.

What is bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh.—Pilpay.

It Looks That Way.

Apropos of the distinction between an amateur and a professional, is a man a professional if he marries for money?—Life.

The White Seal SALOON,

Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 16, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Aug. 12, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls, Minn. on September 23rd, 1907, viz:

"Eva Shosten, widow of Anton W. Shosten, Deceased.

H. E. No. 807, Red Lake School for the Lot 1 & N. ½ of S.W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S.W. ¼ of Sec. 32 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Overum, Thomas Jacobson, of High Landing Minn. Carl Ely of Erie Minn. Augusta Kuehnel, of Kuehnel Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam July 19th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land office at Crookston, Minn. July 16, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that THEODORE TORKERSON, one of the heirs of MICHAEL TORKERSON, Deceased of Gryglie, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 12121 made July 18 1906 for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 30 Tp. 152 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on September 4th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Olaf Ouslid, Ole Olson, Joe Johnson, Christ Odegaard all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior.

Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 25, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB ELLEE, one of the heirs of Chris Lee Deceased, of Aastad Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 1214 made July 22nd, 1905, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 7 Township 154 N. of Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 9th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Torkel Haseoe, Edd T. Kivle, Oscar N. Olson, Iver Hokne, all of Aastad Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 26, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 20th 1907.

Notice is hereby given that HALVOR K. HOMME, of Erie Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry, No. 1293 made January 9th 1906, for the S. ½ N.W. ¼ Sec. 23 Twp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Crookston Minn. on September 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole O. Ouslid, Osmund K. Homme, Ole O. Ouslid Jr. of Erie Minn. Andrew Elingrud of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 2, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 26, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that EDD T. KIVLE of Aastad Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1236 made Sept. 14, 1905 for the Lots 1, 2, & E. ½ N.W. ¼ Sec. 6 Township 154 N. R. 39 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on September 5th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Torkel Haseoe, Jacob E. Lee, Oscar N. Olson, Iver Hokne, all of Aastad Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Just Think of That!



Mistress—Norah, did you wash Fido? Norah (just over)—Sure, I did, but I had the devil's own time getting him starched and ironed.—Bohemian Magazine.

"English as She Is Spoke."

Dumley—Do you take your breakfast downtown? Quibble—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Transcript.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

ALL THE WEEK.
September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1907.

The Greatest Fair In America. Attendance Last Year Nearly 300,000. Grounds, Buildings, Premiums and Purses have been Increased for the Fair of '07. Over $70,000 offered in Purses.

Dan Patch on Monday September 2. Sweet Marie on Friday, September 6.

A Wholly Unparalled Aggregation of Useful and Interesting Exhibits and Sensation Amusements. Startling Evening Entertainments.

Wonderful Air Ship Flights Afternoon and Evening. "The Siege of Jerico" Magnificent Pyrotechnic Spectacle Each Night.

FAIR.

B. F. NELSON, President. C.N. COSGROVE, Secretary.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnck, prop.

IF YOu WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Lajot Sigurdson and John Poloni left for "Big Dick" on Monday last.

The Red Lake River, gasolien boat went up the river yesterday to the outlet.

Mike Kolaki is building a large and substancial frame stock barn on his Deer Park farm.

Knut Steenerson, from Hill River has been assisting G. Swanson on his house this week.

A heavy rain storm on Wednesday night delayed harvesting some but did no damage to the crops.

Mr. G. Swanson has his new farm residence in Deer Park about completed and will move into it soon.

The farmers steam boat pushed the wanigan up the river on Friday last for the Thief River Falls Lumber Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Martain McAndreas drove up from Thief River Falls Wednesday for a visit with their son Walt and family here.

T. G. Roone and Bennie Rustad, of Deer Park township left for Dakota Wednesday to take in the harvest and threshing season.

Miss Mary Sullivan and Miss May Arndt went down to Thief River Falls on Mondays boat for a few days visit with friends.

Rev. E. A. Mostue left for Edmore N. D. last Tuesday, and will be absent for four or five weeks looking after his farming interests out there.

Mrs. Wm. Swanson and Martha Hyland of Deer Park, went down to Thief River Falls on Mondays boat on a shopping expedition, returning Thursday.

Stephen Singer is busy this week putting in new shelves in their Kratka store, and getting ready for the large stock of fall goods which he expects to arrive soon.

Lenard McAndress received a neat boys watch and chain on Tuesdays mail from his uncle Mike McAndress, of St. Hilaire, to remind him that he was nine years old.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

Voters in this school District No. 37 should read the Notice of special school meeting, published in another colum and be sure to attend, as this meeting is called to transact the business of the annual meeting, at which there was not a quorum present.

Rev. J. O. Brendahl of Highlanding will hold religious services at the Deer Park school house on Sunday September 1st, at 2 o'clock P.M. If you are a lover of music and sacred song, be sure to come, as Rev Brendahl is a master in that line.

Judging from the size of some of the last months Clearwater Creamery checks our Deer Park homesteader must have some cows, and then some more cows. The months check of George Singer of $88. and 58c is not bad for a homesteaders income.

We noticed on our visit to Radney last Saturday, that Mr. Radnecki has a very neat and well arranged store and well selected stock of goods of the kind most needed for this locality, and will, without doubt do his full share of the fall business.

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM.

Martain Hyland had to drive to Thief River Falls, after binder repairs today.

J. W. Venison drove down to Thief River Falls after another load of goods for his store, at Highlanding on Wednesday, returning yesterday. See his new add. in this paper.

The water in Red Lake River went down about a foot this week which made it to shallow to run boats, so they have tied up the steam boat until there is a better stage of water. August Wentzel the clerk and D. Kehstrand, the firemen returned home overland yesterday.

Special School Meeting.

There will be a special school meeting held at the school house in District No. 37 Town of Highlanding on Saturday evening September 7th, 1907, at 6 o'clock P.M., For the purpose of voting the number of months school to be kept in said District the coming year, and to vote money for the general purposes of said District for the next year.

W. G. HUNT.
District Clerk.

Clearwater Locals.

Good old summer time, stroll on down that dusty road, with that cream can of mine. I like cream and so do you, "in the good old summer time."

Elsie Brakke is visiting with Miss Gunstin Iverson for a few days.

Mr. Gunder Hofstad left for Minewakan N.D. last Tuesday to take in the harvest season.

Aurthur Lund went to Plummer with 31 tubs of butter. That's the boy to have on the road.

Mr. Bruckman and sons left for N. Dak. on Saturday last.

P. Larson is helping Ole Forsaying this week.

Editor Hunt was mail carrier last Saturday for Mr. Clark, who was on the sick list.

Mike Kolaki was down to Winner after a load of lumber for his new barn, returning Saturday.

Knut Lindtvet is hawling in wood for the Clearwater Creamery.

Those receiveing the largest cream checks, at the Clearwater Creamery, for July, was George Singer $88.58. Mrs. Con. Short $51.60 c. Knute Lindtvedt $51.66, Mr. Brovold $51. 91 c.

Mrs. Herman Simonson and daughter Emenlia from Thief River Falls, came down Monday to visit the family of A.A. Rolandson.

Miss Gunstin Iverson visited with Miss Elsie Brakke on Sunday last.

A. Rolandson went to Plummer after a load of butter tubs for the Clearwater Creamery on Monday.

In Safety.



"So your great-grandfather was in the battle of Bunker Hill. What position had he?"

"I think he was under the hill."—Philadelphia Telegram.

Just Rebuke.

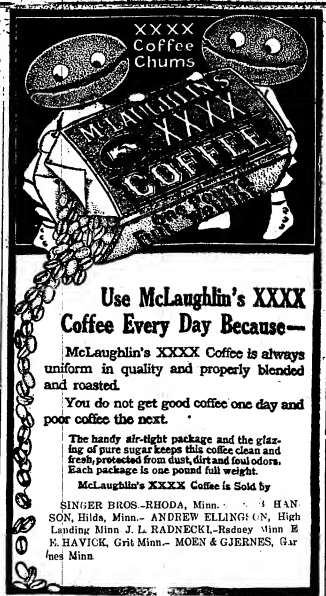
"Ma!"

"What is it, Sam?"

"I wanna another piece cake?"

"No, Tommy, you've had enough."

"Aw, ma! Yer always tellin' me I don't eat properly, an' then you don't never gimme no chance to practice!"—Cleveland Leader.



Use McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee Every Day Because—

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always uniform in quality and properly blended and roasted.

You do not get good coffee one day and poor coffee the next.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.–RHODA, Minn. [illegible] HANSON, Hilda, Minn.– ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn J. L. RADNECKI,–Radney Minn E E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.– MOEN & GJERNES, Gar nes Minn

U.S. Mail,

U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam at 8 a. m. on Tuesday's, [illegible]day's and Saturday's & arrives on the same day's, at [illegible] m

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Goldsmith's Generosity.

A beggar once asked alms of Oliver Goldsmith as he walked with a friend up Fleet street, and he gave her a shilling. His companion, knowing something of the woman, censured the writer for his excess of humanity, saying that the shilling was misapplied, as she would spend it for liquor. "If it makes her happy in any way, my end is answered," replied Goldsmith.

Another proof that the doctor's generosity was not always regulated by discretion was at a time when, after much delay, a day was fixed to pay the £40 due his tailor. Goldsmith procured the money, but a friend calling upon him and relating a piteous tale of his goods being seized for rent, the thoughtless but benevolent author gave him all the money. The tailor called and was told that if he had come a little sooner he could have had the money, but that he had just parted with every shilling of it to a friend in distress, adding, "I would have been an unfeeling monster not to have relieved trouble when in my power."

A Plain Hit.

An elderly gentleman on his way to a quiet watering place in Scotland met in the railway carriage an old worthy who turned out to be a native of the place and, wishing to have a talk and at the same time learn something of the coast village, accosted him thus:

Elderly Gentleman—I suppose the air is very bracing where you live?

Village Worthy—Grand an' healthy, I should think, sae.

E. G.—Then it's considered one of the healthiest quarters around here?

V. W.—I should think sae. There's no mackle sickness there.

E. G.—I should think not. Have you never been sick?

V. W.—Never!

E. G.—How do you account for that?

V. W.—Weel, ye see, it's like this: The doctor's kept me at my life, an' he just lets me alone.—Illustrated Bits.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

The Reason.



"My son is going to be either a great financier or politician."

"Does he take an interest in such things?"

"No, but he's got to make a living somehow, and he just won't work."—Utica Observer.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Pascal.

Her Endurance.

"How can you scold all the time?" was asked of the woman with five stepchildren and an indolent husband.

"I can't just explain it, but I know that I'm blessed with wonderful powers of endurance."

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Priceses.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the higest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SpriNG & SummeR, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE

Shoes.

Floor & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA----MINN.

A REAL HEROINE

By Ella H. Stratton

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Forty-five years ago my great-grandfather Winslow left his comfortable home in the western part of the old Pine Tree state and, accompanied by his brother, determined to found a home for his family in the wilderness of the fertile Aroostook valley.

Railway facilities were not good in Maine 45 years ago; even stage accommodations were limited, and did not extend to the remote region to which he was bound to go.

Grandmother Ruth was the oldest of the family; then came Edward, a sturdy lad of 13; Joseph, but two years younger, and nearly as large; John, who was almost nine, and three girls, Sally, Molly, and little Jane, the latter not quite two years old.

The uncle's family, settled upon the next "lot" of land, was much the same.

In those woods were the homes of numerous wild beasts, many of them dangerous when startled or hungry.

More than once they had seen the black form of a bear hovering in the edge of the clearing, watching the fate the flock of sheep, doubtless with the thought of a mutton dinner. More than once they heard terrific screams beyond the clearing in the silent night, and though Great-grandfather Winslow knew the sound very well, he kept his own counsel, only commanding that the children should stay near the house in the day time and be within doors before nightfall.

He also purchased a new musket and loaded the old one, over the door, while every animal was safely housed at night.

He even drilled the boys in target shooting, and tried to have my Grandmother Ruth learn to fire a gun. Once she did attempt it, but her frightened face pleaded her cause so well that she was excused.

"I need not tell you that I obeyed my father faithfully," laughed Grandmother Ruth, when she told this story. "I seldom went more than two rods from the door, and I watched the others in nervous agony." A sickly neighbor was hired to help in the spring cleaning that spring, Mrs. Waldron, by name, an energetic Province woman.

"Law, now! You don't tell me that you ain't heard of the Injun Debil that's prowlin' these parts now," she said in surprise, when they mentioned those mysterious screams.

"What is it?" asked my great-grandfather, coming in that moment, suspecting the truth by his wife's terrified looks.

"The Injun Devil, Squire Winslow. You don't mean to say you didn't know the critter was 'round?" asked the gossip, curiously.

"No, I don't mean to say any such thing, for I did know it," he admitted reluctantly.

"Oh, father!" it was the terrified voice of my Grandmother Ruth.

"And that's why you bought the new musket! Why you kept the old one housed; and why you were so anxious that we should all stay near the house for awhile?" cried my great-grandmother, nervously.

"Just that, my dear," he replied, calmly. "It is always well to be prepared. But there isn't the slightest danger, mother. We will keep snug awhile, and the brute will soon go somewhere else. They never stay long in one place, I've been told."

But, when weeks passed and nothing more was heard of the animal, everyone concluded that he had graciously decided to leave them in quiet for awhile.

One fine morning, toward the last of June, my great-grandmother and aunt Jane, my great-grandfather and Joseph pushed his chair back from the breakfast table: "I think that your mother and I have earned a holiday, sh, Ruth? A new family has moved in and settled at the creek, two miles down the river—I suppose we ought to be neighborly. You boys must husk what little corn there is in the barn loft, then you can go over and ask your cousins to a candy-pull."

Then my great-grandfather and mother made preparations and started on their neighborly visit, with one last emphatically repeated caution not to leave the clearing until they returned.

The rest of the story will be better, perhaps, if told in Grandmother Ruth's own words, as she told it to us, her almost incredulous, but admiring grandchildren:

"When the boat went around the bend the boys rushed away to husk the corn, hurrying as fast as possible, with the thought of delicious, waxen maple candy to urge them on.

"I had the work nearly done up, and was almost ready to take my knitting and go out and sit under the great maple tree by the door, when by chance I glanced from the open window, and a sight met my gaze which seemed to freeze every drop of blood in my veins, and chain me to the spot.

"I stood and stared in speechless, helpless horror. I heard the soft purrs notes of the pair of robins which were building their nest in the great maple tree. I heard the cheerful lowing of the cattle, and Edward's triumphant shout that the corn was nearly finished, while a new fear came, the fear that it would be finished sooner than I wished.

"I heard the girls still merrily counting their needles, and shuddered when Sally cried out that she had only two more to knit before her stint was done. I heard something else—something which I can yet seem to hear—dear little Jane was softly singing to her dolly, as she sat on the bench under the maple tree, while not 20 feet before her crouched the tawny form of that panther.

"Three times he stole along and flattened his body for a fatal spring, and three times our darling was spared. I opened my lips to cry out, but they gave no sound. My whole heart went out in one voiceless, desperate prayer for little Jane's life.

"That agonized prayer was very strangely answered, my dears. It was then that I was enabled to do that which I had never imagined that I ever could do; I went silently and swiftly across the floor and took my father's heavy musket from its pegs.

"I rested it carefully upon the sill of the open window toward the panther, and raised it until it was aimed directly between the brute's gleaming eyes.

"I was not myself as I sighted along that polished barrel so coolly that I wondered how my father kept the steel lock from getting dull and rusty. Every nerve was like iron, and I felt as I would feel when under the mesmerism of another's will.

"The great, tawny brute glided forward again and paused; I felt that it was the last time—that the next instant its weight would pounce on darling. I changed my aim hastily and fired —then I knew nothing more for some time. The old musket never was put back upon the pegs; if you like, I will show you the pieces of it sometimes, my dears.

"It was never restored to its place of honor, for that charge burst it, and I nearly shared the fate of the panther; but Grandmother Ruth paused with a sweet smile, and lifted the soft, white hair from her forehead, showing us a long, white scar. "But I killed the savage brute, children. The bullet went through the gleaming eyes and lodged in his cruel brain.

"The boys came running from the loft with startled shouts, when they heard the report of the old British musket, and paused in amazement at the sight of that motionless form; little Jane screamed and sobbed at the danger which she had escaped, and which her childish imagination could not exaggerate.

"Edward took the little birch canoe and started for father and mother, paddling so excitedly that the little craft made dangerous progress.

"Joseph started for uncle's folks at a breakneck speed, shouting that I was killed, and John was divided between his anxiety for me and his admiring awe of the great, motionless figure by the tree.

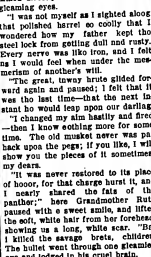
"My uncle and aunt soon came, followed closely by my frightened, yet curious cousins. I learned all of this afterwards; I had not recovered consciousness when they came.

"I was sitting by the window when father and mother came in sight. The new neighbor was helping him pole the boat along, and my mother sat in the bow very calm but very pale. I watched them in a dazed way while they landed and came hurriedly up the path. I felt rather weak and trembly, and had a broad bandage around my head.

"My mother sat near us, hugging little Jane as if she could never let her go again, while uncle and aunt and the children were wondering, crying, laughing and talking in a strange chorus.

"I have never touched a gun since that day—I think that I never shall. I know that a stronger hand than mine aimed that old musket, a better power than that bullet crashing upon its errand of death and deliverance. I know that I never could have done such a deed by my own strength, never, my dears!"

"But we, who have not our dear grandmother's unquestioning faith, will ever think of her proudly as a real heroine, and not as the coward which she would have us remember.



Flattened His Body for a Fatal Spring.

RAPS FOR GREAT MEN.

Achievements Frequently Belittled by Their Contemporaries.

Learned men do not always appreciate the achievements of their fellows. It is related that a friend brought Milton's "Paradise Lost" to MacKenzie, the great Scotch mathematician, who remarked, when he had finished it:

"It's verra pretty; but, moe, what does it prove?"

An anecdote of Dean Buckland illustrates the antipathy felt 60 years or more ago by the old classical scholars at Oxford to the new scientific learning. They described it as "mischievous and absurd." When Buckland went to Rome for a long vacation one year an older don is said to have exclaimed: "Well, Buckland has gone to Italy. Thank heaven, we shall hear no more of this silly geology!"

James Russell Lowell, while minister at the Court of St. James, remarked one day to a friend, a prominent British statesman, that he was going to Enfield in search of the grave of Charles Lamb. "That reminds me of the judgment of Lamb by one of his contemporaries," said the statesman. Said he: "Lamb was a flighty writer of silly papers, in which there is no mention of political questions of the day."

Paganini, the great violinist, while in England was referred to by a great lyrist, writing to a friend, as "a poor fiddler who had driven the town mad with his squeaks and scrapes."

A good story is told of Henry Clay in his zenith of his popularity and fame. Meeting an old schoolmate at a reception he expressed regret that another friend, a mutual acquaintance, whose career promised to be brilliant, had given up his life to the raising of pigs and making a farmer. The friend presently met the gentleman referred to, who exclaimed, with a shake of the head:

"Poor Harry Clay! He might have made a good stock grower, and be a comfortable planter now if he had not wasted his time in politics."

Even "the father of his country" did not escape detraction, as we all know. Tradition has it that old John Adams once stood before a picture of Washington, at which he shook his fist and exclaimed:

"You old humbug! If you had not kept your mouth closed you'd have been found out!"

Hen's Daily Street Car Ride.

Afraid of being called a "nature faker," Motorman Bratchey, of the Berkshire street railway, running between North Adams and Cheshire, Mass., kept to himself sometime the trick of a chicken of fancy pedigree which he owns.

The other day, however, a rural passenger who chanced to be a farmer in the front vestibule with Bratchey exclaimed in surprise when a chicken suddenly swooped down on the fender, sod after riding there a few minutes came flying up into the vestibule with a squawk of satisfaction.

"By heck!" said the astonished ferryager, "I never seen that afore, an' I've got more'n 300 chickens."

"I'll bet you didn't," rejoined the motorman, and then he told how the chicken, whose name is Marietta, has been taking these tripe on his car, from his home, four miles south of the city, through the principal streets of North Adams and back for sometime now. Bratchey never slows down for Marietta, but she is an expert at making flying connections with the fender, and never forgets to be grace ful about it, either.

Following Her Lead.

A Denver woman went to a swell dinner the other day, says the Post of that city. She was seated on the right of the hostess. There were eight people at the table. Before her she found a long array of knives, forks and spoons, and, being possessed a little unsophisticated, she began to work over the problem of using the right ones for the right courses.

Being next to the hostess, she knew she would have to begin eating each course first. However, when the first one began she stopped worrying and used whatever knife, fork or spoon she thought best to be used. She was delighted to find that everybody else at the table did exactly as she did; when it was all over she learned from four or five women present that they didn't know what to eat with, either, and that they had simply followed her lead.

Hidden Treasure In Bible.

"It's awfully dangerous," said he, "hiding your money away in a book, but if you must, hide it in a Bible. Nobody ever looks in a Bible, you know. Once I was visiting at a house and happened to pick up an old Bible lying on the table and turned the leaves over carelessly. What was my amazement to see drop out from between two pages a $20 bill. My heart was not less amazed. She couldn't remember putting it there. She thought it had perhaps been put there by her grandmother who had long since died."

Increasing Size of Ships.

Some idea of the size of ocean-going ships may be obtained from the following: In 1840 the length of the largest ship in existence was 200 feet; in 1855, 375 feet; in 1881, 525 feet; in 1906, 675 feet; in 1907, 706 feet. The largest ship in existence was 200 feet; in 1855, 375 feet; in 1881, 525 feet; in 1906, 675 feet; in 1907, 706 feet. The largest ship in construction is that of the Lusitania and Mauritania now building and already these is talk of ships that will be 1,000 feet long.

Infants' Shoes



The soft little embroidered shoes so popular just now are very expensive to buy, but fascinating, as well as cheap to make. It is quite the fad to have them match the cap, both in material and design. With a cashmere cap, for instance, would go cashmere shoes, while sheer handkerchief linan is used for the lingerie cap. For lining the latter a firm, heavy silk is needed, with more "body" than that lining the cap.

Equally suitable is fine French flannel, white colored silk or even an art linen (not too heavy) for this dimsitive footgear. For slightly older children the shoes are often made up in the heavy linens in pale shades of pink, blue and even red.

When the embroidery, which should be done exactly as on the cap, is finished, cut out the pattern carefully, following the dotted lines. Sew up the backs in a tiny seam, bind it if the shoe is not to be lined. Then join the notches of the top to the notches in the sole, setting very neatly together. The lining is made exactly like the outside and fastened to it.

The two small straps are pieces of the material buttonholed, and sewed by the diagonal line to the top of the shoe at each side after it is made up. These fasten around the ankle with a button and buttonhole.

Such small shoes may be charmingly developed at almost to cost out of odd remnants of silk. They make very attractive little birth gifts and are now much more generally given than socks.

IDEAS FOR HOSTESS

Attractive Booth Seen Recently at an Entertainment for Charity—Birthday Party for Baby.

Entertainments for charity, both elaborate and simple, are engrossing the attention of society folk et all the summer resorts.

A most attractive booth at one of these affairs is worthy of description; it may be carried out in very little expense, such is an idea to be considered. It was called "The Morning Glory Fair." The space occupied was triangular and the foundation of sides and front was constructed of bamboo poles, interlaced over this was a bewildering tangle of morning glories to delicate lavender, pink, blue and white. The attendants were thin girls in the same colors with lingerie hats trimmed with wreaths of morning glories.

Under a large umbrella, which was completely covered with "glories," ten and waters were served. Each guest was presented with a morning glory clipped from the trellis. These blossoms pinned to coat or hat and gown served to advertise "morning glory" tee all over the grounds. They were made of crepe tissue paper of various hues.

Birthday Party for Baby.

This pretty party was given for a one-year-old boy. The invitations were all sent out in the form of little sun bonnets of pink and blue, with the ribbon (pink for girls, blue for the boys).

There were beaten biscuits cut in rounds, plenty of salted and wee white sandwiches. At the dining table the large birthday cake with its one pink candle was the centerpiece and the sandwiches sent around it while orange sherbet was served to them. From the overhead light fixture wooden hoops with bells inside hung suspended by ribbons. They were souvenirs of the happy occasion and were inscribed with the name of the birthday boy and the date. Teddy bears, a stuffed kitty and dog were placed at the baby table as well as much beloved rag doll who rejoiced in the name of "Polly Ann."

For a Porch Party.

The porch party is a most acceptable form of summer entertainment. One given recently not only provided a delightful evening for guests and hostess but resulted in furnishing a joyous surprise to 35 children at one of the Fresh Air Sanitariums.

"Black-eyed Susans" were the exclusive decoration, and very effective they looked, being in ivy. They were massed in great bunches in brown jugs and bamboo holders and the effect was charming. The invitation cards were ornamented by one great flower done in water-colors and said: "Thimbles, but no work."

After reading a jolly tale from one of the magazines the hostess produced some lemonade made of red denim, which were to be filled from a jar of hesses and the ends sewed up. These were taken to the children the next day by the hostess and as many of her guests as could arrange to go. It was pathetic to witness the joy of the children when told the bags were to take home. Possession means much to these waifs, many of whom are practically homeless and friendless. At 11 o'clock fruit punch and home made cookies were passed, the party breaking up at noon. These morning affairs from "10 to 12" are much in favor this season.

FOLLOW COAT LINES

Bolaros with Short Sleeves Are Now Much Worn with the Most Dressy Costumes.

Vague little bolaros with short sleeves that fall in with the coat lines, giving much the effect of a cape or pelerine, are the thing most in vogue for the linen coat and skirt frock of somewhat dressy character.

In one of these frocks the sleeve of the loose coat is really not a complete sleeve, but a full flounce cleverly set on the bolero over the top of the arm and shoulder point, and the French designers are exerting their skill in the planning of such original sleeve and loose bolero arrangements.

A model which is in reality little more than a cleverly cut triple cape with the arm passing between the outside shortest cape and the one next below it, is much used, and in other models five of the cape are outside of the arm and but one beneath it.

SMART LITTLE BOLERO



We show a very smart little bolero here that may be made of the same material as the skirt, or in silk. It is devoid of trimming, except the one heavy cord to confine coat vest, and the few buttons, which should be pretty and good. The plastron front, and the stripe into which the fullness is gathered, also the shaped part of sleeves, are all neatly machine-stitched near the edge on the right side. The collar and vest era of white silk, embroidered with colore to suit the material.

The hat is of natural colored satin straw, trimmed with silk and roses.

Materials required for the bolero: One and three-fourths yard 46 inches wide, five-eighths yard white silk, eight buttons.

A Novel Coat.

Summar coats we must have nowadays, however useless they may prove to be in the summer season. The French-est and most original one that has yet been shown is made an almost exact duplicate of one of Madame Butterfly's costume; but, instead of being of white linto which the fullness is gathered, also the shaped part of sleeves, are all neatly machine-stitched near the edge on the right side. The collar and vest era of white silk, embroidered with colore to suit the material.

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MAN-A-LIN

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

MADE FROM



Copyright 1906, by The Monolin Co.

MAN-A-LIN Is An Excellent Remedy for Constipation

There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimpled skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, overworked kidneys and headache.

Remove constipation and all of these ailments disappear.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A dose or two of Man-a-lin is advisable in slight febrile attacks, in grippe, colds and influenza.

THE MAN-A-LIN CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Revised Psalm.

The father's peroration was superb.

"And departing, leave behind you'," he concluded, "footprints on the sands of—"

But here the son rudely interrupted.

"Footprints?" he sneered. "Who wants to leave footprints?"

"Then what would you leave, my boy?" the old man inquired.

"Tracks," said the youth, haughtily. "Tracks of my 90-horse power racer, to be sure. Am I a dog or a working man that I should leave mere footprints?"

Nature's Gift Wasted.

A Scotchman who recently took the street car trip on the scenic route, the New York side of Niagara river, was much disgusted with the hawkers of views and "Teddy bears," who make the afternoon hideous and do their best to spoil nature's grandeur. As he alighted from the car he looked angrily at the shouting venders and then at the Whirlpool rapids. "What's the use of having a big river like that," he asked, "if you don't drown those fellows in it?"

No Peace Conference.

"Are you going to strike, mr?" asked the little boy, as he trambingly gazed upon the uplifted shingle.

"That's just what I'm going to do."

"Can't we arbitrate, ma, before you strike?"

"I am just going to arbitrata," she said, as the shingle descended and raised a cloud of dust from the seat of a pair of pantaloons; "I am just going to arbitrate, my son, and this shingle is the board of arbitration."

It's a Good Time now

to sco what a good "staying" breakfast can be made without high-priced

Meat

TRY

A Little Fruit,
A Dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream,
A Soft-Boiled Egg,
Some Nice, Crisp Toast,
Cup of Postum Food Coffee.

That's all, and all very easy of digestion and full to the brim with nourishment and strength.

REPEAT FOR LUNCHEON OR SUPPER.

and have a meat and vegetable dinner either at noon or evening, as you prefer.

We predict for you an increase in physical and mental power.

"There's a Reason."

Read the "little health classic," "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

The Trade Union as a Civilizing Factor

By WILL J. FRENCH

IT IS now a recognized axiom that all successful effort comes as the result of organization. While reform movements have come or more individuals responsible for their existence, it is the concentration of purpose added to numbers that wins. The modern trade union has been criticised, justly and unjustly, but its underly ing principles are founded on the doctrino of the greatest good to the greatest number, and the laudable desire to remedy conditions at times intolerable and always capable of improvement.

The labor movement sometimes needs to be saved from its friends. Restriction of membership, high initiation fees, the false idea that men have not an equal right to live add work, with hero and there an organization refusing them admittance, and other abuses that might be named, are recognized by the student of the questions of the day as wrong. We might as well be candid. It pays, even though it may not always be popular. But recognizing shortcomings—and what individual or organization is without them?—the effort to pull down the structure of trade unionism instead of helping to remedy its defects, calls for a dispassionate review of the results attained by combination.

The trade union is an important factor in assisting workers to improved conditions. "Equal pay for equal work" has long been the slogan of those trades and callings shared between the sexes. The injustice of taking advantage of the weak simply because of the want of strength is apparent to all fair-minded persons.

The trade union is ever vigilant in opposition to child labor. This appalling system of making money at the expense of sapping the life blood of members of the coming generation is a source of regret and wonder—not only to our own citizens, but also to investigators from foreign lands. Lack of education is a menace to any country. Stuntico of physique degrades a people. Occasionally the exigency of circumstances impels parents to add to the family income, but the duty of the state is imperative. Laws remedying this condition of affairs are lobbied against by interests not exactly impersonal or patriotic, and their defeat is sometimes encompassed by illegitimate means. The glass workers' association of Muncie, in southern New Jersey, has taken 75 children from the unhealthy work of the glass factories and sent them to school, at the same time paying the small salaries they were accustomed to. In one of the southern states a typographical union is paying for the education of future citizens of this republic who were a few months ago employed in a mine—shut out from the sunlight, from the pleasures of childhood and from the opportunities that have an upward trend. Of the disinterestedness of those associated with the labor movement in preserving the children of both sexes other instances might be named did space permit. Suffice it to say that the trade unionist stands with those forces that buva for their object the elevation and not the degradation of childhood.

Day of the Common Man

IN contrast to the holiday of labor as celebrated in Europe on the first of May, the American Labor day, is a peaceful family day. In Europe workingmen are not yet secure in the enjoyment of their rights, and the first of May is made the occasion of demonstrations of a political nature often ending in bloodshed and always exciting apprehensions among the forces of tranquility. In America the day is merely an opportunity for workingmen to prolong their weekly holiday from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning. Coming midway between independence day and Thanksgiving day it is an agreeable break in the continuity of work. There is a little parading, but all the organizations of workingmen take part in that. Picnics and sports, family gatherings, and excursions of young people are the features of the day.

Labor no longer has to assert itself to have its rights and its dignity recognized. It is of more value to the older workmen to have a day to spend with his family or to the young workman to have a day with the people of his own age than to spend the day parading in insisting upon rights which nobody disputes and in displaying a numerical strength which can be exercised by so much more effectively in other ways.

The children take an especial pleasure in Labor day because in most places it delays for 24 hours the opening of the schoolrooms in which they are to spend the larger part of the next ten months. It is the last day of vacation, and it's a goldly taken away from the first week of school, almost as if in defiance of the school hell. With their fathers and big brothers equally free from tasks, the vocation closes in a big celebration, in a blaze of glory.

Then work begins again for old and young. Summer is over. Pleasant days will come, but the heart must not heed the call of the open sky. There is much to be done, much treasure to be stored up for the future; for the child, knowledge; for the workman, skill in his trade and provision for the needs of his family. It is seems strange that Labor day should be celebrated as a holiday, but this day is certain, on the other hand, that those who labor best appreciate most the setting apart of this one day in honor of honest toil. Saints have their days, and so have heroes and kings. Labor is the saint, the hero and king, and every one who works can claim a share of the honor if not of the holiday.

In the Bond of Toil

THE MARTIN'S philosophy. "You can't lay off Labor day unless yer a workin' man," has much in it. Labor day is one of those occurrences that fulfils its name. Its spirit is a recognition of labor in the sense of honest work, the cause of those that in ordinary course make a living by toil; it is the notion of all, whether called upon unbroadly to the nature of the case—of having their toil fruitful enough to relieve them from steady application to it; so it speaks to and stands for the great mass of men as they have been since society was organized and as they will be while it lasts. In this sense it does not stand strictly for those that work no less exactingly but that are not classed as laboring men—as Mr. Martin acutely notes. But it stands for them in a sense—the sense in which it recognizes the solidarity of all work. There is a bond of union, it is the union of all, though called laboring men or not, who give value received in the personal sacrifice of strenuous physical endeavor.

There is a difference here between the toil of mind and body. Twain in one of his books speaks with vitriolic scorn of those that toil with the mind comparing themselves with those that wield a pick or shovel or tend a machine. The nature of his distinction — though he does not say it — is that with other forms of work there is the element of creation. They have risen to the point where the individuality of the worker counts appreciably. This of course is so in all labor. But in the great mass of bodily toil the man is merely the link of intelligence that unities forces and one is in a broad sense the same as another. And it is this impersonal, impregnable, indefeasible quality in toil that the workingman as we use the term, knows and feels from his earliest to his latest day. Now to give to him that thus does and suffers a recognition higher that he has been wont to have—it is for this America stands. That task is among the brightest of its ideals. One advance toward the hope of its approximation has come the national feast day of Labor day. It stands as a sign that as a people we remember the lot of mankind and mean to dignify it.—Indianapolis News.

The States and Labor Day.

Labor day was enacted into law at different periods since 1887. The following are the states and the dates of the enactments:

Alabama, Dec. 12, 1892; California, March 23, 1893; Colorado, March 15, 1887; Connecticut, March 26, 1939; Delaware, Feb. 14, 1893; District of Columbia and territories, June 28, 1894; Florida, April 29, 1893; Georgia, Oct. 18, 1851; Illinois, June 17, 1893; Indiana, March 9, 1891; Iowa, April 6, 1894; Kansas, March 4, 1891; Louisiana, July 7, 1893; Maine, Feb. 19, 1891; Massachusetts, May 11, 1887; Minnesota, April 22, 1893; Missouri, April 9, 1895; Montana, March 29, 1939; Nebraska, March 29, 1899; New Hampshire, March 21, 1891; New Jersey, April 6, 1887; New York, May 6, 1887; Ohio, April 28, 1890; Oregon, Feb. 21, 1887; Pennsylvania, April 25, 1889; Rhode Island, May 28, 1892; South Carolina, December 22, 1891; Tennessee, March 14, 1891; Texas, February 11, 1893; Utah, February 22, 1892; Virginia, February 5, 1892; Washington, February 24, 1891; Wisconsin, April 19, 1893.

LIVE STOCK

SUMMER SHELTER FOR HOGS.

If You Have Not Provided One Do So Now.

Hogs must have shelter while on pasture. In many localities trees often afford suitable protection from the sun, making artificial shade unnecessary. Where there are no trees, it would be well to plant them, but in the meantime the hogs must be shielded from the hot sun.

One plan is to take the furrowing peas to the pasture field and put up on suitable supports high enough to



Shelter for Hogs.

allow the hogs to move about under them. If set out a distance from the fence there is always sure to be shade. Besides furnishing a place for the hogs to go during the hottest part of the day and also affording protection from cold rains in the early fall the peas are up off of the ground making decay less rapid. Another convenient shelter is shown by Farm and Home built in a corner of the pasture. This can be made as long as necessary to suit the requirements. The back of the shed can be boarded up or not to suit the plans of the owner. Where the hogs are left out late in the fall, however, the back and one side should be temporarily boarded up to give protection on chilly nights or during cold driving rains.

CARE OF MARE AND FOAL.

A Little Extra Trouble Will Prove Profitable.

Colts are valuable nowadays. A good one will sell at weaning time for almost as much as a matured horse three or four years ago. Mr. W. L. Honour gave some sensible advice about the mare and foal in his talk before Wisconsin farmers. He says it is well to keep pretty close watch of the mare at foaling time. You may save the colt by a little help. After it comes it may need a little assistance to get the first milk from the mother, not usually, but sometimes that is the case, and you can well afford to give the help. Thoroughly disinfect the navel cord, and do it frequently until it is healed. The greatest loss among young colts is due to the so-called navel disease which results in dullness, swollen joints and frequently death.

Feed the mare liberally while she is raising the colt. Oats and bran and pasture are the best feed. The colt will learn to eat some grain and bran at an early age if you will give him a chance, and will do well as a result. If you must work the mare, keep the colt in the barn during the day, letting it to the mother three or four times during the day, if possible. I like to wean my colts at about four months of age. If they have been taught to eat grain, they will have the chilt without any loss of flesh or impairment of the growth. A little cow's milk (skim milk is best) will be amazingly to keep the colt going along at this time. Feed liberally of oats and bran, about all the colt will eat, and keep him a-going in this way until he is a year old, when he should be thrifty and strong, weighing from 850 to 1,000 pounds. He will not be much trouble to you after this time.

SHEEP AND HORSE NOTES.

Great big stallions and small mares should never be mated to breed.

While the blood horse may do well enough to work, they should never be used for breeding purposes.

A flock of 50 breeding ewes sheep is good size for the man conducting a general system of farming.

Taking everything into consideration, the draft mare is the most profitable one for the farmer to raise.

Your sheep may need a pair of hoofs trimmed if you didn't attend to this. Do you notice any of them walking lame?

The best place to mark sheep is on the rump. Venetian red and linseed oil will make a distinctive mark. Never use tar.

Men who do not like sheep should not keep them, but at present prices wouldn't it pay to stretch a point so as to take advantage of the profits along with the other fellows?

Two Litters a Year.

It pays to raise two litters of pigs a season, though few farmers do this. The advantages lies in the double use of the money invested in stock, buildings and appliances. Often it requires no greater expense for hiring labor to raise two litters of pigs than one. Many of our farmers, however, are not well enough supplied with equipments to dare risk the raising of pigs in the winter. The greatest obstacle they find is the lack of a protein feed in the fall and winter. This problem should be worked out on as many farms as possible on account of the added profit.

New York's Growth.

Builders in New York city invest $500,000 each day in land and new houses for apartment dwellers.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous and painful, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Men's True Worth.

It is not what he has, nor even what he does, that directly expresses the worth of a man, but what he is.—Henri F. Amiel.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Of the Cabbage Patch.

Cigar Maker—Here's a new cigar I've just been putting up and I haven't any name for it. Suppose you suggest one.

Friend (after smoking it)—They're nothing if a good name after characters in fiction now. Why don't you call this "Mrs. Wiggs?"

VERY BAD FORM OF ECZEMA.

Suffered Three Years—Physicians Did No Good—Perfectly Well After Using Cuticura Remedies.

"I take great pleasure in informing you that I was a sufferer of eczema in a very bad form for the past three years. I consulted and treated with a number of physicians in Chicago, but to no avail. I commenced using the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, three months ago, and to-day I am perfectly well, the disease having left me entirely. I cannot recommend the Cuticura Remedies too highly to anyone suffering with the disease that I have had. Mrs. Florence E. Atwood, 18 Crilly Place, Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1905. Witness: L. S. Berger."

WHAT THE WOMEN WORE.

Of Course the Story Teller Didn't Really Mean Just That.

A gentleman recently returned from that quiet little Maryland resort, Ocean City, has a tale to tell of conditions that are really sensational. And the worst of it was that he did not know they were sensational at all. He was out calling the other evening, and the conversation started with the shirtwaist man, who, the returned wanderer said, used to be found in great quantities at the summer resort. Then he told about the habit everybody has down there and contracted of going without hats. Also he was said to be told it to an interested company:

"Over on everybody down there going about just the same. The men never wear coats; they go about in just their shirts and trousers, and the women are just like them."

PUT IT IN GOOD LIGHT.

Ons Comforting Thought in the Death of the Chickens.

A lady who had recently moved to the suburbs had her very fond of her first brood of chickens. Going out one afternoon she left the household in charge of her elder son, Tommy, before her return a thunderstorm came up. The youngster forgot the chicks during the storm, and when dinnyed after it passed to find that heir of them had been drowned. Though grieved at the loss, she thought it her host to make a clean breast of the calamity rather than leave it to be discovered.

"Mamma," he said, contritely, when his mother had returned, "mommn, six of the chickens era dead."

"Dead!" cried his mother. "Six! How did they die?"

The boy saw his chnnce.

"I think—I think they died happy," he said.—Harper's Weekly.

BAD DREAMS

Frequently Due to Coffee Drinking.

One of the common symptoms of coffee poisoning is the bad dreams that spoil what should be restful sleep. A man who found the reason says:

"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. I was like a morphine fiend, could not sleep at night, would eat and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgoblins. I would wake up with headaches and feel bad all day, so nervous I could not attend to business. My writing looked like that of a fiend, and my belchings from the stomach, indigestion, heartburn and palpitation of the heart, constipation, kidneys and all the kidneys, etc.

"Finally I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer, but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me and I refused to follow his advice.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time for I finally consented to try Postum and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster coffee."

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Some physicians call it "a little health classic."

Merchants Visit Milwaukee.

Come to the city of beautiful parks, clean streets, fine buildings, huge factories, immense jobbing houses and hospitable people. Need your cuns during the Annual Fall Buying Season where you can bring your fanilies and combine business with pleasure.

Many recent laws in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, and neighboring states, by which passenger fares are reduced to two cents a mile, offer great advantages to merchants in this territory who wish to come to Milwaukee. After August 15, 1907, merchants may buy a regular ticket to Milwaukee at a rate of two cents a mile (the lowest rate now given for any occasion) and will not be required to secure certificates or be restricted to certain dates. This offers decided advantages to Milwaukee patrons. While in Milwaukee call for information at the Milwaukee Association of Jobbers and Manufacturers, 45-49 University Bldg.

Sacred Deer of Japan.

Deer are relatively plenty in various parts of Japan, and in such show places as Nara and Miyajima are held as sacred, becomlug so tame as to eat from the hands of visitors. They are generally smaller in size than the American deer.

Self-Forgetfulness.

Self-forgetfulness is love for others less a foremost place in the latter character and represents the true end of humanity.—Peabody.

No Headache in the Morning.

Krause's Headache Capsules for overindulgence in food or drink. Druggists, 25c. Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Life is made up trials and chences given to us to see how we will act and improve ourselves.—Grimshaw.

Guns, Ammunition and Hunting Supplies. An extra discount off during fair week. Complete stock. Absolutely reliable. W. R. Burkhard Co. St. Paul.

The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to, the best duty well done.—Georga Macdonald.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY Co., St. Paul, Minn.

School Children Plant Trees.

Every year the school children of Sweden plant about 600,000 trees.

Guns, Traps, Decoys, Etc.

Large prices. Write for free catalog No.1 N. W. Hide & Fur Co. Minneapolis.

Our character is but the stump of the free choices of good and avil wa maka through life.—Gelkie.

Cream and Poultry.

Top price. Quick returns. Square Deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags and prices. D. R. Cobb. St. Paul, Minn.

Those stunties that has not the duty, its ideol, was never yet occupied by man.—Coriyle.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Sanels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

It is the easiest thing in the world to dreams that you are making money.

Stack Covers, Awnings, Tents,

Flags, etc. For information and prices, write American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis.

It is the cause, and not the death, that makes the martyr.—Napoleon.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

A man's ideal must ho his guida, as well as his goal.—Ainsworth.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

A men isn't accesenrily charitable becuuso he gives himself away.

Phonograph Dealers Wanted.

Victor, Edison or Zonophone. Write W. J. Dyer & Bros. Jobbers, 19 W. 5th St. St. Paul.

As n rule the girl who jlitte e young man does bim a great favor.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It gtei is as good on pie shi doesn't always take the cake.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Who builds on the mob builds on sand.—Italian.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASE RHEUMATISM BACKACHE DIABETES

75 "Guaranteed"

$25,000 Reward

We will pay the above reward for any case we cannot cure with Dodd's Kidney Pills when the directions are followed. Dodd's Kidney Pills are not a secret remedy. Their ingredients are published on every box. They are the only kidney medicine that has a reputation all over the world. They are the only kidney medicine that has a reputation all over the world. They are the only kidney medicine that has a reputation all over the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES

BEST IN THE WORLD

$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMEL CALF

THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

$4.00 & $4.50 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all parts of the world than any other make, is because their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of experienced shoe manufacturers, and the result is that the highest grade shoe is produced for the price that can be produced. If you could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Don't Push

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying

Mica Axle Grease

to the wheels. No other lubricant ever made wears so long and anyone can use it. Next time you grease your horse's wagon, try MICA AXLE GREASE.

Standard Oil Co. Incorporated



Paint Secrets

A paint manufacturer always prefers to keep secret the fact that he has substituted something else for white lead in his paint, but when the substitution is discovered he defends the adulteration as a secret process.

There is no mystery about good paint. Good paint is pure white lead. It will tell you why our Pure White Lead (look for the Dutch Boy Painter on the keg) makes the best paint, and will also give you a number of practical painting hints.

For sale by first class dealers

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it, we will send her absolutely FREE a trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and many unsolicited testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE is a powerful antiseptic, both a germicide and deodorizer, and heals and cleanses as nothing else can. It dissolves and destroys mucous membranes, and is unequaled as a vaginal wash for the treatment of leucorrhoea, inflammation, ulceration, nasal catarrh and inflammation caused by sore throat. It's sure, it's safe, it's economical, for a single dollar bottle (which lasts a month, by direct local treatment its curative power over these troubles is wonderful, and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. Don't doubt it any longer, but send for free trial box to-day. IT COMES TO YOU WITH OUR GUARANTEE. THE PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything should read the advertisements in columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

WINTER IS COMING Why not move to a warmer climate and make a home where you have health, wealth and happiness? Write for free booklet. Ask about the Electrotype Co-operative Colony. Address Electrotype Co., 1 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY ADVERTISERS will find **ELECTROTYPES** in great variety for sale at the lowest prices by the largest dealers in the United States. Write for catalogue and prices. T. J. Stowell, Dealer, 1 Arcade Building, St. Louis, Mo.

DEFIANCE STARCH unequaled to work with and 16 ounces in a package. Sticks to the iron. Don't stick to the fingers. Try it.

A. N. K.—G (1907—35) 2193.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the Al...rican Foreign Missionary from a Purely Dispassionate, Secular and Scientific Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

LURE OF THE EAST AWAITS JACK TAR AT CHEFOO.

Chefoo, China.—Readers of war dispatches know this city mainly as the habitat of "the Chefoo liar," which is not without significance, since many of the most disreputable elements of American life are to be found here. A visitor pining for a sight of his native colors will find them displayed by low dives whose very appearance indicates their character. These bear such names as "The Jolly Jack Tar," "The Stars and Stripes Forever Saloon," "The Old Kentucky Home," etc. Over one of these resorts there flies a larger American flag than that which floats above the consulate on the hill.

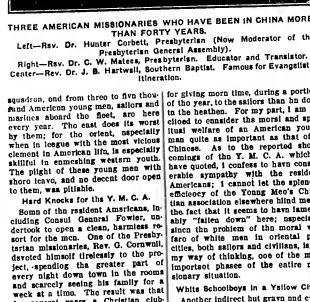
The explanation for all this is simple. During the summer, this beautiful harbor is the resort of the Asiatic squadron, and from three to five thousand American young men, sailors and marines aboard the fleet, are in this port every year. The rest does its work by them; for the orient, especially when in league with the most vicious element in American life, is especially skillful in enmeshing western youth. The plight of these young men with shore leave, and no decent door open to them, was pitiable.

Hard Knocks for the Y. M. C. A.

Some of the resident Americans, including Consul General Fowler, undertook to open a clean, harmless resort for the men. One of the Presbyterian missionaries, Rev. G. Cornwall, devoted himself tirelessly to the project, spending the greater part of every night down town in the rooms and scarcely seeing his family for a week at a time. The result was that for several years a Christian clubroom and lodging-house were maintained successfully and amid self-supporting.

Later this enterprise was greatly enlarged and a much more spacious clubhouse opened. The work had been given the name of the Young Men's Christian association, although previously receiving no recognition or support from the general organization bearing that name. Last summer, though, three months of the time of an association secretary and the promise of $1,000 was secured from the International Y. M. C. A. committee, to which the public contributes literally, called the naval branch. What is it doing, these men scornfully ask, when it can neglect entirely the men of the second largest American fleet?

As a consequence, they say, of the association's attitude, the Americans in Chefoo, some of whom are not members of any church and had supported the work from patriotic and humanitarian motives, declare that they will no longer give their time and money to it, since the Christian organization which avowedly exists for this purpose refuses to take on the work. Missionary Cornwell, however, is the sort of man who will hold to the task even though others give it up. I have heard other missionaries criticise him for giving more time, during a portion of the year, to the sailors than he does to the heathen. For my part, I am inclined to consider the moral and spiritual welfare of an American young man quite as important as that of a Chinese. As to the reported shortcomings of the Y. M. C. A. which I have quoted, I confess to have considerable sympathy with the resident Americans; I cannot see the splendid efficiency of the Young Men's Christian association elsewhere blind me to the fact that it seems to have lamentably "fallen down" here; especially since the problem of the moral welfare of white men in oriental port cities, both sailors and civilians, is, to my way of thinking, one of the most important phases of the entire missionary situation.



THREE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES WHO HAVE BEEN IN CHINA MORE THAN FORTY YEARS.

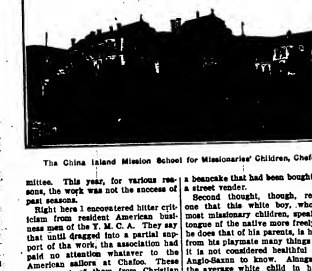
Left—Rev. Dr. Hunter Corbett, Presbyterian (Now Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly).

Right—Rev. Dr. C. W. Mateer, Presbyterian. Educator and Translator.

Center—Rev. Dr. J. B. Hartwell, Southern Baptist. Famous for Evangelistic Itineration.

White Schoolboys in a Yellow City.

Another indirect but grave and ever-present missionary problem, to which even missionary workers give little thought, is that of the children of the missionaries themselves. The famous China Inland Mission school at Chefoo makes the topic pertinent here. It never occurs to an Anglo-Saxon at home that a white child cannot well be reared with yellow children. His first thought would doubtless be, like my own, that it is rather funny to see, as I have seen, a missionary's son with a yellow playmate perched on a temple drum, beating it in honor of a heathen festival, while each mounted



The China Inland Mission School for Missionaries' Children, Chefoo.

missionary's child. It is not usually that American and British children should be trained in this school. A short time ago, in a refined American home in Korea, I heard a sweet little girl of six use a native word which doubled up the servants with laughter. She does not know its meaning; neither will any body translate it to her parents; but it is doubtless of inexpressible vileness. Not to speak of such moral bacteria—and to overlook entirely the material germs in that beancake, for the forest is the home of gold-metal germs—it is found by missionary parents unwise to rear children in the east, because they fail to get the Anglo-Saxon viewpoint atmosphere, heat of mind, or whatever else you may call it. It is the unanimous opinion of all white people out here, whatever their calling, that boys and girls must go home to school by the time they have reached the age of 13 or 14, or earlier. Herein lies the hardship of missionary life. People regard missionaries as heroes and martyrs for undergoing difficulties which scarcely exist at all, but physical suffering the missionary has few. The separation of families is the one heavy trial. "If people will insist on pitying us," said one missionary, "let them pity us for the right things."

An English School at Chefoo.

To meet the peculiar conditions of the missionary children, the China Inland mission has established at Chefoo a school which, in equipment and efficiency, ranks as the best school in China and Japan. He insisted that all missionaries of the China inland mission, yet its certificate admits boys into the English universities. It is patronized by missionaries of all bodies throughout the far east, and there are 94 sons of missionaries now enrolled, preparing for college, and 63 daughters of missionaries. The students are required to leave at the age of 16 years. The preparatory department has 57 children under nine years and over five.

This indicates the peculiar circumstances of the missionary's lot. Most of the China inland missionaries dwell in native houses. In small interior cities, towns and villages, where there are no other foreigners. For the sake of the health of the children, it is necessary to send them away at the early age. Members of this mission do not have to pay for the instruction or maintenance of their children at Chefoo. The latter place is considered a health resort, and the China inland mission sanitarium is situated here. Hither the missionaries come for their summer vacation, in order to be with their children. The school has only one month of vacation in hot weather, and it begins its day's routine with a "morning swim" at 5:30.

Despite the rigid school regulations, which, for example, prevent the students from speaking to the Chinese, the youngsters have a good time. Their long vacation, of two months, occurs in midwinter, when, presumably, the germs are frozen up, and they may live in Chinese cities with the minimum of danger to health. This school, it may be added, is only one illustration of the completeness of the China Inland Mission organization; it looks after its more than 800 missionaries with a comprehensiveness and paternalism such as I have found in no other mission.

A Group of Famous Veterans.

The present official head of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America is still a resident of Chefoo. At the general assembly held in Des Moines, last May, Rev. Dr. Hunter Corbett, veteran missionary who has been in China for more than 40 years, was elected moderator, and he is now visiting the churches throughout the United States. He will return to China to March. Although he has received the highest honor within the gift of his denomination, Dr. Corbett will resume his work of preaching here in a street chapel, in connection with which a museum is maintained, in order to attract the natives. Dr. Corbett also does a great deal of country work.

Another veteran missionary at Chefoo is Rev. Dr. J. B. Hartwell, of the Southern Baptist mission, which denomination maintains work here. Dr. Hartwell has, in nearly half a century of service, made a name for himself as an indefatigable itinerant evangelist, going about through the country, living in inns, traveling by mule, and preaching wherever he could make an opportunity.

A third man famous throughout missionary circles everywhere, is here, in Rev. Dr. Calvin W. Mateer, Presbyterian, whose work has been along educational and literary lines. His translations are a permanent contribution to Chinese literature. He still, like the two associates just mentioned, is strong and busy.

There is scarcely any name better known to Chinese missionary annals than that of the late Rev. Dr. J. Livingston Navius, eminent as a preacher, author and educator. Dr. Nevius' versatile activities include the importation of many fruits, which he instructed the native how to grow and graft. Now these are an important commodity throughout north-ern China, and foreigners say that they are indebted for the presence of fruits to Dr. Nevius and other missionaries. Dr. Nevius is buried in the American cemetery, near the Presbyterian compound. Mrs. Nevius, the wife of Dr. Nevius, is still in active service of the Presbyterian board here, conducting two day schools of 20 pupils each, besides doing considerable literary work.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Earnest Chab Lady—Have they no uplifting methods in Russia?

Plain Tourist—Sure. Lots—chief nitroglycerine—Baltimore American.

HELPING THE TOWN

HINTS AS TO MAKING THE HOME MARKET BETTER.

HANDLING OF FARM PRODUCE

How Merchants and Farmers Can Co-Operate to Their Mutual Advantage in a Business Way.

Many agricultural towns could be vastly improved by affording farmers better markets for the produce that they have to dispose of. In the raidus of every country village there is sufficient butter and eggs and other products to be marketed, the handling of which would make a profitable business.

This custom that has prevailed for many years of storekeepers indiscriminately handling produce does not appear to be to the best interests of towns or it may be said, to the best interests for the farmers. In the first place the average storekeeper has no facilities for the proper handling of perishable products. He may not receive sufficient to enable him to dispose of the product to the greatest advantage. Therefore instead of making any profit upon what he handles, many times he is the loser and takes his compensation in the trade that may be given him by the farmers who bring in the produce.

It is important to a town whether It is reputed to be a good produce market or otherwise. Where the farmer can receive a cent or two more for his butter and eggs he is likely to turn his attention. In some towns there are regular buyers of produce, but often these methods are such as to be unsatisfactory and result in the loss of trade to the place.

Merchants generally exchange goods for whatever produce may be brought to them. In many places they will not pay cash, and it has been known where cash has been paid that it immediately found its way to some other town where goods was purchased.

Each town that has any considerable patronage from the farming community surrounding it, should have a small cold storage plant. One plan that has found practicable in many towns is the organization of a produce company in which merchants of the town as well as the farmers are stockholders. These concerns provide every facility for the proper packing and storage of eggs and butter and other perishable produce, and sometimes include a butter and cheese plant. Where such companies are operated the merchants refuse to handle produce, and they have only such to sell to the produce company.

By paying from a cent to two cents a dozen more for eggs or per pound for butter these produce companies have been wonderfully helpful to bring trade to the place. Not alone do they benefit the town by bringing additional patronage to the merchants, but the business can be highly profitable if managed rightly. It requires but little capital to start such an establishment. It is well when organization is taken up to limit the amount of stock that any stockholder may have to one or two shares of a par value of $50 or $100. An effort should be made to secure as many stockholders as possible shareholders. Also to secure as many shareholders among the farmers as possible. It is to be understood that instead of paying cash, farmers pay for their shares of stock in the produce company in market prices. With all the merchants in the town interested to the success of the company, and the farmers throughout the country also shareholders and participants in profits that may be made, it will be soon found that the produce company will be handling all the produce business that originates in the community.

In many localities where this plan has been put in operation the farmers have discovered that they could receive better prices for their butter and cream and eggs than under the old system. Being associated in a way with the business interests of the place they become more interested in the growth of the town and are more inclined to work in harmony with the merchants to every anything that has the improvement of the home town in view. One of the desirable things about this plan is its tendency to lessen the practice of residents of rural communities trading with mail order houses and department stores in the large cities. Another admirable feature is the addition of an additional labor-saving industry to the town and the keeping of the earnings of the people in circulation in the community.

Reliable Sign of Death.

A Frenchman has received a prize for discovering a reliable sign of death. The test consists of the subcutaneous injection of a solution of fluorescine, which, if the blood is still circulating, in the course of a few hours causes the skin to turn yellow.

Wise Parson.

"Parson, somebody dared us to get married, and we never take a dare. Here we are."

"Well, my young friends. I dare you to go home and endeavor to cultivate some common sense."

WHERE THE MERCHANT FAILS.

An Iowa Farmer Tells Him He Should Advertise, and How.

An Iowa farmer contributes to the Des Moines Capitol the following very pertinent suggestion as to why the mail order houses succeed in getting the business of the rural communities away from local merchants:

"If the mail order houses get $1,000 out of this county each month that belonge to the home merchants the fault is with the merchants themselves. The mail order houses advertise and give us prices on everything they offer for sale. They tell us what they have and what they want for it. Of course we get soaked once in awhile and if we do we can try some other house. Most of the home merchants who advertise at all don't quote prices. They neglect to tell us what we want to know—the price. Of course we can go to the store and ask the price of this article, and that, but you know how it is—one doesn't know so well exactly what he wants to buy when he gets in a store or when he is athome. And there is where the mail order houses make their hit. They send us their advertising matter into homes and we read it when we haven't anything else to do and every member of the family who reade their stuff usually finds something that he or some other member of the family wants and many orders are made up and sent out just at such times.

"Right here is where the home merchant fails down. If he talked up his business to us in our homes the same as the mail order houses do the people would be in to see him the next time they come to town and in many cases extra trips would be made to get the thioge at once that we didn't know we wanted until they were brought to our attention.

"The home merchant can save the expense of gutting up a catalogue. We people send the home papers more carefully than we do the catalogue, and if the merchant wants to talk business with us let him put his talk in the home papers, and put it in so that we know he means business. The home merchant likely, nine times out of ten, sells his goods as cheap as the mell order houses, and I believe on many things they are much cheaper, but how are we to know if he doesn't tell us about it.

"The merchant must not think that even his best customers know his goods so well that they can tell what he has without being shown.

"It is none of my business how the home merchant runs his business, but I don't like to see these conets in the papers all the time about us fellows who get a little stuff shipped in once in awhile and never anything sold on the other side. There are always two sides of a question, and I have given you mine. If it is worth anything to you can take it."

BANKERS GETTING WISE.

They See Danger in the Mail-Order System of Business.

It is only lately that bankers of the west have come to a realization that the mail-order system of business is a serious injury to them, killing off the business of their towns, taking out of circulation money that ought to be kept in local bank deposits and otherwise interfering with town progress.

The trouble has been with many bankers that they failed to consider the buying-goods-away-from-home not a proper thing of particular concern to them. Wheo Farmer Smith would buy a draft for $100 to send to Chicago, the banker got his ten cents exchange and thought he was that much ahead, never for the least what that if he could keep the money from being sent from home that $100 would be on deposit in his bank and make a dollar or two of profit. It was only when the catalogue houses had begun to get hold of the people of country towns and farming communities that the bankers took a vital interest.

Theo again some bankers have such an exalted idea of their position in their towns that the goods to be had from the local merchoats ore not good eonugh for themselves and families. Such a bank example before the people by sending awey themsclves for what they desire in the way of staples and luxuries. Bankers are conservative; and are not forward in making suggestions to their patrons as to what they should do with their money, but in this matter it appears sufficiently important to justify the exercise of a little influence. The banker can command in behalf of home patronage it is the business of the town and surrounding country that affords a profit to the bank. The greater this volume of business can be made the better for the banker and every interest of the town, and the farmers and other laborers as well.

D. M. CARR.

What, Indeed?

A duchess requiring a lady's maid had an interview with one, to whom, after having examined her appearance, she said: "Of course, you will be able to dress my hair for me?" "Oh, yes," replied the girl; "it never takes me more than half an hour to dress a lady's hair." "Half an hour, child!" exclaimed the duchess, in accents of terror, "and what on earth, then, should I be able to do with my extra half all the remainder of the morning?"

Thn Reason.

"In this settlement," said the Bill ville farmer, "we call all the literary fellers we kin ketch 'leadin' authors, because as a rule they're powerful handy at leadin' males to water."—Atlanta Constitution.

Sporting Gossip.

H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor for the fourth time le western amateur golf champion. Defeating Herbert F. Jones of Wheaton 5 up 4 to play in the 36 hole finals of the ninth annual Western Golf association tourney at the Chicago Golf club, the Exmoor player who has twice held the national honors, won back in decisive fashion the oectlonel title he captured in 1902, 1904 and 1905. The result gives the Egan-Exmoor combination a claim to all club and family championship records. Including the 1903 tournament, which Chandler's cousin, Walter E. Egan, won, the "trust" has gobbled up five out of six successive events. Egan, while not playing his top game, wee in "chemplon" form for a great part of the trip. Jones repeatedly erred on the puttiog green and in his short approach game. Egan won 1 up at the end of the first nine holes in the morning and 3 up at the half-way mork. He was still 3 up at the twenty-seventh hole. Jones took the twenty-eighth, and lost the metch when Egan won the next three.

George Stovall and Frank Delehanty, who were suspended by the Cleveland American league baseball club several days ago, will become members of the Reading, Pe., club of the Atlantic league, according to an announcement made by the management of the Reading club. The Atlantic is an outlaw league. According to the manager of the Reading club Stovall and Delehanty have accepted the club's terms and will receive more money for their services than ever has been paid baseball playars to a



GEORGE STOVALL

local club. The Reading club has a rivel in the Reading club of the Tri-state league and the struggle for public favor has led the former to make extraordinary effort to edd to its strength. Stovall, up to the time of his suspension as the result of throwing a chair at Lajoie, had done good work for the Cleveland team this season, and the move putoute than any other first hasoman of the American league, next to "Hal" Chase, and had a fielding percentage of .980. While he had not a very lofty batting percentage, he was capable of doing strong work with the stick.

There was one man, at the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie who had a perfect right to say, "I helped win the race," if any one of four varsity eights won the principal contest. It was John Hoyle, of Ithaca. He built the toothpick-like cedar shells in which Cornell, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Annapolis rowed the heart-breaking four mile course on the Hudson and under the high railway bridge. Seventeen years ago Johnnie Hoyle was a boat builder's helper in Ithaca. He decided to go into the construction of racing shells. An eight-oared boat which he turned out attracted the attention of Charlie Courtney, the Cornell coach, and Courtney invited young Hoyle to work. Hoyle was accepted a regular salary from the Cornell navy, but a few years ago he opened his own shop and has never turned out many winning boats. This was his banner year, with four of the crews in the big regatta sowing "Hoyles." He has taken up every innovation in racing craft that came along, and tried it out thoroughly. He spent two years on aluminum boats, building one wlianer for Cornell and an identical sister, which Penn sank in the Schuylkill. He has come back to old reliable cedar strips, and all of the boats this year are of that material. The dimensions of college racing craft vary slightly, according to the ideas of the various coaches. Hoyle holds that the best boat for the Poughkeepsie course, where provision must be made for tide rips and swells, is 61 feet in length, 23 inches breadth, and nine inches depth amidships. For the eight, Jerky stroke used by Annapolis, he built a shorter, stiffer craft. As the big college crews demand a new boat for every varsity crew, Hoyle finds contracts which keep him busy the year round. Of course, a shell is not worn out in one race, and is used a second year by the freshmen crews or sold to western rowing colleges. This it came about that a Hoyle shell won the recent match between the University of Washington and Stanford, on Lake Washington, at Seattle.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

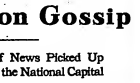
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1907. NO. 23.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

SENATE "THIRSTS" COST $76 APIECE LAST YEAR



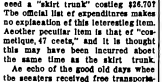
WASHINGTON.—Senators are a thirsty lot. The report of Charles G. Bennett, secretary of the United States senate, shows that during the last fiscal year that august body consumed 860 cases of mineral water, costing $4,504.70. Then there was $2,025.87 for carbonized mineral water, and $318.97 for lemons and sugar for the famous senate lemonade, making a total of $6,849.54 for drinkables, and not a drop of anything "hard," as far as the official list shows. Since there are 90 senators, the per capita consumption is about $76. It should be remembered also that while there are some senators who drink a great deal of mineral waters there are also some who drink very little, and there is much curiosity here as to who drank the most last year.

But why is the name of all that is unparliamentary did any senator seed a "skirt trunk" costing $26.70? The official list of expenditures makes no explanation of this interesting item. Another peculiar item is that of "cosmetique, 47 cents," and it is thought this may have been incurred about the same time as the skirt trunk.

As echo of the good old days when the senators received free transportation from the railroads and were then enabled to pocket the 20 cents a mile allowed by the government is contained in the item "Pass cases, $9.20." There are 888 worth of feather dusters on the list, but it is promised that this will not occur again, and it is realized that more effective weapons are required in strife with the president. For sponges the senate made the modest outlay of $510.21, according to published figures.

For the large number of baldheads in the senate a remarkable quantity of preparations for the hair was used. Here are some of the entries: Bay rum, $30.25; witch hazel, $14; hair tonic, $33.57; brilliantine, $1.30.

It is easy to guess that all these articles are utilized by the senators and their families, but it is puzzling to understand who makes way with the hundreds of bushels and pounds of oats, flaxseed meal, bran meal, rock salt, etc., and certainly do not eat axle grease, soap, rosin, tar, spool cotton, cheese cloth, pemice stone, Georgia pine, screen hinges, brass tacks, wire head nails, monkey wrenches and paste filers, nor is it reasonable to suppose that these solons drink mustang liniment, petroleum, turpentine, arnica, mahogany varnish, and a lot of other stuff that is bought in wholesale lots. These probably were bought for the horses that are used to draw the senate mail wagons, and for the vehicles themselves.



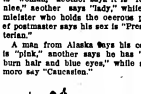
AMUSING ANSWERS BY UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOYES

AMUSING answers are pouring in at the post office department from government employes replying to a dozen questions, including one as to their "marital relations."

One veteran says his "marital condition is very "limit." Another man, who is younger, gives the reply that his married life is "hell." Still others think the question should bring forth a story of their domestic woes and pour out their souls. One said his relations were "all right, but my wife is dead." Another said they were "very good; my wife is at the point of death." Yet another insists that his "marital condition is very good, since he has been a widower for ten years."

One woman announces that her sex is "woman," another says it is "feminine," and another says "lady," while a minister who holds the onerous post of postmaster says his sex is "Presbyterian."

A man from Alaska says his color is "pink," another says he has "auburn hair and blue eyes," while still more say "Caucasian."

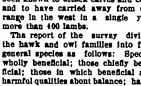


THE BIOLOGICAL BUREAU DEFENDS HAWKS and OWLS

A DEFENSE of hawks and owls is made by the biological survey in a recent report from that bureau. It is declared that both of these bird families have been condemned by the farmers of the country without discrimination because some of their species are destroyers of valuable things. Mitigating circumstances are found for some otherwise harmless birds because of a lack of proper food in the country where they live.

Incidentally, tales of eagles carrying off children are declared to have little "foundation in fact," but the bald eagle, the emblem of the United States, is, nevertheless, said to be "unfortunately fond of lambs, pigs and poultry, and in the more thickly inhabited regions probably does a much damage as the golden eagle." The golden eagle, say the experts, has been known to attack calves and colts and to have carried away from one range in the west in a single year more than 100 lambs.

The report of the survey divides the hawk and owl families into four groups because of a lack of proper study. Species wholly beneficial; those chiefly beneficial; those in which beneficial and harmful qualities about balance; harmful species. Some of these birds may be good citizens in one locality and extremely "undesirable citizens" in another.



ST. GAUDENS' COINS NOT CONVENIENT FOR HANDLING

NEW designs for coins which were to have been minted in Philadelphia which Augustus St. Gaudens, the distinguished sculptor, made a few days before his death, have been found unsuitable in their present shape for execution with the machinery in use at the mint. Hence, contrary to a current report, the government has not accepted any of them. The general approval which was expressed by the president is not conclusive in an official sense. The law requires that they shall be accepted by the secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint before being adopted.

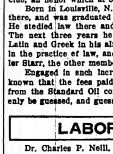
The projection of the sculptures upon the coins is too high for convenience of handling at banks or other large business establishments. Coins cannot be well "stacked" unless one will lie perfectly flat and snug upon another, and this is impossible where the bas reliefs in the middle are higher than the rim. A pile of the St. Gaudens coins would topple over.

It was St. Gaudens' idea which found special favor with President Roosevelt, to return to the classical style of coinage. Ancient coins are mostly remarkable for strange projections of the sculptured form.

This designs made by St. Gaudens have been pronounced extremely beautiful. The American Numismatic society has urgently advocated a more artistic scheme of coinage than that which has been in use in the United States for half a century or more. St. Gaudens, under the provisions of the act of congress authorizing the new coinage, retained the chief general characteristics of the old pieces, but gave them in addition an artistic realization.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

INVENTED "IMMUNITY BATH"



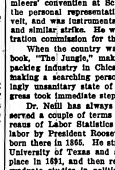
John Stocker Miller had gained substantial fame long before he attracted national attention as the lawyer who procured freedom for the packers under his now celebrated "immunity bath" pleas before Judge J. Otis Humphrey. His retention by the Standard Oil company as the corporation representative in the case in which the Indiana child of the parent concern has been found guilty of receiving concessions from the Chicago & Alton railroad is but one of many evidences that Mr. Miller is regarded as one of the leading corporation attorneys in Chicago, if not in the country.

Mr. Miller is a man of wide range of experience, for during his career he has been not only a professor of Greek, Latin and mathematics, but has served as corporation counsel of Chicago and has been honored by Chicagoans with the presidency of the Union League club, an honor which at once proclaims his class as a Chicago citizen.

Born in Louisville, N. Y., May 24, 1847, he attended school and academy there, and was graduated at St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y., in 1869. He studied law there and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Oglenburg in 1870. The next three years he spent as professor of mathematics and later of Latin and Greek in his alma mater. Coming to Chicago in 1874, he engaged in the practice of law, and at present is a member of the firm of Peck, Miller Starr, the other members being George R. Peck and Merritt Starr.

Engaged in such lucrative practice as he is able to draw to him, it is known that the fees paid Mr. Miller are large. Just what he will receive from the Standard Oil company for his present activities in its behalf can only be guessed, and guesses range from $25,000 to $50,000 as a retaining fee.

LABOR COMMISSIONER



Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, who recently tried to effect a settlement of the telegraph operators' strike, has been in the thick of every labor fight, but he is far from being the stormy petrel which that statement would seem to indicate, for his constant endeavor has been to restore harmony. He has been fairly successful, too, for he took a conspicuous part in the settlement of the coal strike of 1902, a strike that caused untold misery and discomfort among the people of the United States, and he has aided in settling up numerous smaller strikes since then. He attended the coal miners' convention at Scranton, Pa., in 1906, as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, and was instrumental in preventing another and similar strike. He was recorder of the arbitration commission for the strike in the Alabama mines in 1903.

When the country was horrified by the publication of Upton Sinclair's book, "The Jungle," making the most horrible disclosures concerning the packing industry in Chicago, Dr. Neill was sent by President Roosevelt to making a searching personal investigation. His description of the exceedingly unsanitary state of affairs was so powerful and convincing that congress took immediate steps to remedy the evil.

Dr. Neill has always been a close student of labor problems and has served a couple of terms as president of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America. He was appointed commissioner of labor by President Roosevelt in January, 1905. He is a native of Illinois, born there in 1865. He studied at the University of Notre Dame, Ind., at the University of Texas and at Georgetown university, graduating from the latter institution in 1897. He was appointed instructor of economics at the Catholic University of America in 1895; was promoted to associate professor in 1897, and was appointed to the chair of economics as full professor in 1900, and has held this post up to the present time.

LEADS WAR ON MOORS



Gen. Georges Picquart, minister of war for France, is one of the bulkiest men in public life today. Besides the ordinary duties of his department, he has still to do with the enforcement of the laws against the Catholic church, an enforcement which has on many occasions necessitated the use of the military, and now he has charge of the campaign against Morocco, for unless the Moors make a complete surrender it is likely to be his. He was at the head of the secret intelligence department of the French army for years, and has spent much time in Africa. It was to Africa that he was sent, to get him out of the way when he was preparing the evidence to show that Capt. Dreyfus was being made a scapegoat for the corrupt military ring that was running the time. Picquart was then a colonel. He procured evidence to convict the conspirators, and after 11 years secured the acquittal of Dreyfus and his reinstatement in the army, while the leaders of the conspiracy committed suicide. Picquart was himself reinstated and Clemenceau made him minister of war.

TO WRITE WAR HISTORY



Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick who, since his retirement from the United States navy 18 months ago, has been collecting material in Spain for a history of the Spanish-American war and the causes that led up to it, has returned to the United States to begin his work. He was captain of the armored cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship at the battle of Santiago, the only occasion in which the Atlantic squadron engaged in battle, and he was unfortunate enough to be miles away at the time. Admiral Sampson had gone down the coast on official business when he received the signal that the bottled up Spanish fleet was coming out. The New York put about and raced back to the scene of action with dense volumes of smoke pouring from her funnels, anxious to take part in the engagement. But the Spanish ships were headed the other way, and before the New York could get into the line of the Spanish ships was on the rocks, a battered mass of metal.

Admiral Chadwick has been officially thanked for his services, once for "extraordinary ability and judgment" during six years of service as naval attache in Europe, and again for his conduct at Tangier, where he went with an American squadron in 1904 to secure the release of Perlicardis from Brandit Raisuli, the same, who afterwards captured Cald McLean.

Admiral Chadwick entered the navy in 1861, when he was only 17 years of age, and has since served in every rank, retiring as admiral last year. He is the auditor of several works on naval subjects.

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

BUY VILLAGE LOTS STILL HIDDEN BY THE WAVES



NEW YORK.—The demand for home sites in the suburbs of New York city is promoting the reclamation of thousands of acres of land in parts of Long Island which have been nothing but sloughs for generations.

Indeed, in some places, land has been built right out of the water. At Arverne, for instance, a realty company is doing a work that is as interesting to the summer visitors as the building of a skyscraper in New York is to a rustic.

The land is at a point where a creek came in and has an area of five thousand city lots, or more than a hundred square blocks. The contractor first has his big sand pump dip into Jamaica bay and suck up thousands of gallons of sand and water each hour.

Tons of earth are spread over each block. The sand then is permitted to drain until it is comparatively dry, when sedge is placed on it to prevent it from blowing away. After this earth mingled with fertilizer is placed on the sedge and seeded to grass.

Already several blocks are green. Streets and avenues have been laid out throughout the property and trees have been planted. Buyers are taking up the lots rapidly—some, indeed, in blocks that still are under water.



MANY BUILDINGS RAZED TO MAKE WAY FOR OTHERS

SO GREAT is the demand for ground space in New York that 618 buildings some of them quite modern, were razed during the past twelve months to make way for skyscrapers. The structures destroyed cost fully $12,000,000, yet the compensation for this destruction of property are as remarkable as the story of the losses. Colleges, many of fine decorations find treasures in the dismantled buildings, which are preserved in newer and finer dwellings, churches and public institutions. The property destroyed is replaced by modern edifices worth at least eight times what the old buildings cost. Adopting the records for the last year as a basis it will be seen that nearly two structures fell prey to the wreckers every day in the year. Of the 618 the section north and west of Central Park contributed the most. The rise of the great apartment houses in upper Manhattan meant the sacrifice of hundreds of dwellings. A few of them were old country residences, but the majority belonged to the newer growth of the last 10 or 15 years. The destruction every year of buildings costing $12,000,000 seems to be heavy sacrifice for even a great city like New York to make to progress. As a matter of fact, the loss is insignificant when compared with the tremendous gain. The $18,000,000 worth of demolished structures are replaced with buildings worth $100,000,000. Fully 250,000 tons of structural steel were put into the new buildings erected in this city last year. This does not mean much to the layman until he realizes that if put together the steel would build 100 large office buildings in the financial district, six great bridges spanning the East river in lower Manhattan and five stations like the Pennsylvania terminal. The steel costs $76 a ton. Therefore New York pays $17,500,000 a year for structural steel alone.

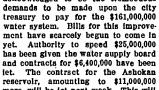


FATHER KNICKERBOCKER BROKE; CREDIT ALSO BAD

WITH a small army of unpaid contractors clamoring for their money and heavy interest charges piling up every day, and with the comptroller's office refusing to register any more new contracts except for work absolutely necessary, it is admitted that the city has been brought face to face with a serious problem as a result of its failure to sell bonds. Numbers of the bonds have been given to contractors in payment for work, and some of these men have put them up as collateral for loans. One of the contractors complained to-day that such is the pressure for money that he had been able to borrow only 85 per cent of the value of the bonds. Another contractor took his bonds of small denominations and announced that he was using them to pay off his creditors.

Money for the pay roll is provided by the sale of revenue bonds, which are issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes and are retired on Oct. 1. It was declared that such is the demand for money in Wall street that the city has been able to dispose of only a modest quantity of these desirable investments. What the city may have to borrow on the rate of interest in order to provide the money for its running expenses is said to be not unlikely.

A serious phase of the situation is acknowledged to be the numerous demands to be made upon the city treasury to pay for the $161,000,000 worth of corporate stock which investment have scarcely begun to come in yet. Authority to spend $25,000,000 has been given the water supply board and contracts for $6,400,000 have been let. The contract for the Ashokan reservoir, amounting to $13,000,000 more, will be let next week. This will make $37,000,000 for which bonds will have to be sold. City officials certainly have a good time ahead.



SCHOOL BOARD TO TRAIN WOMEN OF THE EAST SIDE

NOT content with furnishing summer playgrounds and outdoor gymnasiums for the seed of school children, who otherwise would have to resort to the streets for their pastimes, the New York board of education has established kindergartens for mothers. This is the very latest and newest wrinkle in the educational line. The board of education has come to the conclusion that the training of children must begin with the mothers, and part of its summer work is directed to the training of the women of the east side and other crowded portions of the greater city. Of all the progressive steps taken by the school authorities in this city the new form of kindergarten is one of the most remarkable and interesting. That it will be fruitful there is already every reason to believe. Primarily it is just a summer kindergarten with a maternal annex. No boys older than six years are admitted. They are sent to the other playgrounds conducted by the board of education. No girls older than the kindergarten age are permitted to attend unless they bring babies with them. That it can be seen that a baby is a regular ticket of admission. The purpose of this kindergarten course is to bring the children and the "little mothers" in the proper care and the bringing up of children. And labor consisting the material by which the object-lessons are furnished. The mothers are instructed in the care, feeding and dressing of the little ones, and when a practical point needs illustration a real, live and kicking baby is brought for the purpose of demonstration.

MAGOON TO STAMP OUT YELLOW FEVER

TAKES SANITATION OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA INTO HIS OWN HANDS.

Pest Mosquito Must Go—Municipalities Being Unable to Eradicate the Disease, Governor Creates a National Health Department.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Despairing of the ability of the Cuban municipalities to keep the cities clean and free from yellow fever, the central government has at last formally undertaken that task. Chief Surgeon Gorgas called the war department Monday upon his return from Cienfuegos, which he says is at present the only place where yellow fever prevails, that Gov. Magoon had signed the decree nationalizing the sanitation.

From this time on the work of disinfection and the extermination of the yellow fever mosquito will proceed under the direction of officers appointed by Gov. Magoon, in most cases surgeons of the army or marine hospital service.

Will Soon Eradicate Pest.

In the opinion of Gov. Magoon, as set out in a cablegram received at the war department Monday, the yellow fever will be eradicated within six weeks. There may be a few sporadic cases during the period, but there is no danger of an epidemic. Surgeon Kean reports five new cases in Cienfuegos, making ten in all, but these were among civilians. All of the soldiers who were at first affected, with one exception, have been discharged as cured, and that one is convalescent.

Provisions of the Decree.

Havana, Aug. 27.—A decree creating a national department of sanitation has been signed by Gov. Magoon, and is to become effective upon the completion of the reorganization. The permanent of the department will consist of one chief and a national board of five members holding office for four years. This board will have full control of the sanitation of Cuba, supplanting all local boards.

Up to the present time the inefficiency of the local sanitary authorities and their failure to report yellow fever cases has thwarted all the efforts to stamp out the disease. Major J. E. Kean, of the medical corps, reported four months ago upon the urgent necessity of national control in sanitary matters and this has been emphasized by the recent outbreak of yellow fever among the American troops at Cienfuegos.

NELSON MORRIS IS DEAD.

Chicago Packer Succumbs to Chronic Heart Disease.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Nelson Morris, the third member of the famous "big four" Chicago big packers, died Tuesday morning at his home, 1801 Indiana avenue, in his sixty-eighth year. Philip D. Armour and Gustavus F. Swift preceded him to the grave, and Michael Cudahy is the only survivor of the city's pioneers in the packing industry.

Mr. Morris' death resulted from a chronic affection of the heart, with a kidney complication, which had its origin some time ago. The members of the family all were with him when the end came, those at the bedside being the widow, the oldest daughter, Mrs. M. L. Rothschild: Edward and Ira Nelson Morris, the sons, who are now at the head of the company, and the youngest daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Schwab.

LION MANGLES A WOMAN.

Terrible Occurrence in Luna Park Resort, Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—Torn, bruised and suffering from shock, Mrs. Anna A. Hinkle, 55 years old, of 73 Vanbrasm street, this city, lies at her home in a precarious condition as the result of an attack by a lion at Luna park, a summer resort in this city, late Tuesday.

Mrs. Hinkle was rescued almost from the jaws of death while she lay on the ground where the animal had thrown her, and while scores of spectators were firing a fusillade of bullets into the blood-crazed beast who, meanwhile, was biting and clawing at the woman's body.

Steamship Turns Turtle at Dock.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamer Acapulco, Capt. D. C. Prass, turned turtle Monday and sank at the company's docks in this city. All the passengers and crew escaped, but it is believed that the cargo, consisting of general merchandise, will be almost a total loss, as the hull of the vessel lies in about 15 feet of water. The vessel was scheduled to sail for Panama and way ports at one o'clock Monday afternoon and was taking on her last supply of coal when the accident occurred.

Cathedral to Hold a Jubilee.

New York, Aug. 28.—St. Patrick's cathedral is to be remodeled in its interior, and with the splendid new altars and the other gifts which are being made by wealthy Roman Catholics $500,000 will have been expended before the transformation is complete. The movement for the erection of a cathedral was begun 50 years ago, and the formal ceremony of consecration, as near as possible, will be in the nature of a semi-centennial jubilee.

DEATH IN THREE TORNADOES

FURIOUS STORMS IN WISCONSIN AND EASTERN OHIO.

Four Persons Are Killed and Numerous Buildings Destroyed in Several Localities.

Ladysmith, Wis., Aug. 27.—A tornado struck the home of L. V. Moore, four miles north of the city, carried the building several rods and demolished it. Harry Moore, 20 years old, had his head so badly crushed that he died three hours later. Mrs. Moore and her little daughter Ida were seriously injured.

The storm also hit the home of George Warren, picking up the log house and landing it several rods away. The family of five were left seated on the floor uninjured, except a slight cut from flying glass sustained by one of the children.

Whitehall, Wis., Aug. 27.—A tornado swept through the country north and east of here late Saturday afternoon, near Waterfield, was destroyed and a two-year-old child killed. The child was torn from its mother's arms and carried nearly a quarter of a mile.

TRAIN RUNS INTO STREET CAR.

Only One Seriously Injured Out of Sixty-Five Passengers.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 28.—One man was dangerously injured and 65 persons narrowly escaped death in an accident on a railroad crossing at North La Crosse Tuesday. A street car was hit by a railroad train at the crossing. A great panic ensued among the passengers and for a time it was feared that many had been killed and numbers sent to the Lutheran hospital dispatched to the scene.

Most of the passengers, however, had miraculously escaped injury. Jas. Gaskell, aged 60, had both legs broken and crushed and he was taken to a hospital in a serious condition. Many other passengers received only scratches.

DOUBLE KILLING IN HOTEL.

Indiana Man Shoots His Wife and Himself in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Charles A. Andrews, 40 years old, of South Bend, Ind., shot and killed his wife, and then committed suicide, in the Saratoga hotel, just after one o'clock Monday afternoon.

There is much mystery as to the cause of the crime, though there is evidence that both persons had been bowed under some grief. The couple came to the hotel on Saturday, and little more than that was known about them.

$40,000,000 Gotham Loan.

New York, Aug. 28.—Announcement that the city of New York had decided to ask for bids on September 10 for the biggest bond offering ever made by the city created a stir in the financial district. The bond issue amounts to $40,000,000 and interest of four and one-half per cent is offered.

The financial interest did not at first take kindly to the prospect of such a heavy demand on its resources, but reports quickly spread that many of the leading financial houses had joined in the organization of a syndicate to bid for the entire issue. This restore a feeling of confidence.

Demands of the Metal Workers.

Cincinnati, Aug. 27.—A demand for an eight-hour day and a 20 per cent increase in wages was decided on by the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers' union at their national convention, which adjourned Sunday night, although the time was not made public until Monday. The union is said to have a membership of 28,000. The executive committee of the union will determine the date upon which the demands will be presented to the employers.

Postcard Offender is Caught.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—Charged by United States postal inspectors with the wholesale selling of objectionable postal cards, Gustav P. Lang of this city, who traded under the name of the P. C. Novelty company, was arrested and held in bail for trial. The arrest of Lang is regarded as the most important capture yet made in the crusade against the objectionable cards.

Michigan Professor Is Dead.

Ocean Park, Me., Aug. 28.—Kingsbury Batchelder, professor of Greek in Hillsdale college, Michigan, died Tuesday at a cottage here, where he was spending the summer. He was 67 years old. Death was due to cancer.

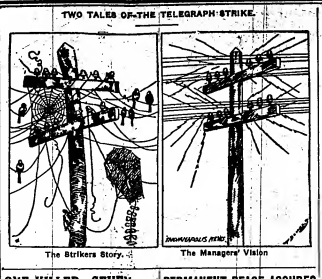
Knabenshaw's Airship Bursts.

Greenville, O., Aug. 28.—Knabenshaw's airship, while 2,000 feet above the fair grounds burst a jet at six o'clock Tuesday night and dropped like a rocket. The aeronaut escaped unhurt.

Massachusetts Editor Drowned.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 28.—Eugene Moriarty, editor and proprietor of the Worcester Post and a prominent Democrat, was drowned while bathing in Lake Quinsigamond late Tuesday.

TWO TALES OF THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.



The Strikers Story.

The Managers' Vision

ONE KILLED, SEVEN INJURED IN WRECK

CLOVER LEAF PASSENGER TRAIN CRASHES INTO BOX CAR AT BOWMAN, ILL.

Names of the Victims — Secretary Taft's Train Derailed at Spring Hill, Kan.—Hocking Valley Freight Train Runs Off Trestle.

Charleston, Ill., Aug. 28.—One man was killed and seven passengers dangerously injured in the wreck of a Clover Leaf passenger train at Bowman, 12 miles north of here, Tuesday. Two cars jumped a switch and crashed into a box car.

P. E. Conkling of Texarkana, Tex., was instantly killed.

The injured are: Shirdan Rose, Kentland, Ind., head cut and internally injured; C. Provins, New Douglas, Ill., head badly bruised; Nelans Anderson, Ashmore, Ill., head injured, leg broken; J. N. Green, Dana, Ind., ribs broken; James Green, Dana, Ind., leg and head injured; Charles Whipman, Toledo, O., head seriously cut; Harley Ferguson, Ashmore, Ill., chest crushed.

The injured were taken to Brocton and Charleston.

Secretary Taft in a Wreck.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 28.—Passenger train No. 102, on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, carrying Secretary of War Taft, was wrecked at five p. m. Tuesday, near the depot at Spring Hill, Kan. None of the passengers or trainmen was hurt.

A switch flew open after the engine and baggage car had passed. The mail car was derailed and dragged 500 feet over the ties. The passengers were shaken up, although the train was running slowly. Secretary Taft aided in reassuring timid passengers.

Changed Kansas City Program.

Mr. Taft was en route from Springfield, Mo., to Kansas City when the wreck occurred. His train was due here at 5:30, but the wreck delayed him three hours, necessitating a change in the plans for his entertainment here. An automobile tour of the boulevards of the city was abandoned and a public reception at the Hotel Baltimore was held at a later hour than the time first scheduled.

United States Senator Warner and other prominent Missouri Republicans were in the Taft party. Spring Hill is 25 miles south west of this city.

Freight Wreck on Bridge.

Gallipolis, O., Aug. 28.—A southbound freight train on the Hocking Valley railroad went off a trestle near Dundee Tuesday, causing one of the worst wrecks in the history of the southern division of that road. Seven train and trestle took fire and were consumed, including several cars of oil and merchandise. A broken rail is supposed to have caused the wreck. The train crew all escaped by jumping. Traffic over the road was delayed many hours.

WOMEN MAY STOP STRIKE.

Miss Gould Summons Brother After Conferring with Mrs. Mackay.

New York, Aug. 29.—The New York papers announce that Helen Gould, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, representing the women stockholders in the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, held a secret conference late last week on the strike situation, and took action looking to a settlement of the difficulty. After the conference, according to the published stories, Miss Gould cabled to her brother, George J., who is in Europe, to come home at once. It is reported that he sailed last Sunday.

Two Killed on Grade Crossing.

Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 28.—Clifford Atwood, the three-year-old son of the proprietor of a hotel at Montour, 14 miles east of here, was instantly killed by a Northwestern freight train at the Main street crossing. Palquadi Zella, aged 25 years, an Italian track laborer, who attempted to rescue the child, was also instantly killed.

Wealthy Wisconsin Man Dies.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 28.—Col. Isaac Wing, of Hayfield, suddenly died Tuesday. Col. Wing was one of the wealthiest men in the northern part of the state and was noted for his gifts to charity. He was closer to Senator Spooner than any other man in Wisconsin. He spent his winters in Washington.

PERMANENT PEACE ASSURED

CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE WILL BE ARRANGED.

Presidents Roosevelt and Diaz Send Simultaneous Notes to Heads of Five Republics.

Washington, Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt and President Diaz simultaneously have telegraphed notes to the presidents of the five republics of Central America offering the good offices of the United States and Mexico in bringing about a conference of the republics for a discussion of plans to maintain peace.

The announcement that this action had been taken was made Wednesday by Acting Secretary Adee, at the state department. It was stated also that the notes would not be made public here until they had been received by the Central American governments, and probably not until replies had been received. The exact time of sending the notes was not made known, but it is possible that replies from some of the countries already have reached Washington.

Mr. Adee late Wednesday received Minister Godoy, chargé d'affaires of the Nicaraguan embassy, and has conferred at length concerning the steps taken looking to the settlement of Central American disputes and ending the almost incessant warfare between the republics. Neither would admit that the Central American republics had been invited to hold the conference at Washington, but Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, is authority for the statement that such an invitation soon will be extended. In fact, he telegraphed President Zelaya to that effect.

In diplomatic circles here it is said that none of the Central American republics can afford to decline to accept the proffers of mediation made by the United States and Mexico, and that this means that permanent peace practically is assured.

FIGHT FOR $500,000 ESTATE.

Nephews of Mrs. Harris of Cincinnati, Will Contest Her Will.

Cincinnati, Aug. 29.—The will of Mrs. Catherine Harris, who left nearly a million dollars to a half-brother residing in Topoka, Kan., is to be contested by her nephews, it was announced Wednesday.

Mrs. Herris was the widow of Col. Leonard Harris, former mayor and internal revenue collector and a recognized political leader, and managed her own estate.

The appraisers reported Wednesday that the bulk of the estate is taxable, that it does not own a single bit of bad paper, real estate now a bond. A clause in connection with this estate is that it does not yield a cent of interest for the public treasury, as Mrs. Herris had invested only in non-taxable stocks and in securities that stood far above par.

Child Convicted of Murder.

Oil City, Pa., Aug. 29.—McKinley Richmond, a negro, aged ten years, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Clarion, this county, here, Wednesday. On account of the youth of the boy, the court waived the extreme penalty of the law and ordered him sent to the Morganza reform institute for an indefinite period. The boy killed a little younger sister with a Flobert rifle last May because she struck him with a stone.

New Arrests in Irish Disputs.

Longford, Ireland, Aug. 29.—Mr. Mc Kenna, the Irish nationalist candidate for election to parliament for South Longford, and 17 of his supporters were arrested on charges similar to those on which James F. Farrell, Irish nationalist member for South Longford, and 40 others were arrested and committed for trial, namely, "Participation in an unlawful assembly likely to cause a riot."

Czar Congratulates Stolypin.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—In telegraphing congratulations to Premier Stolypin, on the anniversary of the attempt to blow up the villa of the premier with bombs the czar says: "I offer a thankful prayer to God, who saved your life, that he may crown your work with success."

Judge A. L. Williams Dies.

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 29.—Judge A. L. Williams, of Topeka, Kan., died here Wednesday morning in his summer home on Pike's Peak. He was formerly general counsel for the Union Pacific and was one of the personal attorneys of George Gould.

COLLAPSE OF THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

THE GREAT STRUCTURE CRUMBLES AND DROPS WITHOUT ANY WARNING.

Few If any of the Ninety Imperilled Workmen Escape Death in the Waters of St. Lawrence. Steamer Near Danger.

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The great Quebec bridge collapsed late yesterday and now the vast mass of steel lies a tumbled wreck across the St. Lawrence channel. A careful estimate places the loss of life at eighty-four.

The bridge fell at exactly 5:37 this evening, just as many of the workers were preparing to leave.

The accident was so terrible in its effectiveness in wiping out the lives of the men employed that very little is known as to the cause of the disaster.

Get Warning Too Late.

The bridge was about a mile and a half in length and half of it, from the south shore to midstream, crumpled up and dropped into the water. More than ninety men were at work on the section of the structure and the whistle had just blown at 5:30 for the men to quit work for the day, when there came a grinding sound from the bridge midstream.

The man turned to see what had happened, and an instant later the cry went up:

"The bridge is falling."

The men made a rush shoreward but the distance was too great for them to cover.

The falling section of the bridge dragged others after it and the seeping timbers and cables boomed like artillery.

Only ninety-two men working on the bridge, eight have been rescued. Of the other eighty-four, sixteen have been taken from the water dead and it is feared that the great majority of the others have been either drowned or crushed by the falling girders.

The horror of the situation was increased by the fact that there were a number of wounded men pinned in the wreckage near the shore. Their groans and shrieks could be plainly heard by the crowds who had gathered at the water's edge, but nothing could be done to help them.

Tugs and steamers immediately available and by feeble light of lanterns it was impossible to locate some of the sufferers.

The steamer Glenmont had just cleared the bridge when the first section fell. The water thrown up by the debris came clear over the bridge of the steamer.

The captain at once lowered boats. The small boats piled backward and forward over the sunken wreckage for half an hour but there was no sign of life.

A few floating timbers and the trunks ends of the bridge toward the north shore were the only signs that anything unusual had happened. There was not a ripple on the smooth surface of the St. Lawrence as it swept along toward the gulf.

Those who were drowned were employes of the Phoenixville Bridge company and of subcontractors of Quebec and Montreal.

Body Dug Up.

Minot, N. D.—In order to quiet empleasant rumor of neiger, who feared that Thornton Burright, a farmer living twenty-five miles from Kenmare, had been murdered, Coroner Ekrem ordered the body exhumed and held an inquest, deciding that he came to his death by the kick of a horse. The case has been pending since March 23, when Burright was discovered in his barn lying in a pool of blood. It was generally conceded at that time that he had been killed by his horse, but neighbors suspected foul play.

Must Appear in Court.

Mandan, N. D.—Mayor Harman and members of the city council have been served with a writ of mandamus issued by Judge Winchester, which requires them to appear in court and show cause why they should not be compelled to issue a call for a special election for the purpose of submitting to the voters within the next forty-ten days the question of whether the city shall adopt the commission system of government.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Many sailors were injured in an explosion of gas on the Portuguese battleship, Vasco de Gama, at Lisbon.

Chicago packers and their teamsters made an agreement binding for two years and the threatened strike was averted.

James A. Allen, lawyer, has taken steps to have the New York curb stock market declared a nuisance and abolished.

The lockout of dock laborers at Antwerp ended, the men voting to go back at the old scale of wages, one dollar per day.

Michael Brennan shot and killed his brother, Antonio, near Lakeville, Minn., in a quarrel over the dividing line between their farms.

Grover Cleveland has given up the idea of leaving his home in Princeton, N. J., on a vacation because of attacks by bile and enemy, indigestion.

It is announced in the City of Mexico that peace in Central America is assured through the intervention of the United States and Mexico.

Rev. Edward Hurt Jewett, an aged and well-known Episcopalian minister, took his life at Manhattan Beach, Cal., by cutting his throat with a razor.

Miss Mary Mactier Latrobe, daughter of the late R. Stewart Latrobe of Baltimore, was married in London to Col. Arthur F. D. Harris of the British army.

Scientists in Germany and France are considering the establishment of "safety chambers" in coal mines in order to prevent loss of life in time of accident.

It is expected that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. will be the only big bidder for the issue of $40,000,000 of New York city bonds which will be offered for sale next month.

George Gould, 36 years old, who was one of the wealthiest men of New Rochelle, N. Y., died in a hospital there of starvation and exposure, according to the physicians.

The tug Gerry of Wilmington, Del., was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Kingsmoor in the Chesapeake river, Maryland, off Sparrows Point. Five men are believed to have lost their lives.

Officials of the American Tobacco company in New York stated that the dissolution of the company's factory in Cincinnati is permanent. The unsatisfactory condition of the labor situation was given as the cause.

Effective war, it is announced, is being waged against the Black Hand throughout Pennsylvania by the state constabulary and the indications are that the troops will soon rid the commonwealth of this murderous organization.

Paris police authorities cabled Mr. Rouse of Chicago, that he was recently was robbed of $3,000, besides gems, to proceed to the French capital and identify Joseph J. W. Bailey and William Buckley, who are accused of being swindlers.

FOUR DIE IN AUTO CRASH.

Motor Car Struck by Trolley Near Canandaigua, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Dr. George Waldron, a physician of Rochester; Mrs. Catherine Fitzsimmons, of Canandaigua, and Mrs. William Scandling and Mrs. Jeao Hobbs, both of Hopewell, were instantly killed this afternoon when their automobile collided between an automobile in which they were driving and a Rochester & Eastern trolley car, near Canadigua.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$5 00 @ 7 35
Hogs, Heavy to Light	6 75 @ 7 15
Sheep	3 00 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—September	1 05½ @ 1 06
December	1 07½ @ 1 08
CORN—September	67 @ 67½
No. 2 Western	71 @ 71½
OATS	48 @ 48½
RYE	78 @ 79½
BARLEY	1 00 @ 1 05
CHEESE	19½@ 19½

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 50 @ 7 35
Fair to Good Steers	4 75 @ 5 50
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	5 00 @ 6 35
Butts, Common to Choice	3 00 @ 5 00
Calves	5 00 @ 7 75
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 90 @ 7 10
Mixed Packers	6 85 @ 6 90
Heavy Packers	6 80 @ 6 85
BUTTER—Creamery	26 @ 27½
Dairy	24 @ 25
LIVE POULTRY	11 @ 13
POTATOES (per bushel)	35 @ 40
BUTTERINE—September	20½@ 20½
October	20½@ 20½
Corn, September	65½@ 65½
Corn, December	61½@ 61½
Rye, September	81½@ 81½

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 05 @ 1 06½
September	1 05 @ 1 05½
Corn, December	64½@ 65½
Oats, Standard	47½@ 48
Rye, No. 1	77½@ 78

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, September	$ 92½@ 92¾
December	92½@ 92¾
Corn, September	61½@ 61¾
Oats, No. 2 White	43 @ 50

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00 @ 7 10
Texas Steers	3 25 @ 4 75
HOGS—Packers	6 80 @ 6 90
Butchers	6 85 @ 6 90
SHEEP—Natives	3 00 @ 4 75

CANADA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 75 @ 7 10
Stockers and Feeders	3 00 @ 4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	6 80 @ 6 90
SHEEP—Wethers	3 90 @ 4 50

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 29.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.05; No. 2 northern, $1.03; Sept., 98½. Oats—No. 3 white, 46c. Corn—No. 3, 53c. Barley—No. 4, 50c. Rye—No. 2, 76c. Flax seed—No. 1, $1.14. Butter—Creamery, extras, 23c; firsts, 21c; dairy, fancy, 23c. Poultry—Turkeys, 11c, chickens, 10c.

South St. Paul, Aug 29.

Cattle—Steers, $4.00 and $4.95; cows, $2.90 and $3.50. Hogs—$6.70 and $6.75. Sheep muttons, $3.75; lambs, $4.50.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Making More Money.

St. Paul—The railroads of Minnesota are deriving a greater revenue from theirs passenger business since the 2-cent rate went into effect than they did last year upon a 3-cent basis. This contention will be made by Attorney General E. T. Young when the railroad stockholders' rate suits come up for argument before Judge Lochren in the federal court on Sept. 3, and in support of the argument a statement prepared by the railroad commission will be presented. This statement shows the passenger receipts of the railroads for May and June, the first two months the 2-cent rate became operative, and compares the total with the average receipts for two months of last year, or one-sixth of the total for that year.

The statement shows that, on this basis of comparison, the receipts from passenger business under the 2-cent rate exceeded those for a like period last year under the 3-cent rate, except on the Soo Line, Willmar & Sioux Falls, Chicago Great Western and Minneapolis & St. Louis roads on the purely local business, and on all, except the Willmar & Sioux Falls, Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Rock Island roads, on the entire Minnesota business.

But while there was a slight falling off in the receipts on some of the roads, the total for all the roads, on the entire Minnesota business was that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul missing, shows a total increase of $126,220, which if maintained for the whole year, would mean an increase in the passenger receipts for the year of $757,320.

Fine Imposed.

Minneapolis—Judge Page Morris imposed a fine of $20,000 upon the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company, and ordered its former general freight agent, Hiram M. Pearce, to pay a $2,000 fine, in the United States district court in Minneapolis. The Omaha road, conjointly with its former general freight agent, was convicted in the same court, April 11, of granting rebates to the Spencer Grain company. The indictment contained fifty counts.

In imposing sentence, Judge Morris explained that while it was clear to him that he would be within his right to impose a separate fine for each offense proved, he could not bring himself to believe that the payment of a fine on each carload of grain constituted a separate offense. Each shipment, the court reasoned, whether made up of one or many carloads, with the subsequent payment of the rebate, could be treated as a separate offense.

BRIEF NOTES.

Winona—The Winona County League of Fourth Class Postmasters was organized here today.

Moorhead—County Superintendent Turner has just received notice that 147 out of 296 teachers passed the last Clay county teachers' examination. This is about the average.

St. Paul—There were 360 cases of smallpox reported to the state board of health for the two weeks ending Aug. 19, an average of forty cases a week, which is the highest rate in several years during the summer season.

SYNOPSIS OF MINNESOTA GAME LAWS.

Open and Closed Seasons in the State. [White, Open; Black, Closed.]

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Penalties are for each bird,animal or fish taken or had in possession or transported.—Minimum, $5. Penalties are for each bird,animal or fish taken or had in possession or transported.—Minimum, $25.												
Moose, Deer.												
Antelope, Elk, Caribou, Pheasant, Mallard Duck, Wood Ducks, Wild Geese, Brant, Swan, Woodcock, Snipe, Rail, Plover, Wood-duck, Yellowlegs or Tattler.												
Quail, Partridge, Ruffed Grouse, Prairie Chicken.												
Wild Duck, Geese and all other Aquatic Fowl												
Trout, any variety except Lake Trout.												
Black, Gray or Oswego Bass.												
Pike, Pickerel,Bass, Grayling, Perch, Sunfish, Catfish, Sturgeon.												
Pickerel, Suckers, Redhorse, Carp, Buffalo.												
Whitefish, Trellpies.												
Elk, Caribou, Ringdeer, Chinese or English Pheasant.	All Nonwise Birds.											

By kindness of Carlos Avery, Ex. Agt. State Game Ass'n.

WHAT IS UNLAWFUL.

To fish with more than one line.

To fish within 400 feet of fishway.

To break or destroy bird's nests or eggs.

To place game in cold storage.

To hunt in state parks.

To hunt on land of another without permission.

To obstruct Commission or Agents while gathering spawn.

To run or train dogs during closed season on lands frequented by game birds.

To deposit sawdust in waters planted by commission or where brook trout abound.

To use traps, snares, artificial lights, bird lime or set guns, to kill game animals or birds.

To kill any game birds or animals in any other way than by shooting them with a gun held to the shoulder.

To use the hunting license of another person—minimum penalty $50—or to use another's shipping coupon.

To use block boats, floating batteries, sunken boxes, tubs or floating blinds when shooting or to hunt or shoot between dark and daylight.

To take fish in any other manner than by angling with hook and line, except that Pickerel, Suckers, Redhorse, Carp and Bullheads may be speared.

Peculiar Accident.

Courtland—A peculiar accident occurred near here when a team attached to a blazing load of bundles ran away. Peter Fosenmeier was using the team to haul bundles to a threshing outfit at work on Daniel Williams' farm, and while the horses were standing near the engine a spark from the smokestack fell into the load, which instantly ignited.

The team started at full speed across the field and into the roadway for home, with the bundles burning furiously, the flames streaming out behind like the tail of a comet. The driver was thrown out at the beginning of the wild run, and the frenzied horses continued for two miles, when they reached home. By this time all that remained of the load, hayrack and wagon was the two front wheels. The horses were badly burned.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. Paul—A group of sporting men had planned to pull off a heavyweight prize fight, but in some way the authorities became aware of the game and steps were taken to stop it.

La Crosse—Owners of launches and motor boats in all of the little cities along the river between Dubuque and St. Paul have taken up a proposition to organize a motor boat club for the protection of members' property.

Mankato—Henry, the 15-year-old son of Ole Rykhus, while standing on a springboard talking with his two younger brothers, was taken with an epileptic fit and fell into the Minnesota river. His brothers at once pulled him out, as the water was only three feet deep, but he was dead.

Glyndon—Two persons were killed and their bodies burned to a crisp as the result of a collision between a mixed freight and cattle train and a work train near this city.

Hastings—The body of an unknown man was found in a slough.

St. Paul—Jacob Finkiestein, grocer, 928 Rice st., was blown through the front window of his store by the explosion of a can of gasoline, but was uninjured.

Princeton—L. J. Swanson, aged sixty-four, shot and killed himself at East Grand Forks this morning at 8 o'clock. He was visiting with his son, W. Swanson, and it is believed that he was despondent because of family troubles. He lived at Rosean, Minn., where he lived on a claim.

Minneapolis—Judge William Lochren in the federal court late yesterday granted the petition of the Minneapolis Street Railway company for an injunction against the publication by the city of an ordinance passed in February directing the street railway company to issue six-fare tickets for

Redwood Falls—Hold up somewhere for thirteen years, a $2 draft on a bank that has long since gone out of business has turned up. It was drawn on the old Bank of Redwood Falls, May 3, 1894, in favor of F. A. Gray, and made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National bank, New York. Gray indorsed the draft to Charles McClave, and it was finally signed by the latter and presented for payment. It is thought that McClave must have mislaid it, and after the lapse of thirteen years found it. The draft was paid.

Duluth—The Pittsburg company's steamer Pierpont Morgan, Capt. Chambers, loaded 11,500 tons of ore at the Minsabe docks yesterday afternoon in three and one-half hours and made two shifts to load. This is said to be the record for quick loading at these ore docks and is very close to the tonnage record of the steamer D. G. Kerr.

Duluth—Patrick McDonnell, a well-known contractor of this city, whipped two lumberjacks and put them to flight in a local cafe this evening because they had used coarse language to the young woman cashier.



Two Dainty Blouses

OUR artist has sketched two charming designs for transforming remnants into smart blouses. The standing figure shows a particularly graceful arrangement of lace and ribbon overnet. The blouse itself is of cremm net, with a collar-band and deep V of lace back and front; over this are very broad pointed revers made of heavy lace mounted on ribbon, and they are continued in long ends, which fall down the skirt from under a wide belt of the ribbon which rises high at the back, and is ornamented with fancy buttons. The puffed sleeves of net are quite covered by the flounce of wide lace that falls from the shoulders, and if desired the net sleeves could easily be continued with lace into the long mittens which are gaining ground every day. Thus it will be seen how easily a few odd lengths of cornee or fine lace and net, and a few yards of beautiful ribbon, can be translated into a most effective and graceful garment. The blouse worn by the second figure in the illustration is even prenier in its combination of lace, net and ribbon. The chief feature is the original little waistcont and epaulettes of chine ribbon with a narrow border of black satin. Over the waistcoat comes n wide strip of filet lace, which passes over the shoulders and cuts squarely across the front and back. The under chimisette is of tucked ring-spot net, ss are the sleeves, which are tied with a narrow ribbon to match that of the waistcont and epaulettes; and the wide waist-belt is of the chine ribbon. Such ornamental blouses as these would do admirably for afternoon teas or bridge parties; and their cost would be infinitesimal if manufactured out of remnants which can be picked up for next to nothing at the sales.

THE PLAITED SKIRT

Garment Has So Many Advantages That It Is Sure to Remain in Favor.

Women who have invested in plaited skirts need have no fear that the skirts will be wasted. Plaited skirts, for utilitarian purposes, are sure to



remain in high favor throughout the fall at least. They lend themselves so conveniently to the hiding of various kinds of defects. The flat bone of the knees makes the thin woman look less thin, and on the other hand it makes the stout woman look less large around the hips. There is a tendency to reduce that flare below the knees, but both the thin women and the stout women are sure to set their faces against it. When a plaited skirt is correctly made it is a joy forever.

Plaited skirts prevail in all the lightweight cloth costumes being made up for the open air horse shows, race meets and floral parades of late summer and early autumn. The box of plaits first to gain favor, the side plaits, are being used most. With them are seen bias bands, slightly wider than of old, and more distinctly outlined by stitching and pipings. Even more jaunty than it used to be is the short box coat, though the back, while by no means tight, is slightly fitted and clings somewhat to the figure. The sleeves of these coats show a bit more of the gloves than the sleeves of suits meant for knock-about wear, and the cuffs are not so severe. But coat sleeves are not short. They are steadily growing longer; only in the box coat they are pushed toward the elbow to give place for the long wrisied gloves worn with the white and light colored short coat costumes. The hats that accompany these costumes are broad and much bepimmed.

Short women, however, must not wear these short coats. Models as they look on a woman of the right figure, tall and slender, they become absurd on dobby women. Such women, if sensible, have skirts that touch the ground, and coats of proportionate length.

GOWNS FOR AUTUMN

Embroidered Pongees Sure to Be Popular—Make Up Well and Are Inexpensive.

Embroidered pongees are popular for early autumn costumes, or will be. They make up into elaborate costumes that belie their comparative inexpensiveness so admirably that many women prefer them to serge suits. In the pattern pongee suits plaits do not appear. The skirts are gored and flare widely about the feet.

The pongee coat must always be lined, unless the prospective wearer wants a saggy coat. As a rule, girls and young matrons wear it short and elderly women prefer long pongee coats. Etons with elaborately trimmed sleeves and vestees are seen in pongees, and so are box coats with embroidered collar, cuffs and pocket flaps, but the short pony with three-quarter sleeves and deep turnback cuffs that suggest the Louis XV period is seen most frequently. With some of the pongees, instead of embroidery, silk cording is used for trimmings, and the suit is relieved by a little jacket of netted silk trimmed with silk Hercules or soutache braiding and mounted over white taffeta.

One of the smartest costumes seen recently was a tan pongee worn by a young girl. It had no absolutely plain skirt with eleven gores, and a coat, quite as plain, made box fashion, lined with white taffeta and fastened with pongee covered buttons the size of a silver quarter.

PLAID SILK COAT



Now that fancy silk coats are the correct thing, one sees all sorts of models, some of them exceedingly good looking. Our sketch pictures a showy coat in black and white plaid silk taffeta, with inlaid collar of black velvet, bordered by bands of plain white taffeta, which is also used for the belt. A band of black embroidered white silk trims the short and unique sleeves.

A MILLIONAIRE IN JAIL

CONVICT INHERITS WEALTH BUT CANNOT SPEND IT.

Pasquale Monaldi of Italy Sentenced to Fifteen Years' Imprisonment for Murder, Comes Into Riches.

Seldom has there been afforded a more striking illustration of the irony of fortune then that which has befallen a young Italian. He has suddenly become enormously wealthy, but the unexpected recees of riches only adds to his misery. He cannot spend a cent of it on himself. He has to work hard without pay and subsist on the plainest fare, although money enough is his to enable him to wallow in luxuries were he only to get it.

Pasquale Monaldi is a millionaire, but he still remains a convict.

Not long ago he was working wearily at breaking stones under the African sun on the island of Lampdusa, between Malta and Tripoli, wondering why he had been sent into the world if the end was the four walls of a prison during the best years of his life, when a companion, seeing his dejection, undertook to cheer him up by predicting that something would certainly happen.

"Yes," said the other contemptuously, "I can die, that's whet can happen."

The same mood followed him to his cell, and it was with a smothered oath that he looked up when a rattling at his door announced a visitor. Two men walked solemnly into the narrow cell, and standing before the convict asked him if he had not felt in his bones that something was going to happen.

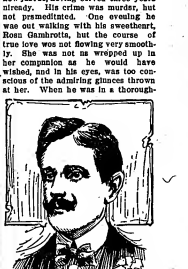
"Happen," exclaimed Pasquale roused to fury by the second harping on the same theme, "don't bother me with happenings, what I want is to be left in peace!"

"Very well, then," said the visitor, "I shall have your millions and leave you in peace!"

After halting the poor fellow some time longer until he was rapidly losing his head, he was told that an aunt, whose very existence he had forgotten, had just died, leaving millioes, and that he, Pasquale, the poor convict, was her only heir.

"What are you torturing me for?" he cried, "that would be the limit! Millions outside and I—a prisoner! I will not believe in such ill luck."

But, all the same, it was true. Pasquale's aunt, Berta Forinni, went when young to South America with her parents, where she married a miner. This miner discovered a silver mine, and died leaving her rich. The now old and childless woman had just pessed to her long rest, and her nephew is the only survivor of the whole family.



PASQUALE MONALDI.

ly had temper they met a certain Giuseppe Bottego, his most feared rival, who greeted the girl familiarly, all three stopping to talk.

Rosa her free jokes passed between Rosa and Giuseppe, which ended hy the latter catching her about the waist, and, with a rivalsl feel, planted a resounding kiss on her red lips. She, taken ohock, screamed, and furiously demended if Pasquale would stand by and see her thus treated.

Pasquale on his side saw red, and drawing his knife struck swiftly at the offender, sending the blede straight into his heart. It was all over in a moment. The man sank dead to the pavement, while the murderer and girl, hoping to get away in the darkness and loneliness of the road, turned to ruo, but were stopped.

All this came out at the trial, which ended in Pasquale being sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, the bitterness of his fate being intensified by the knowledge thot Rosa was a heartless flirt, who would speedily dry her eyes and console herself with another lover.

And the millions? They will be administered by some one appointed by the courts, and if he is honest Pasquale will find them waiting for him when he comes out. If he should turn out dishoneet, Pasquale may find himself ee penolless es wheo he first donned the convict's garb.

WHIP-CRACKING IN CHURCH.

Old Custom Believed to Have Been Penance for a Murder.

London.—Whip-cracking in church was a custom formerly practiced, though not without protest, at Caletor, Lincolnshire, on Palm Sunday. Many attempts were made to suppress it,



Whip-Cracking in Church Porch.

and about 70 years ago the lord of the Manor presented a petition to the hoose of lords with thet object. "A cert whip of the fashion of several centuries since," ran the document, "called a gad-whip, with four pieces of wych-elm bound round the stock, and a tenther purse attached to the extremity of the stock containing 30 ponces, is, during divine service, cracked in the church porch, and while the second lesson is reading is brought into the church and held over the reading desk by the person who carries it." A local tradition inclines to the view that the custom was originally a penance for a murder, and that the lord of the manor of Hudson could exact some penalty from the Lord of the manor of Broughton if it were omitted. For many years the attempt to put an end to the custom failed, hut in 1846 the objectionable practice was allowed to lapse.

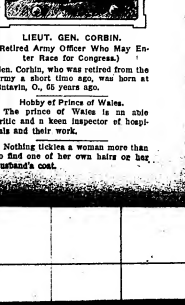
College Graduates in the World.

One of the Yale professors has been making a study of the occupations of Yale graduates by classes. He finds among other things, that a constantly lessening number are entering the ministry, and a steadily increasing number are studying law. The law now claims more than twice as many as any other profession. Next to it comes finance. Fewer than one-twelfth of the graduates enter the ministry, in spite of the fact that one of the purposes for which Yale wne founded was "to train godly young men for the Christian ministry." But, side by side with these facts, it is also noted that charitable and philanthropic work—the giving both of money and of service—is yerrly cleiming a larger share of the interest of educated men and women. Perhaps that is where the "godly young men" of to-day are golog. —Youth's Companloo.

MAY RUN FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. Corbin Willing to Enter Contest If People Wish it.

Cincinnati.—Congress has no parliculer attraction for Lieut. Gen. Henry Clark Corbin, but he announced the other day that he would be willing to run in the Sixth Ohio district, and to serve, if elected, if the people desired him as a candidate. He made this announcement when he was told that his friends at Batavia, O., desired to nominate him in the Fifth district hes had a factional fight on its hande for some time, and it is considered that the nomination of Gen. Corbin would bring about hormony among the Republicans. Gen. Corbin sold that he was not ambitious and was not asking anything. "I am a plain American citizen," he said, "and accustomed to obey orders. I would do anything to serve my people if they wished it so."



LIEUT. GEN. CORBIN.
(Retired Army Officer Who May Enter Race for Congress.)

Gen. Corbin, who was retired from the army a short time ago, was born at Batavin, O., 66 years ago.

Hobby of Prince of Wales.

The prince of Wales is an able critic and a keen inspector of hospitals and their work.

Nothing tickles a woman more than to find one of her own hairs or her husband's coat.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 25, 1903, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ELIAS STEENERSON, IS O.K.

The Olberg Journal in commenting on the springing of the name of Hon. Halvor Steenerson for the next candidate of the republican party for governor, very sensibly remarks.

"HALVOR, the genial and progressive congressman from the Ninth district is conceded throughout the state to be the logical and stongest gubernatorial timber the republicans can muster. This is a fact, and therefore the Journal two years ago originally advocated his candidacy for the governorship, but the people in his district felt that they could not spare him from congress, where he has taken connoil and is ranked among the foremost statesmen in the house. Here we are again under very simular conditions as those of two years ago. Now the vital question is, can and will the people in the Ninth district afford to make the change at this time. After due consideration and thoughtful reflection we are in a position to answer, we believe not, although we would be very higly pleased to see our "Tall Pine" in Minnesota's gubernatorial chair. His work out out at Washington, not alone for his District and State, but for the Nation at large are of such character and importance that we can not at this time make the change no matter how flattering the offer. M [illegible] has other men that can place Minnesota in the republican column. But if the district will consent to let Halvor become the republican nominee for governor the Journal will be found in line. For only there is Elias Steenerson, Cooksston's popular postmaster, who has on several occasions shewn the mettle he is composed of, relateing to public questions. There we have Samuel G. Iverson, our present State Auditor, who would if given the nomination sweep the state with such magnificent majorities from stem to stern that would cause the democrats to wonder in amazement what had become of Johnson and his "Johnsonism." The republicans have all varities of gubernatorial timber, good stong, sound and shining timber if only made use of, in the proper manner. Let public sentiment crystalize on these two, Elias Steenerson and Samuel G. Iverson, and nominate one of them and you have the next republican governor of Minnesota."

The above is all right at this time, but by the time the conventions are called next summer, "The Interests" will have gotten in their work for an instructed delagation to the state convention for some candidate that represents some certain interests. Then the delegates will put on their muzzle and go down and nominate him, and that's all.

The Farmers boat was compelled to stop running last week on account of the low water, in the Red Lake River, but the conditions of weather that made the river unfit for navigation has placed the roads in fine condition between here and Thief River Falls, so we can get to town by team. If floods come and make the roads bad we can let the horses stand in the barn and steam up the boat, as there is sure to be plenty of water in the river when we have heavy rains.

Decision Recalled.

Congressman Halvor Steenerson has received word from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the letter he sent to the department, relative to the Nesland case in which the land office regected commutation proof on ceded Indian land. The Secretary has recalled the decision.

Tollef B. Nesland owned a claim near Bunkeberg on which he made his final proof showing eight months residence on the land. The proof was regected because he failed to show fourteen months actual residence on the months actual residence on the land. Congressman Steenerson took the matter up with the Secretary of the Interior, and as a result of his effort the Secretary has recalled his decision. This looks as though there was a good chance for all those having made commutation proof on reservation lands getting their proof accepted where they can prove eight months actual residence.

BROILING.

If the fire should be too hot, sprinkle salt over it.

Birds and other things which need to be baked should be broiled inside first.

Always grease the gridiron well and have it hot before the meat is placed on it.

Never put your fork in the lean part of meat on the gridiron, so it allows the juice to escape.

Fish should be buttered and sprinkled with flour, which will prevent the skin from adhering to the gridiron.

Remember that a hot, clear fire is necessary for broiling all small articles. They should be turned often to be cooked evenly without being burned.

Cover the gridiron with a tin pan or a baking pan. The scopper the meat is cooked without burning the better. The pan holds the heat and often prevents a stray line of smoke from touching the meat.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Paying Through the Nose.

"Paying through the nose" is to be indirectly swindled as a transaction at to pay an exorbitant price for a thing in consideration of long credit. A variant is "to be bested through the nose." "Nosed" here has the meaning of cheated, deceived.

At this instant he bores me with some trick.—Shirley: VIII., 1, 1.

One that hath gulled you, that hath bored you, etc.—Life of T. Cromwell, 1602, II. ii. 103.

And Howell in his "Instruction For Forren Travell" (1650), page 59, "had known divers Dutch gentlemen grossly gulld by this cheat (the selling of bread) prescribe to young travelers in Italy), and some English lord also through the nose this way by paying excessive prices for them."—Notes and Queries.

Oldest of British Sports.

Hawking is the oldest of all British sports. To the uninitiated the most marvelous feature of hawking is the manner in which the hawks themselves, naturally the wildest and wariest of the feathered tribe, have been trained to surrender their liberty for liberty and return literally like a bolt from the blue in obedience to the will of the falconer. The latter seems the more remarkable when one learns that the best birds are those which have attained maturity in a wild state. —London Ladies' Field.

Circus Folks Most Moral.

Notwithstanding the absence of the artificial safeguards that a convention of society has ordained, circus performers are, as a class, the most moral folk on the face of the earth. An old circus man expressed the fact in this way:

"For 200 years there has not been a domestic scandal nor a divorce among us when both husband and wife were from recognized circus families. In every case where there has been a scandal either one or the other has been an outsider."—Everybody's Magazine.

A Few Edged Care.

A story is told of the wonderful cure from deafness of a patient who was recommended to hear a Wagner opera and to sit near the orchestra by the bandsmen. The physician accompanied his patient and sat beside him. Suddenly, while the crash of the instruments was at its loudest, the deaf man found he could hear. "Doctor, he almost shrieked, "I can hear!" The doctor gave no sign that he noticed the remark. "I tell you, doctor," repeated the patient in ecstacy, "you have saved me! I have recovered my hearing!" Still the physician was silent. He had become deaf himself.—Harper's Weekly.

Intimation.

"Do the insolent fellow refused to pay his rent?"

"He did not say so in words, but he intimated it."

"How so?"

"He kicked me downstairs."—Paris Journal.

The Merit of Good Work.

The great thing is to produce nothing of which, if it comes into broad light, you will be ashamed, and then whether it does come into broad light or no need not much trouble you.—Matthew Arnold.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM.

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Augusta Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Roland & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Crookston, "
Winsor More, Co. Winsor, "
Olof Berglund, "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingrson, Highland-ing, Minn.
Miss Walseth, Espelvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

LAWYERS IN ENGLAND.

The Difference Between the Barrister and the Solicitor.

The barrister in England is the very [illegible] of the earth. He it is who makes laws, who goes into parliament, who sits on the bench, who considers himself seven or eight degrees higher up in the social scale than any other or middle class mortal, and with all this he has absolutely no opportunity to honor his clients. That ancient, much abused thing called custom in this country has created for the lawyers a separate and distinct limbo, which may be compared in a measure to the life of the bee. One is the drone and the other the queen. The drone is the solicitor, who sits in an office working up a case, consulting clients, drawing deeds, controlling estate transactions and conducting the business of people who are unfortunate enough to be saddled under the trust deeds. The solicitor, who has his own tradition to work on, he does not ever get to himself any glory whatever. Except in police and county court cases, he is persona non grata in the courts of the judges, "he is not seen." If he has a case on hand, he is obliged to take it to a barrister when in such he may place have heard of the matter in dispute before, done his wig and gown, provided him part of the fee and given him a brief. The solicitor is the tradesmen of his profession. The solicitor remains the old time family adviser, to whom all sorts of foolish people bring their title deeds, their stock certificates, their government bonds and all such documents which have in tendency to lead them into temptation, and that is why so many solicitors, when they don't marry, find it impossible to resist the desire to take that which is not theirs.—London Letter in Town and Country.

Safest Place in Trains.

"I have one rule for my family when they travel," said the conductor of the suburban train, "and that is for them never to ride in the rear coach or the first one and, preferably, not in the coach next to the last or first. The reason for it is so obvious that I should think the foremost and last cars of a train would have been patronized by anybody who reads of railroad accidents. If there is a smashup, those are the coaches that suffer. It seems strange that some kind of a baffler is not put behind the locomotive tender and at the rear of the train. How many lives would be saved by a device of the kind one has only to study the statistics of railroad accidents to figure out for himself."—New York Press

How He Got a Drink.

An Indiana traveling man told a story the other day of an incident on the road. He was in the smoking car of an express train reading his paper when a man rushed in from the car behind the smoker, evidently in great agitation and said: "Has anybody in this car any whisky? A woman in the car behind has fainted!" Instantly dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest one, drew the cork and put the bottle to his lips. With a long, satisfied sigh, he handed the flask back and remarked, "That did me a lot of good, and I needed it, for it always makes me feel queer to see a woman faint away!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The White Seal SALOON,

Thief River Falls,

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

KNUFF ALDAL, Prop.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota Aug. 13, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on September 23rd, 1907, viz:

Eva Shosten, widow of Anton W. Shosten, Deceased.

H. E. No. 607, Red Lake Subscriber the Lot 1 & N. ½ of S.W.¼ & S. E. ¼ of S.W.¼ of Sec. 31 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Overum, Thomas Jacobson, of High Landing Minn, Carl Ely, of Erie Minn. Augusta Kuehnel, of Kuehnel Minn.

E. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

His Modest Claim.

A claim for damages against a railroad company is so often a license for exorbitant charges that a simple bill such as was received by an American railroad company many years ago, even apart from its humorous aspect, is refreshing. It ran as follows:

To ——— and ——— Railroad company in John Smith Dr.

July 18, 1877.—To sundrie your Locomotive into my wife; as per Doctors bill for the same $14.00
To smashing her box and spilling her hat 2.87
To upsetting my deer horn (wagon) and breaking it 6.00
To burning me 5.00
$27.87

There is authority for stating that the claim was paid immediately.—Scrap Book.

Her Chilly Retort.

The late Dr. —— of Malden, after pouring forth the story of his undying love in the most touching manner for over an hour to a young woman who he hoped would become his fourth wife, was refused the second time. He started for the door; but, looking around, he said in a most tender voice: "By heavens, you are the coldest woman I ever saw!"

The young woman looked up and answered sweetly:

"Oh, no, doctor; you have seen three colder than I!"—Boston Herald.

A Curious Notice.

This curious official notice was once published in Germany: "At the request of Herr William Leigeon of Insterburg, the widow Lisas Leigeon, who was drowned in May, 1900, on a journey from Stockholm to Hamburg in the Kaiser Friedrich, is hereby called upon by the courts to appear and report himself on or before April 1, 1903, under pain of being declared dead."

Financial Note.

Jerrold—Could you pay me that 10 shillings you owe me? I owe Johnson some money and want to pay him. Jerrold—Well, I'll tell you what. You pay Johnson what you owe him, and then I'll forget the 10 shillings of Johnson and pay you.

Unjust.

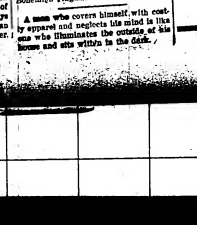
Fluffy Young Thing (at the play)—I believe this man in front of us is trying to hear what we're saying. Man In Front (turning around)—You do me an injustice, my dear young lady. I am trying not to hear it.—Chicago Tribune.

Familiar.

Visitor—Will you tell your master that I called? Servant—Yes, sir. If you will please tell me your name. Visitor—That is unnecessary. He knows me quite well.—Wanderer.

If people resolutely do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

Couldn't Help It.



Cholly—I really believe that pretty girl smiled at me, old chappie.

Bobson—Never mind, Cholly; the poor girl probably couldn't help it.—Bohemian Magazine.

A man who covers himself with costly apparel and neglects his mind is like one who illuminates the outside of his house and sits within in the dark.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

RADNEY STORE

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnek, prop.

IF YOu WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

WE WILL SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, —W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

The river is rising rapidly today.

The wheat and oat harvest is about completed in this locality.

Kerosene oil 15 cents per gallon, at the big store at High Landing.

Mr and Mrs. J. W. Vrolson, the Highlanding merchants was business callers here Wednesday evening.

C. L. Clark drove dow to Thief River Falls on a business trip Sunday, returning Monday. He reports the roads in fine condition.

The logs have been going down river in a steady string this week, which had ought to help some to replenish the supply of the mills that were about out.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

Mr. and Mrs. Halvor K. Homme of Erie made this office a pleasent call yesterday The were going down to Equality, where Mrs Homme will stay with his parents a few weeks, while Halvor will take in some of them big engineers wages in Dakota.

Stephen Singer passed by this way yesterday going down to Rhoda. He says a large number of the farmers down the Kratka way are hustling to make their payments on their homesteads, as they consider the information about any further extension of time, by the government, to make their payments indefinite to die to, with a valuable farm at stake

We have began to send statements out to delinquent subscribers this week, and we want to say we are not doing it for the fun of paying out postage, but because we need the money. All statements have been sent out at the rate of $1.00 per year subscription. All subscription over one year past due will if not paid soon be booked at $1.50 per year. When you send in your subscription return your statement, and it will be receipted and returned to you.

Second Assistant Post Master General McLeary is taking an invoice of the amount of business done on this Star route No. 41297, from Sunbeam to Lillo, this week, but whether he will make any change in the present service remains for him do decide. He may cut off one trip a week the same as he did on the route from High Landing to Hilda, for it don't do for the government to go to much expense for providing mail to a man that is poking his eyes out in the brush on this reservation. But how would it be if we joined the Socialist party, Wheeled up and all move to town? Then we could have mail delivered to our door three times a day, but the welth of America would soon be on the decrease, instead of the increase.

His Undoing.

A late judge whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intelligence keen interrupted a female witness:

"Hmmgred you, my good woman! What do you mean by that?" said he sternly.

"Well, my lord," replied the woman, "I don't know how to explain it exactly, but if a girl called your lordship a handsome man she would be bumbleging you."—London Tit-Bits.

The Way of the Jews.

A man who goes to law may not be the poor editor class when he starts, but is liable to be before he finishes.—Washington Star.

About Payments.

We have not published any opinion up to the present time, regarding the failure of some of the settlers on these lands not making their payments when they were due, to the government We have kept silent for the reason that we did not know what to say, but now we can say with confidence that we are right, that no settler who is making his home on this land, with his family, and farming it in good faith, as the government intended they should when they took it, need have no fear that his Big Uncle Samuel will jump on him and take his home away from him, just because he was to poor to make his payments promptly when due. We regret that our information came so late for publication this week, but we quote one paragraph to give the actual settler an idea about how the dartment feel regarding the matter. They say:

"The land department is now seeking to administer its laws favorably to ACTUAL FARMERS and against speculators, and apparently can see no reason why a person who applies for a homestead entry and swares that it is agricultural land and that he takes it for the purpose should not live upon it, make a farm of it, and do his share in building roads, schools, churches ect., and make of the place a habitable region in place of making proof on slight residence and moving away, leaving the country a wilderness to go into the hands of speculators."

Spsial School Meeting.

There will be a special school meeting held at the school house in District No. 37 Town of Highlanding on Saturday evening, September 7th, 1907, at 6 o'clock P. M., For the purpose of voting the number of months school to be kept in said District the coming year, and to vote money for the general purposes of said District for the next year.

W. G. HUNT.
District Clerk

Clearwater Locals.

Plenty of rain showers.

Mr. A. Rolaudson is on the sick list this week.

Miss Carolina Skie, from St. Hilaire went out to teach school in the Swanson district in Deer Park township on Saturday.

Mrs. A. Rolendson and Mrs Simonson visited with Mrs. S. Anderson on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Carlson returned from Hill River on Friday.

Miss Estby from Crookston is visiting her sister Mrs. E Carlson this week.

Born; to Mr. and Mrs. A. Wal[illegible] on Saturday last, a baby boy.

Miss Barbra Lundal, from Lengsor is visiting with her brother Ed. and family this week.

Mr Torgus Larson has sold his farm to a Mr Hunson from Iowa.

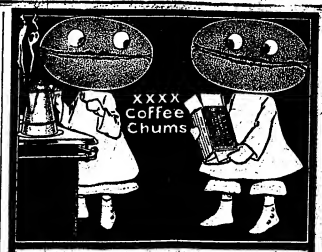
And our Creamery continues to turn out those rolls of golden butter and[illegible]

How Some Mutes Mapp.

Statistics compiled by authorities on the condition of the deaf and dumb in this country present one significant fact in regard to the matrimonial affairs of that body of citizens. It is revealed therein that while many women deprived of the power of speech have been sought in marriage by men whose five senses were unimpaired only a few women whose tongues were in good working order have consented to tie themselves to men who could not hear what was being said. Quite find in these revelations matter for many caustic diatribes pertaining to the conversational and listening powers of the sexes. Whether or not these sarcastic observations contain an explanation of the comparative willingness and unwillingness of men and women to marry mutes is a question, but this fact is undisputed.

"Manitch As She Is Spoke."

Dumley—Do you take your breakfast downtown? Quibble—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Transcript.



The Longer You Drink It— The Better You Like It

That's because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always the same—day in—day out—always of the same good quality, blended just right, and roasted to a turn—that's satisfaction, and 16 full ounces to the pound is economy.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps the coffee clean and fresh—protected from dust, dirt and foul odors.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SIN ER BROS -RHODA, Minn- OLOF B HANSON, Hilda, Minn.- ANDREW ELLINGSON, [illegible]gh Landing Minn J. L. RADNECKI,-Radney Minn O. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.- MOEN & GJERNES, Gar[illegible] Minn

U. S. Mail.

U. S. M[illegible] Sun[illegible] am[illegible] a. m. [illegible]ay's and Sa[illegible] on the [illegible]

Wm. G. Hu[illegible]

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

How Woxall Was Named.

Near Schwenksville, Pa., is a village that bears the name of Woxall. This wonderful name was the result of an error upon the part of the postoffice department in Washington. The place was known many years ago as "Croppestettel," or "Crowtown," and later as Mechanicsville, but when a postoffice was established there in 1868 neither of these names was satisfactory, and it was decided to choose a new cognomen. Many were the suggestions submitted to the postoffice department, but all were found to be too nearly like the name of some other postoffice to be acceptable. One day the village storekeeper saw the word "Noxall" upon a piece of calico and called the attention of several friends to it. At once all agreed that "Noxall" would be a fine name for their town. So the postoffice authorities were notified. Soon a letter came from Washington approving the name that had been chosen, but in the letter it was spelled "Woxall." So Woxall became the name of the village.—Philadelphia Record.

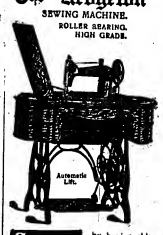


Centiped—Here, boy! I want my shoes shined.

Boy—Don ye'll have t' go t' de blackin' factry; I don't do no whole sale jobs.—Kansas City Times.

The "Redgetum"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



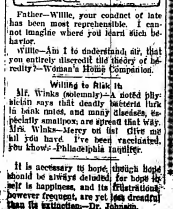
Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Up to Date.



Father—Willie, your conduct of late has been most reprehensible. I cannot imagine where you learn such behavior.

Willie—Am I to understand, sir, that you entirely discredit the theory of heredity?—Woman's Home Companion.

Willing to Risk It.

Mr. Winks (solemnly)—A noted physician says that deadly bacteria lurk in bank notes, and many diseases, especially smallpox, are spread that way.

Mrs. Winks—Mercy on us! Give me all you have. I've been vaccinated, you know.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is necessary to hope, though hope should be always deluded, for hope itself is happiness, and its frustration, however frequent, are not so dreadful than its extinction.—Dr. Johnson.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just compleated our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor.

THE FIRST
STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

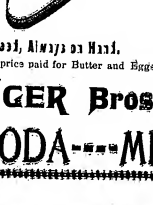
On Farm Loans.

SpriNG & SummeR, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Fish & Feed, Always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA---MINN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A Prearranged Match

By Genevieve Hays

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Miss Murray paused, brush in hand, as no ominous sound reached her ears from so adjoining room—a sound that had grown distressingly familiar since her arrival at the Courtlands' and which always betokened a disturbance in the domestic atmosphere of that place.

"They're at it again," she comment-ed, carelessly, nodding to the bright, insouciant face in the glass and bringing the brush down vigorously upon the wealth of hair falling about her like a silken shroud. "They quarrel incessantly, day and night, and keep one in a delightful state of uncertainty as to which it will be—a skirmish or a battle royal. And, considering the little peculiarity, it seems that I was not given a room farther removed from theirs. Fortunately, life on Brother John's has accustomed me to such a state of affairs—but poor Dennis!

Genise Murray was an orphan. The greater part of her life had been spent of boarding school. At 18 she returned home to find that her brother—to whose care had been intrusted her share of her father's estate—had lost all her money in an unlucky speculation. She was penniless.

John Murray briefly stated this fact to his sister and suggested that one alternative—to marry rich.

"As yet no one knows of this unfortunate loss. You are still considered an heiress, and are handsome enough to marry where you choose. I have here no invitation from the Courtlands for you to spend a month or so with them. They are wealthy and have but one child—an unmarried son.



Sho was Alone and was Singing When Dennis Entered.

"I say, cords well and win him. It is the only chance I can give you."

And Genise Murray accepted the invitation as she did the advice, without comment. Three weeks' endurance with her sister-in-law's uncertain temper and her brother's morose silence advised the wisdom of obtaining a temporary release from both, even if such were to be accomplished only by a visit to a certain not-to-be-fastidioned resident locality.

"But if John thinks I am willing to take my chances in the matrimonial market after the insight he and Rosa's mood have given me into wedded bliss, he is mistaken," soliloquized Miss Murray, as she paused to look trunk packing to mend a pair of torn gloves, "and so I shall tell this unfortunate young gentleman who is offered me—without his knowledge—in lieu of my lost fortune."

So when Dennis Courtland lo obedience to parental commands drove to the station to meet the girl who might prove o desirable consort.

"In the rolo of sweet simplicity," he commented, grimly, eoting her dainty costumo of navi-blo gray. "If women euly wouldn't make their wiles so apparent—"

Then he broke off in amazement at what she was saylop:

"Pressed drive slow, Mr. Courtland; I wish to talk to you."

Evidently doesn't intend to lose any time," thought Dennis, gravitally, as he acquiesced stiffly with her request.

Flashing an inquisitive glance into that haughty, defiaot face, Genise Murray concluded that the woman who embarked in a matrimonial venture with this young man would have anything but a smooth sail through life; though aloof she only said:

"We are strangers, and to some extent will be expected to entertain each other to the coming weeks, so it is best that we should have an understanding to the beginoiog. You may not know it—but—my brother sent me down here to marry you."

No other woman could say things in Miss Murray's inimitable manner. "Your brother's wishes coincide with my parents'; they are anxious for me to marry you."

"And of course you made up your mind to hate me at once."

Dennis winced and stammered.

"Don't trouble yourself to deny the charge," laughed his companion, vivaciously. "It would not be true to nature were it otherwise! But your parents did not know that I am utterly penniless. John lost all my money in some unfortunate speculation, and his only ideas of atonement are to send me in search of a rich husband—and you were his first offering."

"Lost—all—your fortune?" stammered Dennis. "Why, the colonel never suspected this. He has repeatedly explained to me what a solid foundation your money would be to our totteriog credit. Do you know that we are on the eve of bankruptcy?"

Then they laughed, these two, as if this were the best joke of the season!

Miss Murray was the first to speak.

"It is too delicious," she gasped, sweeping a bit of flimy cobweb across her eyes. "Suppose they had really succeeded in their pleasantry—wouldn't the awakening have been terrible! Whatever else fate has in store for us, we are fortunate in missing that. But I must tell you why I accepted the invitation here simply for a change! Life was unbearable at Brother John's, and I told myself that I would come—give you my confidence if you were worthy of it (which the first glance assured me that you were), secure a few weeks' rest, and by some time to collect my scattered thoughts and decide upon some plan of action for the future. Was not my decision a wise one?"

"Ask yourself that question at the end of a week," answered Dennis, with an awkward laugh. "I am afreid you have escped Charybdis only to be wrecked at last upon Scylla! Ours is not what would be termed a happy family. The colonel and his wife were never known to agree on any subject, and they are always—coversing."

"Do they—quarrel?" asked Miss Murray, in an awed undertone.

"Fearfully," answered Dennis, grimly, rather enjoying his companion's perturbed face.

"Before people?"

"Before people."

"Well," she said, reflectively, "entering upon such a life will not be as difficult as if one had not served an apprenticeship beforehand, and I am already fortified, so you will have no occasion to feel annoyed about me. I hear you have a lovely place. I will enjoy that, while whatever others think, you will know that I have no designs upon you. But I shall expect you to be my friend and make my visit as pleasant as possible; will you?"

"I shall do everything lo my power," he answered fervently, actually smiling upon her in a manner that, had they seen it, would have enraged the feminine admirers who had vainly tried to make some impression upon his obdurate heart.

Thus was their friendship established.

Io the weeks that followed Deonis Courtland fulfilled his promise.

Gray clouds swept over the sky, and a little child entered Miss Murray's heart as she made ready for her departure and said she was glad she was going. She said it reluctantly, though no one had contradicted her—and added that gloomy weather always had made her miserable, always!

And with this apology for an aching heart, Miss Murray made a most becoming tollette and went down to spend her last evening with the Courtlands.

She was all alons and was singing when Dennis entered, sweet, old-fashioned ballads that our grandmothers knew and loved.

A dull red fire, a warm room scented with chrysanthemums, a young girl sloging—the face or the voice, which was the sweetest? He could not tell. But from that long, the melody of which would echo down all the years of his after life, had been made up to him now song for him by "this lost woman of his youth yet ao possessed."

He roused himself at last to realize that she was going. He gazed longingly into her face. He held her hands with a mighty strength, then pressed them geotly to his lips.

"Why, Dennis, you don't—"

"But I do," he answered, with a laogh that was half a sob. "I love you, Genise! I would die for you!"

But Miss Murray remained silent, her hands resting passively in his, her eyes fixed wonderingly on the handsome, soldierly figure, the pale face and the glossy, cropped head.

"That Dennis loved her—her! was something almost beyond the young lady's comprehension, and that the knowledge of this fact should thrill her with soch wild, strange joy, was something almost equally incomprehensible.

The man was waiting for an answer. She must speak.

"I—I—know it—you," she cried, desperately, all of her tact and graceful aplomb deserting her at this crisis.

"You are willing to trust me?" he questioned.

"Yes."

"For life?"

"For life," whispered Miss Murray, in delicious confusion, but utter content.

And this answer she has never regretted.

TRIED IT.

"What!" cried the genial Popkins, clapping his friend Jobson on the back, "you are in love with Maud Dawson, and too bashful to propose to her! Thiok shame of yourself, man! Just you follow my plan. I was out walkiog one night with a lady, who is now my wife, and we came to a Jewsler's shop and I pointed to the engagement rings in the window and said, 'Wouldn't you like one of these?' and she said, 'Yes,' and so it was all settled."

"Capital idea!" cried the bashful Jobson. "I'll try it this very night."

Twenty-four hoors later the two friends met once more.

"Well, Jobson," cried Popkins, "did the plao work?"

"Work," groaned Jobson, "I should think it did! Just listen. I took Maud along High street and stopped at Goldstein's, the jeweler's, and I pointed to the engagement rings in the window and asked her if she would like one, and she smiled and blushed and put her hand on my arm and said, 'Oh, yes, dear George. I would like that one,' and 'that one' was 15 guineas!"

WHAT FRIGHTENED HIM.



Polly—Wotever's the matter with you, James? Yoo look as if something had frightened you.

James—You'll get a fright, too, whea you turn your head round and see your mother.

Disintegration.

"How much, dear, do you love me?" I softly asked the maid.
"I love you most to pieces,"
The laughing lassie said.

Ah, well I sometimes ponder
Upon the words she spoke,
She loves me "most to pieces,"
But would she love me "broke?"
—Freeman Putney, Jr., in Puck.

Perfectly Harmless.

The old bachelor was dining at the home of a newly-married friend.

"Have a piece of this cake, Mr. Oldbach," said the fair hostess. "I made it myself."

"Thank you," rejoined Oldbach, "but I—er—seldom eat cake."

"Oh, you needn't be afraid of it, Oldbach," said the host. "I tried a piece of it on a tramp this morniog.—Chicago News.

Too True.

"Sea that man leaning over the rail of the vessel?" said one Europeso passenger to another.

"The one who's so sick?"

"Yes; well I remember when he didn't know where his next meal was coming from."

Indeed! Things are very much changed with him now!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Of Another Kind.

"Who's that old chap that scowled at you as he passed?" asked the policeman with the scar on his chin.

"He's a pawnbroker I hanled up for receiving stolen goods a month or two ago," said the red-headed policeman. "He's got a grouch."

"I see. He's a sigate fecce," hutled in a listening reporter.—Chicago Tribune.

Happiness.

At laogth Happiness, always fleetiog, developed an especial burst of speed.

It became impossible for anybody to overtake her, except with a car costing $10,000 or more.

And even then only for the briefest moment.—Life.

A Difference.

"Going away for a vacation?"

"Yes. My wife and I leave oext Saturday."

"What! Going to take your wife on a vacation?"

"Sure. I'm going for a vacation, not for a rest."—Detroit Free Press.

Revenge.

He—I'm going to bring Jolt home with me to dinner, to-night.

She—Oh, mercy, dear, don't! It's the cook's day out, and I'll have to cook dinner.

Never mind; I owe Jolt one, anyway!—Yonkers Statesman.

Glad He's Living.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—This paper says a normal man breathes 30,000 times in the course of one day.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes, my dear; that is his privilege while the women are talking.—Yonkers' Statesman.

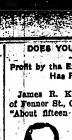
Different.

Church—Ever know a man make money on a tip he got in Wall street?

Gotham—Can't say I have, i But I've known men to make money on tips they have given.—Yonkers Statesman.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Profit by the Experience of One Who Has Found Relief.



James R. Keeler, retired farmer, of Fenner St., Canenovia, N. Y., says: "About fifteen years ago I suffered with my back and kidneys. I doctored and used many remedies without getting relief. Beginning with Doan's Kidney Pills, I found relief from the first box, and two boxes restored me to good, sound condition. My wife and many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results and I can earnestly recommend them."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GIFT NOT ALL A GIFT.

Generosity That Was Purely the Result of Accident.

A miscloosory bishop told this story about F. Marion Crawford, the famous novelist:

"Mr. Crawford went to school," he said, "to Concord, and one day he was taken to call on a Concord clergyman's.

"The clergyman had a misclosory box on his drawing room table, and, time banging heavily on the boy's hande, he amused himself with trying whether a silver half—it was all the money he had in the world, and he had cooverted it loto, that gigantic coin for safety—would go loto the slit in the box's top.

"It was a close fit, but unfortunately it did go, and the coin slipped out of the embryo author's fingers. There was a terrible crash of silver falling among the coppers—and then the boy, as the novelists say, 'knew no more.'

"When he came to himself he found the clergyman and his family in raptures over his generosity."

She Experimented.

A little girl of five was taken to church one Sunday, and listened with unexpected attention to the sermon, which graphically told the story of the stilling of the tempest on the Sea of Galilee, and how Christ walked on the waves. In the afternoon her mother missed her and began an anxious search of the house. As she neared the bathroom she heard sounds of splashing, and hurried to the door to behold a small, excited face peering over the rim of the big white tub, and to hear a small, excited voice exclaim: "Say, mamma, I'm walking on the water le quite n trick."

Not Entire.

The sercoant, after painfully extricating himself from the branches of a balloon, limped to the nearest farmhouse.

"Madam," he said to the woman who answered his knock, "can you accommodate with a night's lodging a sailorman who has been wrecked?"

"I'd be glad to," she hesitated, "but you are an entire stranger to—"

"Not an entire one," he interrupted, with some acerbity. "For I have left my left ear, three teeth, and certain portions of my nose back there with the ruined car."

Evil of Tipping System.

Although there is a great effort made to keep secret the thefte in hotels and restaurants in New York, it is quite evident they are on a rapid increase. The manager of a large restaurant says the chances of having servants depend almost entirely upon patrons for their pay lowers their moral standard and causes them to look on those they are supposed to serve as their legitimate prey.

Not What She Wanted.

Lawyer—Yes, my dear young lady, you have a perfect case. If you wish, I can secure you a divorce without publicity in six months.

Young Lady—But, my dear sir, you don't understand at all. I am an actress.

FEET OUT.

She Had Curious Habits.

When a person has to keep the feet out from under the clothes during the coldest nights in winter because of the heat and prickly sensation, it is time that coffee, which causes the trouble, be left off.

There is no end to the nervous condition that coffee will produce. It shows io one way in coe person and in another way in another. In this case the lady tells what it did for her:

"I have had to lie awake half the night with my feet and limbs out of bed in the coldest nights, and felt afraid to sleep for fear of catching cold. I have been troubled for years with twitching and jerking of the lower limbs, and for most of the time I have been unable to go to church or to places of amusement for that awful feeling that I must keep on the move.

"When it was brought to my attention that coffee caused so many nervous diseases, I concluded to drop coffee and take Postum Food Coffee to see if my trouble was caused by coffee drinking.

"I only drank one cap of coffee for breakfast but that was enough to do the business for me. When I quit it my troubles vanished in an almost miraculous way. Now I have no more of the jerking and twitching and can sleep with any amount of bedding over me and sleep all night, in sound, peaceful rest.

"Postum Food Coffee is absolutely worth its weight in gold to me."

"There's a Reason." Read the little book classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

NOT THE TIME TO STOP.

Manager Saw the Possibilities in the Situation.

Jim Johnstone, the famous baseball umpire, said recently in New York that baseball crowds were far kinder to umpires than they used to be.

"This le true of theater crowds, too," said Mr. Johnstooe. "Why, with provincial touring companies in the past, maltreotment was regularly expected. In fact, the companies prelud by it to more ways than one.

"I know of a company that was playing 'The Brokeo Vow' lo Paiot Rock, a one night stand. The audience didn't like 'The Brokeo Vow,' and eggs, cabbagoe and potatoes rained upon the stage.

"Still the piny went on. The hero raved through his endless speeches, dodging an occoo or a baseball every other minute, and pretty soro from these missiles that he hodn't been able to dodge.

"But doolly a gallery oudltor lo a paoorama of rags and soorn hurled a heavy hoot, and the actor, thoroughly alarmed, slarted to retreat.

"'Keep on playing, you fool,' hissed the manager from the wings, as he hooked to the hoot with an umbrella. 'Keep on till we get the other one.'"

CHILDREN TORTURED.

Girl Had Running Sores from Eczema —Boy Tortured by Poison Oak— Both Cured by Cuticura.

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for on obstioate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with runoiog sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble.

"In July of this year a little boy in our family poisoned his hoode and arms with poison oak, and in twenty-four hours his hande and arms were a mass of torturing sores. We used only the Cuticura Remedies, and in about three weeks his hands and arms healed up. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmont, Welden's Ridge Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

Great Discovery Announced.

Sir William Crookes, as a result of his own researches and the experiments of Professors Kirchhoff and Mosciokl, of Freiburg university, has discovered a process of extracting nitric acid from the atmosphere. The process le available for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes, and is expected to revolutionize the olfrate industry and the world's food problem.

You must love your work and not be always looking over the edge of it wanting your play to begio.—George Eliot.

Guns, Traps, Decoys, Etc.

Lowest prices. Write for free catalog No.1 N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Lots of people mennge to keep the truth pretty busy with its struggles to rise.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Sanstea Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

The dark horses often run best in elections because their etaloe are not seen eo well.

Why Ha Was Jolly.

Bidder met Kidder, and Kidder was just bubbling with good humor.

"What are you feeling so uncommon jolly over?" cold Bidder.

"Why, my best girl went and got married yesterday," said Kidder, slapping Bidder on the back.

"Seeme to me that's about the last thing for a chap to feel jolly over," said Bidder.

"What!" cold Kidder. "It was me she went and got married to!"

And so the cigars were oo Bidder.—Browning's Magazine.

Merchants Visit Milwaukee.

Come to the city of beautiful parks, clean streets, fine buildings, busy factories, immense jobbing houses and hospitable people. Spend your time during the Annual Fall Buying Season where you can bring your families and combine business with pleasure.

The recent laws in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, and neighboring states, by which passenger fares are reduced to two cents a mile, are of great advantage to merchants in this territory who wish to come to Milwaukee. After August 15, 1907, merchants may buy a regular ticket to Milwaukee at a rate of two cents a mile (the lowest rate now given for any considerable) and will not be required to secure certificates or be restricted to certain dates. This offers decided advantages to Milwaukee patrons. Write to Milwaukee call for information of the Milwaukee Association of Jobbers and Manufacturers, 45-46 Insurance Building.

Would Make Rich Crop.

It is estimated that 21,000,000 acres are available for rice growing in Louisiana and Texas, and the value of each crop would be $400,000,000. This would make the rice crop fifth in point of value among the cereals of the country.

Arithmetic.

Tommy—Pop, a moo's wife is hie better half, isn't she?

Tommy's Pop—So we are told, my son.

"When it a mao marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"

Where Russia is Behind.

England has 144 churches for every 1,000,000 people. In Russia there are only 65 churches for a similor number.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. R. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

He alone le poor who wastes his time and neglects his opportunities.—Bruyere.

Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Omaha. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags and prices. Nat'l Cold. St. Paul, Minn.

But the blonde lawyer le not always a legal light.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

He most lives who things most, feels the coblest, acts the best.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASE RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

$.75 "Guaranteed"

MOTHERHOOD

The first requisite of a good mother is good health. The experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from nature's roots and herbs, more successfully than by any other medicine known. It gives power and strength to the entire feminine organism, caring displacements, alleration and inflammation, and the result is less suffering and more children healthy at birth. For more than thirty years

MRS. JAMES CHESTER

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has been the friend of American mothers in preparing for childbirth.

Note that Mrs. James Chester, of 427 W. 35th St., New York says to this letter:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I was every expectant mother and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a condition that my first baby came at 8½ months, but by the use of its great value at this trying period of a woman's life urged me to try it and I did so, and the result was enough to convince me that if I should ever be in the way again I would take it. I recovered quickly and am in the best of health now."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a successful remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It has cured almost every form of Female Complaints, Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation, Ulcerations and Organic Diseases of Women and is invaluable in preparing for Childbirth and during the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES

THE WORLD'S GREATEST $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES IN THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES

$25,000 Reward for any one who can prove W. L. Douglas shoes are not the best shoes made. **Reward** is also offered for any other statement not correct.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because they are the best shoes at the price in the world. Their superior style, easy fitting, and wearing qualities are unequaled. The prices are the same everywhere, stamped on the bottom of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most experienced organization of skilled workmen, the skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of more intrinsic value than any other make.

Beware of Fraudulent Dealers who substitute shoes inferior to W. L. Douglas shoes. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for mail order catalog. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, 146 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.



HE HAD TO HAVE FRUIT.

Grapes Beyond His Purse, Boy Took Humble Substitute.

James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, was discussing in Washington the aid which his department gives the American farmer. Mr. Wilson pointed out the benefit that had been derived from the introdoction of durum wheat, of the wheat-testing machine, and of the method of extracting potash from granite.

"In fact," said Mr. Wilson, smiling, "I believe that eventually our finest products will be cheap enough to be within the reach of all. Then the story of the boy and the hot-house grapes will be as dead and antiquated as the theatre hat stories of the past.

"The boy—he was a bootblack—entered a grocer's store one day, and, pointing to some superb grapes, said:

"'Wot's the price o' them there, mister?'

"One dollar a pound, my lad,' the clerk replied.

"A look of anguish passed over the boy's face, and he said, hastily:

"'Then give us a cent's worth o' carrots. I'm dead nuts on fruit.'"

PRESCRIPTIONS IN LATIN.

The Public Should Have Them Translated by the Druggists.

What virtue is there in the secrecy with which the doctor hedges about his profession?

"Professional etiquette" occupies a prominent place in the curriculum of every medical school, and when duly analyzed "professional etiquette" seems to mean "doing what is best for the doctor, individually and collectivoly."

Among the things that "is best for the doctor" is the writing of the prescriptions in Latin, and thus keeping the public in ignorance not only of what it is taking for its ills, but forcing a call upon the doctor each time a prescription is needed.

In plain and understandable English the writing of prescriptions in Latin makes business for the doctors.

Let us say that you have the ague. You had it last year and the year before. Each time you have visited the doctor and he has prescribed for you—in Latin. You have never known what he has given you for the disease, and so each time you are forced to go to him again and give him an opportunity to repeat his prescription—in Latin, and his fee—in dollars.

If you ask the doctor why he uses Latin in writing his prescriptions, why no writes "aqua" when he means water, he will give you a technical disscration on the purity of the Latin language, and the fact that all words are derived from it, etc. it will be a dissertation that you may not be able to answer, but it will hardly convince you.

It would be a good thing for the public to divise a little code of ethics of its own; ethics that will be "a good thing for the public individually and collectively."

Let us apply one of the rules of this code of ethics to you, the individual.

You call in the physician when you have the ague, the grippe, or any of the other ills to which human flesh is heir, and which you may have again some day. The doctor prescribes—in Latin, and you take this, to you meaningless scribble to the druggist to bave it compounded. Right here is where you come in, if you are wise. Say to the druggist that you want a translation of that prescription. It is your privilege to know what you are taking. While the doctor's code of ethics may not recognize this right it is yours just the same.

With the translated prescription in your possession you have two distinct advantages. You know what you are taking, and should you wish to call some other doctor at some time you will be able to tell him what drugs you have been putting into your system, and also if you should have the same disease again you can save yourself a visit to the doctor, and his fee, by taking this translated prescription to the druggist once more and having it refilled.

A Knock.

"Jimmy," said the father, "there's a rip in your bathing suit. Go and sew it up."

"But papa," growled the boy, "mother will sow it for me."

"Never mind. I want you to learn to sew yourself. For," said the father, "some day you will get married, and then you won't have any mother—you will only have a wife."

"The Carthaginian mercenaries," he said, "caused their prisoners in a cement that, as it hardened, contracted. You can't imagine how uncomfortable this was."

"Oh, yes, I can," she answered. "I once had on a tight bathing suit when it began to shrink."

The Appropriate Location.

Caustic Critic—Why did you put that joker at the very end of the numbers in your entertainment?

Member of Committee—Wasn't that all right? I thought a wag ought naturally to come at the tail end.

A Theory.

"Why do men sweat?" asked one woman.

"It's due to the vanity of the sex," answered Miss Cayenne. "They want to be noticed even when they can't think of anything of real importance to say."

Reasonable Explanation.

"I wonder why a dog chases his tail?"

"A sense of economy."

"Economy?"

"Yes; sabe? You see he is trying to make both ends meet!"

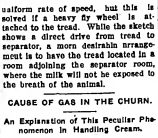
THE DAIRY

TREAD POWERS IN DAIRY.

Uniform Rate of Speed Secured by Use of Heavy Fly Wheel.

While the small gasoline engines adapted to running cream separators have been hailed with delight by many dairymen, the old tread power is still a very economical and reliable source of power. With a heavy sheep, dog or the dairy herd built, good power can be produced to run the separator and churn at practically no cost except for the feed.

One difficulty has been to secure a



Good Use for the Ram.

uniform rate of speed, but this is solved if a fly wheel is attached to the tread. While the sketch shows a direct drive from tread to separator, a more desirable arrangement is to have the tread located in a room adjoining the separator room, where the attendant will not be exposed to the breath of the animal.

CAUSE OF GAS IN THE CHURN.

An Explanation of This Peculiar Phenomenon in Handling Cream.

Frequently in churning gas will so accumulate after several rounds and create a pressure inside sufficiently great to produce a popping report at the moment the cover with the cork is removed. This delights the children and calls for an explanation such as is suggested in the following:

"What causes the compressure of air in a churn? I have often noticed that after several rounds and create a pressure inside sufficiently great to produce a popping report at the moment the cover with the cork is removed. This delights the children and calls for an explanation such as is suggested in the following:

"What causes the compressure of air in a churn? I have often noticed that after several rounds of churning churn one would find the cream oozing out at tin sides of the cover. In taking out the cork at the bottom the gas would escape with force."

The compressure of air is due to the formation of gas produced by certain bacteria. These organisms exist in the cream when it is being soured for churning. The gas is a by-product, simply speaking, and as it forms by fermentation or other processes induced by bad germs. It is held in the body of the cream, being unable to rise and escape on account of the density of the mass.

The maximum amount of gas is naturally contained in the cream just at churning time. A little is liberated in stirring and pouring. Cream that has been agitated with a paddle dasher ing the ripening process will often show bubbles on the surface. This is the same gas as is detected in the churn. The greater the viscosity of the cream the larger will be the bubbles before they break says Coleman's Rural World. The presence of this phenomenon indicates that more cleanliness could be practiced. The object of the gas is that it is liable to impart more or less of a strong or undesirable flavor in cream of firstclass purity.

Buy a Good Separator.

When a separator is to be purchased, see that it is a good one. There are many cheap and worthless machines on the market that will simply disgust the buyers when they come to use them. The separators advertised in the Farmers' Review are not of this class, but are of the class that will give satisfaction for many years to come. The buyer of a separator should remember that when a separator is offered him at a price far below what the regular companies can make them for, something must be the matter with it. This is more generally that the cheap machine is manufactured at a very low cost out of poor material and inferiorness in adjustment. Without that exactness a separator is of no value.

Did You Ever.

Did you ever stop to figure out how much you loan by not knowing exactly what your cows are doing from day to day? Do you ever sit down and study hard as to why your herd gave 200 pounds of milk one night and morning and only 275 pounds the second night and morning following? Did you ever add a fresh cow to your herd and find at the end of a week that you were getting only as much milk as you were before the fresh cow was added, though you had fully counted upon maintaining the original flow and being better off by just one cow's milk? How often were you successful in getting the herd back to its former flow under these circumstances?

The Far-Sighted Farmer.

The far-sighted farmers are planning on having an abundance of roughsas for the cows next winter. With plenty of hay, corn fodder, millet (although millet is not an extra good feed to produce milk) straw, etc., supplemented with a light grain ration, if the present high prices of grain prevail, they will be able to make money out of their cows next winter. The prevailing sentiment is in favor of more cows, and in this the farmers are right in their day and generation."

WHAT IS IN MILK.

Much is Known, But Much More Remains to Be Found Out.

When milk is examined with the microscope it is found that it is composed largely of hatter globules as well as the various forms of casein. An analysis of milk shows that chemically it contains water, fat, casein, sugar, phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, phosphate of iron, chloride of potassium, chloride of sodium, and some soda combined with cream. The milk sugar forms a very considerable part of the whole and is sometimes put at as much as four per cent. Water constitutes from 80 to 87 per cent. of the whole weight. The kind of milk furnished is controlled somewhat by the age of the animal furnishing it, though the richness is due very largely to the breeding of the cow; that is, some cows produce offspring that give rich milk rather than milk of inferior quality. The various salts that enter into milk probably constitute more of a factor in its palatibility than we now know, says Farmers' Review. In fact, there is much about milk that has never been searched out by scientists. For instance, what valnn has the phosphate of iron, which is present in milk only in the extent of seven one-thousandths of one per cent? It is probable that each of these elements plays a considerable role. There is the chloride of sodium (salt). It is present in normal milk to the extent of 24 one-thousandths of one per cent, and yet it seems to be quite essential. Cows have been deprived of salt to the extent of greatly reducing their milk flow, but just how this was connected with the salt we do not yet know.

There are many things in milk that are worth finding out. Some day we may learn that the food the cows must have certain things in them that we now deem of no particular nutritive value. The study of milk has not yet reached the stage where it yields data to settle all the questions that seem so difficult. One of the points which as yet little studied is the sugar, in milk, which often exceeds the fat content. Is there any relation existing between the fat and the sugar? A study of the two in conjunction might yield some results of great commercial value.

MARKETING BUTTER.

The Suitability Dependent Largely Upon Its Appearance.

Experience has taught me that a package to be attractive must be clean, and the most conservative buyers will often pick a better grade of goods in a clean, neat package in preference to a good article in an unattractive package, declares a writer in Farm and Home. Buyers will invariably pick the best looking product and pay a premium for it.

In packing butter for the retail or grocer's trade, if made to sufficient quantities, I use a good sized tub which has previously been soaked in a strong brine from 16 to 24 hours, with the sides and bottom lined with parchment paper and a cloth circle on the top. After adding the cloth circle, I always add a thin layer of salt on top of it, as it holds the cloth in place and keeps the air from the butter. The cover should be well fastened on with small strips of tin.

If I were in position to cater to a retail trade or direct to the consumer, I would put up my butter in either one or two-pound prints, wrapping them in parchment paper which bore my own trade mark or design so that the consumer would always know my product as uniform quality and always clean.

One dealer has handled my goods for 12 years and has gained customers who refuse to accept any other. Occasionally during the winter months our market is not sufficient to supply the demand and he has to fill orders from other sources. Just as often as he does, he has complaints. Always put a good article in an attractive package and you will have no trouble in disposing of it, but a poor package means dissatisfied customers and a loss to the producer.

SIMPLE TROLLEY TETHER.

Handy Way of Fastening Cow Along the Fence.

Fasten a wire from post to post, slip an iron ring on the wire, fastening



Ring Slides Along the Wire.

cow's lead rope to it. As cow walks along, grazing, explains the Missouri Valley Farmer, the ring will slide along the wire.

The Horses at Night.

When the weather permits, try hitching the horses out these warm nights; or, what is better, leave the stable door open and let them go out into a small lot to rest and lie down on the ground instead of in the hard, narrow stalls.

Girls Destined for Harems.

The Circassians, who live in the northwestern part of the Caucasus, and who think it is more honorable to live by plunder than by industry, make it a custom to bring their daughters up to be sold as slaves to the Turks and Persians. Circassian beauty is therefore, shine not in their native land but in the harems of the orient.

Granite as Fertilizer.

The government bureau of Plant Industry finds that ground granite makes excellent fertiliser.

Fall Millinery.

The charming Mushroom shape has become the recognized hat for Fall wear and there is no end of its popularity to sight. It comes in a great variety of crowns and brims, of which the high sloping back starts in as a favorite. Covered with silk and edged with velvet it forms a pretty background for mounting the wonderfully striking trimmings



of Fancy Feathers or Ostrich Plumes. The late fashion books all contain articles about this. Dealers in even small towns will be able to supply their trade with this up-to-date millinery if they but think from the aggressive Jobbing and Manufacturing houses. Throughout the Northwest the firm of Bloomenfeld, Locher & Brown Co. known as "The Progressive Millinery House of Milwaukee" is recognized as the recognized leader followed by them are of latest pattern, real milliner made and of that stylish appearance so much sought after. Hot the prices that the hats can be sold for are always within reach of the general public. Ask your salesman to show you a Trimmed Hat with o B. L. B. Monogram Label.

Pointed Conversation.

"Jack, I am going away."

"Going away, Madge?"

"Yes, going away. But before I go I have something to say to you."

"Something to say to me, little wife?"

"Yes, something to say to you. Don't send me any poker stories in lieu of the weekly remittance. That'll be about all."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Habits of Sparm Whaln.

The sperm whole can remain below the surface for about 20 minutes at a time. Then it comes to the surface and breathes 50 or 60 times, taking about ten minutes to do so.

Negro's Valuable Head.

A Kentucky negro earns double wages as a hodcarrier, because he is able to do the work of two men. He carries from 60 to 70 bricks at a time. He places the bricks upon a board which he balances upon his head as he climbs to the tops of high buildings.

Burglar's Patriotic Wail.

A burglar arrested in London the other night remarked regretfully: "I know the time when I could do 20 houses in two hours. But I am getting old."

Though we may be learned by the help of another's knowledge, we can never be wise but by our own wisdom. —Montaigne.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, achinf feet. At all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It is not those who rend simply, but those who think, who become enlightened.—Secker.

Does Your Head Ache?

If so, get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules of your Druggist. 25c. Norman Lesley Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Always say 's kind word when you can, if only that it may, come in with singular opportuneness.—Helps.

High Cream Prices.

Write us today for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Nothing is more tedious than the pursuit of pleasure as an occupation.

Phonograph Dealers Wanted.

Victor, Edison or Zonophone. Write W. J. Dyer & Bro. Jobbers, 19 W. 8th St., St. Paul.

Fault-finding women frequently step on their own corns.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

What a man can do is his greatest ornament and he always consults his dignity by doing it.—Carlyle.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocery at a low price.

All men want to be able to work, but all men do not want to work.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Painting is an art with some men —and a habit with some women.

Been Laid Away in Stockings.

The Framingham (Mass.) national bank has just received for redemption a note on the old Framingham bank, which was the predecessor of the present national bank. The note is dated June 13, 1854, and is as crisp and clean as the day that it left the engraver's hands. The note will be kept as a souvenir.

Possibly Had to Economize.

At a recent golden wedding in England the aged bridegroom wore the suit in which he had been married.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels of Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Ayer's Hair Vigor REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

MORE MONEY

MADE PER ACRE AND ON CHEAPER LAND ALONG THE

Kansas City Southern Ry.

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE

Write for descriptive literature concerning cheap and fertile lands, splendidly adopted to general farming, stock raising, grain, fruit and truck growing, located in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Louisiana.

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F. E. ROESLER, Immigration Ad'l. S. G. WARNER, Gen'l Pass. Ad'l. R. G. S. Ry. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS Values K. Fisher, Patent Attorney, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best terms.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces in 1st package —other starches only 12 ounces—and 2 prices and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—G (1907—36) 2194.

Physicians Recommend Castoria

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: *First*—The indisputable evidence that it is harmless: *Second*—That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food: *Third*—It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any Opium, Morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a Medical Journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halsted Scott, of Chicago, Ills., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory."

Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."

Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."

Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."

Dr. Wm. J McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The demand that your Castoria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, scarcely needs to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."

Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an exception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Other many powder imitations and "fast" colors flatter colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment, ribbon or skirt without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating this American Institution. A Pupil of Dr. Alexander McLeod and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

CRITICISM OF MISSIONS RAMPANT IN PORT CITIES.

Tientsin, China.—Here is the place to come to learn "the other side" of foreign missions. This city and Shanghai are doubtless the two greatest centers of anti-missionary sentiment in the world. The critical claims of missions and missionaries most commonly heard have to do with China and with China's people. Three out of four stories reflecting upon missions are located in China, and two out of three are likely to concern Peking and its neighborhood.

Now, that means Tientsin. The foreign population of Peking is very small, including few persons besides legationers and missionaries. But Tientsin, the port of Peking and of North China, has the second largest foreign population in the empire. It is a city of imposing European buildings, of foreign stores, of modern streets and homes, of clubs and churches—in short, it is a bit of the west which greets a traveler like an oasis in the desert of the east.

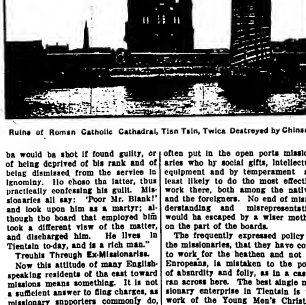
A Missionary Charged with Graft.

On the ship between Chefoo and Tientsin I was talking over a variety of far eastern topics with a British merchant who had lived for more than 20 years in Tientsin. He was plainly a gentleman, a man of family, of breeding and social standing, and in all respects his views had been temperate. Without his knowing my interest in the subject, the conversation drifted to missionaries. "Really, some one should look into this missionary whoorarr rank of second lieutenant. At every village he would demand a large sum of money, in the name of the commanding officer, which he would quietly pocket himself. At length word of this reached the British authorities, and the missionary was asked for an explanation. His lately denied everything. Then he was given his choice of standing a fair court-martial, with the assurance that other port cities, contains a number of ex-missionaries who have been dismissed from board service, or who have of their own will retired to enter business. There is nothing dishonorable in the latter practice, although it is a clear violation of accepted missionary ethics. The onus of the shortcomings of all these, who are naturally still called "missionaries," attaches to the missionary body, the membership of which, I have been repeatedly assured, look with utmost disfavor upon the entrance of any one of their number into money making pursuits.

The wiser way would be for the missionaries openly to disavow responsibility for the course of all except bona fide members of established missions, and hospitably to meet honest criticism with frank explanations and with respect for the motives of the critics; instead of maintaining an attitude of silence, seclusion and self-sufficiency. In the matter of the social relations between the foreign community and the missionaries, the latter appear to be more blameworthy than the former. It is a their business to be friendly with all men and to guard the good reputation of their work. Yet in truth they sometimes seem the more censorious of the two. Some of the sweeping assertions of the missionary opponents and the evil lives of non-missionary foreigners are as unfounded as many of the criticisms which the latter make of the missionaries. Investigation reveals the fact that in Tientsin more than a dollar and a half of the moral welfare of the Anglo-Saxon young men and for the reclamation of those who have strayed, by the non-missionary residents than by the missionaries themselves.

Where the Missionaries Are at Fault.

An interested critic could probably prove the charges of narrowness, exclusiveness and censoriousness against many members of the missionary body here, admitting the noteworthy exceptions. All this might be comprehended within the phrase, general unfitness for missionary work in a port city. It is a singular lack of perception on the part of the mission boards in America and Europe which



Ruins of Roman Catholic Cathedral, Tien Tsin, Twice Destroyed by Chinese.

this of the contention of the missionary, that he came to work for natives and not for foreigners, cannot be duplicated. But it is nevertheless significant.

A Missionary Rebellion.

Since this article is dealing with missionary shortcomings, it is proper to tell the story of a missionary rebellion which has its focus in Tientsin. In the southern part of this province is an independent undertaking called the "South Chihli mission," begun ten years ago by Rev. E. W. Houlding, an American Congregationalist. The mission is not related to any church or denomination, its support coming chiefly from independent city missions and from Congregational churches in the west and middle west of the United States. Mr. Houlding, it appears, has the gift of glowingly portraying China's needs and last year he received more than $30,000 for the work of his mission. During the past eight years he has brought out 69 adult missionaries, most of them coming at their own expense and putting all their worldly possessions into a common mission fund, from which they could never withdraw them.

Troubles in the mission have been almost constant, and now former members of the mission are ont in a public circular, which they are sending widely to America, making various charges against the mission and its head. It is reported that the American consul general is taking steps to require Mr. Houlding to provide return passage to America for his missionaries, since a number of them have become a charge on the consulate. For it appears, according to this circular, that of the 69 missionaries brought out, three have died and 38 have left the mission in dissatisfaction. Most of these have remained in China, in connection with other missions; some have gone into business here, and some have returned to America.

The circular charges Mr. Houlding with lack of proper qualifications for leadership, with denying the missionaries a voice in the management of the mission; with running a court of absolute monarchy, all the property being in his own name; and with making representations concerning the work which are not borne out by the facts. The signers of the circular say that they have made the utmost effort in his presentation of the real situation, and they hint at more serious evils. Some of the many stories current here are ludicrous. One member of the mission was British, and liked his cup of afternoon tea. The mission thought this a wicked and sinful indulgence. When he persisted in the practice, they held a mission prayer meeting over him, to show him the evil of his course! Another member was similarly disciplined for being too fond of peanuts! All this while grave evils were existing in the conduct of the mission.

Stranded Missionaries.

One hears many stories in the east concerning Independent missions without substantial and responsible bodies back of them at home. Especially are tales told of the "faith" missions. Zealous and unqualified enthusiasts come out on "faith," and the other missionaries and foreigners have to support them to keep them from starving, until they can secure work or provision is made for their return to America. I have repeatedly been told instances of this sort concerning a Scandinavian mission whose people come chiefly from Minnesota. Some of the independent missionaries who do manage to get along, are obliged to give a large part of their time to cultivating their American constituency.

These missionaries who come out with no other equipment than enthusiasm make strange blunders. The party of Swedes, whose advent is a pronounced memory in missionary circles, bore such a musical instrument. They would play and sing hymns along the street, to the entertainment of the Chinese. The young people wrote home glowing accounts of the crowds they gathered by their street concerts, and realizing at all that in China such performances as theirs are always attributed only to evil characters and the basest of motives. Instead of doing good, they actually did only harm.

Akin to these, are the religious fadists who enter the foreign fields, representing some special tenet or doctrine. These make it their chief effort to reach the genuine heathen, but confine themselves to proselyting among the entire Christendom. An easter mission work is that done by a holiness sect in America which publishes a paper called "The Gospel Trumpet." It appeals for funds to evangelize the heathen, and then spends the money for sending copies of the paper to missionaries of the various denominations, already on the field! Thus, every missionary in Japan receives "The Gospel Trumpet," and none, so far as I could learn, ever reads it.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Deep Disappointment.

"Yes," said one Cincinnati heiress to the other, "her parents are fearfully disappointed in the match she made."

"For what reason?"

"She married a man who plays pinochle instead of baccarat."—Washington Star.

Partial Comparison.

Tom—True lovers are like angels' visits in one respect.

Jack—What's the answer?

Tom—They are few.

Jack—Yes, but they are never far between.—Chicago Daily News.

THE SCHOOLHOUSES

WHAT THEY MEAN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY.

AND HOW THEY ARE BUILT

It is the Money That Stays at Home Which Makes Good Ones Possible —A Simple System That Works.

Your schoolhouses. Those of the town and those of the country district. You know what they mean to you and to your children.

They represent the difference between ignorance and enlightenment. They mean to your children the difference between signing their names with a mark or in writing. They represent the difference between the civilization of the twentieth century, as this country knows it, and the barbarism of benighted Asia or Africa. You want the schoolhouse, do you not?

You would willingly make sacrifices to keep it, would you not?

You glory in the free educational system of this country, do you not?

But, Mr. Citizen, did you ever sit down and consider carefully what it is that makes possible the schoolhouses of this country; the schoolhouses that stand as beacon lights on the tops of a thousand hills; the schoolhouses that carry cheer and enlightenment to the hearthstones of the homes of a thousand valleys?

It is the taxes you and your neighbor, and your neighbor's neighbor pay into the school fund year after year, is it not?

And why do you pay it?

Because you own property—real estate, bonds and mortgages—and because that property is valuable.

What makes your real estate valuable?

It is the prosperity of the community. As the community grows and prospers the value of your property increases. As your property increases in value and you write your wealth in thousands instead of hundreds, the amount you pay into the school fund increases. When the school fund increases the old building does place to a new and more modern structure, in which your children and your neighbor's children receive their instruction. And, again, the erection of the new building bot adds more to the value of your property.

It is an endless chain system that builds villages out of cross roads, and cities out of villages.

Who are you, Mr. Citizen, and who is your neighbor and your neighbor's neighbor? Are you not the men who make up the community in which you live, and it is only when you work collectively that you accomplish results—that you build up new schoolhouses.

And how shall you work collectively?

By a simple system of boosting one another. You will say, have to sell—your neighbor buys them of you. He, you will say, has dry goods to sell—you buy them of him. It is the system of mutual help that makes the town grow into the city, that increases the price of real estate in the town and in the community surrounding it, that builds new schoolhouses.

The dollar that is unnecessarily sent away from home never bought so much as a nail for a schoolhouse, never so much as a shingle on its roof.

But the dollars that are unnecessarily sent away from home send back to the community which they left only rain. It is these dollars that prevent the replacing of the leaking roof, the broken door hinge or the worn out desk.

It is the dollars that are unnecessarily sent away from home by you, and your neighbor, and your neighbor's neighbor that decrease the value of your, and your neighbor's, and your neighbor's neighbor's real estate. That make the school fund grow less year after year. That forces the discharge of the competent teacher for a less competent one. That reduces the standing of your schools in the educational system of the country.

Work it backwards, send your money for the things you need away from home instead of spending it at home, and the system that builds villages out of cross roads, and cities out of villages, that increases the value of your real estate and permits you to write your wealth in four figures where previously three figures were enough, and you will make of the driving little city but a village, and of the village but a cross roads.

Do you not believe, Mr. Citizen, and do you not think your neighbor and your neighbor's neighbor should believe, that it pays best to keep the dollars in the home community? Keep the system moving forwards, help to make a city of your village. Boost your town's interests and you boost your own.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

GAMES OF SHARPERS.

Some of the Methods Used for Securing Money Dishonestly.

Millions upon millions of dollars are fraudulently taken from the pockets of the people year after year through the operation of confidence men. The schemes used by these men are numerous. Nearly all are based upon the fact that the avarage person is always willing to take the best of a bargain. During the past few months swindlers have been operating in different parts of the country, and their method, while a modification of an old swindling game, has some new features worthy of notice. Their usual procedure is to locate farmers who are said well known to local bankers and loan men. They approach the farmer and offer the purchase of seeding to purchase farming land, manage in some way to secure his signature. This is generally done by inducing him to write a letter, or to sign some statement. Once the signature is secured, a fictitious deed to the farmer's land is prepared and this is fixed up in such a manner as to show the seal of some notary or other officer. Then with this deed the swindler is in position to negotiate a loan upon the land. This land, farmers have succesfully worked in a number of western states.

Residents of agricultural districts should be continually on their guard against the signing of receipts or say kind of contract which may be translated to them by strangers. Within the past year some smooth swindlers have succeeded in securing checks of dollars on fraudulent notes, securing from farmers, who were foolish enough to take the trial washing machines, refrigerators, etc., and to give their receipts for the same. These receipts turning up later as negotiable notes.

The writer of checks cannot be too careful in filling in the amounts. The favorite methods of the check receivar is to insert after the words "six," "seven," "eight" or "nine" the letter "y" or "ty" and change the ciphers in the check accordingly. Thus it can ha seen that a check written for eight dollors, by the addition of the letter "y" can he made to read for eighty dollors and the changing of the amount, if it be in numerals, by the addition of cipher, makes the forgery, when well executed, hard to discover.

Tha Reason.

"In this settlement," said the Billville former, "we call all the literary fellers we kin git hold o' leadin' authors, because as a rule they're powerful handy at leadin' mules to water."—Atlanta Constitution.

TOWN BOOSTING TIPS.

The visitor who trips over your broken sidewalk will not have a very high opinion of your town as a place of business.

The home town is the best place for the boys if you will make the home town interesting. Keeping the money at home will do this. It means home opportunities for your children.

Don't drive around the hole in the road by Beardsley House. Fill it up.

The home market for the farm products is the saving clause in our system of government. Take away the home market and the farms will soon become unprofitable and valueless.

No city mail-order house will extend credit to you when times are hard, or crops fail. Could you consistently ask it of your home merchant when you send your money to the city during the days of prosperity?

Encourage small factories to locate by means of a bonus, but by keeping the children in the home town that they may become factory employes, and get a home opportunity to raise in the world.

Do not begrudge the money paid for taxes when it is used for roads and town improvements. Such an expenditure is like bread cast upon the waters—it will return many fold.

Roof Gardens for Berlin.

It is proposed to introduce roof gardens in Berlin. A good many doctors and professors are doing all they can in favor of the scheme, and are agitating for the gardens, particularly in the narrower city thoroughfares. The idea would not be difficult to carry out, the houses being mostly all of one height, and it is already possible in many parts to walk from one house to the next along a good broad roof track.

Bird Parched on His Gun.

"Whlpoor-will, whip-poor-will."

Before daybreak a bird's notes awoke Louis Reutter, who had sought rest at Lake Wonkontkonk, a few miles from Winsted, Conn. Reutter became peevish, got his shotgun and fired at the whip-poor-will, perched on a tree outside his bedroom.

Reutter, until recently proprietor of the Beardsley House, was nearly asleep when—

"Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will."

Quite angry, Reutter shot at the bird again. The third time he fired at the whip-poor-will flew to him, slightly on his gunbarrel and sang sweetly:

"Whip-poor-will."

Reutter went to the lake and plunged in to cool himself off.

Lots of Sociability.

It is estimated that 3,000 marriages are performed daily throughout the world. Yet, every one is "the social event of the season."

Sporting Gossip.

Englishmen are much concerned over what they term "the temporary ages from supremacy of English athletics." This to British sportsmen is a lamentable condition of efaire, but they find little solace from the immediate future of any change for the better. The decedence of British sporting prowess has been a gradual process for the last decade, until et present out of the list of principel championships England holds but eight out of 33. In brenches where the Britishers were for years considered invincible foreigners, particularly Americans, have forced them to strike their colors. It is a matter of record that America holds more championship records than any other country. In athletic record America leods with ten, against five for England and one for Ireland. These events include the regular programme of events, although American athletes hold innumerable records at intermediate distances. The following list will show the holders of the most important championships and records in the world of sport:

Ameteur Golf—J. Bell, Royel Liverpool, England; professional golf—Arnaud Massey, La Boulle, France; rugby football—South Afrlca and New Zealand; rowing—Grand Challenge cup, Sport Nalzue de Grand, Belgium; lawn tennis—Men's championship—N. F. Brooks, Australia; Men's doubles championship, Brookes and Wilding, Australia; Women's championship, Miss Mey Sutton, America; court tennis—Joy Gould, America; cricket—Australia, Australia, England; England vs. Australia, Australia; South Africa; wrestling—G. Hockenschmidt, Russia; yachting—America's cup, America; racing—Grand Prix Orbly (Orbly)—America; auto—Grand Prix and Emperor's cup, Italy; association football—Sheffield Wednesday, England; pigeon shooting—Grand Prix du Casino—Signor Grasell, Italy; athletic records—One hundred yards, W. J. Kelly, America; 220 yards—B. J. Wefers, America; quarter mile—W. W. Long, America; half mile—C. H. Kilpatrick, America; one mile—T. P. Conneff, America; two miles—A. Shrubb, England; three miles—A. Shrubb, England; ten miles—A. Shrubb, England; 20 miles—G. Crosland, England; 50 miles—J. F. Dixon, England; 120-yard hurdle—A. C. Kraenzlein, America; high jump—M. F. Sweeney, America; long jump—P. J. O'Connor, Ireland; hammer throwing—P. Flanagan, America; weight putting—W. W. Coe, America; pole vault—W. R. Drey, America; swimming (King's cup)—Herr O. Schiele, Deutscher Schwimm Verbend, Germany; C. M. Daniels (100 yards) America.

Barney Oldfield is going to retire from the auto racing game. He is getting old, he confesses. Also, he says that his retirement is not going to be like those of several other artists. "I ain't like Pet-aye," he said. 'I'm going to quit. It's on the square with me, and I ain't making any farewell tours, either." Automobile racing, professional racing, is losing its hold in this



Barney Oldfield.

country, Barney says. "Now I'm a professional," confessed Oldfield, "and I'm out for the coin. Here's a shock some of these people who think that automobile racing ought to be just a gentleman's game, when I get right down to hardpan as to money matters. It's the money I'm looking for, though. I've been in auto racing since it was first to finish. I was the first in this country, and now I'm the last. The game is dying out there. It costs the manufacturers too much to build the expensive racing cars and to keep them in repair. The game is better than ever in Europe, but I won't go over there. I'm getting pretty old, and I guess this season will be my last." Barney says he will quit, holding the record of every track he has ever raced on. He holds the record for fastest time on a circular track," he said. "This was made in Los Angeles in 1904, when I made a mile in 55 seconds. This record has held ever since."

"Wild Bill" Donovan says he is using fewer curves in his pitching this season than ever before. It is the most successful of many famous baseball seasons for him.

THE SUNBEAM.

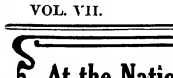
VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1907. NO. 24.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

CONGRESSMEN PLANNING TRIP TO THE ISTHMUS



WASHINGTON.—A sub-committee of the committee on appropriations of the next congress will go to the isthmus in November to investigate Secretary Taft's canal estimates for 1908, if present plans are carried out.

The proposed visit is the outcome of a suggestion from Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the appropriations committee in the last congress, who was at the isthmus following the adjournment last March. He believes it will be to the best interests of the service, as well as to those directly and indirectly in charge of the administration of the forces at work there, if the members of the appropriations committee having in charge the preparation of the sundry civil bill go to the isthmus with the estimates for the next fiscal year and consider them carefully with the officials having supervision of expenditures for all kinds of work being done.

The suggestion has met with a hearty response from those identified with the commission's work, who believe that a great deal of good will result from a heart to heart talk between the congressmen who prepare the appropriation and the officials who spend it, and that it will clear away in advance any misapprehensions or misunderstandings that may exist as to the fitness and propriety of allotting the money estimated to be necessary for the year's work. Of particular importance is the proposed visit regarded at the present time, when the question is now before the president whether the commission can lawfully expend during the present fiscal year any more money than was specifically appropriated.

ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL FEWER THAN LAST YEAR



THERE was a decrease of 683 trials of officers and men of the army by courts-martial for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, as compared with the previous year, according to the report of Maj. Porter, the acting judge advocate of the army.

Thirty-four officers were tried by court martial and nine were acquitted. Last year four officers were dismissed from the service as compared with 14 during the previous year. The number of enlisted men tried was 2,879 and 395 were acquitted. The total number of officers and men tried was 8,918.

Among the enlisted men 1,101 were tried for desertion, 722 on the charge of absence without leave, 223 for drunkenness, 328 for larceny, 241 for disobedience to non-commissioned officers, and 211 for disobeying superior officers.

The report dwells upon the evil results following the passage of the anti-canteen act, which, it is said, "has undoubtedly caused the location near military reservations of resorts for the sale of intoxicating liquors." These places are considered highly detrimental to military discipline.

BIG GROWTH IS SHOWN IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY



EVER since that day, nearly three centuries ago, when a spotted calf went for a walk through the fields of a Massachusetts Bay colony, and so laid out the first street in New England, old Florida and her fertile have been of much importance in the domestic and commercial life of America. This is the cow's only recorded use as street-makers, but as producers of the great milk, butter and cheese supply of the nation they have a series of long and successful years back of them.

The dairy industry of the United States is a congenial study for those who like statistics. The growth has been tremendous. There are more than 21,000,000 cows milked in the United States every day, each gives 3,500 pounds of milk a year, making the annual output of this country about 70,000,000,000 pounds of milk. It is disposed of in various ways. A little over half of it is required for the making of butter, 1,000,000,000 pounds of it goes into condensed milk, 3,000,000,000 into cheese, and the 6,000 factories which belong to the calves, or divided among the people of the country, each of whom should receive seven-tenths of a pound of milk o day—a good-sized tumbler full.

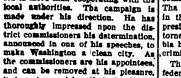
If the cows were all told off and assigned to specific duty in this dairy products business, 6,400,000 of them would be required to furnish the milk, condensed milk and cream; 10,900,000 would confine their attention solely to butter, and would each be expected to furnish 151½ pounds a year. 840,600 would be assigned to the cheese industry, and the remaining number would have the raising of the calves.

As each individual in the United States is supposed to eat 20 pounds of butter each year, the Brindle family cannot quite supply it, so we still import something like 45,000 pounds to make up the deficiency. One-third of the nation's output of butter comes from the farms where 3,500,000 farmers and their families, still churn it, pack it in firkins or tubs and deliver it to the nearest shipping point. Over 1,000 factories make the rest of the 1,500,000,000 pounds that we use annually.

Perpetual Scintillations.

The necessity of perpetually scintillating is one of the most wearing demands of the age.

CRUSADE ON GAMBLERS IS LED BY ROOSEVELT



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is interested deeply in the crusade against gambling in the District of Columbia. He is more than cooperating with the local authorities. The campaign is made under his direction. He has thoroughly impressed upon the district commissioners his determination, announced in one of his speeches, to make Washington a clean city. As the commissioners are his appointees, and can be removed at his pleasure, it is not surprising that the incumbents show zeal in the work cut out for them.

In a raid on alleged bucket-shops recently secret service officers were conspicuous. The explanation of the presence of federal officers is that the president is determined that the local laws shall be enforced and that gambling shall be suppressed. The metropolitan police and detective forces are sufficiently strong, numerically, to do the work, but to see that it was performed thoroughly secret service men were detailed. Whether they have been assigned to keep tab on local police is not known. It is known, however, that much of the evidence upon which the raids were made was gathered by the federal detectives.

No cry will be raised by the district commissioners of federal interference. The prosecutions which are to follow in the courts will be directed by a presidential appointee, the district attorney, who in the District of Columbia has charge of all cases before the criminal courts.

The president also is giving hearty federal cooperation in the efforts to make Washington a clean city from a sanitary point of view. The health officers of the government are assisting the district health office and from the marine hospital service work is being done in this direction.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HEAD OF WESTERN UNION.



Lieut. Col. Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union, is charged by O. D. Banks, of Salt Lake City, with being "the meanest man in the world," and President Small, the strike leader, quotes the charge approvingly. He says that the agreement entered into after the last strike was willfully violated, by Col. Clowry's subordinates, and that many of the operators were never taken back, or were so harassed that they had finally to quit.

Col. Clowry may not be popular with the strikers, but he certainly is with the directors of the company. It is 56 years ago that he entered the office of the company in Joliet, Ill., and asked for a job as messenger, offering to work for six months for nothing, in order to learn telegraphy. At the end of six months he was given an office in Lockport, and from that time his rise has been steady, till he occupied his fiftieth year of service by rising to the position of president of the company. His rule has always been to do more than the company paid him for, and it is a rule he applies to others as well as himself.

When the civil war broke out he offered his services to the government and was given charge of a department with the rank of captain. His work commended itself to the government and he retired from the army at the close of the war with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Col. Clowry has always been a lonely man since his wife died in early life, leaving him without a single child; He gave up society then and has never taken to it since.

SECURED DIAMOND FOR KING



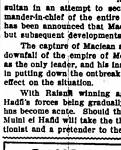
Gen. Louis Botha, the rugged Boer leader who is now premier of the Transvaal colony of the British empire, has attracted the attention of the world again by his act in securing a $1,000,000 gift for King Edward.

The Transvaal assembly, by a vote of 42 to 19, passed a resolution introduced by Botha, authorizing the colony to purchase the $1,000,000 diamond, the largest in the world, and the presentation of it to the king as a thank offering because he granted a constitution and self-government to the South African colony conquered by British less than ten years ago.

This resolution of Premier Botha recalls the stirring days of the Boer war. Premier Botha as Gen. Botha was one of the bitterest foes of the English government during that terrible struggle. His fighting and management of the troops of Cronje and Spion Kop, two of the most serious reverses suffered by the British in the South African war, made him a great hero. He succeeded Gen. Joubert in command of the Transvaal army on the death of the old hero of Majuba Hill, and was at that time mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency, though he was then but 36 years old.

Botha had no military experience when the war broke out, but he rose from the ranks to commander-in-chief within six months after taking the field. He had been a sheep raiser, but became a soldier by necessity and a successful tactician by instinct. He was the youngest general in the ranks of the Boer soldiers. Daring allied with caution was his motto.

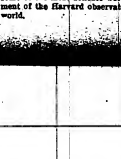
MOORISH PRETENDER



Mulai El Hafid, brother of the sultan of Morocco, and vicaroy of several provinces, has been declared sultan by the Arab tribes now in revolt in Spanish Africa kingdom and is recognized as the leader of "holy war" on the foreigners. Several important chiefs are marching their forces to join his command. The whole country is in excitement and the real ruler is cooped up in Fez between the pretendar to the throne, who is confined to the city, and the coast, and Raisuli, the bandit, who is on the other side in the mountainous country.

The situation is becoming serious on account of the success of those two warring factions and a cablegram to the war department at Washington advises that Raisuli has completely defeated the large force sent against him by the reigning sultan in an attempt to secure the release of Kaid Maclean, who is commander-in-chief of the entire Moorish army. Word from London suddenly has become acute. Should the empire fall there seems to be little doubt that Mulai el Hafid will take the throne as ruler. He has always been an insurrectionist and a pretender to the throne.

SAYS MARS "TEASES HIM"



Prof. Edward Charles Pickering, Harvard's leading astronomer and scientist, has startled the world of astronomy and astro-physics by declaring that "Mars teases" him and that he has "abandoned any further investigations" of that much-mooted planet.

Prof. Pickering has been connected with Harvard since 1877. He was born in Boston, July 19, 1846. He is one of the best-educated men of the time, and established the first physical laboratory in the United States. The study of light and spectra of the stars have been special features of his work. He has more than 1,000,000 measures of the light of the stars. By establishing an auxiliary station at Arequipa, Peru, southern stars also are observed, extending the work from pole to pole. He is the author of "Elements of Physical Manipulation" and 50 volumes of annals and other publications of Harvard college observatory.

He received the appointment of chairman of the Carnegie institution at Washington, a fitting tribute to the valued work he has accomplished in astronomy and the sciences. In 1886 he was honored by the R. A. S. with its gold medal for his photometric researches.

His measurements of the light of Jupiter's satellites while in process of eclipse and of the satellites of Mars and other very faint objects, make up some of the most delicate work done in this branch of science. His development of the Harvard observatories has made them renowned throughout the world.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

BROADWAY "BREAD LINE" WILL SOON BE REMOVED



NEW YORK.—Fleischmann's famous "bread line" will soon disappear from Broadway. The bakery which for many years has nightly given a wagonload of bread to suffering and starving pilgrims, after the bells on Grace church next door tolled the hour of midnight will be razed in the spring and the bakery will occupy a lorgar and more modern building uptown near Central Park.

The "bread line" is beyond a question. Greater New York's sweetest charity. Many years ago when Fleischmann, the wealthy baker, died a provision was found in his will that "no man should be turned away who asked for bread at my bakeshop." As a result the "bread line" was established. The bakary is located at Broadway and Eleventh street next to Grace church, with the St. Denis hotel opposite, and Wanamaker's store on the corner. At nine o'clock every night the bread line begins to form and precisely at midnight a half dozen attaches of the bakery begin to distribute bread and rolls to sometimes as many as 500 men and women. And as these most famished wanderers shuffle up to the door of the bakery with last in hand or aprons stretched to receive a half loaf of bread or a few rolls there is no better place in the world to study human nature, for the line is a heterogeneous one—every class and type of humanity is represented, from the professional yeggmen and tramp to the educated man and woman who through adverse circumstances and drink have been reduced to poverty.

The shuffling and the compactness of the line remind one of the lock step —the prison penal march—and it is safe to say that many of the men who walk in the line to get a morsel of food have served time. But that makes no difference. The criminal is as welcome to the bread as the most worthy Christian. The man in the line are all strangers to each other. They come from everywhere and all are too hungry and fatigued to talk. When the bread and rolls are given to the pilgrims in the line they manfully hurry to Union Square and devour their frugal meal. When the bakery is removed to the uptown district the charity will be continued.

LITTLE ASTOR BABY TO INHERIT VAST FORTUNE



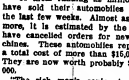
THE son which was born recently to Mrs. Waldorf Astor in England eventually will come into possession of a fortune conservatively estimated at $200,000,000. This is now held by his grandfather, William Waldorf Astor, who expatriated himself from the United States, where his forefathers grew rich, and became a British subject.

The new baby's father, Waldorf Astor, elder son of William Waldorf Astor, is about 21 years old. He has never renounced his American citizenship, but he was educated in England, lived there and is to all purposes an Englishman.

The greater part of the $300,000,000 Astor estate is real estate in the city of New York. It is the largest estate in New York. The next largest is that of the Goelets. Although falling considerably below the Astors, it is still one of the greatest estates in the world.

It is said that the only person whose holdings of land exceed those of the Astors is the king of Belgians. His land, however, is not covered with skyscrapers. It is in Africa.

WALL STREET "PANIC" IS HARD ON AUTO BUSINESS



MORE than 2,000 New Yorkers, some of them ranking as millionaires, have sold their automobiles within the last few weeks. Almost as many more, it is estimated by the trade, have cancelled orders for new machines. These automobiles represent a total cost of more than $15,000,000. They are now worth probably $7,000,000.

"The rich man's panic in Wall street has made all the trouble," said an auto dealer the other day. He showed a telegram from a stock broker in Broad street which read:

"Sorry, but sickness in family compels me to spend summer in mountains. Please cancel my order for that $7,500 machine."

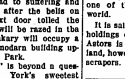
"There's no sickness in his family," said the dealer. "He's been stung in the market."

Every dealer in high-priced machines, American or imported, has stories to tell of orders cancelled by New Yorkers supposed to be rich enough to afford any luxury.

Now is the time for the New Yorker to buy an auto cheap. The second-hand dealers are doing a tremendous business. A $9,500 car sold the other day for $5,000. A $4,500 machine was disposed of for $1,200. A $3,000 automobile, right from the factory, ordered by a Wall street speculator who had to forfeit his deposit, was offered for $1,000. Machines can be bought for cash for almost any price.

There have been eight failures up to date this season of automobile manufacturing concerns, with more than $22,000,000 capital, and this fact has put maker and dealer on the anxious seat. It came out at the time of the last failure that out of an output of 400 machines at one plant more than 200 had been turned back.

TALLEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD NEARLY COMPLETED



RISING in the sky-line of New York far above all the other skyscrapers of the downtown district, the lofty Singer building, fast nearing completion, already exceeds in height the Washington monument, whose solid shaft of granite rises 555 feet above the ground.

A few more stories remain to be built and when the towering pile of steel and masonry is finished, it will be 17 stories high and 612 feet from the sidewalk on Broadway to the pinnacle. The giant skyscraper will be the highest occupied building in the world and will overstop all other existing structures except the Eiffel tower in Paris. When completed o timo boli will drop every hour from o pola on top of the building and at night the flaming hour globe will be illuminated by three lights, which will play upoo it constantly.

The foundation of this colossal building is set in solid bedrock 90 feet below the lavel of the sidewalk. On the bedrock were built colssons of cement. A heavy steel body laid over the colssons forms the lowest floor of the structure, 14 floors of which comprise the main section of the building, from which rises the tower to 47 stories, with its scores of office rooms. The engineers say the total weight of steel and masonry in the tower is 16,365 tons, while nearly 10,000 tons of steel have been used in the framework. Eighteen elevators will carry the 2,000 tonants to their offices.

Fifteen thousand incandescent lights, sufficient, the engineers say, to light a town of 25,000 inhabitants, will illuminate the rooms and hallways for safe office workers. Fifteen miles of pipo will be required for steam and water purposes. An immenso copper lantern will form the pinnacle of the building, from which at night a powerful searchlight will flash forth, furnishing a beacon to mariners, and will be visible more than 60 miles at sea.

TWELVE PERISH IN RAILROAD WRECK

ROCK ISLAND EXPRESS TRAIN JUMPS TRACK AND CRASHES INTO A FREIGHT.

Dozen Others Are Injured—Horrible Accident at Norris, Ia.—Smoking Car of Passenger Is Telescoped and Utterly Demolished.

Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 7.—Twelve persons were killed and 12 others injured in the wreck of an express train on the Rock Island railroad at Norris, Ia., Friday. The express train, which was northbound, jumped the track while going at full speed and collided with a freight train standing on the siding.

The dead: F. B. Citrer, Waterloo, Ia.; Will Goodman, Waterloo, Ia.; John N. Watson, Waterloo, Ia.; C. L. Landphere, Shell Rock, Ia.; W. Ray Johnson, Dike, Ia.; B. R. Christy, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lepovan Toja, Hammond, Ia.; laborer, name unknown, Hammond, Ia.; W. H. Meyers, baggageman, Burlington, Ia.; three unknown men.

The injured: J. A. Newall, Illinois Central conductor, Waterloo, Ia.; John Shaw, Waterloo, Ia.; Dr. C. J. Keefe, Marble Rock, Ia.; J. H. Douglas, Waterloo, Ia.; Thomas Evenson, Mora, Minn.; O. H. Martin, mail clerk, West Liberty, Ia.; Edward Stepplerre, Minneapolis, Minn.; Trocoln Crismen, St. Paul, Minn.; H. McMahon, fireman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Albert Mason, engineer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. L. Wellver, lineman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; F. Kinch, engineer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Victims in Smoker.

The injured were brought to Waterloo and placed in the Presbyterian hospital.

Nearly all of the dead and injured were in the smoking car, which was immediately behind the baggage and mail cars. The smoking car was completely demolished, there not being left one piece of wood large enough to make a top for an ordinary kitchen table.

The northbound express was ten minutes late at Norris siding, which is a small station three miles north of Cedar Falls, Ia., and there a southbound freight train was awaiting the express, which came thundering along at a terrific speed in an effort to make up time.

Crashed Into Freight Train.

Just as the engine of the express was about to pass the freight engine the trucks of the express jumped the track and the engine crashed with terrible force into the engine of the freight, wrecking both engines and telescoping the baggage and mail cars and demolishing the smoking car. The passengers in the two day coaches following the smoker escaped with only a violent shaking up.

Rescuers were immediately at hand to care for the injured and to take the dead from among the wreckage.

Dr. Keefe's Heroism.

Sitting in the midst of the wreckage was Dr. Charles J. Keefe, who, although badly injured, little realized how seriously he was hurt. With heroic fortitude, while suffering intense pain, he waved the rescuers aside and directed them to the assistance of those whom he thought were in a more serious condition than himself, for in front of him and behind him on all sides were men writhing and groaning in the agony of their sufferings.

Physicians and hospital attendants were hastily taken to Norris on a special train made up in this city and, pending their arrival, such medical relief as the little station afforded was given the injured.

PICKPOCKETS FIGHT CONDUCTOR

Lively Encounter with Thieves on a Rock Island Train.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 7.—Three armed crooks, who had picked the pockets of a number of Rock Island passengers at the station in Lincoln, and attempted to continue their game on the train, engaged in a desperate encounter with Conductor Henry Duval on the Rocky Mountain limited, near Alvo station, about one o'clock Friday morning.

After standing off Conductor Duval with a knife, the men leaped from the moving train, about eight miles west of Alvo, and escaped in the darkness. The Rock Island special agents have been sent to the vicinity of their escape with good descriptions of the men.

Passengers had reported being robbed at Lincoln and later Conductor Duval discovered the crooks attempting to rob men who were asleep in the chair car. He tried to capture them, but in vain. The first reports were to the effect that the train had been held up.

Two-Cent Rate Ordered in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 5.—At a late hour Wednesday afternoon the state board of railroad commissioners ordered that the railroads of Kansas put in a flat two-cent fare rate, beginning October 1. The decision of the board was unanimous. The railroads gave no intimation of what action they might take.

America Has Leased Bay.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the United States has taken a five-year lease of Nerwik Bay, south of Vladivostok, and has leased for next winter the floating dry dock at Vladivostok.

MRS. PHILLIPS ARRESTED

STARTLING TURN IN CLEVELAND MURDER CASE.

Widow of Coal Operator Is Accused by the Police of Killing Her Husband.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 5.—Developments in the investigation into the death of John J. Phillips, coal operator, broker, banker and clubman, came thick and fast Wednesday and took a sensational turn late in the afternoon when Mrs. Phillips, widow of the deceased, was taken into custody by Chief of Police Stamberger, of the aristocratic suburb, East Cleveland.

The warrant accuses Mrs. Phillips of killing her husband, the charge being second degree murder.

Mrs. Phillips has been in a highly nervous state since the tragedy early Monday morning, after which announcement was made that her husband had been shot and mortally wounded by a burglar. Wednesday afternoon she collapsed and was not able to attend the funeral, which took place from the house, with only immediate relatives present.

It was shortly following this that Chief Stamberger announced that, after a conference with Deputy Coroner Houck, who had conducted the inquest, Prosecutor Mooney and others, he had taken the widow into custody, and that four deputies would guard her in her home till she recovered sufficiently to be taken before a justice of the peace.

The police are reticent in the case, and whether they really believe Mrs. Phillips culpable in the murder or whether they merely believe that she can give facts concerning the tragedy which would solve the mystery surrounding it, does not appear at this time.

HINDUS ARE DRIVEN OUT.

Whits Mill Hands at Bellingham Expel East Indians.

Bellingham, Wash., Sept. 6.—Six badly beaten Hindus are in the hospital, 400 frightened and half-naked Sikhs are in jail and the corridors of the city hall, guarded by policemen, and somewhere between Bellingham and the British Columbia line are 750 natives of India, beaten, hungry and half-clothed, making their way along the Great Northern railway bound for Canadian territory and the protection of the British flag.

The long-expected cry, "Drive out the Hindus," was heard throughout the city and along the water front Wednesday night. The police were helpless. All authority was paralyzed and for five hours a mob of half a thousand white men raided the mills where the Hindus were working, battered down doors of lodging houses and, dragging the invaders from their beds, escorted them to the city limits with orders to keep on going.

FIVE YEARS FOR LOUIS GLASS.

San Francisco Telephone Man Is Sentenced for Bribery.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Five years for Louis Glass, was the news message that sped with incredible rapidity to all parts of the city Wednesday morning from the Temple Sherith Israel at California and Webster streets, where was imposed the sentence that brought to a dramatic close the second trial of the vice president and former general manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company, convicted last week of the crime of bribery, a crime whose extreme punishment under the law of this state is 14 years. Only a small crowd, made up for the most part of lawyers and newspaper men, witnessed the imposition of sentence.

TEN DEAD IN HOTEL FIRE.

Serious Loss of Life in Disaster at Shelton, Wash.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 6.—Ten persons are known to have lost their lives in the burning of the Webb hotel at Shelton, 20 miles from here, early Thursday morning. Another person is dying and yet others may be found in the ruins.

The fire was discovered about 1:40 in the morning. It had started in the hotel annex, probably from a lighted cigar dropped in the sample room. The hotel was a three-story structure. The top floor was occupied by lodgers, but the exact number is not known.

Double Tracking Is Stopped.

Washington, Sept. 6.—It was announced at the Southern railway headquarters in this city Thursday that, owing to recent adverse railroad rate legislation in several southern states and to "general conditions," the double tracking of the Southern railway between Chattanooga and Ooltewah Junction, in Tennessee, and north of Greensboro, N. C., had been ordered stopped, pending further instructions.

Warship Coming to St. Louis.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Acting Secretary Newberry has ordered the tug Lebanon to tow the converted yacht Huntress from League Island, Pa., to Pensacola, Fla. There the Huntress will be formally turned over to the naval militia of Missouri, a crew from which will take the vessel to St. Louis.

Postal Clerks Re-elect Rogers.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 6.—Frank T. Rogers, of Chicago, was re-elected president of the National Postal Clerks' association, Thursday, defeating John J. Fitzgerald, of Paterson, N. J.

WITH GOETHALS ON THE JOB.



Uncle Sam Has Got to Go Some to Keep Up With Him.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR IRON COMPANY

ONE OF BANK WRECKER E. L. HARPER'S CONCERNS IN TROUBLE.

Plan of His Creditors—They Are Said to Wish to Uncover His Assets—His Obligations Are Several Millions.

Bristol, Va., Sept. 5.—Judge A. K. Skeen of the United States court here Wednesday appointed Col. L. O. Pettit of Big Stone Gap receiver of the Union Iron and Steel corporation of New York, owning furnaces in Virginia, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey.

The receiver was appointed on petition of the Norton Coal company, of Norton, Va., and no statement of assets and liabilities is obtainable at this time, owing to the fact that efforts are being made to adjust the claim. For this reason other creditors have not joined in the petition.

Organized by Cincinnati Man.

The Union Iron and Steel corporation is an offshoot of the Union Steel and Chain corporation—the latter a $60,000,000 concern—organized several years ago by Edward L. Harper, formerly of Cincinnati.

It is reported that the receivership is a plan of the creditors of E. L. Harper to uncover his assets. Obligations aggregating several million dollars are held by Cincinnati and Chicago bankers against Harper, as a result of the failure of the Fidelity bank of Cincinnati about 20 years ago. Harper, it was alleged, wrecked this institution in an attempt to corner the wheat market. For this he was sentenced to eight years in the Ohio penitentiary and shortly after his release he merged a number of furnaces and steel plants into the Union Steel and Chain company, of which he has since been president, and of which the Union Iron and Steel company is subsidiary.

Failed to Go Into Bankruptcy.

About 18 months ago Harper filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States court here, but his right to release from the old obligations was successfully contested by his creditors, headed by the banking firm of Edwin Green & Co., of Chicago. In the hearing before the referee he contended that he was insolvent, though he failed to establish his insolvency, and was not discharged. The hearing disclosed the fact that he was receiving a large salary as president of the steel and iron corporations.

Edward L. Harper, Jr., general manager of the company, has made formal transfer of the business to the receiver and the furnaces and mines are still in operation. President Harper is said to be hurrying to Virginia with a view to adjusting the matter and securing the discharge of the receiver. The temporary financial embarrassment of the corporation is said to be partly attributed to the death of Treasurer Holmes, which occurred in New York last week.

WILHELMINA BACHE FREE.

Served 16 Years for Murder She Probably Didn't Commit.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 7.—With every possible indication that she was not guilty of the crime of murder, for which she has already served 16 years of a life sentence in the state prison, Wilhelmina Bache was released from Waupun prison Friday. Her life sentence for the murder of Michael Sell, of Shawano county, was commuted by Gov. Davidson. She went to the penitentiary when she was 17 years old.

Cavalry Team Wins Dryden Trophy.

Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 7.—The $3,000 Dryden trophy and $150 cash, the most coveted prize offered at the New Jersey Rifle association's tournament, was won Friday in an exciting finish by the United States cavalry team which scored 1,001 points. The next contestant was the Massachusetts team with 977. The second prize is $100.

BIG FAILURE ON 'CHANGE

WATSON & CO., GRAIN AND STOCKS, FORCED TO WALL.

Firm Has Offices in Western Cities and Several Members Are Minneapolis Men.

New York, Sept. 6.—The failure of Watson & Co., members of the New York Stock and Produce exchanges and of the Chicago board of trade, was announced in these exchanges Thursday. No cause was assigned for the failure nor was any estimate of the liabilities and assets made public.

The firm has had extensive connections in the west, maintaining offices in Duluth, Minneapolis, Fargo and Winnipeg. It is said to have carried on one of the biggest grain brokerage businesses in the country besides trading actively in railroad stocks, particularly those of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads.

W. Frank Newell, manager of the firm's New York office, was named as assignee. The doors of the office in Broad street were closed after the announcement of the failure. Herber B. Shoemaker, counsel for the assignee, said that expert accountants had been put to work on the books and that a statement of the financial condition of the firm would soon be issued. He said also that the banks holding Watson & Co.'s loans have shown a disposition to give the firm an opportunity to extricate itself from its difficulties. The members of the firm are Louis T. Watson, Henry P. Watson, Charles E. Anderson and Herschel V. Jones. Louis T. Watson is the only member of the firm residing in this city, the others being residents of Minneapolis.

Announcement of the failure on the stock exchange had been discounted by the traders, many of whom had a warning of it and had sold or made contracts to sell stocks in anticipation of a decline. This was said to be the cause of the weakness of the market during the morning. The effect of the failure having been discounted before it was announced, prices advanced as soon as the news became known, speculators for the decline being compelled to buy at higher prices in order to fill their earlier contracts to sell.

On the grain market there was a decline of two cents per bushel upon the announcement of the failure, but this was recovered later in the day.

ROBBERS DYNAMITE A BANK.

They Take $8,000 from Institution in Frankfort, S. D.

Frankfort, S. D., Sept. 7.—The James River bank, at this place, was dynamited between two and four o'clock Friday morning and the robbers escaped with $8,000 in cash and valuable papers.

Seven charges of dynamite were used in blowing up the vault and the safe. Persons aroused by the explosion were prevented from interfering by guards who were stationed at the front and rear of the bank. Frank Fitzpatrick, a hotel guest, who sought to break through the line of guards, was shot. His wound is not dangerous. Many shots were fired to hold onlookers at bay.

After looting the bank the robbers broke into a section house on the Chicago & Northwestern railway and secured a handcar on which they made their escape.

Famous Composer Dead.

Bergen, Norway, Sept. 5.—Edward Hagerup Greig, the composer, died here Wednesday. He intended sailing for Christiania Tuesday and his baggage was already on board a steamer, when he complained of feeling ill and the symptoms appearing serious he was removed to a hospital, where he died.

Eastern Star Closes Convention.

Milwaukee, Sept. 7.—At the closing session of the general grand chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Retta Mills was elected right worthy conductress. The next triennial convention meets in Jacksonville, Fla.

FIRM'S HEAD GONE; RECEIVER APPOINTED

PRESIDENT GALE OF ERIE HEATING COMPANY SAID TO HAVE APPROPRIATED $100,000.

CRANE COMPANY CHIEF CREDITOR

Practical Owner of Big Establishment Mysteriously Disappears—Last Heard of in Duluth—Involuntary Bankruptcy Plea Brings Action.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Frederick A. Gale, president of the Erie Heating company, 225 Railway Exchange building, has appropriated "a large sum of money" from the assets of his company and has disappeared with it, it is charged by creditors. They filed a petition in bankruptcy Saturday against the concern in the United States district court and obtained the appointment of a receiver. The American Trust and Savings bank was appointed receiver by Referee in Bankruptcy S. C. Eastman in the absence of a district court judge.

Appropriations Reach $100,000.

The last heard of Gale's whereabouts, according to the creditors' attorneys, was to the effect that he was in Duluth, Minn. W. C. Rigby, of the law firm of Rubens, Rischer & Mosser, filed the petition for the creditors in the district court and asked for the appointment of a receiver. It was asserted by Attorney Charles C. Gilbert, who has been working on the case with Mr. Rigby, that Gale's appropriations amount to approximately $100,000.

Gale Heard of in Duluth.

"Has Mr. Gale absconded?" Mr. Gilbert was asked.

"Well, the last we heard of him he was in Duluth and I guess he won't come back to Chicago very soon."

Gale was formerly president of the Erie City Iron works and had offices at 34-36 Monroe street three years ago. It is said that he disposed of this concern, however, and organized the Erie Heating company, selling small amounts of stock, but retaining the majority stock holdings in his own name. It is said that he virtually owned the concern. Miss Anna Nelson is secretary of the company.

Crane Company as Creditor.

The chief creditor named in the bankruptcy petition is the Crane company, of which Richard T. Crane is president. The Crane company has a claim of $3,480.97 for gas and steam-fitters' supplies sold to Gale on an open account, according to the petition. The other complaining creditors are: The Ball Engine company, with a claim of $2,644.71, and Kohler Bros., whose claim is $541.87. The known liabilities are only $35,000, but it is believed that the amount will prove to be larger.

Assets Practically Nothing.

It is declared by the creditors' attorneys that the assets are practically nothing. The audit of the heating company's books has shown, it was declared, that the liabilities are $35,000, but that it has since been found that there are debts that are not shown on the books.

Says Gale Assigned Assets.

Miss Nelson expressed ignorance of the filing of the petition and the appointment of a receiver. She said that several months ago she and Mr. Gale had made an assignment of the company's assets to the creditors, but refused to say what they were. Mr. Gale was not in, she said, but she would not say whether she knows his whereabouts.

Pardon After Thirty Years.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 9.—William Pearson, who escaped from the Alabama penitentiary 30 years ago, while serving sentence for stealing a pig, and fled to Texas, settled at Palestine, has been pardoned by Gov. Comer.

The petition for his pardon was made by Gov. Campbell and Congressman Gregg of Texas, who say that Pearson is a leading and wealthy citizen of Palestine, and that he and his wife and children stood high socially.

First Football Victim of 1907.

Chicopee, Mass., Sept. 9.—The first football accident of the season has been recorded here. Within a minute of beginning the first football practice Fred Griggs, 18 years old, of the Chicopee high school eleven, had his collar bone broken in a mass play.

Taft Is Tired of Millionaires.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 9.—Secretary Taft, in an address here, said he was firmly convinced that the time had come when the country was tired of the plethora of millionaires and of their influence.

Roosevelt Working on Message.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt will devote the remainder of his summer to work on his annual message to congress and the completion of a series of speeches.

Root Honored in Mexico.

Mexico City, Sept. 9.—Secretary Root has been elected an honorary member of the Geographical Statistical society of Mexico City, the third oldest scientific society in the world.

Will Burn Plague Hospital.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The board of health has recommended that the city and county hospital, which has sheltered a number of plague cases, be burned.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

John M. Urban, aged 46, a wealthy resident of the town of Union, Vernon county, Wis., committed suicide by shooting.

The Royal Typewriter company is reported in New York to be the nucleus of a gigantic trust backed by powerful interests.

William H. Abercrombie, formerly United States consul at Nogasaki, Japan, committed suicide by asphyxiation in Washington.

The navy department virtually has decided to name the 20,000-ton battleship, No. 29, a sister ship of the Delaware, the New York.

Gen. Morteza Khan, minister plenipotentiary from the kingdom of Persia to the United States and Mexico, arrived in San Francisco.

Senator La Follette has decided to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the presidency and will address a statement to the voters.

President Roosevelt is said to be planning a peace conference to be held at Washington, D. C., with the accredited ambassadors as members of the gathering.

Count Kamarowski was shot several times at Venice by a young man who gained entrance to his room. The assailant escaped. The count is expected to recover.

The members of the Hoboken, (N. J.) Young Women's Christian association have started out to collect one mile of pennies, which they will string together on a ribbon.

John Roach, leader of the conservative element in the miners' union, was elected president of local 220 at Goldfield, Nev., by about 300 majority over C. H. McKinnon.

William S. Wirsing was awarded $45,000 damages at Uniontown, Pa., for injuries received at the hands of his father-in-law, James R. Smith, a wealthy coal operator.

Kermit Roosevelt, son of the president, abandoned his ride with the Thirteenth cavalry from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Sheridan because of the annoying attentions of women.

Edward Glasgo, a physician, is dead and his wife is wounded as a result of a mysterious shooting at Brazil, Ind. The wife says her husband shot her and killed himself, but she is in custody.

Frank A. Perret, an American who is assistant in the observatory on Vesuvius, says the clouds of dust recently seen from the volcano were not due to an eruption, but to the crumbling of the crater.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry postponed indefinitely action upon the project to remove the famous old frigate Constitution from the Boston navy yard to Annapolis or to the naval basin in Washington. Boston people objected.

Ferdinand Penney Earle was attacked by a crowd at his home in Monroe, N. Y., his buggy overturned and a whip wielded on his person after he had sent his wife away to Europe on a steamer, so that he could marry another woman.

The International Harvester company of Wisconsin pleaded guilty to a violation of the Texas anti-trust laws and paid a fine of $35,000 assessed by the court at Austin. The company also agreed that a perpetual injunction be entered forbidding it to operate in Texas.

The directors of the Aero club of America learn that the International Aeronautic federation, the arbiter of international ballooning, has barred the Spanish Aero club from participation in the forthcoming cup race at St. Louis in October for failing to forward the required fees.

Contracts aggregating $2,000,000 have recently been awarded American firms for rolling stock to be used by foreign railroads. The American Locomotive works, the Baldwin Locomotive works and the St. Louis Car company will supply nearly 100 locomotives and 300 cars, including a number of motor cars, to Japan, China, South America, Mexico and the West Indies.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 7.			
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 40	@	6 80
Hogs	6 85	@	7 00
Sheep	3 50	@	5 50
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 10	@	4 35
WHEAT—May	1 10⅝	@	1 11⅛
December	1 07	@	1 07¾
CORN—May	89¾	@	90
RYE—No. 2 Western	90	@	90½
BUTTER	18	@	28
EGGS	22	@	26
CHEESE	10½	@	13½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Choice Steers	5 75	@	6 50
Fair to Good Steers	5 75	@	6 50
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	5 00	@	6 15
Bulls, Common to Choice	2 70	@	5 00
Calves	5 25	@	8 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 00	@	6 25
Mixed Packers	6 05	@	6 30
Heavy Packing	5 75	@	5 95
BUTTER—Creamery	20¼	@	28
Dairy	18	@	24
LIVE POULTRY	10	@	11¼
EGGS	14	@	22
POTATOES (per bu.)	58	@	60
GRAIN—Wheat, May	1 05¼	@	1 06⅛
December	99¼	@	1 06⅞
Corn, December	60¼	@	61⅛
Oats, September	55⅞	@	56⅝
Rye, September	85⅞	@	86
MILWAUKEE.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 05	@	1 07
December	99¼	@	1 02
Corn, December	60¼	@	61⅛
Oats, Standard	53	@	56⅛
Rye, No. 1	88	@	89
KANSAS CITY.			
GRAIN—Wheat, September	$ 88⅞	@	88¼
December	99⅞	@	93⅞
Corn, September	55⅞	@	55⅞
Oats, No. 2 White	49½	@	50
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00	@	7 10
Texas Steers	3 70	@	5 50
HOGS—Packers	5 25	@	6 55
Butchers	6 10	@	6 55
SHEEP—Natives	3 35	@	5 50
OMAHA.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 75	@	7 10
Stockers and Feeders	2 75	@	6 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	5 00
HOGS—Heavy	5 65	@	5 90
SHEEP—Wethers	5 00	@	5 40

The Unique Adventure of Mr. Bish

By Howard Louis Conard

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"Stand quietly, spenk softly, produce."

These were the words addressed to Mr. Pinckney Bish, as he stepped into one of the darkest shadows of the elevated railway.

Mr. Bish raised his eyes to o level with the voice and perceived, in front of him, a man and a gun—the muzzle of the gun pointed toward his right lung and the man a e commanding position behind the gun.

"I rise to a question of personal privilege," began Mr. Bish, fresh from the deliberations of the "Hot Air" club.

"The gentleman is out of order," suavely remarked the man behind the gun. "Shell out!"

"But, Mr. Speaker," persisted Mr. Bish, feeling a very natural distentsation to part company with the two $20 gold pieces in his purse and his nine-dollar gold watch.

"The proposition is not debatnble," interrupted the man holding the gun—which he pressed closely against Mr. Bish's flowered waistcoat—"and I warn you that filibustering to delay action will not be permitted. Prompt compliance with my request will save you piece of mind and, possibly, a perforated masonry. Dig up."

Although a born temporizer, Mr. Bish, feeling impelled to heed the mild admonition, began "digging" and, with reasonable alacrity, passed over to the person back of the "shooter," o pigskin purse containing the aforementioned gold pieces.

"I thank you, sir," chirped the collector. "Now the watch, please."

The watch followed the coins. The re-plpient glanced at it with the eye of a expert, and remarked: "Quite a novelty of a chronometer, but good for a few drinks. Again I thank you, and now deolines the 'mesting allygiant.'"

"Speaking of drinks, my friend," broke in Mr. Bish, without moving on at all, "you remarked that the 'tinker' was good for a few drinks. f must say to you, as man to man, as one gentleman to another, that I resent tenaciously o ter equity in tho aforesaid drinks.

"Now, I have a suggestion to make. We met—unexpectedly to me—on a matter of business. You have conducted your business in the most gentlemnnly nnnner. That it has been profitable to you and unprofitable to me is neither here nor there. Death, in which one man is winner and the other loser, are common. You have gilded trade with the charm of consummate art; and I say to you frankly, the incident is closed with perfect good feeling, on my part.

"The suggestion I wont to make is this: That we odjourn to some genteel thirst parlor, or some such emb, and that you there set off to me, in proper form, with the neocouniment of good fellowship, my equity in this liquid delight represented by the watch."

The hold-up man chuckled. "Upon my soul," said he, "you're a thoroughbred if I ever met up with one. I accept your proposition with pleasure. One moment, please!" He carefully placed the gun in his right hip pocket, folded up his small block mask and tucked it away in an inside pocket and led the way to Clark street.

They passed a blind man, to whom Mr. Bish was in the habit of giving a quarter every Saturday night, and a shadow passed over his face as he felt in his pocket.

"Permit me," said the hold-up man; and reaching in front of Mr. Bish dropped two quarters in the blind man's cup.

Presently the two men entered a place, noted alike for the superior quality of its good cheer and its genteel quiet, and took seats on opposite sides of a table, in a private room. The hold-up man pushed the button.

A smiling, white-conted, white-aproned youth of color was present in answer to the bell.

"Scoteh highball, pleose," said Mr. Bish.

"Make it two," said the hold-up man.

Thereafter, each time the youth of color responded to the ringing of the bell, the gentlemen simply signified, by nod or word of mouth, the same and "highballs" followed each other in unbroken succession.

"Thank you, Mr. Highfoot, thank yon, said Mr. Bish; and the glasses clinked and were drained; to be, at once, and with a smile, filled anew. Then, as he beamed on the man on the other side of the table, he continued: "You are, at this moment, doing me a far greater favor than you know, Mr. Lightfoot. I will explain. For many years, sir, it has been my unvarying custom to go to my rooms, between the hours of one and two a. m. every Sunday morning, in a state intoxicated, sir—I seldom become inchriated to the point of intoxication—but loadod, sir; comfortably loaded. Half an hour ago it looked as though I should be compelled to forego the pleasure to-night, and meet my record. Now, however, there is no reason to fear that I shall not reach my apartments at the usual time and in my usual condition."

After the fourth "highball," Mr. Bish lay back in his chair, for a little space of time, saying nothing, doing nothing but contemplate the joy of having the liquor percolate through his system.

Mr. Lightfoot took a five-dollar gold piece out of his pocket and twirled it on the table. Mr. Bish caught the glint of the gold and it feaned into flame his passion for the dice box. "Shako you the dies for it," he said, straightening up and addressing his drink mate.

"Yes; and sm I to shnke for my own money?" Mr. Lightfoot nsked with a smile.

"I beg pardon, Mr. Golightly—I mean Mr. Lightfoot," said Mr., Bish, thickly and confusedly. "Most lamentable mishtake. Must a thought my money was up. Tell you what'll do. Fit put up my check against the gold piece. Is that a go?"

"Certainly, my friend," replied Mr. Lightfoot. "Should's have mentioned it nt all, you know, except that the rules of the game require it.

"All right and here goes," announced Mr. Bish, steadying himself for the play and taking the first "shake."

He left four aces up and Lightfoot quit with a five full on fours.

"Horsh on you," Bish remarked to Lightfoot, and the other nodded.

Lightfoot won the next throw, which caused Bish to remark, sententiously, "Horse on you."

Bish won the next throw, and with it the coin.

"Great gamo, Mr. Hotfoot—I mean, Mr. Lightfoot," said Mr. Bish, as he got up from his chair, unsteadily, testing the size of his "load" and taking a turn round the room to see that his legs were still with him. "Lez 'shake' again."

Lightfoot assented readily. He was no less gddicted to dicing than Bish, and delighted in the rattle of the bones. Bish laid the five-dollar coin on the table and Lightfoot "covered" it with a five-spot.

Nobody "supt tah" on the games that followed, nobody knew how many were played, or which time the white-coated beverage benner announced that closing time had arrived, and that business must be suspended. Mr. Bish was just $40 "to the good," Mr. Lightfoot did not mention it, and Mr. Bish seemed oblivious of the fact, but, strangely enough, this was just the amount Mr. Bish hod possed to Mr. Lightfoot in the transaction under the cleveted.

There was time for just one more drink. "Have one with us," said Bish. Lightfoot agreed, and the last two highballs were drank quickly and in silence.

When Mr. Bish stood on his feet, prepartory to storting homeward and, a few minutes later, when he and Mr. Lightfoot emerged from the side room and started for the street, it was evident that the purpose of the Hot Air Club hod acquired his conventional Sunday morning load.

They walked arm in arm to the cnrb, hailed o passing cab and Mr. Bish gave the driver his card. Then they each offered a box of cigars to the other.

"Sorry to leove you old man," hiccoughed Mr. Bish 'as he rolled into the cab, after n fashion peculiarly his own. Lightfoot was a long practice. "Did you good night and God hiesh you. Hope to meet you again," oddling, as he closed the door, "in a social way, sir; not in a business way."

OLD TIME MUSTER PASSING.

Improved Conditions Have Done Away with Hand Fire Engines.

The old time fireman's muster is fast becoming o thing of the past and its gradual disappearance from the land is the result of the progressiveness of the age. Years ago, before there were so many other forms of entertainment and fewer excuses for public gatherings, when the band tnh was the most commonly used piece of fire fighting apparatus, the muster was a feature of every year to which the firemen looked with eager eyes. There they would form in some excitement in putting on the red shirt and the white leather belt, donning the fire hat and taking the pet machine to some nearby town or city. Thera was the parade, the noonday collation, the trial in the afternoon, when all took hold of the brakes and "broke her down," and the boll in the evening. The increased demand for better fire protection, has, however, sent the band machines to the rear and in their places has ambitioned the water system and the steamers. There's nothing very exciting in the playing from a hydrant or a steamer, and what is more few cities nowadays care to allow their apparatus to be carted obont the state for muster purposes. As a result of these changes the old time musters have become a thing of the past, and the next generation will little realize what the word really meant in the days of their granddads.—Pittsburg Leader.

Make Use of Locusts.

J. W. Palmer, the director of agriculture in the Orange River Colony, who has returned to Bloemfontein after a holiday jn England, states that a large London firm is prepared to receive consignments from South Africa of locusts for use in the preparation of bird and poultry food.

Beforehand.

"And so, young man, you wish to marry my daughter?"

"Yes, sir. Wa love each other, and—"

"Of course. But are yon sure that you can give her the allmony to which she has been accustomed?"

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Dairy Industry.

Minneapolis—The growth of the dairy industry in Minnesota, from 142 struggling creameries in 1886 to 850 or more prosperous creameries, shows its importance in the state. Much attention to this growth is called by W. W. Wall, secretary of the state dairy and food department, in a letter to L. B. Arnold, assistant land commissioner of the Duluth & Iron Range Railway company. The letter was written in answer to a letter received from Mr. Arnold in which he told of the efforts being made by that company to induce settlers to take up the lands owned by the company in St. Louis county. One of the chief inducements offered is the exceptional adaptability of the land for dairying purposes.

That Minnesota occupies the top rank in the quality of the butter produced is quite generally known throuout the state, but the extent of the business is not so much a matter of common knowledge. While the exact figures of the production of butter this year, of course, era not obtainable as yet, the growth of the business in the last three years indicates that it undoubtedly will reach a total of about 100,000,000 pounds, and when the uniform high grado of this prodnct is considered the value of the industry to the state will be readily realised.

A Close Call.

Minneapolis—Using a mattress and bedding as fire extinguishers Engineer Thomas Gallagher saved the lives of five persons who were trapped by fire in their rooms in the third floor of L. O. Aldrich's lodging house, 226 Washington avenue south.

The fire was started by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the hall. The bottom was blown out of the lamp and the blazing oil thrown over the floor between the stairway and the front rooms was ablaze in a second and escape was impossible.

The front rooms were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. G. Dolan and their baby and Mrs. Mary Wilson and her baby. Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Vaughon, etata fair visitors, who occupied a side room, ran down the stairs in order to summon help and found the hall in flames, but were driven back and all rushed to the window opening on Washington avenue and screamed for help.

State Finances.

St. Paul—The state of Minnesota had $2,012,712.82 cash on hand to begin business with September 2. This is according to the statement prepared by the state treasurer, C. C. Dinsbart, for the close of August. Distributed this is an unusually large amount of money in the treasury aven for this time of year.

The balances on hand in the various funds are as follows:

Revenue fund, $568,376.47; soldiers relief, $28,237.89; trading tax, $43,765.57; state road and bridge, $125,812.70; permonent school fund, $12,627.45; general school fund, $232,654.63; permanent university, $10,800.82; general university, $64,441.22; internal improvement, $25,191.85; interest on improvement land, $52,099.03; university campus, $71,945; swamp land fund, $31,845.71; swamp land indemnity, $2,586.41; hay inspection fund, $2,766.86; grain inspection, $47,370.49; total, $2,012,712.82.

No Prize Fights or Booze.

St. Paul—The Minnesota river is not to be used hy excursion boats for prize fights or Sunday booze parties.

Governor Johnson wrote to the sheriffs of Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Dakota, Scott and Carver counties, notifying them to prevent a prize fight which was advertised as the main attraction on an excursion steamer. Paul Sunday morning at 10:30, to go up the Minnesota. The participants were to be two colored exponents of "Griff" Jones and Ben Thomble of Minneapolis. The sheriffs were asked to prevent any such exhibition of last. The fight was finally pulled off at Diamond Bluff, Wisconsin.

Rural Carriers Organize.

Faribault—The rural letter carriers of Rice county have organized with the following officers: Carrier Temple of Morristown, president; Carrier Ferguson of Northfield, vice president; Carrier Sellers of Faribault, secretary, and Carrier Hawley of Faribault, treasurer. Betterment of the postal service and a united blending together of forces for the general good of the carriers seemed to be the chief object of the gathering. The organization will hold its next meeting at Northfield on Nov. 9.

BRIEF NOTES.

Minneapolis — Charles Magnuson died in his room while dressing to go to his work at the Soo station.

Duluth—Eric Nelson, section foreman on the Minnesota & Northern Wisconsin, a logging railroad, was killed near Scanlon when a handcar on which he and William Andrews, a fellow workman, were riding, was struck by a locomotive.

Monticello—Agnes, the 11-year-old daughter of Gust Johnson of Big Lake, was terribly burned last evening while using kerosene to start a fire.

Oeakis—J. O. Hull, of Duluth, was fined $25 Monday on a charge that he had violated the state game laws by hunting without a license.

Winterville—The state high school board has withdrawn its aid from the Waterville high school.

St. Paul—W. H. Lightner and Drake Lightner are winners in golf at the town and Country club.

St. Paul—Albert Heyman, a member of the Innes' band, is arrested on a charge of deserting his wife.

Chengo—Antonio Suppa, an Italian, wanted in Moorhead, Minn., for shooting two men, was arrested here.

Minneapolis—Fire completely destroyed the annex of the Union Elevator, at Twenty-fifth avenue south and Hiawatha avenue, the farm residence of A. C. Kluekholm burned Thursday, together with the contents. The loss is $2,000. The building was insured.

Winona—Arnold, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Nic Grethan, was killed on the Mississippi here this afternoon, falling from the levee wall into the river.

Washington—The secretary of the treasury has rejected all bids for the construction of the new public building at Alexandria, Minn., as the amount of the bids was too high.

St. Paul—The body of John Remer, aged 75, and for over forty years a resident, was found hanging by a clothes line at the rear of his home, 155 Rondo street, shortly after 7 o'clock.

St. Paul—Gov. Johnson dismissed the proceedings brought for the removal of Sheriff Clark H. Carhort of Cook county on the ground that the offenses alleged were committed, if at all, during a previous term.

Hamline—A Galloway bull belonging to Craymer o Storrh, Ill., which was sold at $1,500, died from the effects of the heat, and T. J. Munn lost a Jersey cow that was one of the most valuable animals in his Jersey herd.

Mankato—On account of the scarcity of help Rev. Brown, of the Kerns and Hebron churches, across the river from Mankato, has taken off his vacations and gone into the harvest field and assisted his parishioners to garner their crops.

St. Paul—Helen Purcia, of Duluth, eleven years old, was found dend in bed at the home of her aunt, Mrs. D. Ryan, 689 Hubbard street. Coroner Miller was summoned, and after an examination he pronounced death due to exhaustion from the heat.

St. Peter—His patrimony squandered and his reason gone, Theodore Estenson of this city was taken before the probate court and found to be insane. He had made an ineffectual effort to commit suicide, and Judge Henry Moll ordered him sent to the state hospital.

Le Sueur—Iron ore of fine quality and in large quantities has been found near the surface and close to the Omaha railroad in Le Sueur on the property owned jointly by the bankrupt former, Livingston Quackenbush, but now owned by a retired farmer named Stephen Ely.

The attraction at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, the week of September 16th, will be "Bedford's Hope," a play which has created a stir among theater-goers from one end of the country to the other. The introduction of a race scene between automobils and a train of cars in the hls sensation.

Mankato—The state investment board authorized loans from the state trust fund to municipalities and school districts in the state aggregating $87,925. The largest loan in the list is one to the city of Mankato for $25,000 for the purchase and erection of a sewar system.

Minneapolis—Minneapolis made an building record in the month of August, with 551 parmits, and an estimated expenditure of $1,250,735. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, which was itself a phenomenal record for that time of year, the increase is 160 permits and $103,040 in the aggregate cost.

Duluth—Nigholl Nickolivich, a Montenegrin miner residing in Chisholm, was murdered at 10 o'clock last night just outside his home. He was shot by some unknown person. His home was set on fire Saturday night by somebody but the flames were soon extinguished. The home was fired again at 10 o'clock and when Nickolivich ran out to extinguish the flames he was shot down.

Duluth—Michael Maher, a laborer, thirty-eight years old, was instantly killed shortly after today by Barney Conway, a helper on one of the wagons of a local brewery company. The man had a few words in a saloon, culminating in the pair going out on the sidewalk to fight. Conway dealt Maher a terrific blow between the eyes and Maher fell to the sidewalk and was dead in a few minutes.

Battle Lake—Mrs. Wold, an aged widow living in the town of Everts, near Battle Lake, died of lockjaw after suffering untold agony. She stepped on a rusty nail about a week ago, and felt the first severe effects only two days before her death.

Washington—Ole G. Kjeldergaard is appointed postmaster at Cushing, Morrison county, Minnesota, vice Herman Carlson, deceased.

Granite Falls—The seven-year-old son of Mrs. Eric Vikon was drowned in the Minnesota river here while in bathing.

TAUGHT BY UNCLE SAM

OLD TREASURY OFFICIALS WIN SUCCESS IN BANKS.

More Than One Employe of Government's Financial Department Has Entered Some Big Institution and "Made Good."

Washington.—Uncle Sam's financial system must be sound, for the men who hold prominent treasury positions are most sought after material. The department of which Mr. Cortelyou is now the head has developed into a sort of breeding place for chieftains of the great banks of the country.

From the time a man becomes secretary of the treasury or even gains one of the assistant places, he becomes o marked man on part of the big financial institutions.

Immediately they oil went him, and he must be liberally supplied with cash and patriotism to refuse the kind of offers they make. Salaries they extend far outclose the comparatively modest payment that Uncle Sam allows. It is small wonder, therefore, that one by one they succumb and quit Washington for New York, Chicago and other financial centers.

The recent selection of George E. Roberts, director of the mint, to be president of the strong Commercial bank of Chicago, is an instance of this tendency. Perhaps the directors figured that if he were skillful enough to make money for Uncle Sam, he ought to know how to take care of it for them. Hence the election.

Despite his ability, Mr. Roberts might never hlve come to this preferment but for the prominence that political life gove him.

This le a good practical argument for a young man to get into politics, and act honestly in the public service, not for the immedlete return, but for the chance it will make for him with big financeiel interests where a salary of $25,000 is considered very modest. The man whom Mr. Roberts succeeds made his fame in Washington. He was James H. Eckles, comptroller of the treasury under President Cleveland. He resigned in 1898 to accept the presidency of the Commercial bank, and he held this post to the time of his death recently.

Another comptroller of the treasury, Edward S. Lacey, locked to Chicago like the kind of stuff to which financiers are made, and he was attracted from Washington to assume control of the Bankers' National bank. This was 15 years ago, but his services have become so valuable that to-day he is still in charge, bit at a much increased salary over tha figura he was paid when he fret came from Washington.

BISHOP OF LONDON IS COMING.

Dr. Ingham to Attend Tercentennial of American Episcopacy.

London.—Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, lord bishop of London, has announced his intention of ottcuding tho three hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Episcopal church in America, which is to be held at Richmond, Va., in October. He will be accompanied by Rt. Rev. Dr. Henry Montgomery of London, secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Bishop Ingram has taken great in-



LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
(British Episcopal Prelate Who Will Visit the United States.)

terest in the progress of the Episcopal church in the United States and has watched its growth with great pleasure. He will be one of the guests of honor, according to the invitation extended to him, and he is preparing an address to be delivered at the tercentennial. Bishop Ingram is a high churchman.

Dr. Montgomery was brought from Tasmania, where he held a bishopric, to become the secretary of the great English religious society for the spreading of gospel teachings throughout the world. He has held the office of secretary for six years and under his direction the organization has increased tremendously. While he was bishop of Tasmania it is said he traveled 180 days a year on horseback visiting his many parishes and looking for the development and extension of the church in miners' camps and new settlements.

Fine Work on Botany.

What is probably the finest work on botany ever published has recently been issued from a Leipsig press to the order of the Brazilian government. It consists of 40 volumes, comprising 120 parts, with 20,733 pages, dealing with 40,000 species of flora found in Brazil. The work was begun in 1819 by Martius, and has been built up by no less than 65 authors.

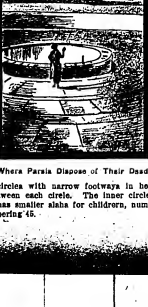
PERSIAN TOWER OF SILENCE.

Place Where Dead Are Laid Rarely Seen by White Man.

London.—The accompanying picture is made from a photograph taken on the hill top of the Persian "Tower of Silence" in central Persia, where the Parels dispose of their dead. It is very rarely that a white man has the opportunity of seeing the interior of a tower of silence, indeed, once it is dedicated, not even o living Parsi may enter.

The tower is built of mud upon a rocky hill, and whitened inside and out with gatch," a sort of native lime, much used in all Persian buildings. The doorway is built half way up the exterior wall in the side of a single block of native granite, turning on o pivot, and is only olout four feet by three and a half feet. The tower ohown here was finished and dedicated in April, but the doorway has since been destroyed by the Arabanmedans, who did considerable damage to the tower itself as well. Therefore, before it can be used, the world it must be ceremoniously cleansed and rededicated.

The inside tower is paved with granite slabs, on which the bodies of the dead are laid. The two outer circles consist of 86 slnbs, and there are five



Where Parsis Dispose of Their Dead.

circles with narrow footways in between each circle. The inner circle has smaller slabs for children, numbering 45.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

(Vice President of National City Bank, New York.)

Frank A. Vanderlip, once a machinist, later a newspaper man, who first came into prominence as the business associate of Lyman Gage, is another example of o United States treasury official taken from the public service because a private corporation needed his work.

A place had to be especially created for him in the National City Bank of New York, famous as the institution from which the Standard Oil company handles its banking business. This



FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

bnnk hes o capital of $25,000,000, and its deposits are eight times as great, while makes it the leading financial institution of the United States. The office of vice president, formerly morely an honorary title, was developed into a place second only in power to the president of Mr. Vanderlip.

In the change from Uncle Sam to a private corporation as no employer Mr. Vanderlip followed the lead of his old chieftain, Lyman H. Gage, former secretary of the treasury.

Gage, when appointed to the place of president McKinley was highly rated in Illinois as o financier of first rank, but the remainder of the country, while it knew his name, had never ronked him among the giants.

But from the time he took hold of the nation's finances he found himself a much-sought for man, and eventually he espitulated, and took the presidency of the United States Trust company.

The man who came after Mr. Gage in the high office of guardian of the country's cash, Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowo, had an experience much similar to that of Mr. Gage

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

It is surprising how many men there are in this state who are of the opinion, that they could easily defeat Johnson for governor, if given the republican nomination, but them and their wives are about the only ones that think so. We have been up against Johnson and the Johnson Manufacturing Co.,in two campaigns and our party got badly defeated in one and "skunked" in the other, so we begin to be of the opinion that he is not easily beaten.

"The big head" is a popular way of expressing a common and very frequent ailment.

It arises from various sources, but the real foundation is lack of sense. A little or big office often develops it in some people.—Ex.

Yes we have one official in this county that has the "big head" so bad that he can not get a hat to fit him, but we are firmly convinced, that when he "trots" the second heat, against Hunt, and THE SUNBEAM, he will discover that he is in a race.

Some of the officials of the department of the Interior take quite an active interest in the building of roads, schools, and churches on this reservation, but them "water sympathetic ducks" never loose an opportunity to put every $5, bill, that belongs, up this way, that might be used to help improve and build up the country, into Thief River Falls. Anyone that is not all familiar with the situation knows that these are facts, and them, that do not understand how the deal is worked can get posted by reading This SUNBEAM, posted for a few months.

"This is Think."

Not in a thousand years will blood forget blood, even in this great nation of ours.

The salmon had been winding all morning through open country. Now it was approaching close woodland and high grass. The captain of the company, acting as advance guard, knew that trouble was probably lying ahead. He called to him the sergeant—he and he had been serving through all the days of the fine time when a "beef" man was needed.

"Sergeant O'Hare," he said, "I want you to pick out from the company any six men you choose and go ahead as a point. You can have anybody you want—only choose the best you know. I think we will be fired on from those low hills."

Sergeant O'Hare's eyes searched the company.

"Sullivan!" he called. "McCarthy! O'Donnell! Mortarity! Metlinski!" He hesitated. His glance wandered uneasily up and down the line. Big, honest Swedes, burly Germans, lanky Yankees, there were in plenty. But where—oh, yes, there on the left of the line—that bright eyed, new-nosed, red-headed little beggar, nodding and imploring attention with his twisted up face. The sergeant's brow cleared.

"Lynch!" he called, with a sigh of relief. "This is mine, sorr," he added, turning to the captain.—Outing.

The Remarkable Part.

One day some Americans on a visit to Wales expressed a wish to see a certain old and historic church. The incumbent was only too pleased to show them around, especially as he believed it would end in a donation being given to his parochial funds. He is as proud of the school as he is of the church and finished up by asking them in there also and twitting them to question the scholars.

One of the party accepted the invitation.

"Can you tell me, little boy," he said to one lad, "who George Washington was?"

"Iss, surr," said he; "he was a 'Merryean gen'ral."

"Quite right," said the American. "And can you tell me what George Washington was remarkable for?"

"Iss, surr; he was remarkable 'cos he was a 'Merryean an' told the truvth."

The American didn't question further.—Cassell's Magazine.

FEAR OF GHOSTS.

Harmless Visitors From Whom We All Shrink in Terror.

Deep down in the heart of man there abides a firm belief in the power of the dead to walk upon the earth, and affright, if such be their pleasure, the sons of the living. Wise folks, versed in the sciences and fortified in mind against faith in aught that savors of the supernatural, laugh ideas of the kind to scorn, yet hardly one of them will dare to walk alone through a graveyard in the night, or if one be found so bold he will surely hasten his footsteps, unable wholly to subdue the fear of sheeted spectors which may rise from the grass grown graves or emerge from moonlit tombs and follow on, for, strangely enough, the dead, if not actually hostile to the living, are esteemed dangerous and dreadful to encounter.

It would be to the fashion, says a writer in Lippincott's Magazine, to sweep away all such notions by saying that they had their origin in the childhood of the race and that they sprang from fear of the unknown. This supposition was the easiest way to dispose of them, but was it fair? This subject possesses intense interest for a great majority of mankind, and, though the existence of ghosts is unproved, there is undeniably a vast deal of testimony in their behalf that deserves serious and respectful consideration. Fortunately, within the last few years the attitude of science toward the problem has altogether changed, and actuated by a new spirit of inquiry, the wise men have been engaged, thoughtfully and without prejudice, in studying it out.

While it cannot be said that any final and definite conclusions have as yet been reached, an immense amount of evidence has been sifted, enough to show pretty conclusively that one result of the intelligent exercise of the Cock Lane ghost, with clanking chain and attributes disagreeably savage five of the grave, has no basis in fact. On the other hand, there are certain phantasms, altogether different in their character, which, in behalf a mass of testimony is adduced far greater than would be required to establish complete proof in any or many cases in a court of law. Nothing short of absolute demonstration in such a matter can be satisfactory, but the evidence in question certainly staggers incredulity.

One fear of phantoms appears to spring from a dread of the unknown, the mysterious and the intangible. That it be a groundless terror is proved by the fact that to many thousands of persons of different spiritual temperament subjected during the last few years to psychic investigation not a single instance has been found in which the injury was inflicted by the ghost upon the person or persons to whom it presented itself. So that, even if we are not to accept apparitions as veritable, we ought to regard them with curiosity rather than with apprehension, and to attempt at least to avoid such supernatural evidence as should poverty seek an opportunity to be invited for the sake of observing for our own phenomena so intensely interesting.

Exchange In Neckties.

A South Penn square business man has created a din of it, he and his wife, but there is most attaching to it in this case. His wife insists on buying his neckties and shoes on November and red or green spots on a pale shimmering like silver will only be an opportunity to be invited for the sake of observing for our own phenomena so intensely interesting.

Hats With Tempers.

There are hats with tempers, as every woman is aware—the hats that "go on" beautifully one day (or great service in the hat shop five minutes before they are bought) and which in the next refuse to assume the right pose and poise for love or money. There are few conditions more trying than to fall under the ban of a hat's displeasure. The only thing to be done is to put it away for a week or so and wait till it has recovered from its temper, like a naughty child. One cannot argue with a hat and smacking is not to be recommended. — London Queen.

Self Praise.



Lady (buying presents, to friend)—Now, I wonder if that is the sort of tie that would be considered good taste by a man?

Shopman—Er—I selected it myself from a very large stock.—Punch.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG ALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Krousehahn Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen Greenbrier, "
Winsor Merc. Co, Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn

John R. Winchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ejhorgson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.

Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

LAWYERS IN ENGLAND,

The Difference Between the Barrister and the Solicitor.

The barrister in England is the very [illegible] of the earth. He it is who makes [illegible] laws, who goes into parliament, [illegible] on the bench, who considers [illegible] screen or eight degrees higher [illegible] in the social scale than any other [illegible] or middle class mortal, and with [illegible] he has absolutely no responsibility toward his clients. That ancient, much abused thing called custom in the country has created for the law [illegible] and distinct limbs, which are compared in a measure to the [illegible] of the bee. One is the drone and [illegible] the queen. The drone is the [illegible] man, who sits in his office working up a case, consulting clients, drawing [illegible], controlling estate transactions but [illegible] the luxuries of people who are unfortunate enough to be saddled under the trust deeds. The solicitor [illegible] has his own tradition to work out, does not ever get to himself any glory whatever. Except in police and magistrate courts, he is a person non grata, so, in the words of the judges, "he is not seen." If he has a case on hand, he is advised to take it to a barrister, who thinks he may never have heard of the matter in dispute before. And he sits and carefully proceeds into court and accepts till it is black and blue, as if he knew all about it, for which he draws a most prodigious fee, quite big enough to enable him to appear nicely mounted in the park every morning. If he spoils the case, there is no chance for redress, because the barrister is merely a gentleman who as fiction goes [illegible] a stance to be a friend in need. All the sons of failure falls upon the poor solicitor. There are no barristers in prison, but there are a good many solicitors who wear the broad arrow which is the first symptom of the barrister. The solicitor remains the obliging fat individual, to whom all sorts of foolish people bring their tried deeds, their stock certificates, their grave moral doubts and all such dangerous things as have a tendency to set a client the desire to take that which is not theirs.—London Letter in Town and Country.

Safest Place In Trains.

"I have one rule for my family when they travel," said the conductor of the suburban train, "and that is for them never to ride in the rear coach or the first one and, preferably, not in the coach next to the last or first. The reason for it is so obvious that I should think the foremost and last cars of a train would have scant patronage from anybody who reads of railroad accidents. If there is a smashup, those are the coaches that suffer. It seems strange that some kind of a buffer is not put behind the locomotive tender and at the rear of the train. How many lives would be saved by a device of the kind one has only to study the statistics of railroad accidents to figure out for himself."—New York Press

How He Got a Drink.

An Indiana traveling man told a story the other day of an incident on the road. He was in the smoking car of an express train reading his paper when a man rushed in from the car behind the smoker, evidently in great agitation and said: "Has anybody in this car any whisky? A woman in the car behind has fainted!" Instantly dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest one, drew the cork and put the bottle to his lips. With a long sad-faced sigh, he handed the flask back and remarked, "That did me a lot of good, and I needed it, for it always makes me feel queer to see a woman faint away!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The White Seal SALOON,

Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 16, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Aug. 15, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on September 23rd, 1907, viz:

Eva Shosten, widow of Anton W. Shosten, Deceased.

H. E. No. 697, Red Lake Series for the Lot 1 & N. ½ of S.W. ¼ & S. E. ¼ of S.W. ¼ of Sec. 21 Tp. 153 N. R. 40 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ole Overgard, Thomas Jacobson, of High Landing, Minn. Carl Ray of Rhoda Minn. Andreas Kuehnel, of Kuehnel Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Complaint.

His Modest Claim.

A claim for damages against a railroad company is so often a license for exorbitant charges that a simple bill, such as was received by an American railroad company many years ago, even apart from its humorous aspect, is refreshing. It ran as follows:

To ——— and ——— Railroad company to John Smith	Dr.
July 18, 1877.—To running your Locomotive into my wife, as per Doctor's bill for curing her	$10.00
To smashing her hat and spilling her hat	2.87
To upsetting my deer horn (wagon) and breaking it	5.00
To burying me	5.00
	$23.87

There is authority for stating that the claim was paid immediately. — Scrap Book.

Her Chilly Retort.

The late Dr. ——— of Maldon, after pouring forth the story of his undying love in the most touching manner for over an hour to a young woman who he hoped would become his fourth wife, was refused the second time. He started for the door looking cooling, he said in a most thunderous tone, "By heavens, you are the coldest woman I ever saw!"

The young woman looked up and answered sweetly:

"Oh, no, doctor; you have seen three colder than I!"—Boston Herald.

A Curious Notice.

This curious official notice was once published in Germany: "At the request of Count Wilhelm Leignen, the knock the seaman, Johan Leignon, who was drowned in May, 1869, on a journey from Stockholm to Hamburg in the Kaiser Friedrich, is hereby called upon by the courts to appear and report himself on or before April 1, 1881, under pain of being declared dead."

Financial Note.

Jerrold—Could you pay me that 10 shillings you owe me? I owe Johnson eighteen money and must pay him. Hobart—Well, I'll tell you what. You pay Johnson what you owe him, and then I'll borrow 10 shillings of Johnson and pay you.

Unjust.

Fluffy Young Thing (at the play)—I believe this man in front of us is trying to help what we're saying. Man In Front (turning around)—You do me an injustice, my dear young lady. I am trying not to hear it.—Chicago Tribune.

Familiar.

Visitor—Will you tell your master that I called? Servant—Yes, sir, if you will please tell me your name. Visitor —That is unnecessary. He knows me quite well.—Wanderer.

If people resolutely do what is right in time they come to like doing it.—Bunkin.

In Safety.



"So your great-grandfather was in the battle of Bunker Hill. What position had he?"

"I think he was under the hill."—Philadelphia Telegram.

A man who covers himself with cost is apparel and neglects his mind is like one who illuminates the outside of his house and sits within in the dark.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing color. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** at the **Right Prices** at **RADNEY STORE.**

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnay, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS, With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County, You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper, THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD., FOR RESULTS.

WE WILL SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, —W. G. HUNT, Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Chickens are scarse, but hunters are plentiful.

G. Swanson, left for Dakota, wheatfields, last Tuesday.

Tore Lunde is rigiug un his threshing rig this week. Talkal Lindtvedt is helping him.

Edward Singer the Rhoda post master was an overnight visitor here Tuesday.

Kerosene oil 15 cents per gallon, at the big store, at High Landing.

Ye farmer editor has been assisting Walt McAndress stacking grain this week.

M. E. Hyland, left for Gully, last Monday, to help thresh at his other farm.

Hunters are getting careless in these parts, as shots are being fired off long about dark.

Stephen Singer, the Kratka merchant was a caller here last Monday.

Rev. Father Adolph and Mr. Burns, of Thief River Falls are out here today hunting chicken with Henery Arndt and P Sullivan.

MASCOT Flour is the best After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

The water raised enough last last week to run the new steamboat up from Thief River Falls on Saturday and Sunday last, and it will no lnad up for a few days until the water rises in the river.

Rev. O. H. Haugan, from the north side of Red Lake River, will hold religous services in the Deer Park school house on Sunday Sept. 15th., at 10. o'clock, in the forenoon. This is Rev. Haugan's first visit out this way, let us all turn out and show him a full house.

Mrs. T. G. Rome, has been nursing a blue eye for the last week or more, which she received while cutting up some wood the other day. Queer isn't it? Some woman never can learn to cut wood.

At the special school meeting last Saturday evening, it was voted to only have five months school the comming year, as the season is getting late. With a good attendence this will pass this distrct in financial standing so we can have more school next year.

Advertisements are out for a daily mail service from Sunbeam to Lillo, to begin October 7th., Proposals can be seen at any of the offices on the route.

C. L. Clark, made a neighborhood "bee" on Wednesday, to help move his house to a location on higher ground.

Jim O'Brien, had the misfortune to loose a valuable two year old colt on Monday last. This makes three horses he has had die this year, wheb is a pretty heavy loss for a homestead farmer.

T. S. Jacobson, made a trip to Thief River Falls, and return with the Dan Patch, this week

We had a heavy rain last night which is continueing today, and has put a stop to stacking, and the flax harvest

Thor T. Lande, will start up his threshing rig next Thursday to thresh feed at Sunbeam, if the weather permits. Remember the date, Sept. 19th.,

Locals are not at all scare this week, but the editor and printer and office devil are all farming this week.

We have a pretty large circulation in N. D. now, as THE SUNBEAM always goes harvesting and threshing out there with the rest of the boys.

TEACHER WANTED.

School District No. 37, Red Lake County, desire to hire a teacher to teach school beginning October 15th. Apply in person, or address,

W. G. HUNT.
District Clerk.
Sunbeam
Minn.

Clearwater Locals.

More rain, more rest, so now you have time to think of the past.

Miss Caroline Skei went down to Grit last Friday to visit her sister, who is teaching school down there.

Martain Hyland is cutting Mr. Rolandsons grain this week.

Mike Kolski and Lawrance Wozeweroskowjnerskei, left for Minnewaukan N.D to take in the brashing season.

Mrs. H. Simonson and daughter, who has been visiting with the family of A. Rolandson went down to visit her sister Mrs. J. Simonson, at McIntosh.

Born; To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sall, on Saturday last, a boy,

Martain and Andrew Por left for Minnewaukan, on Monday last, where they will work this fall.

Miss Annie bell Rolandson is staying with Mrs. Mandt for a few days,

Mr. J. Walkor and Pat Short left for Dakota Tuesday.

A party consisting of Al Ofto, Ole Nesland, Mr. Rustad and A. Roiandson and his son Alfred, left for St. Thomas N.D. on Saturday last,

Mr Hofto and Mr. Solum went to Plummer Saturday with 56 tubs of butter from the Clear water Creamery and Mr. Hoff man also took a few tubs

Almost.



Policeman—Well, we have arrested one man. He seems to answer exactly to the description of the man you suspect, except that he hasn't a glass eye

Prosecutor—Oh, that's a pity.

Never-r-r-r-r!



Captain—Put on this life belt quick, madam; the vessel has struck.

Madam—What, me put on an ugly old belt like that? Never!—Pele Mele.

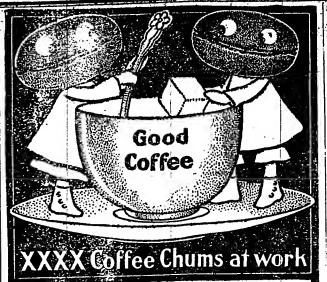
A Beautiful Bull.

The foreman of a grand jury in the west of Ireland had been presented for some public service with a gold watch, of which he was very proud, and as he displayed it at a dinner of the grand jury bets were made by members as to whose watch was most accurate. At last some one suggested that it was impossible to decide.

"Oh," said the foreman, "there's no difficulty about that! There's a sundial in the garden, and we'll take a lantern and decide the bets that way."

Diplomatic.

Stranger (watching a big row in a village inn to the landlord)—Well, they are all going for each other pretty freely except that big fellow. He lets every one hit him and does nothing. Why is that? Landlord—Oh, he wants to be mayor this year, so he doesn't want to fall out with any one.—Fliegende Blatter.



XXXX Coffee Chums at work

Try One Cup of This Coffee

You won't pay any *more* for McLaughlin XXXX Coffee, but you'll get the very best grade of coffee at a reasonable price, because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always clean—always fresh—always good—always the same quality—in fact, the Standard Coffee.

Sold in full 16-oz. packages.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. OLOF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.—ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn. J. L. RADNECKI,—Radney Minn. E. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.—MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 1.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M
Sunbeam

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make the trip to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Tax is paid, Marriage License secured Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

How Wexall Was Named.

Near Schenckville, Pa., is a village that bears the name of Wexall. This wonderful name was the result of an error upon the part of the postoffice department in Washington. The place was known many years ago as "Crespesteel," or "Crowtown," and later as Mechanicsville, but when a postoffice was established there in 1858 neither of these names was satisfactory, and it was decided to choose a new cognomen. Many were the suggestions submitted to the postoffice department, but all were found to be too nearly like the name of some other postoffice to be acceptable. One day the village storekeeper saw the word "Nexall" upon a piece of coiled rope and called the attention of several friends to it. At once all agreed that "Nexall" would be a fine name for their town. So the postoffice authorities were notified. Soon a letter came from Washington approving the name that had been chosen, but in the letter it was spelled "Wexall." So Wexall became the name of the village.—Philadelphia Record.

A Financial Coup.

"You don't mean to say that you loaned Stickler your umbrella?"

"Yes. And it was economy to do it. It saves me the 25 cents a day he used to borrow it."

It Couldn't Be.

Dean Farrar quotes Tennyson as having related to him the remark of a farmer wife, after hearing a fire and brimstone sermon from an old style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally, that must be wrong. No constitooshun couldn't stand it."

America's Failings.

America has little of the cosmopolitanism of England, intellectual acumen of Germany or social rhythm of France.—J. M. Winship in Armenia.

The "Kedgetun" SEWING MACHINE. ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls
Minnesota

Too Much to Ask.

A traveler in the highlands observed while at a tavern in a small village a very beautiful collie. At his request the owner was pointed out to him, and he asked the man what he would take for the dog.

"Ye'll be taking him to America?" the Scot asked cautiously.

"Certainly, if you sell him to me."

"I no coud part wie Rob," the dog's owner then said sympathetically. "I'm mackle fond-like o' him." And liberal offers were no inducement.

To his astonishment, the traveler later saw the dog sold to a drover for half what he had offered and after the drover had disappeared requested an explanation. "You said that you could not sell him," he remarked.

A twinkle came into the highlander's eyes.

"No; I didna say I'd no sell him. I said I couldna part wie him," he said. "Rob'll be hame in two or three days fra noo, but I couldna ask him to swim across the ocean. No; that wodn' be too muckle to ask."—Harper's Weekly.

Missed Vocation.

Client—Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army? Lawyer—Why? Client—By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy.—London Tit-Bits.

Rash presumption is a ladder which will break the mounter's neck.—German Proverb.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just compleated our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

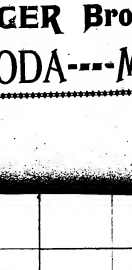
On Farm Loans.

SprinG & SummeR, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get the highest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE

Shoes.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides, Furs and Wool in Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA----MINN.

A WAY OF WISDOM

BY ADDIE DUNHAM HUXFORD

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"So Dave Allcrook has come back again from Colorado as poor as he went—dead broke, I hear. Well, I didn't think he'd make his fortune there, any more than he did in Australia; he isn't the kind that ever gets to the top of the heap."

Farmer Howden's tone betrays rather more of satisfaction with his own perspicacity than of pity for the "poor devil" of whom he speaks. It is the way of the world, we all know, to "kick a man when he's down."

"He's been unfortunate, 'tis true." Widow Burrell's voice is a shade more compassionate, though she has a profound respect for the opinion of her neighbor and good friend, Farmer Howden. "They say it's capital he's always lacked to make his plans succeed—but he's willing enough to work, so he can't be altogether shiftless."

"He's been a rolling stone; no wonder he's gathered no moss," rejoins the farmer, oracularly. "I suppose he'll be back to get work at anything now, for awhile anyway," thoughts he always Dave Allcrook swinging the scythe in his new mowdower running pleasantly through his practical mind.

While they have different opinions of Dave Allcrook's character, Miss Genie's hired him on her place, to take charge of everything—workingmen, horses, she calls it—you know she oversees the farm herself. She's got to have some one in Ezra's place, since he's laid up with the rheumatism, and I'm quite sure that if Dave shoulder down and sticks to the business he'll get into a good, permanent position; for I've heard Miss Genie say that she intended to position of Ezra off as soon as she could get a man in his place."

While those her friends and neighbors gossip kindly about her, Genie Moray goes her way, serenely, fancy-free and independent, asking no interlocutor. An only child, the broad lands and fine blooded stock comprising the prosperous dairy farm of which she is the wise and happy mistress, come to her from a careful father.

Nobody knows what bright, kindly memories of the old days when she went to school with blue-eyed Dave, rise up in Genie Moray's heart and move her to give him this good situation on her farm, except in authority only to herself; but she lives on simply in the old ways, neither seeking nor avoiding him, but seeing a good deal of him, naturally, and being unavoidably much in his company, as he makes one of the family circle.

Her frequent jaunts about the farm are usually with him, on a matter of course, but there is a general ease in the first Sunday when he accompanies her and her mother to church, sitting with them in the family pew. But it is done so quietly and simply there is no room for comment, and as for Dave himself, his conduct is simply irreproachable; the more Miss Genie goes to know him, so much the more she likes and trusts him and approves of his present course.

Till one day when he has been six months in her employ; in fact, she has just paid him his second quarter's salary, and he stands before her twisting the bills nervously together and fairly ill at ease, whereas light-hearted Dave's natural manner is debonair and well poised, without one trace of awkwardness. At last:

"I don't want to take this money, Miss Genie; it isn't quite fair, for I think perhaps—I shall be leaving—you—soon."

"Oh, Dave!" Miss Genie's tone is one of surprised remonstrance, with a slight shade of reproof. "You've only been here one-half year, and you're doing so well; are you dissatisfied in any way, or have you something better in view?"

"Neither, but," another embarrassed cough, then he bursts forth in a breathless sort of way: "Miss Genie, are you going to marry Mr. Roberts? Tell me truly, please!"

"Why, Dave!" Miss Genie's face flushes a little, and there is a fine resonch in her voice. "It is not like you to ask such a very singular question."

"I beg your pardon, but still, are you? I must know, because, if you are—"

He says no more then, but the eloquent blood rushes up all over his handsome, sun-browned face, crimsoning even the broad white forehead.

"If I am, you will leave me at short notice, I suppose," Miss Genie says at last, quietly, so quietly as to suggest some emotion strongly repressed. Well, Dave, since you have asked, I will answer you—no, I am not going to marry Mr. Roberts—for one thing, he is never asked me." She chooses to more the fact that she has several times stayed off this gentleman in a sly tantamount to a decided rejection, and that it is well known that he her devoted admirer still. "And if I should ask, I would have to say no, but that is all; your position is in no sort danger. I am still likely to need a reman, as far as I can see."

She smiles in a bright and friendly way, trying to turn it off so, but he is not let her.

"Oh, Miss Genie, you know I wasn't thinking of that at all, only I heard I was going to marry him—and I couldn't stay where I'd have to see it—no I couldn't, for I love you myself. I love you dearly—dearly, Miss Genie, my darling—"

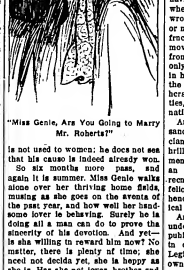
He catches her hand and tries to draw her close, but she swings off from him, throwing back her shoulders and looking up at him fondlessly, with a brave, bright smile, though her lips quiver and her eyes are dim with tears.

"Dave, Dave!" she cries, childishly. "Not another word like that if you want to be friends. Why, you silly boy, don't you know I'm a year and a half, yes, nearly two years older than you are?"

"I know it, yes; but what of that? It is less than nothing between us two."

"To tell you the truth, Dave, I don't want to say 'no' to you, for I do like you very much indeed;" his eyes begin to kindle and his face to glow with pleasure, but with no effort she keeps down a rebellious blush or so, and goes on calmly: "Nor am I quite prepared to say 'yes' to your suit. In fact, you must wait, must give me time. I have known but little of you for little years. The case stands thus: My affections are disengaged, quite so, if, in the course of a year or two, I find that I can love you, and feel assured that your love for me is true and lasting, well, I think I could then be happier with you, perhaps, than living my life alone as I have done. Meanwhile, let everything be as if we had not spoken together of this today. Matters are very well just as they have been. We are not unhappily situated, either of us. I don't want to hear a word on this subject if you accept my terms. Are you willing?"

She holds out a gracious hand to him. He takes it in both his and stands a moment looking down a most miserable feeling of despair that clutches at his throat. Poor Dave! he



"Miss Genie, Are You Going to Marry Mr. Roberts?"

is not used to women; he does not see that his cause is indeed already won.

So six months more pass, and again it is summer. Miss Genie walks alone over her thriving home fields, musing as she goes on the events of the past year, and how well her handsome lover is behaving. Surely he is doing all a man can do to prove the sincerity of his devotion, and yet—is she willing to reward him now? No matter, there is plenty of time; she need not decide yet, she is sure she is. Has she not lover, brother and friend in one?

She climbs the stile into the "far pasture" and goes absently toward the river. A moment or two and a fearful snort and bellowing roar strike terror to her very heart. She looks around and stands still, to see the huge form of the dreaded "yellow bull" bearing swiftly down upon her, his wicked head lowered, and his curly red-gold locks waving in the wind.

Then she loses her head and starts to run in the wrong direction. That moment some one's strong arm clasps her, she is guided to the nearest fence and thrown bodily over it, just in time to save her from the furious charge the angry bull makes.

Dave Allcrook springs over after her as quickly as may be, but not unhurt.

He staggers to her and stoops in lift her up, but his strength fails he sinks down beside her the blood pouring from a gaping wound in his side.

"I am glad I was here to die for you, Miss Genie darling," she hears him murmur. "I've often wished I could, lately. Don't cry, dear," as she, kneeling beside him, rains bitter tears on the death-white face she lifts to her bosom. "I'd truly rather have it so—like this—than live on as we were. I love you so, and bringing the lips against her tear-wet face, he faints dead away.

Then follow long, sad days when Miss Genie, with awakened heart, fears she must lose him just when life seems sweetest, but health and happiness prevail in his favor, he "heals him of his grievous wound," and in very autumn there is a quiet wedding that brings joy to two loving hearts that care not what "Mrs. Grundy" may say, and afterwards everything runs on just as before—it is Miss Genie's way and time only proves its wisdom.

JUST A GENTLE HINT.

One Remedy Appearances Indicated Nahleman Had Never Tried.

The earl of Surrey, afterward seventh duke of Norfolk, who was a notorious gourmand and hard drinker and a leading member of the Beefsteak club, was so far from cleanly in his person that his servants used to avail themselves of his fits of drunkenness—which were pretty frequent, by the way—for the purpose of washing him. On these occasions they stripped him as they would a corpse and performed the needful ablutions.

He was equally notorious for his horror of clean linen. One day, on his complaining to Dudley North at his club that he had become a perfect martyr to rheumatism and tried every possible remedy without success, the latter wittily replied:

"Pray, my lord, did you ever try a clean shirt?"

BRUTALITY OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

A Great Surgeon Barred from Membership in Medical Association.

(From the National Druggist for June, 1907.)

Dr. Augustus Charles Bernays, who died a few days ago in St. Louis, was, probably, the foremost surgeon in the United States. His fame was extensive with the civilized world. He was not only an operator of the highest order, but a tireless and exhaustive worker in the field of original surgery. He performed the first successful Caesarian section in 1839 in St. Louis, and also the first successful coeliotomy for gunshot wound of the abdomen and the first gallstone operation in Missouri. A record held by Dr. Bernays has never been equaled: Out of eighty-one successive cases of appendicitis which necessitated operations, seventy-one in succession were with perfectly satisfactory results, the seventy-second patient failing of recovery, but the subsequent nine cases were successfully treated.

And yet, with such a record, regardless as was his skill, varied and extensive as was his learning, wonderful as were his accomplishments, he was not considered by the American Medical Association, as worthy of membership in that organization.

No charges were ever brought against him which, in the remotest degree, reflected on his qualifications as a surgeon; his moral character was never the subject of attack; he was never accused of having done anything unbecoming a man or a gentleman. The head and front of his offending had this extent—no more!" He dared to think! He refused to mold his opinions and to govern his actions by the arbitrary rules which those whom he knew to be his inferiors had set up for his guidance! In other words, he could not regard the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association as being inspired, or having any binding authority on him where his judgment told him it was wrong. And so, twenty years ago or more, on account of some trivial infraction of this sacred "Code," a movement was started to expel him from the local association, which was only defeated by his hasty secession in his resignation. As membership in the A. M. A. is dependent upon membership in the State and Local societies, his name was dropped by the national organization.

And so, though he had saved thousands of lives; though other physicians had profited by his art; this brilliant surgeon; this great and good men, has, during all these years, been an outcast—a medical "scab;" not recognized as "ethical" or worthy of fellowship by that body of physicians headed together in the American Medical Association!

And this is the association which, under pretenses of working for the public good, is, in fact, by any means in control Congress and the State Legislatures in the interest of their own selfish schemes, which is trying to create a Cabinet position and to place one of its members in that position; which is endeavoring by law to exclude from the use of the mails, all manufacturers of medicines who do not comply with the absurd requirements that they choose to set up; which, in short, is trying to put upon the statute books of State and nation laws that will, in effect, establish a kind of medical priesthood, to which only their own members will be eligible with power and control over the health and lives of the people!

God help the druggists, the then manufacturers, physicians not members of their guild, and the people generally, if this association ever succeeds in its undertaking. If it does, it will, after the fashion of the labor unions, dictate a "closed shop," and say to doctors who prefer to be independent, "You must join our union or failing to do so, compel them to get out of the business. It will say what medicines shall be taken, and how they shall be made. It will pledge the people about with a lot of petty regulations under pretense of protecting the public health, and a medical hierarchy will be established to tyrannize over the people.

Let no man call this a false alarm. If there are those who are inclined to do so, let them read the journal of the A. M. A. Let them scan the proceedings of the association, held always behind closed doors, and carefully edited, as they are before they are published in its official organ. If they will do this they will see that we are not trying to create a bugaboo to frighten their timid souls.

Sends Emigrants to Canada.

The Salvation Army in England is sending emigrants to Canada in batches of 600 monthly.

In Light Colors



The first is pretty in gray sollenne. The treined skirt has a series of pin tucks worked round the lower part, on which are placed square applique of lace. Up center front is a wide band of insertion with three tucks each side. The under-bodice is finely tucked in stripes that are trimmed with applique; the over-bodice is merely stitched at the edges; two frills of lace finish the sleeves. Hat of pale pink chip, trimmed with chiffon, and clusters of pink-tipped daisies. Material required, nine yards 46 inches wide.

The second is in pale blue voile; the skirt trimmed with narrow bands of silk and pleated lace; a blouse of white crepe de Chine is worn with it; over this is e zounve made with e silk lining of the same color as the voile; it has short sleeves, which, like the zouave itself, is edged with pleated lace. Pale blue satin straw hat, trimmed with ostrich feathers. Materials required for the dress, eight yards 46 inches wide, two and one-half yards silk on the cross, about 24 yards pleated lace.

For No. 3 a mauve chiffon taffetas is used. The skirt is trimmed with folds; the bodice has a deep yoke and puffed sleeves of pleco lace, with oversleeves of taffetas. The bretelles are composed of folds of taffeta; straps of the some trim the yoke. Hat of white crinoline, trimmed with a cluster of shaded mauve feathers. Materials required for the dress, 18 yards 22 inches wide, ona one and one-half yards lace.

THE COARSE LINENS

In Same Cases They Undoubtedly Have an Advantage Over the Finer Weaves.

Although the lingerie frocks of fashion are mode of the finest possible linens, fancy seems to be in favor of the coerser weaves for wraps. These support better the very heavy trimmings much in vogue, and, although they look odd over such flimy frocks, the combination is decidedly artistic and in the very best possible taste.

The coerser linens are sometimes used for entire suits, developed upon tailored lines. One of Francis's new models shows something unusual in the way of a collar. It is nonexistence, except at the armholes, and follows the lines nt the figura rather closely. The points do not overlap, but they meet so closely that the bowknot of setin run under the inlold collar of meire holds them together and below the waist line tha coat is trimmed with linen buttons. The pockets have four of them, nine trimmed with buttons, and'e row of buttons runs down the center of the sleeves from shoulder to wrist.

Tha skirt is plaited all around the figure, hut not in the regular way. The plaits are formed in groups of three, with a wide hox-plait in the center. Around the bottom thara is a stitched-on band, cut after the Roman key design, except that the upper part is closed, leaving an open space between the hands of the design.

Golog back to thin gowna, a charming model noted a few ago is of thia geuze in wide white and blue stripes, the hiue folded in long plaits, and trimmed at the hottom with a hand of blue taffeta.

Filet on Cloth.

Important among the senson's decorations are tha various filet laces. They are so open to variety, in fact, that they are appropriately employed with cloth, nlnon or silk, and where the mesh is large and plain a design is usually supplied in heavy floss silk. When consorted with Shantung, Chinese or linen threads take the place of the heavy silk floss.

Emphasizing the value of the rather long, full-skirted hanqued coat is a number of models in striped cloth are shown. As a rule, they are simply trimmed, perhaps with stitched-on loops of braid, stitched at one edge only and snguamented with crochet silk and finished with heavy festooned corde and long silk tassels.

The French Woman's Shoes.

A French woman chooses her shoes for her various gowns, just as she does her gloves or hat. With her short walking skirt and fur stilettos she is "Americaine" generally going in for moderately heavy, polished, rubber shoes. With her long-skirt tailmade gown she wears high-heeled, patent leather, pointed toed, buttoned shoes in winter and in spring very high heeled low shoes.

With her afternoon toilette she wears a great point of being exquisitely shod. A wide range is open to her selection here. French women are so careful about keeping their shoes in trim that many of them scorn the idea of wearing slippers or low shoes in the daytime.

THE PRESENT COIFFURE

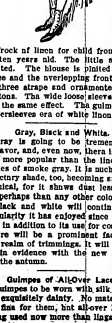
Puffs and Curls Have Not Been Seen in Such Profusion for Very Many Years.

On every side one sees evidence of the violent outbreak of puffs, curls and double twists, which constitute the bulwark of strength in the fashionable coiffura of the day.

Curls are no longer the dernier cri, however, for puffs have usurped their place and offer possibilities in the way of natural effect not to be obtained by any other form of adornment. They can he bought separtioly or in clusters.

They require very little skill in adjustment, and any one with an idea of harmony of line can make them look as though they grew where they sera placed. The heoutles of Charles II.'s reign had a great advantage in the coiffura of that period, which consisted of a wonderfully nrtistic massing of the drooping and flowing curls, but not since then has there been a more flattering coiffure than that of to-dey.

CHILD'S LINEN FROCK



Frock nf linen for child from eight to ten years nld. The little skirt is plaited. The blouse is shirred at the sldee and the nverlepping front is cut in three srapes and ornamented with buttons. The wide loose sleeves carry nut the same effect. The gulmpe and undersleeves ora of white linon.

Gray, Black and White.

Gray is going to be tremendously in favor, and, even now, there is nothing more popular than the linen costumes of smoke gray. It is such a satisfactory shade, too, becoming and economical, for it shows dust less readily perhaps than any other color.

Black and white will continue the popularity it has enjoyed since spring, and in addition to the use for costumes entire will be a prominent factor in the realm of trimmings. It will be often in evidence gray. The new shades for the autumn.

Guimpes of All Over Lace.

Guimpes to be worn with silk gowns are exquisitely dainty. No material is too fine for them, but all-over lace is being used now more than lingerie.

ALL HAIL PE-RU-NA.

A Case of STOMACH CATARRH.



Miss Mory O'Brien, 806 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna cured me in five weeks of catarrh of the stomach, after suffering for four years and doctoring without effect. In common with other grateful ones who love been benefited by your discovery, I say. All hail to Peruna."

Mr. H. J. Henneman, Cokiend, Neb., writes: "I wnited before writing to you about my sickness, catarrh of the stomach, which I had over a year ago.

"There were people who told me it would not stay cured, but I am sure that I am cured, for I do not feel any more ill effects, have a good appetite and am getting fat. So I am, and will say to all, I am cured for good.

"I thank you for your kindness.

"Peruna will be tur house medcine hereafter."

Cotarrh of the stomach is also known in common parlance as dyspepsia, gastritis and indigestion. No medicine will be of any permanent benefit except it reaches the catarrhal condition.

Gained Strength and Flesh.

Miss Julia Butler, R. R. 4, Appleton, Wis., writes she has catarrh in her stomoch, causing loss of sleep and appetite, with frequent severe pains after eating. She took Peruna, her appetite returned, she gained strength, flesh and perfect health.

Tom Ochiltree's Moon.

After Tom Ochiltree, thet ohle congress raconteur and laugh generator for the afflicted rich, settled in New York as the amuser of the John W. Mackny family, he efterweced in a thousand different directions, and was es good in some waye as Sam Wurd. One night he escorted John Mockay's friend, the Count de Biscani, down to the Bottery to show tho sight of New York. The moon wae grand, and the count went into rapturos as "her maiden reflection rippled over the peerly waters." Ho cried: "Hot iss grand! Iss it grood! Dair iss no anch moon in all Italy!" "Count," said Ochiltree, solemnly, as befitted the occasion, "you must ought to see the moon in Texes!"

A Horse's Good Fortune.

A spiritulist came to our house some time ago and claimed to ho obie to locate our lost friends if we desired. We had an old horso which we had sold yenre ago and my mother wanted to know what had ecme of him, so he began:

"We hod a very good friend who always did oil our work. He passed from us several yeers ogo and tha last wa heard of him was that he was in Los Angeles. I would like to know if he is still living."

Tho spiritualist mode certain motions and knocked on the table and then said:

"Your friend is in Los Angeles and is married to a rich young women."—Judga.

Gives Body to Science.

Edward P. Gilpetrick, an ossified man, has made all arrangements for tha gift of his body at death to the Harvard Medical school for dissection, study and research. Ha fears he may not live long. Ha was thirteen at 30 years and was found at a poor-house near Portland. Ha gives his body without expense.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE

75 "Guaranteed"

Mica Axle Grease

Best lubricant for axles in the world—long wearing and very adhesive.

Makes a heavy load draw like a light one. Saves half the wear on wagon and team, and increases the earning capacity of your outfit.

Ask your dealer for *Mica Axle Grease.*



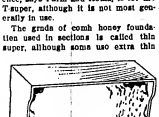
POULTRY and BEES

WORK FOR SECTION HONEY.

Money Can Be Made by Handling it in This Form.

While honey cut out of large frames is quite popular in some regions, and sold under the name of bulk honey, and when larger quantities of comb honey can thus be produced than in any other way, the greater part of comb honey is produced in small boxes called sections, holding about one pound each, as shown in cut. The kind most in use is 4¼x4¼x1⅞ inches, outside measure. My preference, says Farm and Home, is for the T super, although it is not most generally in use.

The grade of comb honey founded, ten used in sections is called thin super, although some use extra thin



A Section of Honey.

super, and the amount used varies all the way from a triangular piece measuring one inch on each side up to enough to fill the section practically full. I consider it economy to use the larger amount, a bottom started five-eighths of an inch deep, and a top starter coming down within one-eighth inch of this, the starting coming within about one-sixteenth of an inch of the wood at each side. When the sections are thus filled with foundation there is no need of an excluder to keep the queen out of the super.

Bees do not so readily begin work in section supers as in extracting supers with combs that have been previously used. In order to start work more promptly, it is advisable to use in the first super of the season one or more batt sections. These are sections that had been partly filled at the close of the previous season, and the honey then emptied out by the bees after the sections were taken from the hives. A single batt in the middle of a super will answer, and in poor season I have had 100 or more of these batts filled and sealed and not another section touched.

If only when supers are thus given, the bees would start to work in them, and keep at work in them, what a blessing! But alas, just about the time work is fairly started in the surplus apartments, some colony will take a notion to swarm, stopping all surplus work, and if left in its own devices sends out a second swarm several days after the first, and then at intervals of a day or two other swarms, sometimes five or six in all, the last of them being mere handfuls, and only a vexation. Other colonies will take the same notion, and the season ends with a large proportion of worthless colonies and little or no surplus honey.

Although it is not an easy thing to prevent each colony from swarming at least once, it is well to know some of the things that tend to prevent excessive swarming. First of all comes abundance of room, and here attracted honey has the advantage. C. P. Dadant, one of the heaviest producers of extracted honey in the country, uses very large hives, with no excluders, and not more than one colony in 20 swarms.

Keeping down the temperature is important. Place the hives in shade where there is a free circulation of air, as under shade trees. Also let there be plenty of ventilation of the hive itself by means of large entrances, or by raising the hive on blocks. When working for extracted honey, an opening of one-quarter in the entire width of the hive may be allowed to each story.

Make Chicken House Snug.

Cracks in the chicken house are not good things to have in the winter, when a cold wind drives snow through them, and there can be better things in the summer, when the festive mite must have a place of shelter. However, it is next to impossible to build with hard pine lumber and not have cracks. The best thing to do is to keep them from the outside, with battens, to keep out the cold, and stop them with crude oil or coal tar from the inside, to keep out the mites.

Salt the Old Roosters.

Again let me say it—salt the old roosters. The very next time you go to town, crate the old fellow up and take them along. They are only bearing with you now and giving nothing for their board. They rush in and gobble all the chickens' feed they can get, are often mean to the smaller chickens and are not even an ornament to the flock. Of course this does not refer to the pure breds at high scoring class, but in the lot usually found on the farms. The trouble is, too many of this kind are still found on the farms.

DRY FEEDING OF FOWLS.

Opinion of One Poultryman That It is Not as Good as Mash.

I notice in a report of the Ontario station that the feeding of mashes to poultry is discouraged. If one will but read the report they will see that in the feeding of the hens at that station the very necessity for feeding mashes is removed. The men that advocate the feeding of mashes are generally right, for they do that merely to lessen the work of the digestive organs in grinding up dry grain. I see, in looking over this report, that the manager of the poultry department says that he has been using sprouted grain in the place of the mashes.

Very well, that is just what we might expect. The idea in the feeding of mashes is carried out in the feeding of the sprouted grain. A little further on I see that he is also feeding soaked grain and finds soaked oats very good. There is another substitute for dry grain. Still further on I read that mangels and meat also are fed. The report says that "during very cold weather in the winter they fed occasionally a little corn, either in the morning or evening," and that this is fed usually in the litter.

Now the writers who oppose feeding mashes will take this report as an argument on their side, and I am willing to admit that in the establishment of the professional feeder or raiser of poultry there is little or no need for mashes. But I find that on the farm we do not have the great variety of food for poultry that is had in such establishments. On the ordinary farm the fowls get grain and water almost entirely during the whole season when the birds have no access to green things out of doors. They get the scraps from the table, but in a flock of perhaps 200 fowls the table scraps do not go far. So it is a good idea to induce every farmer keeping fowls under such conditions to feed a mash once a day preferably in the morning, for at that time the fowls will have empty crops and will make the most of the mash. At night the fowls, being perhaps not hungry, much of the mash may be left to freeze.

"If farmers can be induced to give a warm mash once a day it will save much sickness among the fowls, for most of the troubles come from indigestion. I have also found that most cases of indigestion are curable by feeding no corn or other cereals for awhile, but feeding soft foods. The mash is very easily made by putting the meal or middlings in a pail and pouring in boiling water at night, allowing it to stand in the cellar or the kitchen till morning. By morning this food will be all cooked.

MAKES CLEANING EASIER.

Put a Dropping Board Under Your Perches in Chicken House.

Why not have a dropping board in your chicken house and keep it clean? Fifteen minutes once a week will be time enough to clean after 100 hens.



Roosts and Dropping Board.

and you won't dread going into it. After cleaning the board cover it with ashes or slaked lime. Have roosts all on a level, says Missouri Valley Farmer, and the hens won't crowd.

CHICKEN CHAT.

Keep the feed dishes clean.

Nests should be kept clean, even tl sew straw has to be put in every day.

The demand for poultry products is such that there is no danger of an over-supply.

The success with poultry depends on the little things as much as on the large things.

Charcoal and grit are as important as food and water. Do not think of trying to raise chicks without both.

Many a country boy and girl might make a neat little sum of money yearly by keeping a flock of chickens.

Experiments in confining laying turkeys in small yards it does not greatly affect the fertility of the eggs.

It takes about a handful of grain to fill the crop of a bird at night. That is a safe guide to follow in feeding yarded fowls.

Pure, cool water is one of the essentials in keeping the flock healthy. Do not permit the birds to drink from stagnant pools.

A handful of black walnut leaves in the sitting hens' nests and a few limbs broken off and hung in the hen house keep the place free of all lice and mites.

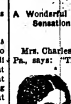
While the United States produces more eggs than any other nation on the globe, we also import more than any other nation. There is no danger of overstocking the market when eggs are being imported.

The Cure-All.

The cure-all in the poultry yard is good management. Its principal virtue is that it is preventive. With it there is no need for stimulants, regulators and other quackshits.

WORN TO A SKELETON.

A Wonderful Restoration Caused a Sensation in a Pennsylvania Town.



Mrs. Charles N. Preston, of Elkland, Pa., says: "Three years ago I found that my housework was becoming a burden. I tired easily, had no ambition and was falling fast. My complexion got yellow, and I lost over 50 pounds. My thirst was terrible, and there was sugar in the kidney secretions.

My doctor kept me on a strict diet, but as his medicine was not helping me, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me at once, and soon all traces of sugar disappeared. I have regained my former weight and am perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

And occasionally a soft answer generates wrath.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

It is proof positive of a man's essential soundness if he improves as he grows old.—James Parton.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

In this world every mountain-top of privilege is girdled by the vales of simple duty.—H. Van Dyke.

Every man who rises above the common level receives two concentrations—the first from his instructors, the second, the most personal and important, from himself.—Gibbon.

Ready if Needed.

A Chicago office boy, looking for a job, was asked whether he used profane language. He replied:

"I kin if necessary."

He got the place.

Aids English Government.

A Mohammedan army schoolmaster has addressed a loyal appeal to the native army in India pointing out that as soon as common sense is exercised the accusations against the Indian government fall to the ground.

Speaking of Faces.

Nurse—You must not make such a dreadful face when you take your medicine, Tommie.

Tommie—Why not?

"Because that dreadful face might grow on you, Tommie."

"Did you used to make dreadful faces when you were a little girl and took medicine?"

A Pardonable Fault.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, discussing a rather finchy attack that had been made on certain recent statements, smiled and said:

"But who or what is blameless? It is like the case of the Scottish hen. An old Scottish woman wished to sell a hen to a neighbor.

"'But tell me,' the neighbor said, 'is she a'thegither a good bird? Has she got nae faults, nae faults at all?'

"'Aweil, Morgot,' the other old woman admitted, 'she has got one fault. She will lay on the Lord's day.'"

Saw Chance to Economize.

After weeks of waiting and longing for the sport, rods, reels, gaff, creel—everything in readiness for a week's trout fishing.

The young wife, smiling joyously, handed him the room, extending towards her husband some sticky, speckled papers.

"For goodness' sake," he exclaimed, "what on earth are you doing with those old fly papers?"

"I saved them for you last summer, dear," she answered. "You know you said you always had to buy flies when you went fishing."

FAMILY FOOD.

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking.

A little boy down in N. C. asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food was made in the family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention on a visit to Charlotte, where she visited the Mayor of that city who was using the food by the advice of his physician. She says:

"They derive so much good from it that they never pass a day without using it. While I was there I used the Food regularly. I gained about 15 pounds and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in our family regularly.

"My little 13 months old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill with dyspepsia and teething. She was sick nine weeks and was fearfully thing. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She is now getting well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with LaGrippe at the same time, and during the worst stages we could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else nauseated us.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

IN THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

Little Son's Explanation Seemed to Cover the Case.

Little son, aged seven, whose training has been of the most painstaking and conscientious, rather took away his mother's breath in describing the dog's game of ball. He ended with:

"And, mother, Topsy caught the ball in her mouth, and then she just ran like h—l"

"Like what?" cried the startled mother.

"Why, like h—, don't you know, mother?" innocently.

"No, I don't believe I do. Just how is that, dear?" she asked faintly.

"Well, I don't know just what it means, myself," he confessed, "but it's a whole lot faster than 'lickety-split!'"

CASE OF ECZEMA IN SOUTH.

Suffered Three Years—Hands and Eye Most Affected—Now Well and Is Grateful to Cuticura.

"My wife was taken badly with eczema for three years, and she employed a doctor with no effect at all until she employed Cuticura Soap and Ointment. One of her hands and her left eye were badly affected, and when she would stop using Cuticura Soap and Ointment the eczema came back, but very slightly, but it did her a slight of good. Then we used the entire set of Cuticura Remedies and my wife is entirely recovered. She thanks Cuticura very much and will recommend it highly in our locality and in every nook and corner of our parish. I. M. Robert, Hydropolis, La., Jan. 5 and Sept. 1, 1906."

Had a Clear Coming.

Years ago, when the G. A. R. annual department encampment was held in Boston, as the veterans were marching along one of the avenues a lady, who had secured an elevated position on a piazza in a side street, became conspicuous by the enthusiasm she displayed, and was dissatisfied with the lack of it in the bystanders. "Cheer!" said she. "Why don't you cheer? I guess you'd cheer if you'd lost two husbands like me!" Did.—Life.

Opening Lower Brule Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Parties wishing full information as to the character of the land, how to reach it and how to take part in the drawing in October, also information in relation to the opening of Tripp county, in the Rosebud Reservation, can secure same by sending One Dollar to Chas. H. Burke, Pierre, South Dakota, Member of Congress and author of the Lower Brule and Rosebud legislation.

Tripped.

Gunner—So you think the Dellhorns are faking about their extended European tour?

Guyer—I should say so. They said there were so many Americans in Venice that many had to walk in the middle of the street.

Gunner—Well?

Guyer—Why, the streets of Venice are canals.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

Oldtime Kite Carriages.

The present aeronautical activity has led to the recollection that years ago, when kite carriages were being extensively built and experimented with. With the aid of two large kites a carriage was pulled 25 miles an hour.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

American Money for Canada.

The value of settlers' effects taken into Canada by American immigrants in 1906 fiscal year was $1,158,253, against only $11,223 by British immigrants.

"What to Wear" is the title of a new book. A companion volume entitled "How to Procure It" would fill a long-felt want.

Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

This is true philanthropy that benefits not only the individual charity, but builds its human hospital in the human heart.—Thorold.

No Headache in the Morning.

Kenan's Peppermint Cordial for over-indulgence in food or drink. Druggists, 25c. Norman Liebty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

I don't think much of a man who is not wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—Abraham Lincoln.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

Some men fail because they are honest and some because they are not.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The easiest way to get popular with people is to let them bore you.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

When life's all love, 'tis life: aught else, 'tis naught.—Bishop Lander.

Just Crying for a Hat.

"I noticed that your wife didn't look very well this morning," said Nextdore.

"Oh! It's nothing serious," replied Marryat, smiling.

"I remarked that her eyes were very red and tearful."

"Yes; it's merely a case of what you might call 'millinery hysteria.'"

Guns, Traps, Decoys, Etc.

Lowest prices. Write for free catalog No. 1 N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

If all men paid their debts promptly there would be fewer financial panics.

Phonograph Dealers Wanted.

Victor, Edison or Zonophone. Write W. J. Dyer & Bro., Jobbers, 19 W. 5th St., St. Paul.

If time is money you can't accuse a lazy man of being stingy.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Sanels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

Trust than man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

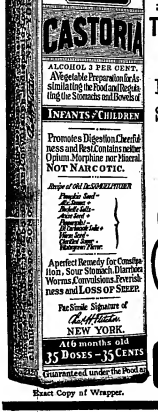
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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms moderate. Highest references.

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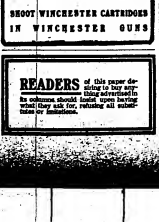
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If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than other makes.

My $4 Gilt Edge and $5 Gold Bond Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

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SHOOT WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES IN WINCHESTER GUNS

READERS of this paper desiring fishing or hunting information should address the nearest Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and ask for, enclosing all information or literature.

97 Years

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Established in 1810, holds this record. Taken internally or sugar it has no equal in curing coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, etc., three times as much as any other. Try it. 25 cents. S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Boston, Mass.

FREE To convince any one that Paxtine Antiseptic will cure Catarrh, we will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Write us your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE

Paxtine, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. No other remedy is positively known to do what Paxtine will do. Sold by druggists, 50 cents, or by mail. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the Conflicting Testimony from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

MYRIADS STARVING CHINESE SAVED BY MISSIONARIES.

Shanghai, China. — The whole world has heard of China's great famine, but there are no evidences, from this viewpoint, that the world knows of the connection of the missionaries therewith, which is an interesting story by itself, although it cannot be separated from the warp and woof of the tragic tale of this overwhelming calamity. By an interesting coincidence, just at the moment of Sir Ernest Shelton's attack upon missionaries in China, the latter are silently answering his and kindred criticisms, and justifying their presence in the interior of the estimated country by saving the lives of thousands, tons of thousands and hundreds of thousands of starving Chinese. I have returned from a month's tour of the famine district, which is so remote from the treaty ports that I was informed that no other traveler had ever been there before us; and I am prepared to say that the presence of the missionaries alone makes it possible for the world's relief to be administered, and that were it not for these Americans most of the myriads of starving people would be permitted to perish.

Missionaries to the Rescue.

Not all people in America clearly understand that there are practically no white men, except missionaries, living in China outside the treaty



A Million Famine Refugees Have Been Living in Strawhuts Like These.

ports. They have no right to reside or do business elsewhere. The foreigners in the interior, with the exception of a few working on concessions, are only missionaries. These latter are likewise practically the only ones who spend laborious years in learning the Chinese language; who develop accessible business by means through English-speaking Chinese "shroffs" or "compradores," and who are the most gentlemanly nations, so that the missionaries alone among the foreigners understand the Chinese.

So it was, quite naturally, the missionaries who first called attention to the imminence of famine in Kiangsu, the North River country. During the spring and summer heavy rains fell throughout Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces, and in the adjacent parts of Shantung and Honan provinces. The Yellow river overflowed its banks, and the Grand canal and lesser streams, dikes breaking in many places. Since the land is at many places lower than the modern canals, one country was a long time submerged.

Despite the floods, the missionaries continued to traverse their fields, one of them, at least, nearly losing his life by drowning. Mirabeau, for example, of Antung, itinerated among the sufferers for six and seven miles at a time, in water above her waist, on one occasion she was barely out of a house before it collapsed. Native churches and parsonages, both alike built of mud or sun dried bricks, crumbled before the attacks of the waters. So before Dolton herself knew that there was to be a famine, the missionaries were sending home their pleas in the religious papers. A missionary relief committee was first in the field, but was later rendered unnecessary by large stronger general committee in Shanghai, which has had the missionaries who live in the district chiefly employed distributing its funds.

The Unspeakable Chinese.

Christendom can never understand the Chinese, not even when it sees them in his native element. The depth and callousness of his selfishness and materialism is simply beyond the field. In sharp contrast with the activity of the missionaries in behalf of the famishing and the hungry was the indifference of the Chinese officials. At first they reported that there was no famine. Then they tried to minimize it.

Then, when it became evident that relief funds were in sight, affording rich pickings to the rascals, they called the figures enormously. My own investigation confirms me in the belief that the missionary figures are conservative; 10,000,000 people, over 100,000 square miles, affected by the famine, and 4,000,000 menaced by actual starvation unless given aid.

A normal resident of a civilized

and pantaloons of a Scotch laddie were highly entertaining to a great crowd of Chinese. Incidents could be multiplied by the score, all drawn from personal observation, showing the utter heedlessness on the part of the Chinese of a neighbor's suffering.

Chinese Grafters Hinder Help.

From the American consul-general here I learn that considerable is being said in America about the danger to missionaries at this time. This is only another adroit manifestation of the Chinese crafty, grafty politics.



PROSPERING IN THE FAMINE FIELD.

By an Ancient Chinese Custom, a Condemned Criminal May Exact Toll from All Traffic Entering the City Gate. This Thief is Taking Fuel from the Wheelbarrows of Famine Sufferers Who Have Torn Down Their Houses and Torn Up Their Trees to Sell.

The officials here are merely trying by these wiles to force the foreigners to place the disbursement of the relief funds in Chinese hands.

It is a matter of first-hand knowledge that the sentiment toward foreigners in the famine region is wholly friendly. I found the peasants expressing distrust and hatred of their own officials, and looking to the foreigners for help. With no escort whatever and with no Chinese-speaking companion, Mrs. Ellis and I traveled through hundreds of miles of the territory which the officials declare to be so dangerous. We went through the refugee concentration camps and even ventured to give assistance to especially needy cases, which, it has been ovvilably averred, would be almost certain death to any one attempting it. Absolutely alone, with no other foreigners near, nor any English-speaking Chinese, we attended a Chinese execution, and were the center of a mob of many thousands, gathered to gloat over and fiendishly enjoy the decapitation of criminals, and not so much as a hostile look did we receive, although a Chinese crowd is proverbially in its most dangerous mood at an execution.

All the missionaries in the afflicted area are absolutely unafraid; the only frightened one I met was a young southern Baptist at Chinkiang, which is an open port, with British police, and outside the famine belt; his credences has been a matter of jest among the fellow missionaries during the entire two years that he has been on the field. One of the missionary jokes is his request to a naval officer to keep a warship at Chinkiang!

The only aspect of this situation, though, is that these officials who predict trouble have the power to make their own prophecies come true. If, before this article is printed, or later, trouble occurs in the famine field it will probably be directly due to the avaricious officials who, by obstructing the free movements of the missionaries, and by various other tactics, are hindering the work of relief, all with the object of securing a "squeeze" for themselves. But the Shanghai relief committee, and Consul-General Rodgers, representing the American Red Cross, are unyielding, relief funds may be distributed only by missionaries, and by Chinese who work under their eyesight and direction. Moreover, they are frankly placing the responsibility on "the man higher up," thus involving Chinese "face," and if the officials do not soon cooperate in saving the lives of their own countrymen, they will at least give a clear track to the foreigners.

Young Americans to the Fore.

By a general system of comity among the missions, the territory which is now suffering from famine is allotted to the Southern Presbyterians. Thus it comes about that the only American missionaries actually at work within the 40,000 square miles belong to a single denomination. This fact illustrates the immensity of China as a mission field. There are other denominations working on the edges of the famine, Northern Presbyterians at Shantung, Northern Methodists, Southern Baptists, Quakers, Disciples and Presbyterians at Nanking, Yangchow and Chinkiang.

Within the affected zone there are three Roman Catholic missions, but these are manned by French priests. There are also a few China inland missions, but the authorities of this organization have taken the position that their missionaries shall not engage in relief work, except to care for their own members and adherents. Doughty Miss Read, at Antung, has apparently cut communications between herself and headquarters, for she, declining to be bound by any such narrow regulations, is working assiduously for all the needy as the best male missionary concerned. The Roman Catholics at first declined to cooperate in a general relief work, in which no sectarian distinctions or proselyting are permitted, but later they accepted the Shanghai committee's terms.

The situation is at present that the missionaries have to a great extent surrendered their regular religious work and have become organizers of relief and distributors of foodstuffs. No attempt is being made to turn this work to the advantage of the Christian. Indeed, most of the missionaries are standing up so straight that they are bending over backwards for they refuse to let Christian inquirers share in the relief funds that come from Shanghai. I heard a colleger offer to join my companion's church if he would only give her something to eat; he told her that such a step would simply remove her present chances of securing food.

At this writing the only form of relief work for the benefit of the famine victims that has been started—such as the doddering incompetence and blithering foolishness of the Chinese officials—is a road building operation at Suchien inaugurated and managed by blustering, big-hearted Dr. J. N. Bradley. Not a single Christian has been employed, and when a large number of the men presented themselves at church on Sunday, they were plainly told that they were under no obligation to come, and that their job would not be affected by their presence or their absence. Three hundred of the neediest men are engaged upon this work, and will be kept busy until the famine breaks, the Shanghai committee having provided the funds. Dr. Bradley could put a thousand men to work any day that the funds are forthcoming. He narrowly escaped with his life from the perfectly friendly mob which gathered at daybreak each morning in the hope of securing work tickets. As there were ten men to every ticket, the crush to secure that which literally meant life to many overwhelmed the stalwart doctor and he was crowded into unconsciousness.

The needy Christians are being helped by the missionaries out of their own funds; the number of converts is so small in this field that this is practicable. Every precaution is taken to prevent persons from joining the church from unworthy motives. What ever may have been true in the past, I find that to-day "rice Christians" are more odious in the eyes of the missionaries than of anybody else.

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Time Brings Changes.

"When I was 15," remarked a justice of the supreme court, at the luncheon table, "I thought a man of 45 too old to need teeth. At 25 I regarded a man of 40 as about at the end of his string. To-day I know a mighty lively boys who have passed the age of 70."

MAKING A BLUFF

WELL-MEANING CITIZENS WHO WORK ALONG WRONG LINES.

KNOCKING THE HOME TOWN

Her Commercial Clubs Fail in Work Undertaken for the Improvement of Local Conditions.

In a western town not long since a Board of Trade was launched with a blare and a blowing for the purpose of organizing a Business Men's Association, or as its papers announced, a Commercial club. According to the Newspaper Reporta of the event the meeting was a Grand Success, and some 40 or 50 prominent citizens enrolled their names as members. Thus the Commercial club was started on its Career.

Among the active citizens and those who were foremost in advocating the club as an important Thing for the welfare of the Town, were a Minister and a Lawyer. The good clergyman was made the Secretary, a Banker of the town was elected President, and the Lawyer Treasurer. As is usual with such clubs, a Constitution and By-laws were adopted; an Executive Committee appointed, and also a Hustling Committee to add Things to the club. It was outlined that by harmony and co-operation the town could be boomed and made another Chicago. One of the Things desired was a Public Library. Among the other Things were a Manufactory, Cheaper Prices, a Creamery and another Elevator for the town, to compete with the one Elevator already located there.

Six months of careful labor on the part of the Commercial Club developed the fact that the efforts toward securing any of these Things were without results. There was no Library, the Creamery Proposition was considered unfavorable, as the farmers could secure more by shipping their cream to City Town than the Creamery could afford to pay, and as to the Elevator, only a part of the Stock necessary for it start was subscribed. The investigation revealed that out of this very same town each day an average of more than $200 was being sent to Outside Cities for Goods that might as well have been purchased at the home stores. It was discovered that the Minister, who was the Secretary of the Club, all the while he was Advocating Town Improvement, was quietly Working among the Members of his Flock to secure Orders for Groceries and other goods to send to a Chicago alleged co-operative concern. He was receiving five per cent. commission on all Purchases made. The Lawyer of the town, who was made the Treasurer of the Club, was sending away for the Clothes he wore, and for the reason, he could not find Carpets sufficiently good in his home town, and sent away the carpets to a Town in the East, and also a Piano that ornamented his home.

These misled Enterprising Citizens were working all along the wrong lines. While they were Anxious to Improve their Town, the Creamery —that, perhaps, would keep a few thousand dollars a year in the town—the Elevator was a mere matter of form, and would result in no saving or the bringing in of greater income, they overlooked the fact that the best and only means of retaining Business to the Town that was going away from it. The very one Interested with a Good Building Up of the Industries of the Place were foremost in turning over to other communities the Business that should be retained to improve the Home Trade, and make Wealthy the community.

Moral—It would be well for members of Commercial Clubs to take heed that the strongest and surest form for the Club to take is to Devise Means of Protecting Enterprises already, established instead of getting new Enterprises of Doubtful Utility.

FOR MAIL-ORDER TRADE.

Factories Where Adulterated and Misbranded Goods are Put Up.

A visit made a short time ago by the health officers of Chicago to a factory where canned goods were prepared for the mail-order trade, disclosed the fact that it was a mere artificial food factory. Tomato catsups were made from pumpkin pulp; the strawberry and raspberry jam was made from glucose, starch and the only evidence of fruits were a lot of dried apples, the juice of which were used as a base. The seed supposed to the berry seeds, was grass seed; the natural coloring was coal tar dyes, and in the whole thing was a fraud factory from start to finish. Several thousand cans of fruit were found. These were old, several years perhaps, and had been in the stores of the age. From these the labels were removed and new ones put on. These goods were sold "under the manufacturers' hands, until bought for a mere song by the mail-order concern.

Roof Gardens for Berlin.

It is proposed to introduce roof gardens in Berlin. A good many doctors and professors are doing all they can in favor of the scheme, and are agitating for the gardens, particularly in the narrower city thoroughfares. The idea would not be difficult to carry out; the houses being mostly all of one height, and it is already popular with the people of Berlin to take street in the best along a good broad roof track.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

How Agricultural Towns Can Assist in Preventing "Corners" in Produce.

Now and then complaint is heard of how the large packing houses and handlers of produce manipulate prices of eggs and poultry. These concerns are enabled to do this through their facilities for extensively handling goods and preserving them in their mammoth cold storage plants. Their system is to buy in the lowest market, and hold the produce until the demand is such that prices reach the top notch.

It is evident that were the business men of small towns to come out to some extent the plans of these large houses, the home market would be materially improved. In the agricultural towns merchants are the most extensive handlers of farmers' produce. This business is incidental to the mercantile business, and few merchants have proper facilities for the storing and proper care of perishable goods, therefore, immediately upon receiving supplies from the farmer, consignments are made to the commission houses in the large cities, and thus are the large commission men enabled to obtain control of the markets and to manipulate prices.

Each agricultural community produces enough poultry and eggs and miscellaneous dairy products to support a prosperous exclusive produce house. But when the articles that the farmers have for sale are distributed among a dozen or more stores, each acting independently, it is evident that highest market prices cannot be paid. The plan proposed for the organization of co-operative produce companies in each town has many desirable points in its favor. At small expense a cold-storage plant of adequate capacity to handle all perishable products of the community can be put in order. A plant of this kind, if rightly managed, would greatly improve the conditions of the local markets and higher prices could be paid for produce when the merchants could afford to pay for the same.

A number of towns in the middle west have adopted this system, and with success. Not alone have the home markets been greatly improved, but a greater volume of trade has been brought to the merchants. Should any plan be universally adopted in agricultural districts, it would lessen the opportunity for the manipulation of prices of produce, and the "cornering of the market" by the large commission and packing houses.

THERE MUST BE MERIT.

Drawing the Line in the Matter of Patronage of Home Institutions.

While it is the duty of every home loving and patriotic citizen to encourage and support home enterprises, it should be part of the principle that the home enterprise should be such as to merit support. The matter of service and of competition are important. It must be a public spirited citizen, indeed, who will willingly pay for merchants exorbitant prices for what is needed, when the same goods can be obtained to some nearby town for lower prices. The local bank should be patronized, if well conducted, and close in charge of it are also methodical ways as to not win the confidence of the people in the community. Under such circumstances little encouragement can be given those who will seek foreign institution when they have money to deposit.

While it may be true that the smaller towns and cities do not afford unlimited schemes in the line of conduct business, illustrations sufficient, now and then, present themselves to the people to make them cautious and perhaps prejudice them against patronizing some home institutions.

Then when it is found that insurance companies, investment concerns, banks and mercantile establishments put forth the pics of being home institutions and thus should be patronized, while in fact their methods of conduct are such as to not win the confidence of the people. Merit is an important factor in the home trade matter, and no agreement can be made which will justify the people of a community giving support to institutions that are not such which are managed in a way as to impose upon the residents of the community.

HELPING ALONG THE TRUSTS.

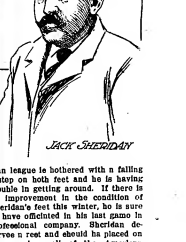
Sending Money Away from Rural Districts Assist in Making Them.

It appears as if the trusts are in the country to stay. The present attention of the government seems to merely mean a little more regulation. Trusts generally have their starting point in Wall street. It is to Wall street that the money earned by them goes. Much trust business means as much more for the coffers of the multi-millionaires. It is a sorry fact that the people of the country have been for years bamboozled by trust managers, and unknowingly have been compelled to donate toward their support. That the great mail-order concerns in Chicago have been backed up by Wall street capital has just become evident. Within the past few months Wall street financiers have decided to build up even greater the mail-order business, and one concern has had its capital increased to $40,000,000. It has been toward such a monster enterprise the people of the west have been turning their trade in the past several years, and by so doing have kept western communities from advancing.

Sporting Gossip.

The remarkable number of extra inning games of unusual length regorted in the middle west recently has raised, in the minds of a portion of the baseball public, suspicion as to the genuineness of some of these performances. In a few isolated cases those suspicions may be well grounded. There is a certain amount of prominence given games of unusual length, and considerable discussion created. Consequently there is some temptation for those connected with teams of small caliber to attract attention to themselves by this method. But it is not possible to do this falsely without the connivance of so many persons are truth is bound to leak out eventually. This is just what happened concerning that 25-inning game between Fargo and Grand Forks back in 1891. But "faking" cannot be done before a crowd of any proportions or with honest scorekeepers present without being exposed immediately. Consequently there is little ground for suspecting the authenticity of extended contests in any organized league, although fly night teams, playing independently, whose games are reported only by members of the tennis or their adherents, might be "feked" without immediate discovery. The real facts would be known eventually, however. There is small danger now of an epidemic of "inking." The frequency of long games recently has redneed interest in them, because they are no longer unusual. The real explanation of these long contests, especially in the minor leagues, seems to be a lack of batting. Experienced men and the scouts employed by major league club owners to look out for new talent find there is plenty of promising new pitching material in the smaller leagues, but a scarcity of players who can hit. One reason given is that the prominence and the salary of a successful pitcher tempt every youngster with pitching ability to develop it with a view to becoming a great man on the diamond. The art of batting is neglected in consequence, because every youngstar on the lots knows no pitcher is expected to be a batter. The result is that in a few years there will be so many good pitchers and so few batters that extra inning games will be of almost daily occurrence and will cease to excite interest. Then there will arise a demand for nine batting players with some batting in them, and to produce that the rulers of the game will have to devise means to handicap a lot of pitchers out of business and increase the batting.

This will in all probability be the last senson for "Jack" Sheridan of the American league as manpire. It will be remembered that Sheridan announced his retirement last season near the close of the campaign, and President Ban Johnson had to do some coaxing to get him to report this spring. At the time of his announcement, Sheridan said he wanted a rest after the many years of service. Now the greatest umpire in the Amer-



JACK SHERIDAN

an league le bothered with a falling instep on both feet and he is having trouble in getting around. If there is no improvement in the condition of Sheridan's feet this winter, he is sure to be counted in his last game in professional company. Sheridan deserves a rest and should be placed on the pension roll of the American league. He has been with Ban Johnson ever since the latter broke into baseball. Sheridan is known from one end of the country to the other, and many will be sorry to see him retire from the game.

"First no hit game I ever pitched," remarked Addie Joss. "I have pitched half a dozen one hit games, but this is the first time the opposing team failed to get even one single off me. Yes, I did pitch a no hit game, but the umpire robbed me of it. Remember the American league game I ever pitched? It was at St. Louis in 1902, and the only thing that St. Louis got that looked like a hit was a fly ball to right field that Harvey caught, but which Carruthers decided had been scooped. I'll never forgive Carruthers for that. Topsy Hartsel, bent me out of another here three years ago, making a triple with two men out in the ninth. Dick Harley kept me from having another at Detroit a few years ago, so the best I have got to my credit is a near-no-hit game."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1907. NO. 25.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

FORESTRY BUREAU RULES OVER MILLIONS OF ACRES

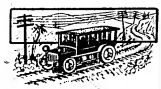


WASHINGTON.—The Forestry Bureau, which now administers more acres of land than any other institution in the world and is the landlord branch of the Federal Government, has just compiled its report covering statistics of grazing on the public lands of the great West. The figures will give some idea of the scale on which Uncle Sam has gone into the lead business, and are very comforting because of their very size, for if the existing policy is nameloated the vast areas of forest and mountain now embraced in reserves will for all time be administered in the interest of the entire people.

There are now more than 156,000,000 acres of land in the national forests. Grazing is permitted, but under strict regulations, made in order that the grass may not be destroyed by overfeeding. This, by the way, is what has caused most of the friction in the West. Owners of flocks and herds in that section of the country for years have been accustomed to grazing without restrictions of any kind. Many of them in time came to look upon the public domain as their very own, in an important ocese, and they were quick to resent any effort on the part of the government to conserve either forest or grazing land. But this friction is rapidly disappearing, as the western people are that without such conservation the range and forest in time will be destroyed.

A glance at the regulations governing grazing on the government forests will give the reader a very good idea of the government forest policy and how it is being administered. Stock men who desire to make use of the range apply for permits stating the kind of stock they have, the quantity of it and the location of the range they want. The forest officers then proceed to make allotments, apportioning the available pasture among the applicants on as equitable a basis as practicable.

TRACTION AUTOS TO BE USED IN WORK ON CANAL



TRACTION automobiles are the latest thing for the Panama canal, and their use, according to officials of the canal in Washington, presages the doom of the ancient and time-honored railroad velocipede, now used by track walkers and employes in chorge of switch lights in sparsely populated communities. It will be seen from the following that the use of automobiles on railroad tracks will become a fad if the railroads will stand for it.

The purchasing agent of the commission has advertised for two such machines for use on the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama capable of carrying ten persons each and able to make a speed of 40 miles an hour on a level track with the engine running at normal speed. The engine must be stout enough to climb a grade of eight per cent, and to increase their speed to 25 per cent above normal, or, in other words, to make 50 miles an hour. The car must burn ordinary stove gasolins and have a capecity to go 125 miles at full speed and load. It is the purpose of the commission to place these cars in the inspection department for the use of the chief engineer and his assistants, who now have to rely on passing passenger, freight, dirt or special trains in inspecting the work along the canal.

NEWSPAPERS FAST EATING UP OUR SPRUCE FORESTS



THE rapidity with which the newspaper is eating up the American spruce forests has caused some alarm among officials of the government, who have been looking into the thing. The conversion of spruce timber into paper is going on at the rate of 1,746,000 feet for every working day in the year. And most of this timber is cut in the United States, although a few wood pulp loge are imported from Canada.

During 1905 the newspaper demand alone cosumed 900,000 tons of manufactured white poper. This was one-third of the output of all the paper mills in the country. To make it required an army of 15,000 men, who drew $9,000,000 in wages. The mills used raw meterial amountieg to 1,300,000 corda.

The present tariff on lumber causes this enormous drain to fell almost entirely upon the forests of the United States. It has been suggested that it would be a wise political and economic move to remove this lumber duty, and let the paper mills begin to cet into the almost limitless forests of Canada.

Incidentally the price of paper would drop some, and the peper trust would not have quite the monopoly on affairs which it has to-day.

Increased size of newspapers and mogazines is said by government experts to the introduction of the typesetting machine.

During the 25 years from 1880 to 1905 the number of newspapers and periodicals of all classes in the United States practically doubled. During that time 10,000 publications were added. During the last decade the number of morning newspapers increased 11 per cent, while the number of evening newspapers increased 31.3 per cent.

During the last 20 years the evening newspapers have increased more rapidly than morning newspapers. A hundred years ago there were 359 newspepers in the United States, having an aggregate circulation of 22,320,700 copies per annum.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPRESS TRAFFIC IN GIRL SLAVES



A SYSTEMATIC effort is to be made by the bureau of immigration to put an end to what is popularly known as "the white slave traffic," which, it is asserted, has been conducted, especially in cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

On recommendation of Robert Watchorn, immigration commissioner at Ellis Island, New York, Miss Helen M. Bullis has been appointed an immigration inspector for the particular purpose of developing information regarding this traffic. Miss Bullis recently has been connected with the Travelers' Aid Society, and has done much work along philanthropic and sociological lines.

Commissioner Watchorn says that despite the scrutiny with which immigrants are examined as to their right to enter the United States many women of high English speaking races are being imported for immoral purposes. The method by which this is accomplished is so well devised that the victims of the importers nearly always avoid detection by reason of the thorough coaching they receive prior to their embarkation for this country.

Mr. Watchorn suggests that Miss Bullis is in position to furnish the department conclusive proof of the existence of this traffic. This would enable the immigration officials not only to deport those who have been brought unlawfully into the country, but also to punish those who are responsible for this sort of immigration.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

SEEKS POLE IN AIRSHIP



Walter Wellman, the widely known Washington newspaper correspondent and explorer, is the daring man who expects to surpass the wildest flights of Jules Verne's fancy by sailing to the north pole and back in an airship. He is one of the most talked of men in the country to-day.

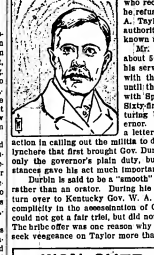
Wellman is not the first to attempt the finding of the pole by the aerial route. Andree, the famous Swedish explorer, tried it with a huge gas bag. He was never heard from afterward. However, Mr. Wellman is not daunted by the failure of Andree's plan, but declares he will have the advantage of the dirigible balloon, an invention unheard of when Andree made his flight.

Mr. Wellman was born in Mentor, O., Nov. 2, 1858. He was educated in a Michigan country school. At the age of 14 he established a weekly newspaper at Sutton, Neb., and at the age of 21 he established the Cincinnati Evening Post. In 1893 he located the landing place of Columbus on Watling (San Salvador) island, and marked the spot with a monument. In 1894 he led an exploring party to the Arctic regions, reaching latitude 81 degrees, northeast of Spitzenbergen. In 1898-9 he led an expedition to Franz Josef Land, discovering many new islands and reaching latitude 82 degrees.

The pole is approximately 600 miles north of Spitzenbergen. Apparently a frozen sea covers the intervening area. Mr. Wellman has been planning for some time.

The balloon in which he hopes to reach the pole is the largest ever constructed, with the single exception of Count Zeppelin's. It is 184 feet long and 52 feet in diameter, with a cubic volume of 265,000 feet. The car is a framework of steel tubing, 110 feet long, the keel of the airship consisting of a steel tank of the same length and 18 inches in diameter. The tank contains 6,800 gallons of petrol, a quantity calculated to run the motor at a speed of 14 knots for 150 hours, giving a total radius of action of 2,500 miles, or more than double the distance from Spitzenbergen to the pole and back. The motor develope 70 horsepower and weighs 800 pounds. The steel car contains accommodation for ten men, 12 dogs, provisions and equipment.

REFUSED BIG BRIBE



Winfield T. Durbin, former governor of Indiana, who recently made the sensational statement that he refused a bribe of $93,000 to turn over William A. Taylor, Democratic refugee governor, to the authorities of that state, is one of the most widely known and respected man in the country.

Mr. Durbin was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., about 56 years ago. At the age of 15 he offered his services in defense of his country and served with the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana until the close of the civil war. During the war with Spain he commanded the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment. He was engaged in manufacturing business previous to his election as governor. He served two terms, 1901 to 1905. It was a letter of President Roosevelt's commending his action in calling out the militia to defend the Evansville jail against a mob of lynchers that first brought Gov. Durbin prominently before the nation. It was only the governor's plain duty, but Durbin's action in defending circumstances gave his act much importance.

Durbin is said to be a "smooth" politician and is known as a good "mixer," rather than an orator. During term of office he persistently refused to turn over to Kentucky Gov. W. A. Taylor of that state, who was accused of complicity in the assassination of Gov. Goebel. He was satisfied that Taylor could not get a fair trial, but left the decision to the executive at that time. The bribe offer was one reason why he was certain that the Kentuckians might seek vengeance on Taylor more than anything else.

WON OVER STANDARD OIL



Edwin W. Sims, district attorney of Chicago, who prosecuted the Standard Oil company in the suits which resulted in Judge K. M. Landis fining the company $29,000,000 for violations of the interstate commerce laws, spent his boyhood in Bay City, Mich., only going to Chicago, where he has been so successful, after his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1894.

Mr. Sims is the son of the Rev. Walter Sims and was born in Canada, where his father had a charge. When Edwin was five years old they moved to Detroit, going later to West Bay City, where Rev. Sims founded the West Side academy. Here it was that young Sims received his education from his father's hands, and also in the public schools.

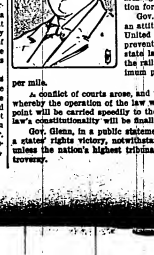
While in school he took up newspaper work and finally landed a job on the old Bay City Post. He rapidly mounted and was city editor of that paper when he left to take up the study of law in the university.

He graduated in 1894, and at once went to Chicago.

Success smiled on him and he was admitted to the bar in record time. He became active in politics. He was elected president of the ward Republican club and secured the appointment as county attorney. He took the leadership of a branch of the Republican party in Cook county and was rewarded with the appointment as district attorney.

The agitation against the trusts gave him his opportunity, and the history he made in handling the Standard Oil cases against the greatest legal talent in the country has made him a national figure.

BOOMED FOR PRESIDENT



It has frequently been suggested that as the south furnishes the greater portion of the Democratic vote that the next candidate of that party for president should be a southerner.

Recent events have given Gov. Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina such prominence that many in his section have begun to boom him as the coming national standard-bearer of the Democracy, although the governor himself disclaims any ambition for that honor.

Gov. Glenn set himself in what appeared to be an attitude of opposition to federal authority, after United States Judge Pritchard had intervened to prevent the enforcement of an oppressive new state law requiring inter-conflectory penalties, the railroads of the Tarheel state to make a maximum passenger rate of not more than 2½ cents per mile.

A conflict of courts arose, and to remedy this a compromise was effected, whereby the operation of the law was postponed for a time, while the case in point will be carried speedily to the United States Supreme court, where the law's constitutionality will be finally determined.

Gov. Glenn, in a public statement, professed to regard this agreement as a states' rights victory, notwithstanding that there can be no such triumph unless the nation's highest tribunal decides in favor of his side of the controversy.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

MORE MONEY NEEDED TO FINISH BRANCH LIBRARIES



NEW YORK.—New York finds the magnificent gift of $5,200,000 made by Andrew Carnegie to build 78 branch libraries in this city is far from being enough. At the time the gift was made in 1901, it was supposed that number of branches would be ample to provide the reading public for many years. Only thirty-nine of these branches have been completed and the commission in charge of the work is already considering the advisability of a proposal for the erection of seventy-two more, making the total number of branches 100 instead of 78.

The figures give some idea of the growth of the great metropolis in the past six years. By the end of next year 56 of the new Carnegie branch buildings will be ready for use. About the same time the funds provided by Mr. Carnegie will be nearing exhaustion. The sum of $5,200,000 was given by Mr. Carnegie after the library trustees had figured what would be needed to equip every section of New York with a branch library. But the advance in building materials has put the figures of the estimate completely to the bed. Certain it is that the sum will come far short of finishing the 78 buildings first proposed and according to the revised estimates twenty-two more will be needed.

Where the money is to come from has not yet been determined, but New York feels certain Mr. Carnegie will not allow the work to ing for want of funds. The additional twenty-two buildings proposed will not be needed for some years yet and in the meantime the completion of the first 78 will be pushed forward and those remaining to be located and erected will be placed where they will accomodate the largest percentage of the population. A year from now the building commission expects to be able to furnish Mr. Carnegie with a complete report, showing just what has been done and what is to be done. The great philanthropist is expected to take the hint and the commission feels little doubt that a few more millions will be made available immediately if they are needed.

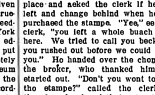
MENTAL STRAIN CAUSE OF SOME ECCENTRIC DOINGS



BROKERS and bankers of Wall street do some eccentric things sometimes when laboring under a mental strain as the result of the market. Several bankers and brokers were swapping "change" at a prominent hotel the other night, and a story was told of a wealthy speculator of Wall street who is notoriously stingy. When he smokes, which is seldom, he restricts himself to a black five-cent cigar. During a recent slump in the market this financier walked into the Astor house cigar store, pulled a handful of 50-cent cigars from a box lying on the counter, twisted them into pieces and threw them on the floor. When the cigar dealer stated that the chergo would be $2.50 he stood aghast with horror and denied all knowledge of the affair. It was with difficulty that he was convinced he had crushed five high-priced Havenos for his lapse into absent mindedness.

Then it was told of a Wall street broker who went into a restaurant, ate a hurried meal and walked up to the cashier's counter to pay his check. He went through his pockets one by one, but to his astonishment failed to find any money. He was forced to tell the cashier, who was a stranger, that the price of the meal would have to be charged to him. The cashier, who wee a good fellow, laughed and said, "All right, but you might leave the napkin behind." He left the restaurant wondering what could have become of his money, as he was sure that he had some change in his clothes when he left the office. Mentally he went back over his course and remembered that he had stopped at a stationery stors to buy some stamps. He sought out the place and asked the clerk if he had left and change behind when he had purchased the stamps. "Yes," said the clerk, "you left a whole bunch of it here. We tried to call you back, but you rushed out before we could reach you." He handed over the change to the broker, who thanked him and started out. "Don't you want to take your stamps?" called the clerk. It therefore developed that not only had he gone out without change but without the stamps he had paid for.

THEATRE FOR UPLIFT OF AMERICAN DRAMA PLANNED

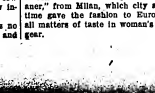


ART circles are interested in the announcement of the plans of the building of the New theater, which is to be erected as a model and center for the development and production of the American drama, and which is to cost $1,700,000.

Those interested in the stimulation of dramotic art in this country have endorsed the New theater. The plans, which have just been filed, show that theater and school will occupy the block on Central Park West between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets. The theater will have a great colonnade front facing Central park. There will be five entrances opening upon a vestibule, with two grand staircases leading to a second-story foyer, as in the Continental opera house.

The structure will be of light-colored decorative stone of Italian renaissance design and will be seven stories high in its main part, with an 11-story extension in the rear. There will be two galleries in addition to the parquet and, exclusive of the boxes, the auditorium will have a seating capacity of 2,500.

HUNS IN AMERICA SEND MILLIONS HOME YEARLY



ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the establishment in this city of the Hungarian-American bank, which purposes to provide for, and develop financial and commercial relations between this country and Hungary.

The new institution is capitalized at $400,000. Half the capital, $200,000, was subscribed by the Central Credit Bank of Hungary. The remaining $200,000 of the capital stock has been taken up by the local interests associated chiefly with banking enterprises.

Ludwig Gyenes, director general of the Central Credit bank of Budapest, has been in New York for the last few weeks in the interests of the new institution.

There are in the United States no fewer than 2,600,000 Hungarians, and they send back to their friends and relatives in Hungary more than $50,000,000 every year, or about $20 a year each. The system of transmitting this vast sum is disorganized. The new bank aims to put this entire business upon a secure basis.

It will reach the Hungarians in this country, in New York, New Haven, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities, through local agents, and it will have, furthermore, on the other side, banking connection with firms in Germany, Austria, Italy and France.

"Milliner" is a corruption of "Milaner," from Milan, which city at one time gave the fashion to Europe in all matters of taste in women's headgear.

CHARLES G. BURTON NEW CHIEF OF G. A. R.

MISSOURI MAN ELECTED OVER THREE COMPETITORS AT SARATOGA.

Other Officers Chosen—Next Year's Encampment to Be Held in Toledo —Parade Proves Fatal to Two of the Veterans.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Charles G. Burton, of Nevada, Mo., a former member of congress, was elected Thursday commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is holding its forty-first annual encampment here.

The new commander-in-chief was opposed by three candidates, Gen. John T. Wilder, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles Burrows, of Rutherford, N. J., and Patrick H. Coney, of Topeka, Kan. His plurality was more than 300.

Other officers elected by the encampment were as follows: Lewis C. Griffith, Troy, N. Y., senior vice commander; William M. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., junior vice commander; Dr. Leander Trexyhill, Baltimore, Md., surgeon general; Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chicago, chaplain-in-chief.

Toledo, O., was selected as the place of meeting for the next encampment. The date will be fixed by the national council of administration.

Busy Day for the Veterans.

The greater part of the day's session was devoted to the routine of the business. In the morning the report of the officers and the annual address of Commander-in-Chief Brown was presented; in the afternoon the reports of two committees were resolved and adopted. This included the resolutions of the committee on pension, which indorsed an effort to increase the pensions of veterans' widows to $12 per month, and that of the committee on the commander-in-chief's address, which approved all of his recommendations.

Annual Campfire.

At the sound of a bugle blown by Benjamin F. Simonds, of Troy, N. Y., who sounded the alarm when the firearms was first sighted at Newport News, the annual encampment campfire was called to order Thursday evening. The speakers included Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, past commander-in-chief; Gen. Charles Black, of Washington, D. C., past commander-in-chief, and Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago, the newly elected chaplain-in-chief.

The Woman's Relief Corps elected Mrs. Kate E. Jones, of Chicago, to the national president. The ladies of the G. A. R. elected as their national presiding officer, Mrs. Clara L. Sawyer, of South Portland, Me.

As a result of the parade Wednesday two veterans died Thursday. Assign S. Bruce, past commander of John E. Griswold post, of Troy, N. Y., was stricken on Broadway, dying shortly after, of heart disease caused by exposure and over-exertion. Eli S. Robinson, of Post No. 124, New York city, also was overcome and died.

March in Rainstorm.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Grand Army of the Republic held its parade Wednesday—its forty-first—in memory of the days of war. Ten thousand veterans, the remnant of the once victorious army whose scores of thousands passed in review at the national capital when the war was over, braved a driving storm to march again beneath their battle flags.

Umbrellaful of the stress of storm, as in the days of "sixty-one," when youth and vigor and love of the flag knew no physical bounds, those that were left passed in review over a massed mile through village streets—as Saratoga suited to their gathering years. Thousands of spectators, with heads uncovered, watched the faltering lines bearing the old banners with unsteady hands.

Opening of Encampment.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 11.—With the formal welcome of Gov. Charles E. Hughes, of New York state, the forty-first national Grand Army of the Republic encampment was opened in the convention hall Tuesday evening. Ten thousand veterans, members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic organizations filled the hall to overflowing.

Gov. Hughes and the Grand Army officers were given an ovation. Many speakers of note in the Grand Army made addresses, including Commander-in-Chief Robert Bruce Brown, of Zanesville, O.; James Tanner, of Washington, former commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; Rev. John Ireland, chaplain-in-chief of the organization, and United States Senator Macomber, of South Dakota.

Jubilee Offering Presented.

Mrs. Carrie Sparklin, of St. Louis, national president of the Women's Relief Corps, presented to the Grand Army the silver jubilee offering, which was raised by the relief corps in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization. The gift was received by Commander Brown.

Baron Arrested for Forgery.

Denver, Col., Sept. 13.—Baron F. von Wiemar has been arrested at the Albany hotel, charged with forgery. The affair has created a sensation in the exclusive circles in which the baron has moved in Denver, and several friends have visited him in the city jail and told him that they would stand by him. The baron has confessed the forgery.

ORIENTALS PLANNED STRIKE

HINDUS REFUSED TO JOIN WITH JAPANESE AND CHINESE.

Vancouver Rioting Has Ceased But Steamer Loaded with Asiatics Is Warned Not to Land Them.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 11.—A combined Chinese and Japanese organization of Vancouver has made overtures to the Hindus to join them in an industrial strike all along the British Columbian coast. The Hindus refused.

Late Monday night the police made a seizure of 59 Winchester rifles, together with thousands of rounds of ammunition, which had been purchased in the Westminster by Chinese. The shipment was consigned to Sam Kee, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Vancouver and a large property owner, whose buildings were damaged by Saturday night's mob.

K. Morikwa, Japanese consul, in great excitement went to Mayor Bethune Tuesday morning and demanded that he have the militia called out to protect his countrymen. He said an attempt was being made to burn every Japanese house in Vancouver, and that cotton waste saturated with oil had been found under the door of the Japanese Methodist mission church.

Mayor Bethune tried to reassure the consul, telling him that the authorities had the situation well in hand. Finally, to please the consul, the mayor agreed to intercept Col. Holmes, commanding the militia of this district, asking that the militia be ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

Tokio, Sept. 11.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the Japanese consul general at Ottawa saying that the Canadian government will express regret for the occurrence at Vancouver and take steps to prevent further trouble. An official of the foreign office said: "We have the utmost confidence in the Canadian government, as we also have in that of America. Commissioner Ishii's dispatch says that the disturbance will soon be quelled, and that there is no reason to expect its repetition."

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 13.—At the arrival of the steamship Monteagle with a large number of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindoos on board, the captain was warned by the authorities that the authorities would not guarantee the safety of the immigrants. In the face of this warning the Monteagle steamed away for Victoria.

WILL CLOSE COPPER MINES.

Amalgamated Soon Will Shut Down at Butte, Mont.

New York, Sept. 12.—A crisis in the copper situation, due to a deadlock between the producer and the consumer, has resulted in a tremendous over-production of the metal, and the Amalgamated Copper company, the largest producer of copper in this country, will soon shut down its mines in and about Butte, Mont.

It is understood that suspension of operations there was made known Thursday by an interest closely identified with the company. Amalgamated stock fell over four points on the stock exchange when the news became known. Other stocks in the Amalgamated at the Butte mines will throw 10,000 men out of work. The Amalgamated has demanded assurance of its ability to obtaining an adequate supply of fuel at Butta and this is said to be a contributing cause for the shut down.

ADMITS GOODS WERE SMUGGLED.

Miss Olson, of Chicago, Confesses to Officials at Port Huron.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 12.—When arraigned Wednesday before United States Commissioner Harris on the charge of smuggling, Miss Anna Olson, of Chicago, who was detained by customs officers here Monday, together with Mrs. Lucy Rapp and Mrs. A. Hulbert, also of Chicago, admitted that the contents of the three canvas trunks which the party had were worth $5,000, were smuggled goods.

Miss Olson declared that the other two women had no part or interest in the goods, but were only helping her with the use of their trunks. She said she is in the ladies' furnishing goods business in Chicago and later Mrs. Hulbert and Mrs. Rapp also admitted that they are in the same business. They have been released on their personal recognizance.

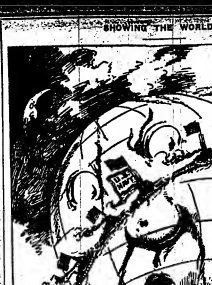
HE LACKED COURAGE TO DIE.

New Orleans Defaulter Found Standing on River's Bank.

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—Charles E. Letten, chief clerk in the office of the First district court tax collector here, who disappeared several days ago, leaving a shortage of over $100,000, was discovered Thursday afternoon standing on the bank of the Mississippi trying to summon up courage enough to jump in the water and commit suicide. He said he had started toward the water several times, but each time his courage had failed him. He made a full confession.

BELOIT BANKER FATALLY INJURED.

Janesville, Wis., Sept. 12.—Walter M. Britton, president of a bank at Beloit, was probably fatally injured Wednesday and his wife and Mrs. Fred W. Strong were seriously injured when their touring car fell over a 35-foot embankment. Mr. Strong, also a bank president, escaped by jumping.



NEGRO TROOPS FOR NEW YORK STATE

GEN OLIVER ORDERS THE 24TH REGIMENT FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

May Arouse Protests—Other Communities Did Not Want the Colored Soldiers—Army Is Suffering Seriously for Lack of Officers.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Gen. Oliver, acting secretary of war, Thursday issued an order that will probably cause a commotion in New York, his home state. It provides for the relief of a number of regimenta that have been serving in the Philippines for more than the full allotted term of two years, and the point of interest is found in the fact that among the returning organizations is a negro regiment—the Twenty-fourth infantry.

With the dispatch to the Philippines of the Twenty-fifth infantry recently, the United States was left without negro troops except a few short term garrisons employed in the states at the West Point Military academy.

To Be Stationed in New York.

When the proposition was made about two months ago to return the negro troops, several strong protests were made to the department by congressmen and other prominent persons representing communities where it was reported these troops were to be posted. Gen. Oliver has settled the matter by ordering these soldiers into their own state.

As a matter of fact, on February 15th next, according to the terms of company sold down to $60.25, which company now stood in the Philippines is 61 points under the high record price of last year. The reason for the suspension at the Butte mines will throw 10,000 men out of work. The Amalgamated has demanded assurance of its ability to obtaining an adequate supply of fuel at Butta and this is said to be a contributing cause for the shut down.

More Officers Needed.

Six hundred officers of the army are now serving on detached service according to statements made at the war department. Their loss is seriously felt in their regular commands. With the result that a number of the army organizations are inadequately officered. An earnest effort is to be made by the military authorities to have congress remedy this condition of affairs by providing more officers, and Gen. Bell, the chief of staff, will soon tak np the matter with a view to recommending legislation for the purpose.

The war department Thursday directed the return to duty as an assistant military aide to the president of Capt. Frank McCoy. Third cavalry, who has been spending most of the summer in Yellowstone park with his troop. This means that there are not likely to be any more changes in the president's family of military and naval aides at present.

NO PAROLE FOR STENSLAND.

Chicago Bank Wrecker Must Serve Out His Full Term.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 14.—Paul O. Stensland, former president of the collapsed Milwaukee Avenue State bank of Chicago, must serve out his full term in the Joliet penitentiary.

This was decided upon her Friday by the state board of pardons, which refused to grant the plea to release Stensland from the penalty of his conviction on the charge of forgery. Stensland will leave the prison after eight years and three months—if he maintains constant good behavior. Without the deductions for good behavior the maximum penalty is 14 years.

Physicians Indicted as Trust.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 14.—The grand jury of Bremer county Friday returned indictments against 14 physicians for violation of the state anti-trust law, the medical society having raised fees some time ago.

MAKES RECORD DAY'S RUN

LUSITANIA'S BEST REPORTED AS BEING 593 MILES.

Giant Cunarder Also Makes Quickest Trip But Doesn't Equal Average Speed of German Ships.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 13.—A wireless message stated that the Lusitania was 100 miles from the Nantucket lightship at nine o'clock Thursday night. She was expected to pass the lightship about one a. m. The weather was clear.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 13.—The Marconi wireless station at Cape Sable was in touch with the Cunard liner Lusitania at six o'clock Thursday evening, Atlantic standard time. The Lusitania's position was reckoned at that hour to be 360 miles from New York. The Lucania was apparently in communication with the big turbine as the latter reported the Lucania 360 miles astern.

The average speed of the Lusitania throughout the voyage was announced at 23.56 knots per hour. The highest day's run was 593 miles, which, if also claimed on board the Lusitania, established a new world's record run for one day. Whether the word miles is used in this semi-official statement in a nautical sense is not fairly clear, but presumably this must be the case in order to reconcile the report with one sent out at Sable Island Thursday morning that the Lusitania was averaging 670 miles per day.

In the letter instance land miles were unmistakably implied, and this figure is equivalent to approximately 580 knots, or nautical miles.

TAFT SAILS FOR ORIENT.

Begins His Trip Across the Pacific in Good Spirits.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 12.—William H. Taft sailed at one o'clock Thursday in the steamship Minnesota. The last public appearance of the secretary of war was in a speech he made at the meeting in the morning of the State Medical association. He was in fine spirits and chatted and laughed in an animated way with the members of his party aboard the Minnesota, while a great crowd looked on from the docks and waved the handkerchiefs and hats and good wishes to the Oblean.

Accompanying Secretary Taft are prose representatives, his wife and son Charlie, his private secretary, Fred W. Carpenter, and Gen. Clarence Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs. On the Minnesota also are Judge Thomas Burke and W. P. Backus, of this city, special commissioners to the orient for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition; Thomas J. Pence, ambassador of the United States to Japan, and Peter Augustus Jay, first secretary of the ambassy.

WATTERSON HAS ANOTHER FIRE.

Louisville Courier-Journal Building Again Damaged by Flames.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12.—Fire which broke out late Wednesday afternoon, and was finally subdued after the plants of the Courier-Journal and Times and threatened to destroy that section of the Courier-Journal building left intact after the disastrous fire of ten days ago. The flames are thought under control with a loss of $25,000.

DYNAMITE IN GRAIN BUNDLES.

Five Threshing Hands Badly Injured on Wisconsin Farm.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sept. 14.—An explosion of dynamite placed in a bundle of sheaves injured five men and wrecked a threshing machine Friday on the farm of Peter Peterson, near here. Investigation developed the fact that sticks of dynamite had been placed in several bundles of grain. The miscreant has not been located.

Wisconsin Tobacco Pioneer Dead.

Janesville, Wis., Sept. 12.—James Murwin, the founder of the tobacco industry in Wisconsin, is dead at Evansville, Wis. He was 86 years old.

WELLMAN STARTS; IS DRIVEN BACK

ARCTIC EXPLORER'S AIRSHIP AMERICA LANDS ON A GLACIER.

Storm Is Encountered.— Machinery Worked Well, But Gale Was Too Strong—Attempt to Reach Pole Abandoned for Year.

Tromsoe, Norway, Sept. 14.—Walter Wellman and his party, composing the Wellmen-Chicago Record-Herald polar axpedition, arrived here Thursday evening on the steamer Fridtjof from Spitzbergen.

Mr. Wellmen says the airship America left her shed September 2 and made an ascent in bad weather, but she proved so strong and behaved so well that a start north was immediately made. The airship, however, encountered a storm, was driven back and landed on top of a glacier. Everything was saved.

Airship Sents Steamer.

When the airship left the shed it was anchored to a steamer, the Express, which bolped to tow it to Virgo Bay Island, two miles northward to Camp Wellmen. Roisenberg and Vandman occupied the car. The motor was started to work splendidly and, when it was started, drove the America ahead of the steamer. It was found that the airship answered her helm well.

Beaten Back Over Mainland.

Off Vogel Bay Island the America was caught from her anchor ropes, but an increasing gale and a driving snowstorm beat her backward over the mainland of Spitzbergen. Seeing the hopelessness of attempting to battle with the rain, the valves were opened and the balloon quickly descended on a glacier.

The occupants of the car secured the balloon. A rescue party from the steamer reached the glacier an hour and a half later and had considerable difficulty in saving the airship. The balloon portion had to be cut in two and the car was taken to pieces in order to enable the rescuers to transport it over the ice hills and fissures to the sea. After two days' work this was successfully accomplished and on the evening of September 4 the members of the expedition got back to Virgo Island, whence they sailed for Tromsoe September 8. Mejl. Hersey is remaining in a fishing boat.

Trondhjem, Norway, Sept. 14.—Walter Wellman on arriving at Tromsoe announced that he had definitely abandoned for this year, after a disastrous trial of his airship, the proposed attempt to reach the north pole.

The airship ascent September 2 was in a strong northwesterly wind, which drove her southward over the land. It was found necessary to cut the balloon edrift from the other parts of the airship, but it was recovered after two days' search.

Mr. Wellmen says he will make another attempt, with a new airship, in 1908.

Cables Wife He Started.

Canton, O., Sept. 14.—Miss Walter Wellman, who is at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Clerk, in this city, received this cablegram Friday:

"Started. Encountered storm. Everything saved. Ship a success. Wellman."

Mrs. Wellman is inclined to believe from the tone of the cablegram the expedition is looking was on pending the but husband has no doubt of the ultimate success of the expedition.

STUDENTS BEATEN BY TOUGHS.

Purdue University Boys Suffer at Hands of City Hoodlums.

Lafayetta, Ind., Sept. 14.—In a riot between Purdue university students and city toughs here Friday, during which scores were seriously injured and 15 others were badly beaten.

Students have returned to the university from a deace in this city when they were attacked by a score of toughs. They were being driven to the car when one of the students ran to West Lafayetta and gave the alarm. A large crowd of students and citizens responded and in the fight that followed the six students were found unconscious. After a hot fight, during which the students and toughs alike were badly beaten, five of the latter were arrested. The most seriously injured are Fred Miller and M. J. McChesney, of Charleston, W. Va., students.

WILL CLOSE MINES ON SUNDAY.

General Shut Down by Amalgamated Copper Denied at Butte.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 14.—The mines of the Amalgamated Copper company will not be closed because of the glut of copper on the market, General Superintendent John Gillis, in a statement in the Inter-Mountain, says that while work will be suspended on the Bandaya hereafter, there will be no general close down.

Developments and exploitation will be stopped for the present, however and production curtailed about 15 per cent, 5,000,000 pounds per month. It is now about 20,000,000 pounds per month.

Break in Operators' Strike.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 14.—There was a decisive break in the local telegraphers' strike Friday when eight former striking operators, including the vice president of the local telegraphers' union, returned to work with the Postal Telegraph & Cable company.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

New York city is threatened by a growing epidemic of infantile paralysis.

Five street car men were severely injured in a labor riot in San Francisco.

The French and Spanish troops attacked and defeated e large body of Moors at Taddert.

Serious rioting occurred in Calcutta, India, following the sentencing of e prisonor for eedition.

Mrs. Gertrude O. Clinton, of Reading, Pa., was sued by Frank Palmer, for whom she deserted her husband.

Forty miners were hurt by an explosion in mine No. 10, owned by the Union Pacific Coal company, et Rock Springs, Wyo.

John M. Turner, writer, humorist, actor and trick banjo player, is dead in New York following an operetion for appendicitis.

Chang Mon Wo, president of the Chinese Six companies, was found dead in Chinatown, San Francisco. Death was dun to plegue.

Andrew Carnegie hes begun suit in the New York supreme court to have the taxes reduced on his residence in Fifth avenue and on Carnegie hall.

More arrests have been made in Prussia on charges of betraying military secrets. One of the men under arrest charged with high treason is a noble.

The high tent of Rechabites of America, in annuel convention et Newport News, Va., adopted a strong resolution against the restoration of the army canteen.

Crown Princess Cecille of Germany holds American cooking in such esteem that she has sent Albert Neumann, her chef, to this country to study culinary methods.

Crown Prince Christian of Denmark narrowly escaped death at Copenhegen when his horse was caught between closed railway gates just as an express train dashed through.

As a reeult of strikes declared in several shope 60 or more of the leading manufacturers of hats in New York decided, it is stated, to lock out their employes. The lockout will affect about 7,000 men.

Joe Betee was shot and killed neer Cokeville, Wyo., by J. S. Bronson, a rancher, after Bronson and his brother Sam had bold up and shot a 17-year-old boy and terrorized the entire neighborhood for several hours.

Tom Herdesty, a young millionaire capitalist and owner of the big Herdesty flour mill; Amor Sharp, lawyer and musician of note, and John Aumiller, a promoter, were injured in an automobile accident at Columbus, O.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust of Pennsylvania has sent to Post Office at Pete colings, one of the leading pure-food experts of the country, samples of 75 brands of breakfast and other patent foods for analysis.

The state railway commission at Lincoln, Neb., ordered a compilation of all of the delinquencies of the various railway systems. Penalties may be exacted from all the roads whose officials have made mistakes in filing statements and reports.

The census bureau announced that the total population of the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, as made public, is an increase of 78 per cent. over 1900, and that the aggregate population le larger than any state at the time of admission into the union.

Mesdames Ivens, two small children of Mrs. Catherine Thomas, an inmate of the Cambria county insane asylum, were found dead in their beds, having been strangled. Mrs. Thomas admitted killing them, saying that she was afraid she would be ie to serving o term in the workhouse for alleged nonsupport, would take them from her.

Japanese Banker Is Killed.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 13.—Matajiro Tsukuno, president of the Oriental-American bank and head of the Oriental Trading company, and one of the wealthiest and most influential Japanese residents of Seattle, was instantly killed Thursday by being hit by a Great Northern switch engine.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 14.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 60 @ 7 10
Heifers	3 25 @ 5 60
Bulls	3 00 @ 4 75
Stags—Winter Straights	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Prime	7 10@7 15
December	1 07@1 10
CORN—No. 2	1 04 @ 1 04
RYE—No. 2 Western	90 @ 90
BARLEY	1 00 @ 1 00
FLOUR	5 10 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2	1 14 @ 1 14½
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 00 @ 7 50
Fair to Good Steers	5 25 @ 6 00
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	5 25 @ 6 00
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 25 @ 5 00
Calves	7 00 @ 8 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 95 @ 7 00
Mixed Packers	6 90 @ 6 95
Heavy Packing	6 85 @ 6 90
Pigs—Fancy Creamery	6 90 @ 7 00
Dairy	23 @ 24
LIVE POULTRY	11 @ 13
EGGS—Fancy	21 @ 22
POTATOES (per bu.)	1 40 @ 1 45
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 14 @ 1 14½
December	1 07½@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	70 @ 70½
Oats, Standard	61 @ 61
RYE, No. 2	90 @ 90
KANSAS CITY.	
ORAIN—Wheat, No. 2	$1 06 @ 1 06
December	97 @ 98
CORN—No. 2	69 @ 69½
Oats, Standard	61 @ 61
RYE, No. 2	90 @ 90
MILWAUKEE.	
ORAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Northern	$1 14 @ 1 14½
December	1 07½@ 1 08
CORN—No. 3	70 @ 70½
Oats, No. 3 White	61 @ 61
RYE, No. 1	90 @ 90
DULUTH.	
ORAIN—Wheat, May	$1 07½@ 1 07½
December	1 07½@ 1 08
CORN—No. 3	70 @ 70½
Oats, No. 3 White	61 @ 61
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$6 00 @ 7 10
Stockers and Feeders	3 75 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 5 00
HOGS—Heavy	6 90 @ 6 95
SHEEP—Wethers	4 25 @ 4 50

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

State Fair.

Hamline—The 1907 Minnesota state fair closed after a most remarkable record. It was the best and biggest fair ever held in the country, the only drawback being the weather, which was the worst of the season in some respects. There were only two days of the six which were at all favorable, and the way the people turned out in bad weather was the best possible evidence of the merit of the exhibition and the permanence it has attained. It was the supreme test of the loyalty of Minnesotans and the excellence of the fair, and neither were found wanting.

ATTENDANCE.

	1908.	1907.
Monday	93,199	82,049
Tuesday	37,920	11,913
Wednesday	46,437	47,099
Thursday	47,178	51,086
Friday	30,486	37,000
Saturday	39,466	30,000
Totals	295,263	284,142

RECEIPTS.

	1908.	1907.
Monday	$48,557.25	$43,845.00
Tuesday	16,278.55	16,257.85
Wednesday	18,058.00	10,600.25
Thursday	21,094.55	25,808.15
Friday	13,808.55	14,359.40
Saturday	8,807.50	12,500.00
Totals	$125,804.55	$129,460.45

State Employment Agency.

Duluth—Manager Louis Levy's report of the work of the three free employment bureaus of the state for the month of August, oxhibits a sustained demand for labor of the commoner sorts.

The Duluth office still leads in the item of male help, there having been 1,172 applications for work under that head, all of which were filled. But as regards female help the Duluth office is behind the others. Only 145 females applied for work, and 87 obtained it.

St. Paul makes the poorest showing on the whole. Of males, 358 applied for work and all were accommodated, while of females 154 asked for places and 117 got them.

At the Minneapolis office, 815 males and 620 females applied for work, and 797 males and 621 females found what they sought. Looking at the other side applications for male help were 861, of which 84 went begging, while applications for female help were 711, of which 90 remained unfilled, showing that work is considerably easier to get than help.

A Handy Device.

Madelia—Mrs. Sorah E. Wilson, living northwest of town, has a novel scheme which she uses in connection with the rural free delivery passing by her house, and of which she is a patron. Her house is situated about a quarter of a mile back from the highway traveled by the rural carrier. There is some heavy native timber between the house and the mail box on the route, making it impossible to see the carrier as he passes.

One of Mrs. Wilson's sons has fastened in the mail box an electric doorbell, to which he has attached a wire running to the house. When the carrier arrives at the box and places the daily paper and other mail therein he pushes the door bell, which sets a dial in the house, thereby notifying the occupants that he has arrived at and passed the box.

Durum Wheat.

Minneapolis—Durum wheat has a weight test for the first time since its appearance on the market, as the result of the deliberations of the state grain appeal board. Another innovation made at this meeting was the establishment of a moisture test for corn.

Hereafter, to grade No. 1 durum will have to weigh sixty pounds to the bushel; to grade No. 2, it must weigh fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and to grade No. 3, fifty-five pounds to the bushel. This ruling is expected to do away with the frequent complaints and appeals over durum grades.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. Paul—The Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association begins its annual convention.

Washington—John W. Moda is appointed postmaster at Cannonsmal, Minn. to succeed Harry English, resigned.

Winona—George Allen, alias F. Roberts, and George Shepard, alias James Carnay, are in the city prison here charged with having burglarized the residence of John Diatze.

St. Paul—While the state fair has been the chief attraction during the past week, the new capitol has not been slighted by the out-of-town visitors. It is estimated that about 40,000 people visited the capitol during the week, and the capitol employes heaved a deep sigh of relief when the doors were closed last night.

Lyle—That terrific electric storm did considerable damage in this neighborhood. The electric lights were knocked out and the telephone system damaged.

Moorhead—County Attorney Dreland announces that he will take steps to have Antonio Sappia returned from Chicago to the city to answer to the charge of shooting and stabbing two Italians at Dilworth.

Lyle—Chauncy Gordon got his hand caught in the pulley on a shaft, crushing his wrist. He was taken to *Mason City* for treatment.

Mine Assessments.

St. Paul—The state tax commission conferred with the mine owners and their representatives on the valuation to be placed on mines for the purposes of taxation. In order to secure a basis for the consideration of the valuation to be placed on each mine and the opinions of the mine owners on these valuations the commission had prepared a statement covering each mine. These figures would bring the total valuation up to about $200,000,000, but the figures were merely tentative and are liable to be very materially changed by the commission.

Robbed of Gold.

Dendwood—By an organized system of robbery Ervin M. Hilton, a trusted employe, and others for whom the officers now are looking, it is charged, have succeeded in stealing an unknown sum from the Golden Reward Mining Company, of which E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, is a large owner. Hilton is under arrest. When confronted with evidence, it is alleged, he broke down and confessed, implicating others in his operations.

Hilton was employed in the precipitation room of the Golden Reward.

State Institution.

St. Paul—The state institutions last month turned to the treasury $22,928.01, according to report. The receipts from various institutions were as follows: Asylum, $22,775; Hastings asylum; $48.18; Fergus Falls hospital, $450.36; Rochester hospital, $624.29; St. Peter hospital, $545.79; Faribault school for blind, $201.66; Faribault school for deaf, $297.54; Faribault school for feeble-minded, $6.48l.26; Owatonna state public school, $119.80; Red Wing training school $687.81; State prison, penitentiary, $2,020.85; Stillwater prison, $11,731.62.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. Paul—The new Mechanic Arts high school may be erected at Robert street and Central avenue.

Preston—An unknown man was killed by a passenger train last night near the city. The remains were badly mangled as two trains ran over him.

Minneapolis—J. K. Nawton of Taopi was jostled in a crowd when he stepped off the train at the Great Western station, and later, when he went to a hotel, he learned that his pocketets had been picked.

St. James—This county was swept by a furious thunder storm Sunday night. The barn on G. Lindquist's farm on the north shore of Loog Lake was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, and some farm machinery was destroyed.

Crookston—While playing in the woods near his home at Fosston, Ralph Gundarson, the nine-year-old son of S. Gundarson of that village, was struck by a stray bullet. He died this morning from the effects of the wound.

Lake Crystal—The infant child of H. Rowlands was badly scalded about the head and shoulders by the overturning of a pot of boiling coffee. The child was playing on the floor near the stove, when the pot was accidentally brushed from the stove.

St. Paul—Having lain on the right-of-way along the Omaha tracks near Post Office all night, Henry Meyer, a German farm hand, thirty-five years old, was picked up in a serious condition and taken to the city hospital in the Margaret street station patrol.

Minneapolis.—"A Fighting Chance" a new sensational play which will have a presentation at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, the week of September 22 is from the pen of the well known author, Mr. Theodore Kremer and is said to be one of his best.

St. Paul—Gov. Johnson honored a requisition of Gov. Deneen of Illinois for the return of Albert H. Heyman, second corner player in the lanes band, which was at the Auditorium last week, who is wanted by the officials of that state to answer to a charge of wife desertion.

Lake Crystal—The eleven-year-old daughter of Lars Borensen will lose the sight of an eye through the effects of a shot-gun wound by a runaway son of Hans Anderson while the children were at play. The eyeball will be saved, but the child will be blind in the injured optic.

St. Cloud—Edgar Richer of Larimore, N. D., formerly of Royalton, aged seventeen years, an escaped inmate of the training school at Red Wing, who recently was reaptured at Willmar, while being taken back to the institution today, jumped from the Winnipeg flyer, which was moving at twenty miles an hour, and succeeded in making his escape.

St. Cloud—After a trial extending over several years, the state reformatory officials have concluded that bloodhounds are of assistance in few cases, in the recapture of escaped criminals.

St. Paul—Attorney General R. T. Young has refused to take action to bring qno warranto proceedings to prevent the holding of the special charter election in Minneapolis on Sept. 17.

Winona—Kaiser Badmoski was almost instantly killed in the village of Lamoke.

New in Natural History.

Not all English children are well posted on the stock. The following "howlers" are from essays exhibited at a recent show: "The young horses have long legs, so that it might keep up to its mother when wild lions like the lion and tiger are after them to devour them." "The fowl," declares still another, "when alive is used for cock-fighting and when dead for its beautiful feathers." "The pig gets its wool coat off in summer. Then we get the wool of it. The pig is regarded as a bad creature."

MEDICAL FAILURES.

An Authority Says Three-Fourths of Graduates Are Unfitted to Practice.

That 3,000 out of the 4,000 graduates turned out by the Medical Colleges each year are wholly unfitted to practice medicine and are menaces to the communities in which they settle is the statement by Dr. Chester Mayer, of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Kentucky at a meeting of the American Medical Association's Committee on Medical Education, held in Chicago last long ago. Dr. Mayer said that only 25 to 28 per cent of the graduates are qualified. Fifty-eight per cent of the graduates examined in 28 states were refused licenses. With few exceptions these failures took a second examination in a few weeks and only 50 per cent of these passed.

"This does not mean that deficiencies in their training were corrected in those few weeks," Dr. Mayer said. "It probably shows that experience showed them what the test would probably be and they 'crammed' for the examination. Dr. W. T. Gott, Secretary of the Indiana Board said: "The majority of our schools now teach their students how to pass examinations, not how to be good physicians."

At the session of the American Medical Association held in Atlantic City in June, Dr. M. Greenwood Brush, a professor in the Medico Chirurgical College in Philadelphia said: "Many doctors turned out of the Medical Schools are so ignorant in matters pertaining to pharmacy that they know nothing about the properties of the drugs they prescribe for their patients!" Dr. Henry Beats, Jr., President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Medical Examiners, after scrutinizing the papers of a class of candidates for licensure said: "About one quarter of the papers show a degree of illiteracy that renders the candidates for licensure incapable of understanding medicine."

A great many more physicians and chemists might be quoted in support of the astounding charge that 3,000 incompetents are being dumped onto an unsuspecting public each year. What the damage done amounts to can never be estimated for these incompetents enjoy the privilege of diagnosing, prescribing or dispensing drugs regarding the properties of which they know nothing and then of signing death certificates that are not passed upon by anyone unless the coroner is called in. Probably the list is not a grave yard from one and of the country to the other that does not contain the buried evidences of the mistakes or criminal carelessness of incompetent physicians.

During the last year there have been perhaps, half a dozan known cases where surgeons, after performing operations have sewed up the incisions without first removing the gauze sponges used to absorb the blood, and in some cases forceps and even surgeon's scissors have been left in the wound. How many of these cases there have been, where the patient died, there is no means of knowing and comparatively few of the cases where the discovery was made in time to save life become generally public. Reports from Sanitariums for the treatment of the Drug Habit show that members of the medical profession are more often treated in these institutions than members of any other profession, and that a majority of the patients, excluding the physicians themselves, can trace their downfall directly to a physician physician.

How many criminal operations are performed by physicians is also a matter of conjecture. Operations of this class are, unfortunately, very frequent in large cities. Some physicians and licensed physicians, many of them of supposed respectability, make an exclusive practice of criminal medical and surgical treatment. Dr. Henry G. W. Rheinhart, Coroner's physician of Chicago, estimates the number of criminal operations, annually, in Chicago along at 28,000. How many resulted fatally are unknown, as when death results, the real cause is disguised in the death certificate, which the physician signs, and that is no one but himself and a clerk sees.

Probably not one case of malpractice in 1,000 ever reaches the courts of a law suit but in the last year approximately 150 cases wherein the plaintiff has alleged malpractice have been reported in the newspapers, and owing to the social prominence and the favored position of many physicians not more than half the new suits stated, probably, result in any newspaper publicity, but it would probably not be an exaggeration to state that the total cases of malpractice, not involving criminal operations or criminal medical practice, would amount to 150,000 or more than one case to each physician in the country. This estimate is, of course, more or less conjecture. Untimely deaths and permanent disabilities are frequent, and occur within the knowledge of almost every one, when life could have been saved, or health restored had the physician been skilful, careful and competent.

THE KILLERS.

It happened that once a man ran past Socrates armed with an ax. He was in pursuit of another who was running from him at full speed.

"Stop him! Stop him!" he cried.

Plato's master did not move.

"What!" cried the man with the ax; "couldst thou not have barred his way? He is an assassin!"

"An assassin! What meanest thou?" "Play not the idiot! An assassin is a man who kills."

"A tailor, then?"

"Old fool! A man who kills another man!"

"To be sure! A soldier!"

"Dolt! A man who kills another man in times of peace."

"I see—the executioner."

"Thou ass! A man who kills another in his home."

"Exactly—a physician."

Upon which the man with the ax fled—and is running still.—La Terre.

Up Against It.

We cannot change our notures.
That is beyond our reach;
The girl who's born a lemon
Can never be a peach.
—Chicago Daily News.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.



Climan—Aren't the mosquitoes pretty thick?

Landlord Soakem—No, rether thin, I should say, but thay'll fatten up some when we get a few more boarders, I guess.

Money in It.

He noticed the purse of her lips,
And his love flared up like a rocket;
Said the broken-down spart,
"The maid I shall court—
Perhaps she's a purse in her pocket."
—Chicago Daily News.

Served a Purpose.

"Mamma, what are all those holes in that cheese for?" asked little Ethel the first time she saw Switzer cose.

"Oh, those holes, my dear, are to let the smell out," replied her mother.

"Phew! mamma! I shouldn't think they'd wont to let it out!"—Washington Star.

Made Her Mad.

Old Lady (in tears, to chemist)—Will you poison my dear lit—little Fido? He's in such—such agony?

Chemist (politely)—With pleasure, madam.

Old Lady (indignantly)—With pleasure, you nasty, unfeeling men! Then you she'n't do it!

Nature Story.

This is the true story of the lion and the man who took the thorn out of its foot. The man was one of four sons of the bend of a certain lady. The lion, penetrated with gratitude, ate the other three men.

He benefactor married the lady.

Showing that a lion doesn't know much efter all.—Life.

The Talkative Wives.

"I shell wed money," said A.

"And I shall marry both," said B.

"You will find it the same in your daily lives," said C.

"How?" quetled A plus B.

"Money talks, you know," grinned C. "and blood will tell.—Cleveland Leader.

Question of Economy.

Rounder—Your wife told me yesterday that you had decided to stay a month with her at the seashore this summer.

Gayboy—Yes, that's right. Times are so awfully hard I can't afford to stay in town.—Chicago News.

Unappreciated.

"Do you expect people to give you credit for good intentions?"

"Certainly not," answered Mr. Dustan Pfaz, "my observation has been that people are most particular about making the man with good intentions pay cash."—Washington Star.

Imitative.

"The mealin bird of India excels all others in its imitative powers," remarked the boarding house mistress, pleasantly.

"Why, have yon seen it eating prunes?" asked the thin boarder.—Yonkers Statesman.

At Least That.

DeAdner—This is a portrait of Judge Blunk. What do yon think I ought to get for it?

Critical—Oh, about six months.—Chicago Daily News.

Logical.

Justice—But why did you arrest the man who was run over, and not the chauffeur?

Copper—This was wor th' alotest to ketch, y'r honner.—Cleveland Leader.

AN ELEPHANT ROUNDUP

OFTEN OCCURS AT NIGHT AND IS A WEIRD SPECTACLE.

Herds of the Big Animals Driven into a Corral and Coaxed into Docility Later—Show Elephants of India.

London.—The elephant in India must work when caught. That does not necessarily mean an unpleasant time for him. He may heal cannon over Himalayan passes or he may take part in tiger hunts in the jungle. He may haul logs in the teek forests of Burmah, or bast of all he may be dressed in gilded rugs and share the glory and sports of some native prince.

Whatever they do, all the elephants coms from tha sama source—the jungles of central and Southern India, where thousands of them roam wild under a protection of the government. Periodically, when a shortage of elephants is felt, the forest service department organizes a roundup of wild elephants.

For weeks shikaris, or hunters, go scouting through the forest to discover where elephants are most plentiful. There is built a stockade of rough bown tree trunks, hutted on the outside with wells of earth. Its entrance, which is narrow, bea a kind of funnel built owey from it, also of tree trunks.

The roundup itself is often done at night. You can imagine no more weird spectacla than the Indian forest lit up by the torches of the hunters, who, shouting and yelling, drive tho screaming and trumpeting elephants into the stockade through the funnal. Very often there are a thousand elephants in the hunch, and perhaps four or five times that number of heaters and shikaris.

The elephants ern left alone in the stockade for a day or so until they calm down a bit from their excitement and terror. The great food for the lot is grass, and the elephants, and gradually a few expert tamers mounted on tame tuskers ventura in to make friends with the captives. One by ons the wild elephants are roped to two tame colleagues and then taken out. Should a wild elephant show fight he is promptly rebuked by his guardians in a way that admits of no further dispute. They take him for walks, lead him down to the river to drink and bathe, and gradually he reconciles himsalf to his fate.

If he be e very wild fellow he is eagerly bought up by one of the ruling maharajehs of India as a fighting elephant. For in the native states not wholly belonging to Great Britain fierce combats between elephants are given by the princes as entertainments in honor of distinguished guests; also fights between tigers and elephants.

The largest of all the elephants and the most intelligent are chosen by the government and the native princes for the state studs. Elephants of state have a very easy life of it. They do little or no work and come forth only on state occasions, bearing lofty towers of silver or gilded wood from which de-



Elephant of State in India.

pend superb brocades and great draperies of cloth of gold blazing with precious stones.

In many cases, too, the ends of the animal's tusks are fitted with great bosses of pure gold, and his massive forehead is adorned with golden plates stuck full of steel spikes.

Aloft in the silver tower will sit a prince such as tha Nizom of Hyderbald, whose family pedigree may be traced back for 5,000 years. Before him on either side of the elephant walk great nobles proclaiming his might and majesty, while behind come picturesqua cavalry and spearman, more ornamantal than useful, and lost of all may come batteries of gold and silver cannon drawn by teams of elephants, six or eight to each battery.

WINS HIS THIRD FORTUNE.

Former Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Has $250,000 on 80th Birthday.

Carson City, Nev.—To succeed at the age of nearly fourscore in making a third fortune is rather a strenuous undertaking, yet that is what former United States Senator William M. Stewart, once known as "The Silver King" of Nevada, has done.

Busy with plans for developing his mining and other properties, Senator



WILLIAM M. STEWART.

(Ex-Senator Who, at the Age of 80, Has Made His Third Fortune.)

Stewart passed his eightieth birthdny. He received several messages of congratulation from some of his former associates, men whom be bas but seldom seen in recent years, but who still remember the lavish hospitality which the Nevada senator wes wont to dispense.

Senator Stewart was born in New York and went to Yelo to study law. When the cry of "Gold in California!" was raised, in '49, he came west and grew so opulent that he became known as "the Silver King"; but he plunged recklessly into extravagance and at the end of 12 years found himself poor. Again he came to the west for a fortune and dug it out of the earth in the form of precious ore.

In 1887 he was again elected to the United States Senate. During his absentation in a few years reduced him once more to the lower financial level.

Then he returned to Nevada the last time it was known among his friends that he was almost "down and out" financially. Returning to work with his old-time courage, and things began to come his way again. He owns several lucky mines, and during a year elapsed had made a good start toward retrieving his fortunes. He is now well at least a quarter of a million, and possibly much more.

Keynote of Disposition.

When the weather is rainy or foggy it is only natural that children should become tirsos. Then devote time to their amusement, forsake the work for the time being, remembering there will be lots of work when they have passed their babyhood, and keeping children happy in their infancy is the keynote of a sweet disposition.

A MOST COVETED RELIC.

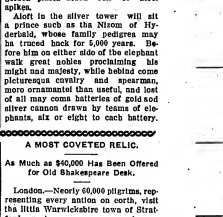
As Much as $40,000 Has Been Offered for Old Shakespeare Desk.

London.—Nearly 60,000 pilgrims, representing every nation on earth, visit the little Warwickshire town of Stratford on Avon every yeor and pass through the various show places, beginning with the quiet old cottage birthplace of the world's greotest poet, and then going on to Ann Hathwoy's cottage; Chorfecote park and park, whera young Shakespeare was caught poaching, and so on.

Of course many priceless relics have been gothered together in the Birthplace museum, and of these the most desirable of all is the battered and worm eaten oaken desk, at which probably Shakespeare wrote many of his mightiest works, including "Hamlet" and "King Lear."

As much as $40,000 hos been bid for these few ancient boards roughly nailed together! But, of course, nothing could induce the trustees of the museum to port with the relic. It is now most jealously guarded—particularly since one enthusiastic American pilgrim surreptitiously filched one of the front panels, which was promptly cut up and made into brooches and other souvenirs.

The curotor regularly receives tempting offers from distant customers, and these have been made by individ-



Shakespeare's Writing Desk.

uals as diverse as a French champegne grower and one of the Rajput princes of India. Moreover, great national museums have entered into negotiations with the British government for the relic, but of course, if it ever be removed from Shakespeare's own bouse it will be to find a place in the vest British collection in Bloomsbury.

German Zoological Garden at Peking.

Another instance of the success of German business methods in the far east is had in the announcement that a zoological garden is about to be installed at Peking by the emperor's order. The animals were purchased in Hamburg by the Chinese minister at Berlin for $2,000,000. They were shipped in 70 cages via the steamer Ferdinand Laeles, which touched at Manila on May 23. There are elephants, tigers, lions, zebras, monkeys, crocodiles, giraffes, pelicans, llamas, bears, geese, buffaloes, etc. The collection is to be placed in the imperial garden, which may then claim to ha the finest zoological garden in the Orient.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 905, at the post Office at Sunbeam Minn. nder the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Those that doubted the ability f the United States to build a avy strong enough to conquer apan, need not doubt any lonr, for the officials of the post ffice Department have cut down e expenses on the Hilda mail oute, by taking 0 one trip a eek.

If Bryan wants to be president had better wait a few years till more who suffered from e good old democratic times of , pass over to the great beyond join the silent majority, that an't vote; then will be the time Winds dig in.

What would his neighbors say a farmer that hired a man to rk for him for a year, at a ted price per month, then at end of three months tell him t he would have to lay idle days in each week and take t much less wages? That is at the officials on the post ofi- lepartment done on the Hilda toffice route.

here is no longer any doubt t the future growth and pros- ty of eastern Red Lake coun- for a farming country that produce crops like we have will soon be farmed. All or to the homesteaders that their hand to the plow and ed by the country and help develop it. Some of them d final proof on their land, owed money, and invested improvements and stock them men will nearly all pay nd become independant and perous farmers, for they are ed in a farming, and stock try that is excelled by none equald by few.

TEENERSON'S VIEWS.

ngressman Halver Steener s of the opinion that anoth rm for president Roosevelt l only be construed as the id term for him, as his firs was devoted to carrying e policy of his predecessor t term, and can not justly ld his term, but Mekin second term. In summing e whole matter Mr. Steener ys.

the people approve his s and demand that he them four years more, he ave to base his refusal on hing else than a strained njustifiable construction of ro term rule."

The Tea Taster.

Are you tea tasters' duties? Distinguish the mixture of two point out in each separate in- If the mixtures are of equal be must know to a nicety the ce between a pure brand and erior one, he must know the very individual sort of tea- easy thing, when it is remem- hat blends of ten are many and nds are constantly being re- In ten years' time a tea aimed be deceived as to the his- nationality of any ten in the He can prevent his firm from ceived, for he has drunk tea ilk, cream, lemon, straight, ccording to the peculiar wish nation. He is sent to China, Russia, India, to study the tea each tea drinking nation- Herald.

Dead Cities.

"Become of Nineveh?" asked ky school teacher.

as destroyed," said Johnny

that became of Tire?".

ired."—Cleveland Leader.

Meanings and minding oth business cause most of the ble in this world.—Manchester Un-

PLAYING CARDS.

Peculiarities of Those Used by the Different Nations.

"One of the most interesting collections of foreign loot that I've seen recently," said a man ordinarily too busy to make the trip over the seas himself, "is an assortment of playing cards from various parts of the world.

"In every country the owner of the collection visited—and he went to a good many—picked up packs of local manufacture and so representative of the nation.

"The Russian cards are perhaps the most elaborate. The faces of the kings and queens are different in each suit, indicating the racial elements that go to compose the empire.

"On the Greek cards classical heroes and heroines are represented. Nestor, for example, is the king of hearts and Orestes the knave. Agamemnon is the king of clubs, Hercules the jack of spades and Minos and Danae the king and queen of diamonds. The Greek pack is rather a clean one and scarcely does honor to the celebrities portrayed.

"Corfu is a center for card manufacturing. The idea of the Spanish card-maker seems to be to get as much color on the cards as possible. The royal colors are of unusual magnificence. The clubs are big blodgeons in green and red, and the knave of clubs, gayly caparisoned on a prancing horse, reminds you instantly of Jack the Giant Killer. The spades are ugly little daggers, and the hearts and diamonds always are disks and dice cups. The cards in some of the Spanish packs are very thin and have a capital spring.

"The Modena cards come from Lisbon. The figures are more conventional in design than on the Spanish. The ace cards are adorned with typical Portuguese scenes.

"A peculiarity of the pack bought in Constantinople is that the ace cards, in addition to the single spade, diamond, club or heart in the center of each, have diminutive aces at the upper left hand and lower right hand corners.

"The Italian face cards portray decidedly gloomy personages. Each one of the face cards, by the way, carries in small print the name and address of the maker. There are fifty packs, an inch and a quarter by an inch and three-quarters in size, which can be bought on the streets of Naples for a soldo. These resemble the Spanish cards to some extent, although the wrinkles are more dignified.

"Cairo is a great card emporium, and Stonsky street offers rich returns to the card hunter. Fortune telling cards must be in demand there, to judge from the samples I saw in the collection. The Cairo playing cards come mostly from Germany. They are brilliant in their coloring. The aces carry scenes from lands both west and east.

"The gem of all the packs comes from Switzerland. The cards are small, one and three-quarters by two and a half inches in size, and the back design is the edelweiss. The kings, queens and jacks are delightful studies in Swiss costume, and the purchaser certainly gets his money's worth, for each card has two half figures quite unlike. On the aces are Swiss scenes and objects of interest, also two to a card, the Schlosser Hurlburg the castle of Chillon, the Matterhorn, the bridge at Interone and the Lion of Lucerne."—Philadelphia Star.

Making Peter Pay For Paul.

Whether a public utility be administered by the government itself or by a private corporation, we hold that every person who uses it should be held to pay the cost of the service which he receives and that no one should be compelled by taxation or otherwise to bear any part of his neighbor's expense in light and power, for telephone service or for transportation of himself or of his goods.

Every proposal that a municipality assume operation of all public utilities and reduce rates to persons using them, regardless of what the service may actually cost, is an attempt to force some men to bear the expenses of others, because where the outlay for operation exceeds earnings the deficit must be made up by taxation, and this is denounced as socialistic and therefore hostile to justice and subversive of democratic government.—Bourke Cockran.

Senator Sorghum in Doubt.

"Do you think that municipal ownership would eliminate graft?"

"I am not positive," answered Senator Sorghum, "whether it would eliminate it or simply originate a new kind."—Washington Star.

A Question.

"My wife thinks she will never find a better cook than the one we now have."

Sympathetic Uh—er—say, what would you call your wife, a pessimist or an optimist?"—Cleveland Press.

Those Wicked Clubs.

Doctor (to wife whose husband is ill) Are not your husband's hypochondriacal Wife—Oh, doctor, he doesn't belong to any society at all!—Meggendorfer Blatter.

It is better to lose all in the search for good than to be content with the worst.—Thy Dike.

Mind is the partial side of man: The heart is everything.—Rivarol.

Power of Habit.

A London cabman was recently having his firstborn baby christened.

Clergyman—What name shall I give this child? Cabby (through sheer force of habit)—Oh, I'll leave that to you, Sir.—London Tit-Bits.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARKS'S LUNG BALSM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, " Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, " Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kiehnel " "
George Kronschnabel Gully, " "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, " Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greitbrok, " "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, " "
Olef Bergland, " " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, " "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland, " Minn
Miss Walseth, Espelvet, Minn.
L. K. Mcen, Garfies " Minn.
Ed. Hacik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

"This is Thine."

Not in a thousand years will blood forget blood, even in this great nation of ours.

The column had been winding all morning through open country. Now it was approaching close-cropped and high grass. The captain of the company, acting as advance guard, knew that trouble was probably lying ahead. He called to him his pet sergeant—the man he had been saving through all the day for the time when a "best" man was needed.

"Sergeant O'Hare," he said, "I want you to pick out from the company any six men you choose and go ahead as a patrol. You can have anybody you want—only choose the best you know. I think we will be fired on from those low hills."

Sergeant O'Hare's eyes searched the company.

"Sullivan?" he called. "McCarthy? O'Donnell? Moriarity? McGinlaff? He hesitated. His glance wandered uncertainly up and down the line. Big, honest Swede, burly Teuton, lanky Yankee, there were in plenty. But where—oh, yes, there on the left of the line—that bright eyed, jug nosed, red headed little beggar, nodding and imploring attention with his twisted up face. The sergeant's brow cleared.

"Lynch!" he called, with a sigh of relief. "This is thim, sorr," he added, turning to the captain.—Outing.

The Remarkable Park.

One day some Americans on a visit to Wales expressed a wish to see a certain old and historic church. The incumbent was only too pleased to show them around, especially as he believed it would end in a donation being given to his parochial funds. He is an proud of the school as he is of the church and finished up by asking them in there also and inviting them to question his scholars.

One of the party accepted the invitation.

"Can you tell me, little boy," he said to one lad, "who George Washington was?"

"Ier, surr," said he; "he was a Sherrycan gen'ral."

"Quite right," said the American. "And can you tell me what George Washington was remarkable for?"

"Iss, surr; he was remarkable 'cos 'e was a 'Merrycna nu' told the treuth."

The American didn't question further.—Cassell's Magazine.

Liquid Metal Polish.

Take eight ounces of Spanish whiting, which must be perfectly free from grit, and put in one quart of gasoline. Shake up the whiting and gasoline thoroughly. You will notice the whiting settles immediately, leaving the liquid as clear as water. To remedy this add, further, to make it a better polishing agent, add to each quart of the mixture thirty-two drops of oleic acid—no more, no less. Shake again, and the whiting will not settle. Apply to gold, silver, nickel, brass, glass or any kind of metallic surface with a piece of cotton flannel, rubbing well. Polish with a piece of same cloth.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Waterproofing Dress Goods.

One of the most important processes used for waterproofing dress materials is on the lines of the old alumina process. In this case the fabric used is rosin dissolved in a large bulk of petroleum spirit. The fabrics to be proofed are passed through a bath of this solution and dried to drive off the solvent. Following this, the goods are treated by pressing with hot polished metal rollers. This last process melts the small quantity of rosin which is deposited on the cloth and leaves each single fiber with an exceedingly thin film of rosin on it.

You will never get on the sunny side by waiting for the world to turn round.—Atlanta Constitution.

The White Seal SALOON,

Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 16, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Aug. 15, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on September 23rd, 1907, viz:

Eva Sbosten, widow of Anton W. Shosten, Deceased.

H. E. No. 607, Red Lake Serial for the Lot 1 & N. ½ of S.W. ¼ & S. ½ of S.W. ¼ of Sec. 31 Tp. 154 N. R. 45 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ole Opsahl, Thomas Jacobson, of High Landing Minn. Carl Ely of Erie Minn. Anastia Knobel, of Red Lake Minn.

E. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

His Modest Claim.

A claim for damages against a railroad company is so often a means for exorbitant charges that a simple bill, such as was received by an American railroad company many years ago, even apart from its humorous aspect, is refreshing. It ran as follows:

The — and — Railroad company
to John Smith Dr.

July 19, 187.—To rubbing your Locomotive tidy my wife as per Doctor's bill for curing her $10.00
To washing my tan box and suiting her hat 1.87
To upsetting my deer horn (Waggy) and breaking it 35.00
To hurting me 5.00

$52.87

There is authority for stating that the claim was paid immediately.—Scrap Book.

Her Chilly Retort.

The late Mr. —— of Malden, after pouring forth the story of his undying love in the most touching manner for over an hour to a young woman who he hoped would become his fourth wife, was refused the second time. He started for the door; but, looking around, he said in a most thunderous tone, "By heavens, you is the coldest woman I ever saw in my life!"

The young woman looked up and answered quickly:

"Oh, no, doctor; you have seen three colder than I."—Boston Herald.

A Curious Notice.

This curious official notice was once published at Germany: "At the request of Herr Wilhelm Leigson of Innkirch the seaman, Johan Leigson, who was drowned in May, 1869, on a journey from Stockholm to Hamburg, in the Kaiser Friedrich, is hereby called upon by the courts to appear and report himself on or before April 1, 1881, under pain of being declared dead."

Financial Note.

Jerrold—Could you pay me that 10 shillings you owe me? I owe Johnson some money, and want to pay him. Holsert—Well, I'll tell you what. You go and tell him in front of me to bring it, and then I'll borrow 10 shillings off Johnson and pay you.

Unjust.

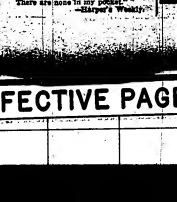
Fluffy Young Thing (at the play)—I believe this man in front of us is trying to hear what we're saying. Man in Front (turning around)—You do me an injustice, my dear young lady. I am trying not to hear it.—Chicago Tribune.

Familiar.

Visitor—Will you tell your master that I called? Servant—Yes, sir, if you will please tell me your name. Visitor—That is unnecessary: He knows me quite well.—Wanderer.

If people resolutely do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

Sad.



The poet kissed his wealth goodby And sighed, "I'll have to look it. For, though I've plenty in my head, There are none in my pocket."—Harper's Weekly.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to havo that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN. WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy The
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices
RADNEY STORE,

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnecki, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

WE WILL SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADDESS, —W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

It is reported, that Plummer was shipping live stock by express to Thief River Falls last week.

Did not you forget something? Oh yes a large number of you forgot to send that subscription money, when you got our statement.

Wm. McAndress and Wm. McGinty from Thief River Falls was up this way looking up fat cattle for market on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

It rained with a good steady downpour all day yesterday, and stacking operations are at a standstill, and now is the time to scour up the plow.

The heavy rains have made the roads bad and raised the river. Steam up the boat. Who says the Highlanding farmers can't get to town?

Tore Lunde moved his engine down here Wednesday, but the weather has been so bad that he could not thrash any thing but sweet corn, by hand.

Andrew Jordahl, from Gully was over this way looking at the country last week, and he liked it so well that he may decide to buy land in this township.

LOST On the road, between Clearwater Creamery and Rhoda, on Friday September the 6th, a telescop satchel, containing clothing. Finder please notify Ole Rovold, owner, Rhoda Minn.

Now that we are to have a daily mail, there will more farmers subscribe for daily papers, so as to get the latest news. If want to get the latest and best news, subscribe for The Crookston Daily Journal.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros. at Rhoda and Kratka.

Edward Singer was here Wednesday transacting Constable business. Ed. makes a more dignified appearance as an officer than our present sheriff, as he was not making a dumphool of himself, while in a beastly state of intoxication.

Ye editor was an overnigh visitor in Deer Park township on Saturday last, and took a look at some of the fine crops down there. John Polbrook has the best 20 acre field of flax that we have ever seen grown in Minnesota, which will go about 20 bushels to the acre.

When you begin to settle up your bills this fall do not forget your newspaper, for we shall not forget you. We expect to publish two lists this fall, One of honorable subscribers who pay, and one of those that owe us from two to five years subscription and had their post master refuse the paper for them. We publish the latter list to let the devil know the latest address of some of the fellows that he will have the fun of touching up with his red hot pitch fork, some day.

Tore Torkelson Lande, made complaint against Bertha Olson on Tuesday last for cutting down his pasture fence, and she was arrested on Wednesday and fined $5., and cost. The fence was built across the old trail this spring and a few of the people down that way did not want to turn square corners on the section lines, but go the old trail and cut the fence, in defiance of law, and the rights of their neighbors. Mr. Lande will vigorously prosecute any one that molests his fence in the future, and is looking up evidence against others who have been guilty of the same offence in the past.

Badly Mixed Up.

The following tale comes from Plummer, and while we can not swear it is all true some parts of it may be true.

"Last week a man who has been staying there for some time got so intoxicated that he became "dead to the world", so some of the boys thought it best to ship him to Thief River Falls, so they took him over to the depot, and when the night train came along they got him in the smoking car, with a ticket and a "tag" for Thief River Falls. When he arrived there he was kindly assisted from the train, and then he was got to a hotel and to bed, about the same as he was accustomed to being treated at Plummer. When he got up in the morning and came down on the street there was a man standing on the corner and Mr. Plummer walking up to him said; "Good morning", and the stranger said; "good morning." Then he looked up and down the street and says: "Say Plummer is getting to be a pretty big town aint it?" The stranger gave him a look of surprise but answered. "Oh yes Plummer is quite a town." Then our Plummer friend says. "Seems to me this is a bigger town than either Red Lake or Thief River Falls and it is funny they don't try to move the county seat up here." Then the other looked at him again in surprise but answered. "We are trying to move it up here." Then our lost friend says. "That so, well lets go down to John's and have a drink." The Thief River Falls man went with him and when they came into the saloon he says, "Give me some Sunney Brook Rye" what will you have?" Then he looked at the bar tender and says. "Hollo, you must have just commenced to work for John for I don't remember that I have seen you, before." Well says the bar tender "I have worked for John for a long time, but I'll be darned if I ever see you before, what did you say you wanted, Rye Whiskie?" Then he took a drink, and a good long look at the two men and building, scratched his head and walked out, and the last time he was noticed he was talking to a policeman, and was overheard to remark, "Thief River Falls, Plummer, I'll be darned." Then he took off his hat and scratched his head and walked slowly down the street, and we are informed that he has entirely recovered."

TEACHER WANTED.

School District No. 87, Red Lake County, desire to hire a teacher to teach school beginning October 15th. Apply in person, or address,

W. G. HUNT,
District Clerk.
Sunbeam Minn.

Clearwater Locals.

Licking the cat after she has upset the cream can will not bring the cream back.

Mr. Oscar Linberg is helping Ralph Green stack grain this week.

Miss Elsie Brooke is working for Kerohoe Whalen for a few weeks

J. L. Hanson, Secretary of the Clearwater Creamery made the butter maker a pleasant call on Saturday last.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Whalen, on September 14th, a baby boy.

There was nobody to take the tubs of golden butter to market this week. To bad we can not get a railroad by the creamery.

Mr. George Sliger was helping the butter maker rest cream Monday.

Lou Green has gone to Red Lake Falls to attend school this fall.

Mrs. Gus Short was down to Plummer on Monday, after a load of goods for her store.



A Really Good Coffee At a Reasonable Price

McLaughlin's XXXX comes to you in clean, sanitary packages; always fresh and sweet. Each package contains one full pound of coffee, and it's a good, satisfactory drink every time, for it is always the same. In fact, it can be called the Standard Coffee.

Do not confuse XXXX with inferior coffees put up in packages.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.–RHODA, Minn. OLOF B HANSON, Hilda, Minn.– ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn. J. L. RADNECKI,–Radney Minn. E E HAVICK, Grit Minn.– MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Minn.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail, for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At

SUNBEAM MINN.

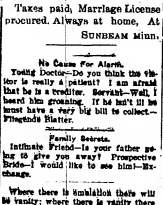
No Cause For Alarm.

Young Doctor—Do you think the visitor is really a patient? I am afraid that he is a reporter. Servant—Well, I heard him groaning. If he isn't he'll be most have a very big bill to collect.—Fliegende Blatter.

Family Secrets.

Intimate Friend—Is your father going to give you away? Prospective Bride—I would like to see him!—Exchange.

Where there is imitation there will be rivalry; where there is rivalry there will be folly.—Johnson.



—Bohemian Magazine.

Too Much.

Mike—Do you really imagine that smoking benefits you, Ike—I know it does. My mother-in-law leaves the room the minute I light my pipe.

"Hallina as dat it Sambo."

Dumley—Do you take your breakfast downstairs? Gallop—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Evening Transcript.

The "Redgetun" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Too Much to Ask.

A traveler in the highlands observed while at a tavern in a small village a very beautiful collie. At his request the owner was pointed out to him, and he asked the man what he would take for the dog.

"Ye'll be taking him to America?" the Scot asked cautiously.

"Certainly, if you sell him to me."

"I no com' part wid Rob," the dog's owner then said emphatically. "I'm unaken fond-like of him." And liberal offers were no inducement.

To his astonishment, the traveler later saw the dog sold to a drover for half what he had offered and after the drover had disappeared requested an explanation. "You said that you could not sell him," he remarked.

A twinkle came into the highlander's eyes.

"Yes I didna say I'd no sell him. I said I wadna part wi' him," he said. "Sure'll be hame in two or three days fra noo, but I wadna ask him to swim across the ocean. Na, that wou'l be too much to ask."—Harper's Weekly.

Missed Vocation.

Client—Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army? Lawyer—Why? Client—By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy.—London Tit-Bits.

Bold presumption is a ladder which will break the mountain's neck.—Old Saying.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just compleated our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SprinG & SummeR, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Fair & Fair, Always in Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA - - - MINN.

Reforming a Tramp

By Mrs. E. M. Howard

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Ho. Ho. Hillo! Hello, there! Anybody at home?"

Mrs. Parke Austin was in her dressing room getting ready for church when this boisterous greeting fell upon her ears.

"Mornin', ma'am," pulling at a scrap of a cap which set jauntily upon a crop of black curly hair. "Have you got a bit of work you could give me, ma'am, for a bit of breakfast?"

Surprise had kept the lady silent. Now she spoke quickly. "It's Sunday, man. Haven't you any respect for the day?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am; but you see, the day has no respect for me, ma'am. A fellow gets hungry on Sunday just the same's any other day, and the Good Book says if a man won't work, neither shall he eat."

There was such an irresistible air of drollery in this absurd wresting of Scripture, that Mrs. Austin laughed in spite of herself.

"I can give you a breakfast," she said, with a rueful fear of being late at church, "but I have no Sunday work for you."

"Then I'll come around to-marrow and do Monday's work for Sunday food."

She watched him as he ate, and noted with some surprise that the handled his napkin and the silver as if he had always been accustomed to them, and a thoughtful, protracted expression came over his face, quite replacing the saucy, merry look he had worn at first.

"I'll be on hand to-marrow, ma'am, bright and early," he said, as he left the door, that thoughtful look still on his face, "and give you honest Monday work for Sunday food—the best I've tasted in years, ma'am," and touched his old cap again, and was gone, and Mrs. Austin returned to her toilet with a queer feeling that she had entertained an angel, or something peculiar, unawares.

The merry tramp was true to his promise, and with a scythe Monday morning was making war on some tall grass and weeds which had persisted in going to seed in Mrs. Austin's back yard.

"Burr 'em up, ma'am, and nip 'em next year's crop in the bud," he had sagely suggested as she looked about for work for him to do.

He leaned meditatively on the scythe, his eyes cast down, as Mr. Austin spoke.

"I imagine you've been cultivating some weeds of your own which need snipping."

"That's just it, sir," the hiack eyes looked into his with a smile. "But I have no one to snip them for me. To tell the truth, I'd be glad enough to be respectable again, if I knew where to make a beginning."

"Come into my business. I am short of hands, and I believe I can trust you to take an honest position."

The tramp drew himself up promptly. "Whatever I am, or have been, I have never taken a dishonest penny's worth."

"I believe you. Shake hands on it." He was taken into the home as a boarder and known only as John Smith.

The saucy freedom of the tramp gave way to the grave, respectful bearing of a gentleman toward Mrs. Austin, and though at times he indulged in merry conversation, the saucy hravado was quite gone from it. His first earnings had been invested in a suit of fine clothing, and Mrs. Austin had persuaded him into a habit of regular church going, and together the frowsy, dirty tramp who had summoned Mrs. Austin to her back door with a "Hello, there, ma'am!" one morning, would hardly have been recognized in this quiet, gentlemanly person who was now an inmate of her home. In all this time he had given no clew to his own past, and nearly a year passed by and Thanksgiving day was fast drawing near again when she found him one day bending over a paper which his eyes were fastened, his face pale and convulsed with feeling.

"What is it, John?" she said, in alarm. "Can I help you in any way?"

"Read that;" he pointed to a paragraph, saying, "It is the first word I've heard from home in ten years."

It was an obituary notice of a wealthy and influential citizen of a distinct city, and with the eulogy the mention of the fact that grief for the wayward course of an only and long lost son had been the prime cause of his death.

"And you, John—"

"I am the wayward son, Mrs. Austin, and in addition to remorse for my own foolishly wasted years, I must carry that of bringing down my father's gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. Do you know what you have done for me, Mrs. Austin, what depths you have rescued me from. When I came to you that Sunday morning, I had come to the very husks of my career, and I didn't much care what became of me or what I did; but you spoke a kind word in season—you set me out a portion of food in a way which reminded me of my home, of my mother, and the bread and to spare in my father's house. You did not see the tears in my eyes when I went out, but I believe God did. Then your good husband continued your work by offering me honest employment, and you took me into your home as a guest. You cannot know how that day in your home inspired me to try for better things, to regain a little at least of the manhood I had lost."

"And you have, John," Mrs. Austin's eyes met hers with tears as the saucy boarder eloquence fell upon her ear gratefully. "Whatever you have been in the past, this present year has been well spent."

"I am not John. I had so disgraced my honorable name that I had no right to use it, but if you think I am worthy to bear it again, call me Franklin Richards, the name on my baptismal card," he said, gravely. "It is a short history, Mrs. Austin, the old, old one of the Prodigal Son who took his portion from home and wasted it in riotous living, only that my father is not there now to welcome me home."

"But the mother is." Mrs. Austin's face lighted up brightly.

"Yes, and a lovely girl, my father's ward. We were to have been married, but the waywardness driven me from her heart before now. I deserve it all and more;" his head drooped a dejected.

"Don't despair; it will all come right, I am sure it will, and you must write home this very day. You should have done so long ago."

In an elegant home on one of the principal avenues in Boston, a mother made preparations to celebrate Thanksgiving day. She was a fair, sweet woman, with soft, black eyes set deep in a face which was lined with care and grief.

A young lady was seated, looking earnestly out upon the passersby, her hands folded, her face full of longing wistfulness. She had passed her girlhood, on she looked back upon it there seemed a great mountain of years of heartache between those happy, careless days and the present; still they had been the mellow fruit of experience and discipline, and Ruth Haskell was a nobler, wiser woman to-day than Franklin Richards had ever known, while her beauty was not in the least impaired. She had been a lovely girl then, with all a girl's ornde immaturity of thought and feeling, today she was a woman with wider, stronger views of life and its responsibilities, and her capacities for loving with a true, wise love strengthened with the lapse of years. She started as the mother's gentle hand was placed upon her shoulder.

"Oh, auntie, I believe I was about a thousand miles away at that moment."

"Then you were farther away than he, I trust. Oh, Ruthie, if your uncle could only be here this thankful, happy day."

"Yes, auntie." Tears gathered, for the absent one had been the kindest, most indulgent of husbands and guardians. "Still, auntie, we have so much cause for thankfulness!"

"Yes, Ruthie," the jeweled hands were smoothing the fine brown hair and picking out a lock into a fluffy fringe over the smooth forehead. "To think that my petted, treasured boy should ever have become a tramp—really needing for food and clothing." She shuddered visibly.

"It was God's way, auntie. When the Prodigal Son came home the father loved him the more for what he had passed through." She looked up into the kind face over her, with a vivid blush.

"And you love him still, my daughter?" she said, with a questioning glance.

"Yes, auntie. Through all these years I have loved him, not for what he was, but that which he was capable of being."

"Thank God for that," the mother said, fervently. "May he prove himself worthy of such devotion. We must ever cherish in our hearts and in our prayers, the memory of that good woman, Mrs. Austin; but for her our wanderer might have been a wanderer still."



The Merry Tramp Was True to His Promise.

The Latest Modes



SPOTTED VOILE DRESS.—This very graceful dress is in mauve silk spotted voile. The full skirt is trimmed with a band of insertion, with a strap of the same silk each side. The bodice is trimmed with insertion up cardarter mauve silk each side. The bodice is trimmed with insertion up corder front, and has an over-bodice composed of folds of silk with pointed revers. Eight yards 44 inches wide, three yards silk, seven yards insertion, three-fourths yard piece lace, one and one-half yard of sateen for bodice lining.

LINEN COSTUME.—The skirt shown here is a five-gore pattern, cut to come to the ground by two inches all round. It is trimmed with two crossfolds escape the ground by two inches all round. It is trimmed with two crossfolds put on by a line of stitching at the head. The little short-waisted jacket is sumi-fitting, the seams all being stitched on the right side. The vest is fastened by small buttons of the same color as the linen, and loops of fine cord. The neck and sleeves are finished by straps with rounded ends. Mushroom-shaped hat, trimmed with ribbon loops hanging from the back and a wreath of roses crossing the crown. Material required for the dress: Seven yards linen 40 inches wide.

CHANGE IN TRIMMINGS

New Fashions Will Show Straight Lines for the Coming Fall and Spring Raiment.

At this time the jumper has certainly reached the zenith of its popularity, and its wane is inevitable. Looking at the newest skirts, especially on plaited lines, and at the extreme cut of late tailored suits and coats, the shrewd shopper realizes that straight lines will mark the fall raiment and run over into next spring.

The over-trimmed lingerie frock, especially with trimmings running around rather than up and down, cutting the figure into a sort of human checker board, has seen the best days in muits, sheer batiste, soft lawns and other clinging fabrics, with fine soft laces, the effect of the cross trimming is not so bad; but nevertheless many women have awakened to a realization that somehow the much-trimmed lingerie dress has robbed them of height and given them a "dumpy" look.

There is no doubt that house dresses and evening frocks for early fall wear will show the vertical trimming and a distinct return to the long lines. Particularly will this be true of silks, satins and cloths.

The New Neck Line.

A charming line of neck decolletage is the newest one, dropping front and back into a low circular line, that is just over the last exterior limit, and only sufficiently rises as well, while the corsage does not always go higher than a corselet passing under the arms. When this happens the gulmpe also fits low on the upper orm and becomes part of the short close sleeve drapery. On a lovely figure the effect is charming. When the corsage mounts up it also fits over the shoulder in a long droop-ing line and has lace net or chiffon for sleeve finishes. The bodice in both instances is much trimmed back and front, and opens, of course, in the back. All tapering lines vanish with these new short waisted bodices, so one must be reconciled to that feature.—Vogue.

For the Buttonholes.

To prevent "torn ont" buttons make buttonholes in both sides of garments. Make a narrow hand of any firm white goods, or colored goods.if preferred for dark clothes. Have the band at least four thicknesses of cloth, and one wider than buttonholes. Sew the buttons on this band, as far apart as buttonholes are. Put band on inside of garment and put buttons through buttonholes on both sides. When the garment is soiled the band can be taken out and used next day, until it becomes soiled, when it can be washed and ready for use again. Two of these bands suffice.

Home Made Rugs.

Take nice clean pieces of old carpet, cut in convenient size, hem nicely and tack corners to shed well. Give two coats of paper hangers paste; let dry and give two coats of paint. These are fine for kitchen or bathroom as they do not roll up on edges. One can use taste and make fancy designs like oil cloth.

A DIVERSIFIED GARMENT

Little Change That Transforms Evening Bodice into a Useful, Dainty Demitoilette.

Everything nowadays is arranged to save trouble, from the latest housemaid's brush to the supply of dainty little dress details, that requires only a minimum amount of labor to unite them to an existing possession, or what may well be termed a skeleton costume.

Ready made chemisettes, guimpes and sleeveleete are conveniently to hand for transforming an evening bodice into a useful demitoilette of such pretty, dainty fashioning, and easily taking nil things into account, of quite moderate price.

Recently, there was on exhibit in a shop a charming rucked chiffon evoivmmnt, comprising a chemisette and full-puf elbow sleeves, in a pretty shade grey tone, that was requisitioned to fill in the low decolletage of a lovely gray chiffon velvet evening dress, and afford it the double use of a smart afternoon reception gown, while several of the evening garments are of extremely attractive character.

Particularly was this the case in a little sequin botero fitted with cape sleeves. In white, with silver and iridescent sequins, this produced the prettiest completion to a white satin duchesse creation, a black taffeta gown sekred of the reign of a jet and gold sequin drapery, concluding in shoulder straps and handsome fringed ends in front.

Simple, straightforward berthas, either of lace or sequin embroidery, also serve to effect a delightful finishing note to a low cut evening bodice; while artificial flower garnitures are presented in an endless variety of realistic expressions. This is not to be wondered at, seeing the high state of perfection now achieved in the cult of flowermaking.

IN WHITE BATISTE



Child's frock of white batiste all embroidered in English embroidery. The skirt is composed of two embroidered ruffles.

The long blouse is made with groups of plaits and is mounted to a tucked yoke bordered with a berthe of the embroidery.

WHAT FATHER AND HARRY ACCOMPLISHED

AN ILLINOIS MAN WRITES REGARDING HIS SUCCESS IN WESTERN CANADA.

Change in Homestead Regulations Makes Entry Easily Accomplished.

"Nothing succeeds like success" is an old and true saying having many applications in Western Canada. The following letter is an illustration. The writer, Mr. Gerts, left Chicago a short time ago and the success he has achieved may well be gained by every having stuck and energy by locating on the free homestead lands in Western Canada. A change recently made in the Canadian Land Regulations concerning homesteads makes it possible for any member of a family to make entry for any other member of the family entitled to a homestead. For instance, a man may now make entry for his son, his son may for his father or for his mother or brothers, or for his son or sons, or for a sister or daughter who may be the head of the family having minor children depending upon her for support. A sister, daughter or mother are also entitled to make entry upon a homestead. The only fee required is $10.00 for each entry. A great saving in railway expences is thus made.

Read whet Mr. Gerts has to say:

Bettleford, Sask., Aug. 4, 1907.

Dear Sir:—

Thinking a letter from us Northwest settlers might interest you, and I write a few lines and let you know we are progressing finely and well pleased with our new home.

When I think of the many hard working, industrious men east and I see families who are struggling for a living and doing the strenuous, laying up practically nothing far old age and the thousands of acres of land here yet to be plowed and cultivated capable of raising sixty to eighty bushels of oats, forty bushels of wheat, it certainly seems a pity the two cannot be brought together. But I will repeat, this country is only for the industrious and thrifty; also I might add, it requires some capital to start.

A man should have at least a team of three good horses; better to have mares so as to have some colts coming along each year. It is best to bring them with him as work horses are high. He should be able to purchase a plow, disc and drag, harrow, drill, binder and hey rake. Of course several taking up claims can buying land near together can divide up the purchasing of the above machinery and exchange work. The plow will work well for a few years or until crops will warrant each individuol to purchase a full outfit.

We have 480 acres of as good farm land as lies in the famous Cut Knife district. Every foot can be plowed. Last year our oats run 50 bushels per acre. I sold them for 50c per bushel on the plains.

The indicotione ore for a good crop this year, though we were very late in seeding owing to the late spring. Last winter was the coldest known in this country by the oldest settlers (some who have been here 38 years), but with a comfortable house and plenty of firewood, which we hauled fifteen miles, we passed the winter quite pleasantly. The air is clear and dry. Some of the days I came from work I was surprised to find the thermometer registering 40° below zero. Though we never keep fire at night, we had nothing freeze in our cellar.

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Our stock and chickens wintered fine. I have a yearling heifer, who would hold her own in any "fat stock" show. She has never had a drop of milk since she was four months old and has never had a mouthful of grain. A gentleman who saw her made the remark, "He bet that heifer had eaten her head off with grain;" but would hardly believe she had never had any grain.

This is a great country for growing all kinds of vegetables and we are certainly enjoying our garden. The fever of the prairie heat is completely last season Mrs. G. conned a lot of them, and we have enjoyed them up to the fresh vegetables.

I am sorry I did not have time this past season to attend to transplanting trees, but will keep the land I had prepared worked up for next season's planting. I received a number of small trees (ash and maple) from the Government Experimental Farm at Indian Head. I put them around the edge of the garden and they are doing fine. I also received quite a lot of other seeds, oats, wheat, potatoes and rhubarb roots which were acceptable.

It is useless for us to bother with garden flowers as wild ones grow in profusion. We are located near a fine creek, the water of which is soft and fine for bathing and washing. We have a well of water near the house, 32 feet deep and 21 feet of water all the time, though it is harder than the creek water.

Lend which could be bought for five dollars per acre three years ago is now worth $14 per acre and steadily advancing each year.

All kinds of improvements are going on. Steam plows and large threshing outfits are already in. Roads are being graded, bridges being built across rivers and creeks. Last year I took my family, two wagon, across the Saskatchewan river in a row boat, swam my team across and now the contract has been let for $200,000 bridge at that place.

The C. N. R. have run their final survey from Bettleford to Calgary, running west about one mile north of us. The C. P. R. have run a survey, which runs northwest possee about 500 feet from the northeast corner of section 7. Both companies will be covered with a net work of railroads and it will keep them busy hauling the immense crops that will surely encouraging to us settlers.

Two years ago Harry, my son, and I as you know, intended our car at Saskatoon and drove 130 miles to our claim. Last fall we had only 11 miles to haul our wheat to railroad and as you see, the prospects are we will have a railroad at our very door and two to choose from. This alone can support a good town and it will be well patronized.

Harry arrived home at 12 p. m. last night after going fourteen miles to blacksmith shop to get horseshoes and set. The shop was full of work and it was eight p. m. when Harry left to for home and partner still in town to have work done. We will need stores nearer and good mechonics.

We are all enjoying the best of health which is a great blessing. When we left Chicago over a year ago my youngest son's (now grown of age) health was so poor that I almost despaired of raising him, but he is certainly a healthy, hearty little fellow now. The puro fresh oir has done him wurlde of good.

So to sum up the whole. Why should we not be glad we mode the break? A good form, stock increasing, health and an independent life. What more can we ask?

And we have to make on effort? You can hot we did not have to. Should you come this way with your shotgun this fall, we should he pleased to let you shoot prairie chickens off our grein stacks.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. M. GERTS AND FAMILY.

Nicknames for War Vessels.

We had a ship called the Muriel, says the New York Prces, and the Bostonians promptly dubbed her the Scollops Pirill. The Jow-Jow, everyone knowe, is the Jow-Jow. The Pennsylvenia is the Billy Penn. The Kearsenge is the Iron Age. The Washington is Papa George, and, singularly enough, is commanded by John Adams. The Indiana is Red Annie. The Terror is the Tear Her. The Cleveland is Grover. The Des Moines is the Iowa. The Galveston is Dewstewt—a clever hit. The Amphitrite is the Amplo Tight. The Soleco is the Ono Ace.

His'n.

Patient—If you'll allow me to speak —but tooth you insist upon pulling is not the one that oches.

Dentist—Confound it, sir—who's doing this job—you or me?—Harper's weekly.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

And,it's easy to edvertise the fact that you are a fool. All you have to do is bonst publicly of your wisdom.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for pastiures and tags. MILLVIEW DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

There is no debtor in the world so honorable—so superbly honorable—as love.—Henry Drummond.

Ship Your Cream to Us.

We always pay the highest market price. Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

The average man would rather blow his own horn than listen to a band concert.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

Women see without looking; their husbands often look without seeing.

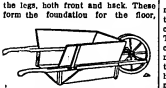
ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

HAS DOUBLE CAPACITY.

Low Down Barrow Which is Just What Farmer Needs.

The drawing shows a low down barrow in sufficient detail to enable any one to make a similar one. We think that next to the low down cart it is the handiest thing around the buildings and garden that we have, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. Its capacity is more than double that of the ordinary kind, and the load is much more easily put aboard. It has the advantage of getting into close quarters where the cart would not go, and for use about the feeding alleys, the stable, the lawn and the garden there is hardly anything that will take its place.

For the framework get two pieces of hard wood 2 by 2 inches which will project to form handles on one end and for the wheel frame on the other. At front end of box in rear of wheel a piece of the same dimensions is mortised into the frame to hold it rigidly and to make the front end of the box frame. Pieces 1¼ by 1¼ inches are also mortised into the bottom of the legs, both front and back. These form the foundation for the floor.



Low Down Barrow.

which should be of three-quarter inch boards. The legs are mortised into the shaft or handle pieces, the front ones resting about three inches from the ground and the rear ones securely braced, as shown in the cut.

If desired the sides may be built from the floor solid and straight up, but we find it better to have a permanent bed from floor to top of handles, with removable side boards to slip on for use in bedding bulky stuff.

Heavy material, such as bags of fertilizer, large stones, etc., are easily handled with this type of barrow, as they may be loaded between the handles directly from the ground.

MANURE SCIENCE.

How Different Feeds Influence Value of the Fertilizer.

The Maine station has recently issued a bulletin describing a feeding experiment. A part of the same experiment, at least, is very interesting. It deals with the influence feed has on the fertilizing value of manure. Weighing the elements at what they would cost on the market, it was found that a ton of hay contains $4.40 worth of plant food elements. It is not stated what kind of hay was used, but the supposition is that it was mixed hay. Spring wheat bran contains $11.80 worth; fall wheat bran, $9.60 worth; and cotton seed meal, $23.60 worth of fertilizing elements to the ton. In this experiment no consideration was taken of the value the manure would possess as an improver of the humus content of the soil, which will be very considerable indeed.

This shows the reader that if he needs feeds for his cattle and at the same time it is necessary to pay some attention to the fertility of his soil, he should purchase those feeds which are most valuable as improvers of the manure yielded by the stock. It was found that hay was richer in potash than any other element, contained in the potash than both nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Spring wheat bran had nearly as much phosphoric acid as both nitrogen and potash. Cotton seed meal contained almost twice as much nitrogen as both phosphoric acid and potash. Hence, if the soil needs humus and perhaps potash, feed liberally of hay; if it needs phosphoric acid let bran enter largely into the ration; if it needs nitrogen, a great deal of cotton seed meal should be fed.

FARM ITEMS.

Do not wait for the wagon to whistle for grease before putting it on.

We are told that in building the great dam which holds back the waters of the Nile for irrigation, flocks of sheep and goats were driven back and forth to pack down the earth. A roller with teeth like a sheep's hoof has now been invented for packing dirt roads.

The Connecticut experiment station states that 5,000 tons of cotton-seed meal are annually used as fertilizer in tobacco growers in that state at a cost of $165,000. In 1899 the acreage cost was $22.50 per ton, making shipping cost 12.9 cents a pound. Last year the price had risen to $21 per ton of meal or 19.4 a pound for shipping.

No soil that will produce a variety of crops should be farmed continually with one crop. One writer has estimated that ten crops of one kind of grain will exhaust the best soil in the United States.

It has been shown that cowpea manure is about 89 days. This proves that the seed can be sown after an early crop of oats has been removed and a heavy growth will result by the time the farmer is ready to fall plow.

The farmer who practices a rotation of corn, small grain, corn, small grain, clover two years and pasture two years and then repeats, will never be confronted with a worn-out farm.

GOOD ROAD A CIVILIZER.

Why the Improvement of the Highways Should Be Encouraged.

Civilized nations have good roads. Savage nations have no roads. Probably the road is the greatest index of civilization. The communities living in savagery do not desire intercourse with other communities and do all possible to make intercourse difficult. Each nation must be well advanced in civilization before it undertakes the building of roads. We do not have to go back many thousands of years to find the Canaanites race living without roads and depending on trails in the fields and forests.

One of the great drawbacks about country life has been its isolation. This isolation has been rendered more intense by the badness of the roads which have kept families apart. They have not only kept the families from visiting, but by making progress slow, have compelled the men hauling loads to town to consume twice as much time as was necessary. This extra wasted time has to come out of some place and that place has to be the time that should be devoted to sociability. The years of time that are wasted pulling loads over muddy roads is a great obstacle in the path of civilization. The lost time is such a factor that the farmer in a community of poor roads must spend most of his time in drudgery to make up for it.

Fortunately now there is a movement all over the country to improve the roads and to reduce them to a condition of permanent hardness. This is a movement in the interest of civilization. The good road will do more for civilization than almost anything else. The road that the farmer had to take two hours to traverse can now ha traversed in one, where the roads have been improved.

If we mistake not the general movement, the United States government will in the near future do much more for the construction of roads than it has ever before done. In the recent sessions of congress there has been much talk and some action in this direction. It is evident that the national government can build interstata roads for military purposes if for no other, and we may expect to see some such roads constructed. Every mile of such a road will be a civilizer and a stimulus to the communities to build good roads.

It is impossible for nations to have good roads while the populations are sparse, but as soon as the populations become dense the relative cost of building is reduced. The population of this country has now reached the point where it is feasible to construct roads throughout the length and breadth of its land.

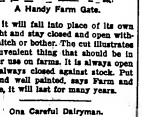
Every dollar spent in the construction of good roads is a dollar spent in the interest of a higher civilization. The good road opens the school to the nse of the pupil and increases the average attendance. The good road makes it possible for many a child to obtain an education that otherwise would have had only a part. The good road increases the attendance on the church and on every other religious and social agency.

In some sections we hear of the farmers opposing the construction of good roads. But, declares the Farmers' Review, that is only because in their case the cost is so great that they do not believe the demand justifies it. There is such a thing as putting in a too-expensive road. What would be the right kind of a road for one place would be the wrong kind of road for another place. Circumstances alter cases. Every community is intelligent enough to settle the matter of details for itself. Every community is not, however, awake as to the value of good roads and this is why such articles as this appear. The matter should be everywhere agitated in the interests of a broader and grander civilization.

A TIME SAVER.

Have Style of Gate Which Will Cause the Least Trouble.

To open and close gates that stock may be kept within bounds the year round is one thing which uses up a great deal of time, and makes no return. Every gate should be so made



A Handy Farm Gate.

that it will fall into place of its own weight and stay closed and open without hitch or bother. The cut illustrates a convenient thing that should be in larger use on farms. It is always open and always closed against stock. Put up and well painted, says Farm and Home, it will last for many years.

One Careful Dairyman.

One successful dairyman near Chicago sprinkles the floor and walls of his dairy barn with a hose before each milking. He has an elevated water tank, which furnishes pressure enough to throw a stream of water to the top of the stalls. The water "lays" the dust and makes it less possible for pa milk to become contaminated.

HERITAGE OF CIVIL WAR.

Thousands of Soldiers Contracted Chronic Kidney Troubles While in the Service.

The experience of Capt. John L. Ely, of Co. B, 17th Ohio, now living at 500 East Second street, Newton, Kansas, will interest the thousands of veterans who came back from the Civil War suffering tortures with kidney complaint. Capt. Ely says: "I contracted kidney trouble during the Civil War, and the occasional attacks finally developed into a chronic case. At one time I had to use a crutch and cane to get about. My back was lame and weak, and besides the aching, there was a distressing retention of the kidney secretions. I was in a bad way when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1901, but the remedy cured me, and I have been well ever since."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"GONE TO THE DEVIL."

London Inn Responsible for Origin of Common Saying.

The old inns of England have been responsible for the origin of many common sayings. An instance of this is the proverbial phrase "He has gone to the devil." On Fleet street, Loudon, near Temple Bar, was once a tavern which was known by the strictly old-fashioned name, "The Devil and Saint Dunstan." It was famous for its good dinners and excellent wines, and received a large patronage from the lawyers of Temple Bar.

It was familiarly known as "The Devil," and when a lawyer left his office to go there he usually left a notice on his door, "Gone to the Devil," There were some who patronized the tavern to the neglect of their business, and the notice was so regularly exhibited on their doors that it became said to be used to characterize the man recklessly losing his grip and going to destruction.—The Sunday Magazine.

MR. JOHNSON NOT TO BLAME.

Good Old Lady Understood How the Mistake Occurred.

There is a good old lady who cannot resist speaking well of all her acquaintances.

On Thanksgiving day she told the colored man who did chores about the place that he might go into the back yard and help himself to a chicken. The man obeyed with alacrity and was most profuse in his thanks.

In the course of a few days the lady's husband informed her that on Thanksgiving day she had given away Mr. Johnson some two choice hens from the coop.

"I did tell him to take one," confessed the lady regretfully, "but, you know, dear, how interested Mr. Johnson celebrates the holidays. Why, he simply cannot help seeing things double."

A Little Courtship Comedy.

A good-looking, well-to-do bachelor of Manchester was being teazed by some young women of his acquaintance for not being married. He said: "I'll marry the one of you whom on a secret vote you elect to be my wife." There were nine women in the company. Each one went into a corner and used great caution in preparing her ballot and disguised her handwriting.

The result was that there were nine votes cast, each receiving one. The man remains a bachelor, the friendship is broken up, and the whole is a mortal enemies, united in the one determination that they will not speak to the man again.—The Tatler.

The Truth.

Gobsa Golder descended painfully from his 90-horse power limousine.

"I wish to purchase," he said, "an engagement ring."

"Yes, sir," said the eager clerk. "We have just imported a superb ring, sir—two ruby hearts surrounded—"

"No," said the aged millionaire, in a disillusioned voice; "two hearts won't do. There is only one heart concerned in this affair. The girl is marrying me for my money."

FOUND OUT.

A Trained Nurse Made Discovery.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and a bilious tion. While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum Food Coffee, for they drank it together in place of ordinary coffee. In two weeks after using Postum I found I was much benefited and lately my headaches disappeared and also my indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observed a curious fact about Postum when used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where its causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled 15 to 20 minutes after boiling begins and served with cream, when it is certainly a delicious beverage."—Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

WHY HE WANTED LAW.

Man Had to Be Forced into Paths of Righteousness.

Congressman James R. Watson of the Sixth Indiana district told a story while in town recently, anent the operation of the pure food law, and intended to illustrate his expressed theory that more people would be good if they had to be.

"It was while we were wrestling with the pure food bill at Washington," he said, "that I got a letter from home, written by a man from whom I bought a big quantity of maple sirup each year. He urged me to fight for the pure food bill. Now, I couldn't help remembering, to save my life, that this man bought five barrels of brown sugar at the opening of the maple molasses season. So I wrote him a note suggesting that advocacy of a pure food measure seemed odd from a man who bought five barrels of brown sugar before beginning the manufacture of his pure maple sirup.

"Never feazed him. He turned my letter over and wrote on the back: 'I know it, but I want the law to make me do right.'"—Indianapolis News.

THREE BOYS HAD ECZEMA.

Were Treated at Dispensary—Did Not Improve—Suffered Five Months —Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"My three children had eczema for five months. A little sore would appear on the head and scratching itchy, increasing day after day. The baby had had it about a week when the second boy took the disease and a few sores developed, then the third boy took it. For the first three months I took them to the N— Dispensary, but they did not seem to improve. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and in a few weeks they had improved, and when their heads were well you could see nothing of the sores. Mrs. Kate Kein, 513 West 29th St., New York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 5 and 7, 1906."

Disillusion.

The American contractor stood at the base of the Pyramid of Cheops and looked at the venerable monument in disgust.

"It's a big pile, all right," he said; "and it may do well enough for Egypt, but if a man in the United States should turn out a job of stone work like that the papers would roast him from Hoboken to Hayhook."

Turning away disappointed he consoled himself by taking a ride on a camel, which animal he found fully up to all the descriptions he had read of it.

Disparity.

The two young women, who had not met for a year, fell into embraced each other with much fervor.

"How's this, Kate? I hear you have gone and married a rich widower. Is he much older than you?"

"Well, there's considerable difference between our ages, Clara. In fact, he's a war veteran."

"Spanish war?"

"Oh, no; he wasn't in that."

"Civil war, then, of course."

"No—of—Mexican."

Opening Lower Brule Indian Reservation.

In the month of October, it is the drawing in October, also information in relation to the opening of Tripp county, and the opening of the reservation, can secure same by sending One Dollar to Chas. H. Burke, Pierre, South Dakota, Member of Congress and author of the Lower Brule and Rosebud legislation.

Had Measured It.

"How far," asked the first automobilist as they met in the road, "is it from here to the next town where there's a repair shop?"

"Eleven miles, fifteen hundredths, one long stretch of deep sand, and two arrests," answered the second automobilist.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Sold by druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Her Idea of a Wooden Leg.

Hewitt—Is your wife a woman of practical ideas?

Jewett—Well, I could imagine that if I had a leg she would think that the vacancy could be filled by having one of the legs out of a pina table that we no longer use."—Judge.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Control your temper, for, if it does not obey you, it will govern you.—Horace.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A woman is easily managed when a man takes her hand in his love.

New to Him.

The leading lady of a road company playing in one of the smaller cities in Ohio concluded that she would press some of her lace collars one morning. She accordingly rang the bell, and when the hall boy appeared said:

"Bring me up a hot iron."

In course of time he returned empty handed, and when the lady answered his knock he said:

"I couldn't get it for you, lady."

"And why not?" she asked, mystified.

"The bartender said he didn't know how to mix it."

It is quite easy to perform our duties when they are pleasant and imply no self-sacrifice; the test of principles is to perform them with equal readiness when they are onerous and disagreeable.—Langford.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for prices. North Dakota Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Should you ever have occasion to express your sympathy for a poor relation mail him a postal.

Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices. R. E. CODE, St. Paul, Minn.

You do not learn that you may live —you live that you may learn.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

A girl isn't necessarily a peach because she has a stony heart.

A. N. K.—G (1907—38) 2196.

What the Poet Says.

After their honeymoon to Niagara Falls they came back and settled on the old farm.

"Gracious, Silo!" said Cynthia. "Why are you in such a bad humor?"

"Making butter is blamed hard work," grumbled Silo, removing the beads from his brow.

"Oh, cheer up, Silo. Don't the poet say that it is 'love that makes the world go round'?"

"Yas, but, by gosh, it don't make the churn go round."

Countries of One Crop.

Burmah is one of the world's single-crop countries, basing her prosperity on rice, as Hawaii does on sugar, and the Philippines do on hemp.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
DROPSY
BACKACHE
75 Cents a Box. "Guaranteed"

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

MEN ADMIRE

a pretty face, a good figure, but sooner or later learn that the healthy, clear complexioned woman is most of all to be admired.

Women troubled with falating spells, irregularities, nervous irritability, backache, the "blues," and those dreadful dragging sensations, cannot hope to be happy or popular, and advancement in either home, business or social life is impossible.

The cause of these troubles, however, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs. It acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centers, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms. No other medicine in the country has received such unqualified indorsement, and has such a record of cures to its credit.



MISS EMMA RUNTZLER

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Emma Runtzler, of 631 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., writes: "For a long time I was troubled with a weakness which seemed to drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous, irritable, and could not sleep. Chancing to see one of your advertisements of a case similar to mine cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it and I cannot express my gratitude for the benefit received. I am entirely well and feel like a new person."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all forms of Female Complaints, Weak Backs, Inflammation and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and is invaluable in preparing for the change of life. Sold by druggists.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

TEACHERS WITH VALID CERTIFICATES WANTED for Rural schools in Minnesota, Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Southwest. Write for application blank. Address, State Superintendent of Schools, St. Paul, Minn.

HAZARD TEACHERS' AGENCY
317 Century Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

READERS of this paper desiring to purchase anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses the scalp and prevents dandruff. Restores Gray Hair to Original Color. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS Write E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Books free. Terms low. Highest ref.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES

BEAT IN THE WORLD
$5 SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY ALL PRICES.
$25,000 to any man who can prove that W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are not the best shoes made for the money.
Reward when the above statement is proved false.
THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all parts of this and many other countries, than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. If the dealer who sells you W. L. Douglas shoes cannot supply you, a postal card or order will get them from the factory. All kinds of leather, all styles of toe, and all widths, from A to E. If you want to economize in your footwear, and always get the best shoe for the money, you should wear W. L. Douglas shoes. Their intrinsic value is guaranteed by the stamping of their name and price on the bottom. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for mail order catalog. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color most goods brighter and faster than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. Use cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

More Eggs

Is the cry of poultry keepers during cold winter weather when prices are highest. YOU can get them by using

SHERIDAN'S CERTIFIED POWDER

Teaspoonful tonic to make hens lay. Keeps poultry healthy. Makes chicks grow rapidly. One pack, 25c. Five packs, $1.00. Of dealers or by Express paid. At all dealers.

L. L. SHERIDAN & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

WORST OF CHINA'S FAMINE IS SEEN BY MISSIONARIES.

Shanghai, China. — A famine at close range is not a pretty sight. It gets on one's nerves. Homesickness, starvation, freezing, diseases—these are not pleasant to contemplate day and night, for months on end. That some of the missionaries are beginning to show signs of the strain is not surprising, for they, one and alone of all foreigners, are living eye to eye with the famine as it were, since they are cultivated, refined men and women, with sensitive sympathies, they are in many instances doubtless suffering more than the famishing Chinese themselves.

It rather interfered with my slumbers at Suchien to hear the wierd, plaintive and prolonged wail of a beggar at the gate, crying until far into the night that he was starving, starving, starving, and would perish unless the noble-hearted foreigners would give him help. The number of corpses to be seen on the streets of mornings proves that his prediction had no idle tongues' play; the mortality among mendicants, since the people who ordinarily feed them have become active beggars themselves, is really appalling. Thrice I passed though the streets of Suchien at night, and at every turn there was huddled some shivering, homeless, hungry creature, wailing his starvation cry.

There is scarcely a missionary in



Sikh Police, Shanghai.

the famine region who does not retire of night with the nerve-racking cry of a beggar at his gate resounding in his ears. Yet it is impossible, as I have seen, to give help at the gate; such an action would bring down a perpetual mob upon one; a mob, too, in which the less worthy cannot be distinguished from the absolutely penniless. In these times, only the letter can command attention.

"Tricks That Are Vain.

It is not for gratitude and loyalty that these suffering Chinese are being helped. Three times out of four the beggar to whom handsome largesse has been given, instead of kneeling, his head on the ground in gratitude, after the Chinese custom, will only impertinue for more. These poor are like the horse leech's daughters, crying, "Give, Give!" and, like Sheol and Abaddon, they are never satisfied. The impression that these famine victims are going about singing the praises of those who have put food into their mouths is a mere fancy, the Chinaman is an ungrateful customer and unless he is closely watched he will, by ways that are dark, secure a double portion of relief for himself.

The women missionaries at one station are giving their time to making over clothes for the innumerable illclad refugees; as a result some persons have presented themselves absolutely naked at the dispensary. It was found that some Chinese were coming twice for clothes; now every recipient of aid is marked between the shoulder blades with a nitrate of silver pencil. In a former famine the expedient was adopted by the missionaries of cutting off a portion of one eyebrow as a means of identification. The authorities at some points require each person who receives government relief to dip his hand into a bowl of dye, but the shrewd natives know how to remove this, and the missionary doctor has been appilled to for some chemical which cannot be washed off.

This is the sort of thing which makes all missionary work in China so discouraging. One day I went with a missionary to take a census of a destitute village. Further investigation showed that every family had for this occasion increased the number of its children two-fold, while no less than ten families outside of the village had registered themselves as residents. If there are any more cunning and subtle liars in the world than the Chinese, I hope it may never be my lot to have dealings with them.

Cattle Fodder for Human Beings.

An admirable trait of these missionaries is that they are impelled to their labors by deeper motives than that of dreading of those whom they seek to help. They realize that even if the Chinese are naively and disarmingly honest, they are none the less fellow mortals in need. The very village that I have just mentioned was facing imminent starvation; not a grain of rice or wheat could be found in any of the homes, and the family cooking pots contained only sweet potato leaves. Throughout the famine region the people are subsisting solely on leaves, weeds, fungus, bark and roots. The supply of these is now giving out. Nobody but the Chinese could have stayed off death so long.

The peasants in the famine area have sold their live stock, as well as their other possessions, and now they themselves are glad to eat the fodder. A priced food at present is the refuse of bean oil and peanut oil, which ordinarily is used for fertilizer. The few remaining pigs that ors now being butchered are so thin that they render no lard, and lard has consequently more then doubled in price. Having gorupies against taking life (the Chinese Mohammedans are the butchers of this country), the famine sufferers are waiting for their dogs and cats to die that they may eat them. I saw dogs so nearly starved that they could not bark. It will be a poor meal that any family will make from its household pets, for the latter are only skin and bones.

Starving—Yet Not Hungry.

Many curious sidelights on the famine are seen by the missionaries. A great number of patients at this dispensaries complain that they are not hungry, and cannot bear to eat food, even when they can get it. They do not realize that this is the last stage of starvation. Even more pathetic is the case of the little children, whose mothers have discovered a certain weed, which, without affording any nutrition, nauseates them long enough to keep them from crying for food. Of course many persons are being poisoned by eating the wrong kinds of weeds; in their desperation they fill their stomochs with any green thing they can find.

Disease is yet to reap its worst harvest over the smitten area. Smallpox is now ravaging the center of the famine region, one hears in these being affected. Medical attention is not sought and vaccination is declined. In one house I found the family gathered in the same room with a man whose face was swollen, black and outbroken in the worst imaginable cass of smallpox. The with was calmly combing her hair!

Famine fever is scarcely beginning its ravages, although thousands will perish from this cause before Spring. When the worse plagues come the missionaries will be in real danger. One of the workers at Taiku-kang has not yet wholly recovered from an attack of famine fever some years ago. The nervous exhaustion leaves in the extraordinary strain and work of famine relief is telling on some gaunt shadowy forms. The most efficient men is able to sleep only a few hours every night.

While on the subject of sickness it is worthy of note that the only living skeletons produced thus far by the famine have been those in which sin, and they were suffering from disease as well as starvation. As a matter of record starvation here does not produce the emaciation which is so notable in the Indian famines. Those in the last stages of hunger become bloated and swollen, as with dropsy. The one certain characteristic of the famishing, and I have noticed it in the case of two out of three persons met in the rural parts of Kiangsieh, is the peculiar famine pallour—a lividness, a dustiness, and a tenseness which overspreads the features. This is the signature of starvation.

The Grim Reaper's Harvest.

At the end of January, the famine deaths are only beginning, although of course the corpses I have seen, and the poor, hasty grave mounds, and the little rag of white on women's heads, litter of full mourning, I should imagine that the grim reaper had been having a rare harvest.

With a calm certainty that is horrible, the missionaries assure you that nothing now can prevent the people from dying by tens of thousands during the next few months. They expect this and plan for it. Already, like rats in their holes, the peasants are dying in their homes.

The horror of it comes over one in the concentration camps, where a host of more than half a million refugees, fleeing from pursuing famine, have gathered outsiffe the walls of surveral cities. The world may have seen worse spectacles of misery than these, but, if so, I have never heard of them. The people have built themselves straw huts, in no instance large enough to hold a man standing erect, and in most cases scarcely more than waist high. In these, on the bare ground, whole families huddle together. The flimsy shelters they have erected serve to keep out the fiercest of the wintry blasts, and the direct deluge of the rains. But at the best there is misery beyond words, especially when it is remembered that they are only spots upon which to sit and wait for food or death.

Mrs. Hendricken, a missionary at Chin-Kieng, was going through a refugee camp a few days ago when she came across the dead body of a woman in one of the shacks. Three children, too small to know that they were motherless, had been sitting beside the cold, unanswering corpse for 24 hours, wondering why their only friend did not heed them. Worse, to the point of nerve-shattering, have been some of the scenes I have had to witness of women wailing beside their unconfined dead. I fear I can never forget the picture of one woman, standing despairingly beside her husband's body, which lay in the street, from which she was too weak to lift it. The destitution here is really unto death—and a penny a day would keep a man alive!

Children for Sale.

One of the missionary problems precipitated by the famine is what to do about the children that are constantly being offered for sale, or as gifts in the missionaries, by parents eager to prolong the lives of their little ones. Up until the present no mission has felt equal to the task of accepting any waifs or of starting a home for them. The plees of the parents are suiffic to the last degree. The language to which mother love will go were illustrated by the answer of one Chinese woman when her child complained that he was dying of hunger. "I know it, my child, and I would give you my arm to eat if it had any meet on it." One women succeeded in selling her baby to a missionary's next-door neighbor for ten cash (half a cent), and she was so grateful that she got down and knocked her head on the ground. I have had several fine specimens of Chinese childhood offered to me.

The sale of children provides prosperous families with slave girls, adopted sons and prospective daughters-in-law. It also, alse, recruits the brothels of the Orient, Shanghai's traffickers in human flesh are said already to have gone to the famine field. Missionaries in the same city are likewise taking steps to establish an orphanage or home for such children as the parents are disposing of. Many infants, and invalids as well, are being cast on the roadsids to die, or else being thrown into the canals. The homeless refugees are frantic with distress, for countless homes itas well as several native Christian families were washed away by the flood which caused the famine.

A stream of relief is now on its way to the famine district, and it must be maintained for five months. The missionaries are busy for the most part helpers from other paris of northern Chine, with handling freight boats, wheelbarrows, trains, carrying coelies, distributing stations and other methods of getting food to the hungry that they are with purchasing. But their work is elementally Christian, even if it bears no denominational or missionary label. Those in the outer world will remember the missionaries' part in this famine.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It May Be True.

A Pittsburger who was stopping at a hotel in this city was having a much more hilarious time than the manager of the house thought best for the comfort of the other guests, and he was invited to leave. The man was feeling about as happy as Talleyrand was when he was extended as at any other time since his arrival in town. He had his suitcase partly packed and at the checkroom of the hotel, and sent a bell boy up to his room after the rest of his belongings. The boy returned with a good-sized armful of shirts, neckties and diaeen.

Standing in the lobby of the hotel the Pittsburger dumped the whole lot into the case and closed it. Then mens into the case and closed it. Then he beckoned the manager aside and started out, with shirtsleeves, neckties, and legs of unmentionables dangling from the coat. The manager protected from the case. The manager protected the Pittsburger's gaze upon the array.

"Boy," ordered the happy one, "a pair of 2-a-schisters." A few minutes later he proceeded before an amused crowd to trim the suitcase from the outside. Then, leaving the trimmings on the lobby floor, he tacked toward the door.—New York Sun.

Acquisition to Literature.

James Ford Rhodes, whose history of the civil war is the standard as much to the authentic annals of the United States, was until recently an extensive iron and steel manufacturer of Cleveland, O.

Liqa Profits from Liquor.

Eight years ago Norway began to put away a certain percentage of the profits coming to the state from liquor selling for an old-age pension fund. This now amounts to $2,500,000.

WHAT ONE MERCHANT DID

Correspondent of Home Trade League Testifies to Value of Publicity

One country merchant writes the Home Trade league as follows:

"Since I have adopted the city idea of advertising—naming new goods with prices, and at the same time making known what I desire to dispose of et or ehont cost to make room for new goods—my sales have not only increased very largely with regular customers, but I have secured many new ones. Not only this—insisted of the former writen spending from a half to an hour and a half looking about the store to see what there is in stock they may want and taking the clerk's time who otherwise would have a chance to sell goods to several other customers, they come in and tell you must go after it. In it reasonable to expect it will come to you unsought?

Take the experiance of this Home Trade league correspondent as a guide. He hod the goods. He wanted to sell them. His proceeding was simple. Through publicity, which in his case simply meant attractive and truthful advertising, he brought the goods and the people together. Results were never in doubt.

To sum up, successful re compets with the powerful catalogue houses of the cities the country merchant must use a measure equal their methods. They have won by publicity. Meet them on that ground. Match advencement with advencement. Use the medium in your local paper. Let your edvertisements soy something, and mean what they say. Let the people know what you have to sell, and depend upon it, they will come to buy.

IS HUMAN WEAKNESS

THE DESIRE TO GET SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

AN IGNIS FATUUS TO AVOID

One Cause That Has Led to the Downfall of Many—Fallacy That Ever Tends Toward Evil.

A man who won the confidence, respect and edmiration of the people of his state was elected to the United States senate. Soon it is discovered that he was "owned by the railroads," bought by favors and instead of representing the interests of the people who sent him to his high place in the nation's councils, preferred to represent the corporations that made it possible for him to ride over railroads without cost. It is only a damnable case of human inclination to get something for nothing.

The member of a state legislature was accused of showing favors, not to legislation favorable to the railroads and corporations. He was charged with riding on passes, and it was known that his principal supporters, too, rode free over the railroads. Something for nothing between the lumen desire to secure something for nothing.

The mayor of a city regularly occupied a box at the leading theater; he rode out a free street car ticket to the conducter, enjoyed free drinks at the bar-rooms patronized by men who wanted something for nothing. He was accused of favoritism and at last his greed caused him to enter into dishonest deals that landed him in the penitentiary.

On certain days of the month at numerous supply depots controlled by county and city charities, long rows of men and women can be seen awaiting their turn to get a small supply of flour, sugar and other necessaries of life. Some are helpless, deformed, and their looks tell stories of misery, but there are others who have no appearance of need. Here again we find man and woman desiring to get something for nothing.

On special sales days in the retail districts of every large city great crowds can be seen about the doors and windows of great department stores, crushing, fighting to get to the bargain counters, all bent upon getting something of value for little or nothing.

From the highest walks of life to the lowest the same fallacy and fault can be found in evidence to show the weakness of the individual is the struggle to get something for nothing. Wonderful bargains are advertised, and the masses rush to buy, without stopping to ask in the matter of any comparisons of value. Good business judgment is cast in the background and the madness to get something for nothing.

The get-rich-quick operator uses the same methods to lead to his trap victims with dollars as do the railroads, the big department stores and the others who have certain objects to gain. It is always the promise held out to give something for inadequate compensation, without its equal in expenditure of money or labor that allows the freuds to succeed. There is magic in the "something for nothing" deal. It is a bait that catches people in every rank and walk of life. It often is the cause of the downfall of men who have all the abilities to succeed. It is a fallacy that tends toward evil. There can nothing be gained without adequate compensation. "The something for nothing is an ignis fatuus that its wise will avoid.

D. M. CARR.

SHARP PRACTICES.

Schemes by Which People in Country Districts Are Defrauded.

One of the winniog games that is widely played is the giving of prizes for the sale of baking powder, flavoring extracts, etc. Numerous concerns are interested in this line of business. Premiums are offered to club raisers, and an outfit for canvessing is sent for a dollar or so, or perhaps furnished free if some person will vouch for the honesty of the applicant. But a "bond" is required as security for goods sold. The offer is so attractive that many are induced to order a let of the goods to get the premium. The goods are sent at the cheapest and most trashy kind. The soap, the extracts, the spacies are all of the poorest quality often adulterated and unwholesome. The person who orders them realizes that the let is a fraud. If they are not sold by the agent, it matters little to the concern sending them out, as the person responsible for the honesty of the "agent" will be informed that they will be held for the price of the goods. If he does have trouble, the egent will send the money due, and make the best of a bad bargain. It is a good thing to avoid all propositions that offer much for little.

Give Charm to Town.

Attractive streets, well paved, good sidewalks, clean appearing buildings, signs arranged well, all go to add a charm to e town. One of the things that often gives strangers to a town a favorable impression is the look around in which storekeepers and others take care of the exterior of their places. Often not a step about the place is to be found to designate the character of the business carried on, and this may be know, by a casual glance at the open door. The windows are often arranged in such a way as to give little idea of the goods handled. During the summer time awnings hanging low over the walks, and in winter may stoop to avoid them, are found in many places. Just a little care is needed to improve along these lines. An attractive sign does not cost much and is a good investment for the storekeeper. Cleanliness in front of business places makes a good impression. In fact strangers will seldom enter a store if the outside appearance indicates slovenliness and carelessness. The up-to-date merchant will always be found with a well-cared-for establishment. It is quite often you can tell the business importance of a man in the community by the appearance of his store. Make business places attractive as possible. It may cost you a little money, a little extra labor, but it will pay in the long run.

Pays to Keep the Town Neat.

The streets of a town overgrown with weeds never makes a good impression on the stranger. Good sidewalks, well-kept streets in the residence and business portions of a place, always speak well for the habits of its residents.

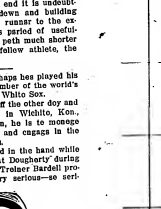
Sporting Gossip.

It is noticeable in reviewing athletic history that the "athletic life" of a weight thrower outlasts that of a runner nearly double. Men like John Flanagan, Martin and Dick Sheridan, Dennis Horgan, Dick Sheldon, Alfred Flew and J. S. Mitchell were good a decade ago, and all took to be able to go along of the same clip for five more years. But what of the runners who were topnotchers a dacede ago? What hos becoms of A. C. Bowen, Jarvis, W. E. Schutt, Johnnis Cregen and Dick Grant—the boys who were famous as runners six or eight years ago? Their "athlete life" is over, while the big weight throwers are still in their prime, after six or eight years' campaigning. Difference in training methods moy he sold to be responsible for this condition of affairs. The weight men wsxm fat on training, his object being to take on weight and still retain his speed. His has his beer and cigors if he wants them, and seldom, if ever, is in danger of becoming "fine." The weight thrower's effort in competition seldom costs him more than a pound or two. Campers this line of work with that of the average runner and you can readily see why the weight men stays in the game longer. The runner is no good until he gets "fine" and begins to look drawn in the face. While he is in flesh he might just as well sit at home for all the good it will do him to go into a race. Then, too, his effort in competition is vastly more wearing than a weight thrower's task. Aside from cross country runs, among the athletes, a man running five miles generally loses from four to six. Besides this, the runner loses weight in his training every day, and it is undoubtedly this loering down and building up that effects the runner to the extent of making his period of usefulness no longer by much much shorter than that of his fellow athlete, the weight thrower.

Frank Isbell perhaps hes played his last game as a member of the world's champion Chicago White Sox.

Isbell was paid off the other day and left for his home in Wichita, Kon., where, next season, he is to monoge the Wichita team and engage in the hordware business.

Isbell was spiked in the hand while frolicking with Pat Dougherty during morning practice. Trainer Bardell announced the injury serious—se seri-



FRANK ISBELL #8

ous that Isbell would he unable to play during the remainder of the season.

The loss to the White Sox will not he great. Isbell has not been playing good ball, and it is known that he has but two years left and could not keep up the gait. He is worn out, and the strain was so great that he "quit," to use the baseball term and could not finish. Fly balls fell safe which he ordinarily would have captured easily, and he seemed to have lost his power around with his usual force. Apparently both Isbell and the White Sox management were ready to sever connections.

Ameteur and professional billiardists are considering new methods of carroms for the season which is about to begin. The amazing records set by Calvin Demarest, the boy who won the national amateur championship, and by Jake Schaefer, Jr., and by George Sutton and Willie Hoppe of runs and averages at 18-inch balk line play is evident that some changes must be made in the game. George F. Slosson has recently favored a 16-inch balk line, and so have other of the professionals. His idea is supported by a number of the foremost professionals, among them Maurice Daly. The 16-inch game would be absolutely new and would cause the professionals to readjust their angles. Slosson is an earnest advocate of a new American championship basis established under such restrictions, and plens are already afoot to bring such a tournament about in Madison Square Gerden Concert hall. Willie Hoppe, who is now in Germany, has written in favor of the project, which would bring him back to this country. Hoppe has been playing in Holland, with some matches in the early summer in Spain, where he displayed his skilful manipulation of the ivories before King Alfonso.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907. NO. 27.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

WASHINGTON.—As a forerunner of the embassy about to be established by the Turkish government in Washington, Mohemd Ali Bey is coming to this capital as minister from the sublime porte. The news came to the state department from Ambassador Leishmann at Constantinople, who cabled the department that the porte had requested him to ascertain whether Mohemd would be acceptable in a ministerial capacity. The department replied affirmatively, and it is understood that the new minister will be in Washington by the time that President Roosevelt returns to this city from his western trip.

In the selection of Mohemd Bay as minister to Washington the sultan has again given an illustration of the extent to which personal feeling dominates officials in Turkey in such appointments. The new minister is the son of one of the intimates of the Turkish ruler, the well-known Izzet Bay, the sultan's personal secretary for foreign affairs, which office, necessarily, has brought him into frequent and close contact with his sovereign. Izzet Bey is also legal adviser to the sublime porte. The fact that with sufficient influence with the sultan to enable him to select almost any diplomatic post for his son, Izzet should have chosen Washington, is regarded as a manifestation of the growing appreciation in Turkey of the importance of America as a factor in international affairs.

UNCLE SAM ENRICHED BY LOST MONEY ORDERS



A WASHINGTON woman discovered some days ago that her German nurse was destroying the money orders she purchased to remit to the fatherland. She had torn up within the last five years more than $500 of money orders, thinking they were receipts for the money deposited in the office at Washington and that the money had been duly sent to her old mother in Germany.

This incident recalls the fact that there has accumulated in the national treasury millions of dollars, possibly ten millions, since the establishment of the present system in 1864.

An official, speaking of the system, said: "This vast accumulation of money is steadily being augmented from year to year, and unless the people become better acquainted with the character of a money order transaction the accumulated sum promises to become almost fabulous. This money has accumulated through no fault of the United States.

"For one thing it is known that persons purchasing money orders ignorantly destroy them, believing that the order constitutes nothing more than a receipt. Many persons also are in the habit of purchasing money orders before traveling from one place to another, with a view to converting them into cash as needed, and these are lost through carelessness, by fire, or otherwise.

"Notwithstanding this, the government has wisely made provision for the payment of money orders lost or destroyed, by the issuance, upon satisfactory proof of loss or destruction, of a duplicate money order payable to the payee or remitter making application therefor, as the case may be. Provision is also made for the payment of orders which are not presented for payment before the time limit provided by law has expired.

"In one instance a claim for the payment of a lost postal note was allowed 25 years after it became invalid. It will be seen that as trustee for its citizens in the transfer of private funds the United States exercises diligence in an attempt to find the rightful owner. And yet millions are yet outstanding for which claimants will never appear. This vast sum is held in suspense by the government."



A TREASURE HUNT BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE active cooperation of the states of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from the mouth of the Potomac to the Mississippi, is enlisted in an investigation for which preparations are under way at the United States geological survey.

A systematic study is to be made of the age, character and general relations of the rocks of the coastal plain, special effort being made to determine the position and extent of beds of economic interest, including water-bearing beds, phosphate deposits, fuller's earth and other materials.

The general plan of the investigation was formulated at Washington on January 1, 1907, at a conference invited by the director of the national survey.

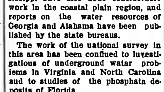
At this conference the work that had already been done was discussed and arrangements were made for one of the most extensive cooperative investigations ever undertaken by the geological survey. The discussion brought out the fact that the work in New Jersey and Maryland had been completed under the auspices of the states, while that in Alabama is far advanced.

The geological surveys of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have also done considerable work in the coastal plain region, and reports on the water resources of Georgia and Alabama have been published by the state bureaus.

The work of the national survey in this area has been confined to investigations of underground water problems in Virginia and North Carolina and to studies of the phosphate deposits of Florida.

If present plans are carried out field work in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida will be completed in 1907, and that in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi will be reserved for 1908.

RAILROAD TOTALS THAT MAKE A BIG SHOWING



THE interstate commerce commission has made public an abstract of its nineteenth annual statistical report covering the year ending June 30, 1906, showing the par value of railway capital outstanding was $14,570,421,478, or $67,936 per mile of the railways in the United States. Of this over 33 per cent. paid no dividends. Of the railway stock outstanding $2,257,175,790 was owned by railway corporations and of railway bonds $641,805,030 were so reported.

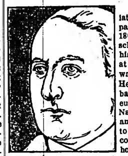
The aggregate gross earnings from the operated mileage of 222,340 miles of lines were $2,325,765,167, being $243,282,761 greater than in 1905. Their operating expenses were $1,536,877,271, or $146,275,119 more than in 1905. The net earnings aggregated $788,887,896, an increase of $97,007,642. The net earnings per mile of line averaged $3,548. The income attributable to other sources than operating reached $256,639,591.

Deducting fixed and other charges, the report says $335,186,328 is the net income for the year available for dividends or surplus. There were 977,507,836 passengers carried, an increase of over 60,000,000, and 1,641,374,219 tons of freight carried, an increase of over 202,000,000.

The report shows 10,617 persons killed and 97,706 injured. There was a total of 1,521,355 persons on the pay roll. The report shows that one passenger was killed for every 2,227,041 carried, while in 1905 one passenger was killed for every 1,375,856 carried. One person was injured for every 74,276 passengers carried, as against one injured in every 70,655 passengers carried in 1905.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

TAKES HIS FATHER'S PLACE



Edward Morris, who succeeds his father, the late Nelson Morris, as the head of the big Chicago packing concern, was born in Chicago October 1, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of the city and embarked in business with his father in 1880. Rapid promotion followed and at the time of the death of Nelson Morris the son was vice-president and treasurer of the company. He is also vice president and treasurer of the Fairbank Canning company, vice president of the Consumers' Cotton Oil company and a director of the National Packing company, A. M. Rothschild & Co. and the Union Rendering company. In addition to being an officer or director in various other companies Mr. Morris is a member of the Chicago board of trade. Mr. Morris is a member of the Mid-Day and Standard clubs and lives at 4455 Grand boulevard.

Mr. Morris, in becoming the head of the big packing company, will have charge of one of the largest business institutions in the country. His father came to the United States while a boy, without a cent of money in his pockets, and hired out for a mere pittance per week. He worked at the butcher trade and in no great while started in the meat business for himself, success crowning his efforts from the outset.

The attack on the meat trusts aroused the country but a short time ago, and the big combine is said to-day to be suffering from the notoriety it gained, and it is declared that the foreign trade of the meat barons has not yet recovered from the shock and exposure.

FULFILLING A GREAT MISSION

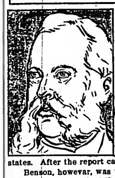


Joseph Hodges Choate, in his address at the unveiling of the statue to his great cousin, Rufus Choate, in the Boston courthouse October 15, 1898, said, "Many a noted orator, many a great lawyer, has been lost in oblivion in 40 years after the grave has closed over him."

To-day Joseph H. Choate seems to be in no great danger of oblivion. As one of America's delegates to the peace conference, he has been a commanding figure, and if the conference really accomplishes anything it will bear the strong impress of Mr. Choate.

Born on January 24, 1832, at Salem, Mass., of colonial stock on both sides, he graduated from the Dane Law school in 1854 and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, but a year later went to New York and began an active life that has led to the sounding of his name around the globe. He became the leader of the New York bar and handled some of the largest and most important cases tried there and in the higher courts. Except as president of the New York constitutional convention of 1894, he had filled no public office, and, apparently, had aspired to none. In the following year, however, he stepped upon the broader stage of national and international life, as ambassador of the United States at the court of St. James, the most important foreign station within the gift of the government.

IN LAW'S CLUTCHES AT LAST



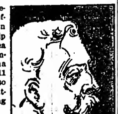
John A. Benson, the wealthy San Francisco real estate dealer, who has just been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for fraude against the government, is known as the king of the land grafters. The sentencing of Benson shows the beginning of the end of a man who, for more than 30 years, has been piling up thousands and tens of thousands of dollars by means of fraud, thievery and corruption.

Benson is nearly 70 years old, a jolly, jovial, genial sort of a man who wears a $100 suit of clothes as if it were a ten dollar "hand-me-down." Benson's downfall and exposure came when the report of the interior department was filed some time ago and he was charged with being the head of land swindlers operating over a dozen western states. After the report came the arrest.

Benson, however, was well known to the government at Washington, having been chased out of the capital not so very long after the war for being mixed up in some kind of a shady financial transaction. It was Benson's accuracy that caused his downfall. He was a surveyor and in making surveys for the government his work never showed an error. All the other surveyors had trouble at the end of their lines, but Benson—never. He had contracts for enrolling township after township, and the work called for the payment of hundreds of thousands of dollars to him. He collected, in fact, above a quarter of a million, and no mistakes in his work. An investigation followed and it was found that Benson was a clever thief—who sat in his office, made his maps and collected pay for work he hadn't done.

But it was under the "lieu land" act, signed by President McKinley on June 4, 1897, that Benson was convicted. Benson's scheme was to send out dummies to get land from the government. In this he was assisted by his partner Hyde. The land was then turned over to Benson and Hyde. They ran out of names and advertised for help. The names of the applicants were used and more land obtained. They became bolder and bought up state officials essential to their schemes, and always got first whack at the state and school lands about to be incorporated in a forest reserve. When a bona fide entryman came along and contrived to get in ahead of them the state officials held up his entry until the swindlers could be notified and get a false claim filed.

McCREA PICKED FOR LONG TRIP



Capt. Henry McCrea, commanding the battleship Georgia, may not be included in the older officers who are to give way to younger blood on the battleships that are to make the long trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Capt. McCrea is an efficient officer, and only recently was commended by the president for his actions on the Georgia at the time of the explosion in which 11 of the ship's officers and crew were killed. Also the president, through Capt. McCrea, complimented the crew of the ship for its conduct during that fearful mishap.

Of the 18 officers now commanding the ships that are scheduled to take the long voyage, it is said only four, and with Capt. McCrea, only five, will be permitted to go.

Capt. McCrea is about 57 years old. He has been in the navy since 1866, when he was appointed to Annapolis from Indiana.

He prevented the landing of troops for an attack on the town, which would have been extremely dangerous to the life and property of foreigners. It was due to a conference between Capt. McCrea and the commander of the Colombian gunboat, Gen. Pinzon, that an indefinite postponement of the proposed bombardment of the city was obtained. The ultimate result was that Panama achieved its independence with scarcely a shot fired or a drop of blood shed. Furthermore the United States was able at last to secure the Panama canal zone.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

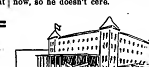
NEW YORK.—Miss Liberty of Bedloe's island served notice a short time since that the inside fortification wall surrounding her really must be graded and filled, and the same must be done for the exterior walls, steps and wharf if she was expected to stand perpetually on the island. So James H. Ferguson of the city has got the contract to do this, getting $14,145 for the first job and $2,945 for the second. Then Miss Liberty gets new footgear, the McHerg-Barton company having agreed to furnish the pedestal with a granite facing to the outside steps, the tunnels and terreplein for $22,400.

The pedestal is to be repaired and the interior of the lady put in shape for $7,800, while a new bronze dress will cost $1,800.

Then an elevator concern is to install a fast elevator to run through Miss Liberty's huge right arm for $10,890, and a spiral stairway to her shoulders. Miss Liberty is not sure that she will like that. Dear me! When they construct spiral stairways inside one, with cars and things, what is the world coming to? It will only mean so many more people climbing around your ribs or shooting up through your spinal column.

That's what she thinks, for she has confided her views on the matter to the seagulls, which talk, as every one knows, and to the skippers of the great ocean liners going out and the five-day boats plowing in over the trail from Europe. If it had not been that the captains, the pilots, the sailormen and the gulls signified to her in their various ways that they liked to see their "best girl" decked out as finely as possible she might not have cared a bit. But Miss Liberty is not sure that she will not think more of the new wharfhouse to be erected at the statue's base, with a pretty fence around it, than of the spiral stairways and elevators. It gives one such an uncomfortable feeling to take a stairway into the system, especially a spiral stairway, and an elevator must be worse. One who has never tried elevators does not know, of course. And all this will cost more than $60,000, but Uncle Sam is prosperous just now, so he doesn't care.

OLD WEST POINT HOTEL MARKED FOR DEMOLITION



WEST POINT hotel, that historic landmark on the Hudson, will disappear before long, and in another part of the reservation of the United States Military academy the government is to erect a $250,000 hostelry.

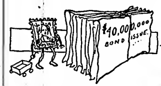
Every convenience will be used in the new structure. It is to have a frontage of 180 feet and a depth of 80, and is to contain several hundred rooms. From its lofty roof those who abide beneath its roof will be able to have a view of the broad sweep of the Hudson, although the outlook will not be quite so picturesque as that from the verandas of the old hotel.

The present hotel is conducted along the same lines as it was when Jefferson Davis visited there and Robert E. Lee was wearing his cadet chevrons. Its service and its bill of fare have not been modified. Dinner is served in the middle of the day, and beefsteak, chops, tea, code biscuits and canned peaches appear regularly for supper. The same negro waiters have stood at their posts year in and year out.

For the 70 years since the hotel has been opened the government has made on an average of $3,000 a year from it, or $210,000 in all, which is considerably more than the old wooden structure is worth.

After the old hotel is removed there will be built upon its site a large administration building for officers of the academy.

"POSTAGE STAMP BIDDER" FAILS TO LAND BONDS



ABRAHAM WHITE, the bold and unique genius of Wall street, and known as the "original postage stamp bidder," has come to grief at last in his latest and most daring exploit in high finance. White tried to carry off the city's entire new $40,000,000 issue of bonds with a draft on a $25,000 corporation.

The draft was for $800,000 and was drawn on the Greater New York Security company, a corporation of which he is supposed to be the sole active member, and which does not figure in the directory of the building where it is located. This concern is capitalized at $25,000. It gave a printed acceptance of the draft, which thus bore a semblance to a certified check for $800,000.

The draft was presented for payment through the Guardian Trust company, one of the city depositories. Mr. White and his money were equally elusive. The comptroller gave him until three o'clock to produce the money. When the time limit expired the cash had not appeared. Comptroller Metz then threw out the bid.

There were other bids for portions of the bond issue at higher figures than White's lowest bids, but he would have received a large part of the $40,000,000 bid, had he been able to produce the money. It is supposed that he found the deal too big to put through when it was too late.

White was awarded $1,500,000 of United States bonds when John C. Carlisle was treasurer, and when he had little or no money. The law did not require a deposit with bids, and all it cost him was 47 cents in postage stamps, hence he is called "the original postage stamp bidder." He cleared up about $100,000 on that transection, prevailing upon Russell Sage to finance it. He formed the bond company, and at times made equally daring and successful deals.

THE NOVEL LOSING ITS GRIP ON GOTHAMITES



THIS city is becoming more and more literary, and its taste for literature is steadily turning to the serious books of science and history, to the classics, and away from works of current fiction. The evidence of this tendency is to be found in the returns of the circulation department of the New York public library, with its 40 odd branches scattered throughout the city. Four years ago the number of volumes given out by this department reached a total of 2,332,725; this year the number will approximate 5,500,000, an increase that is unparalleled in the history of any library in the world. During these four years 17 branch libraries have been added to the public library system, a fact which explains in large measure the phenomenal increase in the circulation of volumes in so short a space of time.

Twenty years ago, before the formation of the New York public library, the number of volumes given out by the free circulating libraries was considerably under a million. To-day, with branch libraries in every part of the city, the popularity of current works of fiction is confined almost entirely to the upper west side. This popularity was sufficient to give the first place over all books in the city four years ago to Parker's "Right of Way." This year the favorite so far is Chambers' "Fighting Chance." Fiction is least popular on the lower east side of the city. There the current novel is almost unknown, while "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still the unquestioned favorite. The largest of all the city's circulating libraries is down there in the Educational Alliance building in East Broadway.

WALL STREET HEARS SOME PLAIN TALK

BISHOP OF LONDON PREACHES FROM TRINITY PULPIT IN NEW YORK.

Great Throng Present—Pierpont Morgan and Other Notables Are Warned That Life Is a Stewardship, Not An Ownership.

New York, Sept. 27.—From the pulpit of historic Trinity church in the heart of the country's great financial district, Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winsington Ingram, bishop of London, at noon Thursday delivered the message: "Life is a stewardship, not an ownership."

A greater throng perhaps never sought admission to the edifice, and when all who could be accommodated were within, hundreds lingered outside to catch a glimpse of the noted divine.

Notable Man Stand in Crowd.

No seats were reserved and pewholders of Trinity parish had to run their chances with the others.

Notable laymen and men prominent in Wall street had to stand on the edge of the crowd. J. Pierpont Morgan stood at the end of an aisle throughout the opening services. Then a younger man gave him his seat. The audience included many women. Probably there were a hundred of the clergy standing and the rest of the men seemed to have come from the banks, law offices and brokerage houses in the neighborhood.

It was surely not such an audience as the bishop was accustomed to during the nine years of his settlement's work in the East End of London, as the head of the Oxford House, though his sermons now are for the most part preached from the pulpit of St. Paul's cathedral.

Hits at the Financiers.

But the bishop of London is evidently not a man who looks over his audience first and picks his words accordingly. To-day he said:

"I know not to whom I am preaching. I shall be as frank here as I am in London. No man who is really a Christian would sell his Christian hands with one dollar, the possession of which he could not justify in the sight of heaven."

The bishop presented the figure of an athletic man, tall and angular, with a deep resonant voice. He spoke slowly and distinctly and frequently emphasized his remarks with gestures. His text was from the second verse of the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke:

"Render the account of thy stewardship; for thou canst be no longer steward."

Life But a Stewardship.

"The one thing," he said, "the one sentence which above all others I would say to you, a sentence as well nearsred in London and New York and which, if adopted, would cleanse the life on both sides of the Atlantic is—life is a stewardship and not an ownership.

"All the evils in the world are due to the neglect of the Christian principle that we are here only as custodians of what we have, be it wealth or anything else, based upon the fact that Christ died to redeem man and again place him in fair standing. If city officials and government servants would live up to these two thoughts, there would be no boodling, no miscarriage of justice and no failure in hearts."

The bishop left at night for Washington, where he will call upon the president.

RICHARD WALTON ARRESTED.

Alleged Murderer of Chicago Woman Caught in Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 27.—Richard Walton, the negro charged with the murder of Mrs. Lillian White Grant in Chicago, by strangling her July 18, was arrested Thursday morning and is being held awaiting orders from Chicago.

Walton was picked up at the corner of Twelfth and Miller streets at two o'clock in the morning by two officers on the charge of vagrancy and when taken before the police magistrate was dismissed and ordered out of the city. Before he had left the station, however, he was recognized from a photograph furnished the police and was rearrested on suspicion. He later admitted that he was Walton, and also admitted that he was wanted for several minor offences. A reward of $400 was offered for his arrest and conviction.

Walton, it is alleged, strangled Mrs. Grant at her home while she was dressing and robbed her dead body of ten dollars.

Root Passes Through St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27.—Secretary of State Elihu Root, accompanied by his wife, daughter and private secretary, passed through St. Louis Thursday night, on their way to Mexico City, where they will be entertained by President Diaz and where Secretary Root will spend several weeks, dealing with questions of state. Aside from declaring he is not a candidate for the presidency, Secretary Root was reticent on affairs of the day.

Carrie Nation Free Again.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, recently committed to the jail here, was released yesterday, her fine having been paid by a friend.

MAY EXTEND WIRE STRIKE

NEW YORK LOCAL WANTS PRESS AND BROKERS' MEN OUT.

Asks National Officers to Have All Contract Operators Throughout Country Quit Work.

New York, Sept. 26.—The New York local of the Commercial Telegraphers' union voted Wednesday night to call out all leased wire operators employed by the press and brokers' offices in this city. If such action shall be sanctioned by the national officers. Action by the national officers will be awaited before anything further is done.

It was voted also to ask the national officers to issue a call for the brokers' and press telegraphers throughout the country to quit work. The action was upon the men who are now working under contract is made in the interests of those who have struck against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

The decision to call upon the press and broker operators to break their individual contracts and go out in a sympathetic strike was reached after a heated debate which occupied several hours of a meeting of the New York local No. 16. On the final vote it was declared that the strikers were practically unanimous.

Daniel L. Russell, chairman of the strike committee, who until Wednesday had opposed the movement for a sympathetic strike, made a vigorous speech in which he reversed his position and declared that expediency demanded such a war measure as was proposed.

An amendment introduced by John G. McCloskey of the General News Service, exempting from the strike operators of leased wires who were bound by a union contract with their employers, signed six months previous to the strike of the commercial men, was received with loud cheering, and the original resolution passed with little opposition.

After the meeting Chairman Russell said if the present course was not effective, the railroad operators would be called upon to quit work.

STEAMER TRAIN IN COLLISION.

Boston Special Carrying Many Americans—Not One Dead.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The rear coach of the second section of the special train carrying 150 first-class passengers from Paris to Cherbourg to embark on the White Star line steamer Adriatic, for New York, was telescoped Wednesday by the regular Rouen express at the mouth of the Havre! tunnel, just beyond Nantes. Strangely, no one was killed, and according to the latest authentic information, no one was seriously injured.

All the passengers in the last coach, however, were badly shaken up and seven or eight were injured. A man sustained a fractured leg, and a woman, it is feared, suffered internal injuries. All the injured American passengers, with the exception of one, continued on their way to Cherbourg.

WILL HOLD WHEAT FOR $1.25.

Minnesota Society of Equity Urges Farmers Not to Sell Now.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26.—The Minnesota union of the American Society of Equity, which claims the allegiance of 30,000 farmers in the northwest, passed a resolution at its convention here Wednesday afternoon calling on its members to hold their wheat for $1.25 per bushel. There is a large amount of wheat belonging to members to the society in storage in Duluth and none is in granaries and elevators throughout the state.

It was decided to hold fast for $1.20 at Minneapolis, oats for 70 cents, rye for 41 cents, timothy seed for $5.50 a hundred and hay for $20 a ton.

FOURTEEN DROWN IN ALABAMA.

Ferryboat Crossing the Tombigbee River is Capsized.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 27.—A ferryboat crossing the Tombigbee river at the government works at Coffeeville, Clarke county, Alabama, was capsized, drowning one white boy and 13 negroes. The boy was Leslie Vernaille, 16 years of age, residing in Oakdale, a suburb of this city.

Nebraska Wins Rate Victory.

Omaha, Sept. 27.—Judges T. C. Munger and W. H. Munger, in the United States court Thursday night denied the injunction asked for by the railroads operating in Nebraska to prevent the state railway commission er from enforcing the two-cent fare rate. The restraining order issued some time ago by Judge T. C. Munger was dissolved. This is regarded as a decisive victory for the state, although it is presumed that the case will be appealed.

Highway Robber Confesses.

Wapakoneta, O., Sept. 26.—Forest Kerns, who was held up and robbed by three masked men who took every thing he had, even his clothes, Wednesday identified John O'Neil of Chicago, a racetrack tout, as one of the thieves. O'Neil was wearing the stolen clothes and jewelry. He confessed the theft but would not tell on his companions.

Lipton's Challenge Declined.

New York, Sept. 26.—The New York Yacht club at a meeting Wednesday night declined the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for a race for the America's cup next year.



SIX HUNDRED DEAD IN JAPAN FLOODS

SUCCESSION OF CALAMITIES PURSUE MIKADO'S REALM ON LAND AND SEA.

Disaster Follows Close After the Burning of Hakodate, the Bursting of Battleship and Wills Government Trys to Relieve Famine Sufferers.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 28.—Advices of a terrible disaster due to great floods prevailing in Japan have been received.

The overflow of the river Otonashigawa, running through the town of Fukuchiyama, near Kyoto, caused the loss of more than 600 lives in the river, which rose more than 50 feet.

The barracks of the Twentieth regiment and the Tenth engineers' battalion, situated on the heights near the town, escaped damage when the town was overwhelmed and the troops were hurried out to render what assistance could be given to the survivors and to rescue drowning people. The population of the town was over 12,000. Hurriedly 50 or more sailing junks were secured and despatched to the scene, soldiers manning the junks and saving many persons. The police have recovered 600 bodies and others are believed to have been lost. Gen. Kuroki and Gov. Omori, of Kyotofue, were in the city, the former being engaged in inspecting the troops, and are said to have narrowly escaped drowning.

The disaster proved an exceptionally heavy blow to Japan, because it came as a succession of calamities on land and sea. The troubles began with a famine in the northern part of the empire, when thousands died of starvation and many persons died.

While the government was doing its utmost to relieve the famine sufferers, Hakodate was burned, with a loss of 100 lives, and nearly 100,000 being left homeless. Strenuous efforts by the government were exerted to succor the survivors. Then floods began in several parts of the country, with great destruction of property and the loss of many lives.

Meantime there was a disastrous explosion on one of the battleships at sea, 20 lives being lost, while in one of the best issues of the year there was another explosion that killed 100 miners.

Public mourning following these disasters had not ceased when news reached the capital of the drowning of 600 in the latest flood. Despite its being already taxed almost to the limit, the government is relieving those who survived the deluge but lost all their property in it.

Disastrous floods and fatal waves are comparatively common in Japan.

In June, 1896, a large portion of the coast of Japan was devastated for a distance of 175 miles, 27,000 being lost and 60,000 perple being made homeless. The inundation is said to have been the result of an earthquake wave.

Flames Sweep a Chinese City.

Hongkong, Sept. 28.—Hundreds of houses and many boats and pontoons were destroyed by a fire at Wuchow. It is feared that the loss of life was heavy.

The conflagration is said to be due to incendiaries growing out of the recent establishment of a new interior customs station at Wuchow. The inhabitants of which are bitterly opposed to any extra taxation.

Fireman Scalded to Death.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26.—Walter Scott, a Great Northern fireman, was scalded to death Wednesday in a wreck near Boylston, a station near Superior, Wis. The freight train on which he was employed was derailed. Scott stuck to his engine, but the engineer jumped and escaped with a broken leg.

Comes to Probe Vancouver Riots.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—T. Imai, secretary of the Japanese consulate at Honolulu, arrived here Thursday on the steamer Siberia, having been ordered by his home government to proceed to Vancouver and make a thorough investigation of the recent anti-Japanese outbreak there.

CONSPIRATORS ARE CAUGHT

GEN. PARRA AND GEN. OCASSI ARRESTED IN HAVANA.

Strike on Two Big Railroads—General Tie Up of All Cuban Railroads Feared.

Havana, Cuba, Sept. 27.—It is believed that the plot of Cuban conspirators to overturn the provisional government has been nipped in the bud by the timely action of Gov. Magoon.

The secret police early Thursday arrested Gen. Masso Parra, and a little later took into custody Gen. Juan Ducasi and Gen. Laura Mirat, charged with conspiring against public order.

A general strike of the employes of the United Railroads and the Havana Central railroad was declared Thursday. Trains are running with the help of the engineers only, without firemen or conductors.

A tie up of all the roads in the island is feared.

Gen. Parra is the alleged leader of the conspiracy to start a revolution against the Americans in Cuba, with the use of funds supplied from or through some firm on Broadway, New York. It is known that simultaneously with the arrival of Parra at Havana three others, Domingues, went on account of their previous revolutionary record, also reached this port, and it is stated that other individuals of a similar character are working in eastern Cuba. The government has knowledge of the fact that Gen. Jimines, the ex-president of Ban Domingo, has recently been at Santiago de Cuba, but whether he was connected with the conspiracy is not yet known.

It is known that the conspiracy was originally hatched in New York by certain Americans whose names, it is said, already are in the possession of the United States government secret service officers, and it is stated that the leaders were simply professional revolutionists hired for the job.

In consequence of the arrests made here Thursday it is believed the movement will result in a miserable fiasco.

Gov. Magoon, however, is not taking any chances. He is amply prepared, with 5,000 American soldiers and 6,000 rurale guards, to crush the movement at an instant after it is started.

SAYS HIS TRIAL IS UNFAIR.

Rev. W. P. Ferguson Resigns from the Nebraska Methodist Conference.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 28.—Rev. Wilbert P. Ferguson of University place Friday resigned from the state Methodist conference rather than submit to the church trial in which he was being tried for unbecoming conduct with Mrs. E. A. Cross, a member of his congregation. His counsel declared the withdrawal took place because of the prejudiced rulings of Rev. J. P. Jones, the minister presiding at the trial. Mr. Ferguson's counsel asserted that the ruling preventing depositions from Mrs. Ferguson or reflecting on Mrs. Cross was highly unfair.

President and Telegraph Strike.

Washington, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt said to-day that he had consented to receive some documentary statements from the striking telegraph operators and that when these are in his hands he will undoubtedly call into consultation Commissioner of Labor Neill. Further than this, he said, no arrangements had been made for any conference regarding the strike.

Daughter of Fitzhugh Lee Weds.

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 26.—Miss Virginia Lee, daughter of the late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, was married here Wednesday to Lieut. John Carter Montgomery, of Seventh U. S. cavalry. The ceremony took place in Christ church. Miss Lee was given in marriage by her brother, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A.

Taft Reaches Yokohama.

Yokohama, Sept. 28.—The steamer Minnesota, with Secretary Taft and his party on board, arrived here at 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

INVESTIGATING LUMBER TRUST

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY WILL BEGIN AT ONCE A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses are Coming from all Over the Northwest. It is Alleged that Some Sensational Testimony will be Produced.

Minneapolis, Sept. 30.—An investigation of the Lumber trust, credited with being the most colossal in the world, and having its headquarters in this city will be made by the federal grand jury here this week beginning to-morrow.

Fifty witnesses have been subpoenaed to appear, twenty of them from this state, while thirty of them are coming from Iowa, North and South Dakota.

The testimony which will be given before the grand jury will be sensational in character, it is alleged, and the big lumber companies of Minneapolis, which have formed through the small branch offices of the West a chain extending to the coast, will be grilled thoroughly in the coming investigation, is the impression given out.

It is understood postoffice inspectors have been busy keeping tab on the mail business of the big companies and have discovered numerous ways in which the mails have been employed to squeeze the independent companies out of business.

One feature of the workings of the lumbermen's associations, it is alleged, is the "black book" campaign. This and other uses of the mail have been under the inspection of government agents for some time.

Dollar Barley.

Minneapolis, Sept. 30.—Dollar barley became an actuality Saturday when a lot grading No. 4 sold at the round figure, with miles a minute lower at $1.01 and still later in the day at $1.02. It was a climax of a sensational rise that began at the Chamber of Commerce several weeks ago.

Minneapolis is now sending out $1,000,000 a week to pay for the barley.

Farmers in the various parts of the northwest are rapidly hurrying to market their barley crop, and on Saturday 127 cars were received. On that day shipments of barley were 100 cars showing that Duluth, Fort Dodge and Fort Dodge were buying heavily.

Shot a Deaf Mute.

Devils Lake, N. D., Sept. 30.—With his arm shattered by a bullet, Martin Mathison, a deaf mute of Minneapolis, was brought here from Church's Ferry and placed in the hospital there for treatment. He had been held up and robbed. When he showed resistance the robbers fired. A few miles beyond the bullet taking effect in the victim's arm. Both bones of his arm were broken and a small hole in the arm showed where the bullet penetrated. After they had wounded him the robbers rifled his pockets, securing $4 in coin and a watch. They then ran off.

Suspected Murder.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 30.—The authorities of St. Louis county are up against an investigation that may develop interesting results. Six men are held on the murder of Anton Buccovitch at McKinley, Minn., are believed to have killed him for breaking the rules of a secret organization. The men are Macedonians, who work in gangs and hire out through their leader. They are bound by secret rites and oaths. It is believed Buccovitch was killed by prearrangement by one of the six, who will swear he killed himself.

Want Uniform Laws.

St. Paul' Sept. 30.—Railroad commissioners of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon will convene at the Ryan hotel Tuesday to consider plans and methods whereby all the states in the Union may ultimately agree upon uniform laws and regulations governing the railroads, so as to obviate the necessity of the federal government assuming jurisdiction over the railroads which is now held by the states.

Fell From Balloon.

Lake City, Minn., Sept. 28.—Arthur Crowley, accidental with a St. Paul carnival company, fell into Lake Pepin while making a balloon ascension, and was drowned. The ropes went up in his balloon to a height of several hundred feet.

Ground to Pieces.

Rugby, N. D., Sept. 30.—In presence of many people Frank Doyle of South Chicago was ground to pieces by a Great Northern freight train at this place. He was on his way to Minot. He was intoxicated when the accident happened.

Eight Killed in Wreck.

Wheeling, West Va., Sept. 30.—Eight men were killed, four fatally injured and seventeen more or less seriously hurt late Saturday when a Great Northern freight train bound for Chicago & Wheeling Express Train No. 14, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was wrecked in the yards at Belaire, Ohio, a few miles from this city. A freight train had just taken a siding for the express. The passenger train however failed to pass over the switch and crashed into the freight. Until a late hour the exact number of dead and injured was not known.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

One of the new 20,000-ton battleships is to be called the North Dakota.

Hundreds of houses and hotels were destroyed by fire in Wuchow, China, and it is feared many lives were lost.

State Architect George L. Keens of New York died at his summer home at Lake Mohegan, Westchester county, of meningitis.

Reports received from several towns in the districts near Malaga, Spain, indicate that the loss of life by the floods may reach 150.

Theodore P. Rice, a resident of Chicago for over 40 years and well-known in the wholesale paper trade, died after a month's illness.

Children playing with matches in a hay shed on the Trafford farm, near New Haven, Ill., started a fire that resulted in the loss of four lives.

The handsome home of Francis G. Landon, secretary of the American embassy at Vienna, was robbed by two men at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Eight persons were injured in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at Duncannon, Pa., when the Altoona accommodation train ran into a freight.

The union labor city and county convention of San Francisco nominated a ticket headed by P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades' council, for mayor.

Henry P. Maiwurm of Chicago was reelected president and Michael J. McCarthy of Boston was reelected secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Protective association of Illinois.

The New York board of education has ordered an investigation to determine whether the abolition of corporal punishment has been beneficial or detrimental to the system.

Two hundred railway clerks in Toledo, O., representing six roads, struck demanding a working agreement with the roads. More than that many remained at their desks.

Henry T. Scott, builder of the Oregon, said in a New York interview that in future warships could not be built on the public credit owing to the high prices of labor and material.

Moorish rebels numbering about 3,000 attacked a force of Spanish troops in a bottle which lasted a day and a half. The rebels cut off the heads of 28 of the soldier's soldiers.

President Roosevelt announced at the White House that he assumed the entire responsibility for the appointment of Wu Ting-fang as minister from China to the United States.

The automobile of Mrs. William Graham of South Orange, Col., killed a peasant at Auxerro, France. The driver in trying to save the man ran down the machine and Mrs. Grahom was injured.

High officials of the Persian army have presented a document to the shah saying that unless full acceptance is given to their demands for a constitutional government they will resign in a body.

John Hoffman was dropped into a five-foot sewer in New York by the breaking of a rope and was hurled through the sewer at tremendous speed for three miles, then river, but came out alive and was rescued.

Three men—James Cooper, Jomes Reilly and Richard Smith—who were loading a sprinkling cort with oil for use on the Morrie park automobile track at New York, were killed by an explosion of oil at a tonk in the Bronx.

Frank Halliday, alias Halfreak, and John Doe, alias Laurence, were arrested in New York at the request of the authorities in Minneapolis on the charge of the theft of $1,500,000 from farmors of the northwest by scilloy fraudulent crop reports.

Nine Poisoned by Ice Cream.

Statesboro, Ga., Sept. 27.—Cono Hagan, a farmer living near here, and eight children were poisoned by ice cream in which condensed milk had been used. A private found oil of them unconscious from ptomaine poisoning. It is feared that none of them will survive. Hagan is a widower.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Sept. 28.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 90	@ 5 40
Bulls	3 00	@ 4 50
Steer	4 00	@ 5 00
WHEAT—Winter Straight	1 [illegible]	
WHEAT—May	1 [illegible]	
CORN—September	1 [illegible]	
CORN—December	94½	94½
RYE—No. 2 Western	94½	94½
BUTTER	19	@ 20
EGGS	24½	@ 25
CHEESE	[illegible]	

	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 50	@ 6 75
Fair to Good Steers	5 75	@ 6 25
Feeding, Plain to Fancy	3 50	@ 5 00
Bulls, Common to Fancy	3 00	@ 4 50
Calves	3 00	@ 6 50
HOGS—Choice Heavy	5 90	@ 6 00
Mixed Packers	5 90	@ 6 00
Choice Light	5 90	@ 6 00
SHEEP—Native	3 00	@ 4 25
Lambs	5 25	@ 6 30
BUTTER—CREAMERY	19	@ 20
EGGS	24	@ 25
POULTRY	11	@ 12
POTATOES (per bu)	45	@ 50
GRAIN—Wheat, May	96½	96½
December	96½	96½
Corn, May	45½	45¾
Oats, September	34½	34¾
Rye, September	65	@ 65½

	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor	$1 [illegible]	
December	96	@ 96½
Corn, December	46	@ 46½
Oats, Standard	34	@ 34½
Rye, No. 1	65	@ 65½

	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$1 04½	1 04½
September	96½	96½
Corn, December	44½	44½
Oats, No. 2 White	34½	34½

	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00	@ 7 30
Native Cows	2 10	@ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	5 80	@ 6 00
Butchers	5 80	@ 6 05
SHEEP—Native	3 25	@ 4 50

	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 75	@ 7 00
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	@ 4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 75
HOGS—Heavy	5 90	@ 6 00
SHEEP—Wethers	3 75	@ 4 25

The Philanthropy of Averill

By BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NAPHEYS

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The train started with a jerk, and Rudolph Averill heard an infantile cry of fear, and felt a pair of tiny arms bury themselves in his hair. He raised his head to his head, and clasped another, very wet and light, that was busy disengaging the entangled fingers.

"Totty, Totty," a sweet voice chided, "you must not do so. Let go and stop down from that suit case, you naughty child."

The child's fingers entwined themselves and Averill faced about with a rather forced smile. A young woman, surrounded by children and luggage, bent over a small youngster, evidently the offender, and tried to make a place for it on the seat by her side.

"Please excuse her," the young woman said, as she hoisted Totty into her lap. "She was about to fall, and caught at the first thing within reach. I should not have allowed her to stand on the luggage."

Averill's gaze took in the three children, of which Totty, surely not more than six, was the eldest, and besides these, a babe wrapped and veiled, asleep in the corner of the seat. This young woman herself, sweet of face, and extraordinarily girlish of figure, was crowded into the corner of the seat.

Averill arose and turned over the back of his seat and faced her. "You must let me make you comfortable, madam," he said. "Are you going far?"

"No; only to Kingston."

"Ah; I go a few miles farther. Now, put some of the children over beside me; you look tired out."

The young woman, in great confidence, seemed about to insist upon keeping her brood beside herself, but Averill settled the question by lifting the unresisting Totty, and one other, to the opposite seat, where they crowded with clasped hends, mutely staring at him.

"There," said Averill; "now, put the sleeping cherub over here, too, and you will have room to take a deep breath."

"Oh, no," she cried hastily, "you might awaken him."

"All right," Averill ejaculated, then, apologetically, "I don't know very much about babies, anyway."

"So I surmised; but it doesn't matter now, I am very comfortable, thank you," and she began to look out of the window.

For a moment Averill was tempted to find another seat. He decided that sha must be a young cosetry woman, returning from a visit to the metropolis, and not accustomed to the ordinary courtesies from strangers. Her face was so girlish, and her evident anxiety so distressed him, that his chivelry was stirred. He longed to tell her that there was no danger on the train; that none of her handles had been forgotten in the hurry of departure, and that her husband assuredly would be waiting for her at the station.

As he continued to study her face he seemed to see a look of amusement and mischief, which grew more pronounced as two elderly women across the aisle began to make audible comments of the group. Averill heard something about "a large family for so young a couple," and the young woman stifled a cough, while he felt his face reddening. One of the children beside him, growing more accustomed to his presence, tentatively patted his knee and sociably gurgled.

"Don't, Terrance," admonished the young woman.

Averill was genuinely sorry for her; it was a shame that she was so distrustful—that she was so poor a judge of human nature as to be suspicious of his most disinterested desire to make her journey more pleasant. She took him for something less than a gentleman, and his efforts in her behalf as attempts at flirtation. He determined to place himself in a better light.

"I'm sorry, madam," he began, "that my endeavors to make you more comfortable have—"

"Oh, you don't understand," she expostulated. "you don't understand about the children."

"Why, my dear madam," said Averill, in a fatherly voice, "don't you worry about them. I'll admit that I don't thoroughly understand their habits; but for the short distance that I shall ride with these little ones, I assure you I will say or do nothing that will make them to grow any worse men or women, as the case may be. Don't worry; take what rest you can before you get back to the every-day life."

He patted to pat Totty's head, and the child piped up:

"My papa pleaded not guilty, and they had to let him go."

"Ah," said Averill, at a loss how to change the subject, "and I suppose mamma was guilty?"

"No she wasn't," replied Totty, with vehemence.

He stole a glance at the young woman, who seemed to be hiding her face in her hands.

"Poor Totty," said Averill. "Has mother so many troubles to fight against?"

"Only papa and my big brother. Say, ain't men the useless things, though?"

"Hush, Totty," said the young woman.

"The child is right, madam," said Averill, gravely. "Men are generally very useless creatures. But I wish you could have faith enough in me to let me help you. I assure you, my motives—"

"I understand your motives, and I appreciate them. Indeed," she went on, more humbly, "you have made the ride much more comfortable for me. This is my first experience, and—and I should be so miserable if the baby should awaken and begin to cry."

"That frequently happens on trains," said Averill, lightly.

"Here is my station," she said, as she began to gather up her sundries. "Will you take here very kind; I thank you."

"Don't mention it. No, you must let me carry the baby to the platform; I insist upon it."

She began to object, but he had already picked up the infant. Driving the children before her, she fled down the aisle of the car.

Averill was about to follow, when a choking sound came from under the veil around the infant's head. Hastily he tore off the covering, and the countenance of a tiny negro baby was exposed to view.

Somehow he got out of the car and found himself standing beside the baggage on the station platform.

"I've—I've—I must have taken the wrong one," he stammered.

"No you haven't, I told you when you began to—to help me, that you didn't understand about the children. I'm taking a trip for my sister, who is a matron in the home for dependent children. These little ones are waifs and strays whom I am taking to good homes in the country. Give me the little one; quick, the train is moving."

"But, Miss—Miss—"

"Get on board at once, sir. Perhaps we shall find it all a sad mistake when we reach the morning train—and—and—"

So, am I," cried Averill, as he sprang on the car. "Good-by until to-morrow."

LOST SPOILS OF VICTORY.

Fighter Put Up Good Excuse for Lapse from Sobriety.

"Yes honor, I'll tell yer jus' how 'twas," said the man with the saffron eye as he stood before the police judge.

"Me and Jake was both in love wid little Mame. Well, de time came when she had ter pick between us two or us. Mame, she cast her lamps over him as me, like a feller 'd size up a couple er easy marks," he saw on. "To de victor belongs de golls,' an' told us ter fight it out, an' she'd marry de winner.

"I met Jake in a back yard on Christopher street, an' we went to it. I won't describe de offensive details to yer honor, but I will say dat in about three an' two-thirds minutes, after a spirited encounter, I landed a left to de solar plexus in commyunyation, an' dy event, den I cruised around ter Mame's ter claim my skirt.

"Now, mabbe yer honor can't guess whap happened while I wus t'rowin' dem beans inter me. Well, yer honor, dat man Jake recovered from his knockout, an' when I got ter Mame's room all dat wuz left wuz a note on de table. 'Art,' she sez, 'I have beat it wid Jake. I hain ter pull out on de game wid de jackpot, but when I said I'd marry de best man I thought it would be Jake.'

"De prisoner looked full into the face of the judge. 'Do ye blame me for gittin' drunk, yer honor?"

"Discharged," replied the eminent person gravely, as he slammed the docket back on the clerk's desk.

Gat Knowledge.

To trust to mere authority altogether is absurd; it is to forego the pleasure of living, and is an important error to cease to be a man; but to renounce authority altogether, and to depend for our knowledge wholly on our own experience, is simply impossible, and if possible would be very absurd. There is evidently a middle ground which leaves a wide field for personal experience, and at the same time allows the individual to give almost indefinite extension to his knowledge by supplying the accumulated experience of the races.—Jean Jacques Rousseau.

The Fence Posts Become Hedges.

It is wonderful how rapidly plant and tree life will grow in the climate and soil, says a Panama letter to the Boston Transcript. People desirous of erecting a piece of ground will set their posts in the woods, plant them in the ground and string their barbed wire. When the wet season comes on, the combined operation of the rain and the heat will cause the posts to sprout. In a year's time, perhaps, the posts will be a tree. A Thanksgiving stroll of almost any cutting through into the ground. It will take root and grow without the least urging.

Development of Taste.

"What makes you so sure your daughter is becoming a cultured musician?" "The fact," answered Mr. Cumrox, "that she absolutely refuses to play anything that I enjoy listening to."

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State.

Diamond Robbery.

Minneapolis.—Smashing a heavy plate glass window in M. L. Oberon & Co.'s jewelry store 29 Washington avenue south, Minneapolis, early in the evening, a bold thief seized $1,500 worth of diamonds and made his escape. The robbery was one of the boldest on record, the streets being crowded as the time and the store full of people.

In making his escape the robber held M. L. Cohen and Tuohy Dobrin, one of his employes, at bay with a revolver. He then fled through the saloon of George McMahon, 27 Washington avenue south, spreading terror with his revolver, and was then lost to sight in the darkness in the alley at the rear.

A dozen or more detectives and a large number of uniformed men were placed on the case at once by Chief Corrigon, but up to an early hour this morning no trace of the bold thief had been found. When he broke the window he cut his hand severely. Blood was smeared on the window and formed a trail through the McMahon saloon. How serious the cuts are cannot be ascertained.

The robbery was committed about 10 o'clock. Every clerk in the store was busy showing goods to customers when they heard the crash as the thief broke in the window. Every one looked and saw the man reach in and seize the diamonds. Toby Dobrin, a clerk, and M. L. Cohen, one of the proprietors, dashed out onto the sidewalk and pursued the thief about fifty feet.

Butter Scoring.

St. Peter—Butter makers of Minnesota have issued a challenge to the butter judges of the country to prove their competency. They have done so by announcing that when the fourteenth annual convention of the Minnesota State Butter and Cheese Makers' Association is held in this city next June 21 and 22 they will send back on the morning train—and—and—

"So am I," cried Averill, as he sprang on the car. "Good-by until to-morrow."

Arrested.

Osakis, Minn.—A man giving his name as Nordholm was arrested here on the charge of burglarizing three saloons. The saloons were entered at rear windows and their cash drawers rifled. Nordholm was seen coming from the direction of one of them by a bunting party that started out on the early morning. D. Prentice, bartender in F. R. Curry's saloon in Fergus Falls, went to Osakis and positively identified Nordholm as the man who came to the saloon and asked permission to remain until train time the night the saloon was robbed.

Missing.

Mankato, Minn.—No trace has yet been discovered of George Shostag, who disappeared mysteriously from Mt. Clair, leaving a note declaring that he was going to kill himself. The river has been dragged and the surrounding country searched in vain. The search is still in progress.

It is learned that Shostag was treated in his best suit the night he disappeared, and he had more than $100 in his possession. He had made no deposits in the bank for two weeks and was having a good trade.

BRIEF NOTES.

Hamline—The floor in the girls' dormitory being built at Macalester college collapsed.

Hamline—There are 2,000 carloads of freight being handled every day at the Minnesota Transfer.

St. Cloud—Harry Phillips, nineteen years old, from Philadelphia, was committed to the state reformatory.

Northfield—The fortieth anniversary of the opening of Carleton college was celebrated at the chapel exercises.

The name is "rifle," denoting either four-footed or many-footed.

The most puzzling and most interesting thing about the swastika is that it is found in nearly all parts of the world, in the country as well as in Europe and Asia, wherever archaeologists digs up the buried cities of the remote past. Drawn, painted, cut, woven, scratched or otherwise designed, not only upon burial urn and sacrificial stone, but also upon utensils and objects of everyday use, the curious symbol appears.

It has been found emong relics that mark the bronze age in Europe, and

Faribault—Conductor O. Beck of the Rock Island road was arrested and fined for keeping a street crossing closed in this city for more than five minutes.

Minneapolis—Hennepin county experience for the year 1903 will be $168,246 more than for 1907, according to the budget sent to the county board of tax levy.

St. Paul—Five starting in a boarding car at Cleveland and University avenues shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning, imperiled the lives of several Minneapolis.

St. Cloud—V. Gibson of Sartell was killed in an accident while digging a sewer. The earth fell in on the lower end of the sewer work and was about six feet beneath the surface when a cave-in occurred.

Delano—About two months ago Denis Beekman, aged fifteen years, was frightfully burned with gasoline, and in order to save his life recourse to skin grafting has been resorted to. Volunteers among his schoolmates were called for, and fifteen responded.

Faribault—Carlos Avery, executive agent of the Minnesota game and fish commission, has been in this city looking after the dams on Cannon and Straight rivers and will compel the owners to construct fishways in accordance with the fish laws of the state.

Minneapolis—Mail ale was given another blow in the municipal court when A. D. Meads, city chemist, testified in the hearing over cans against John Rexack that he had personally analyzed the liquor and found that it contained more than 2½ per cent of alcohol.

Minneapolis—"Nallie, the Beautiful Cash Model," from A. H. Woods, the well known producer, will present at the Bijou opera house, Minneapolis, next week, beginning 6th, in an exceptionally strong melodrama. The play is in four acts and fifteen scenes and abounds in interesting diversions, all the roles are in the hands of capable people.

Faribault—Judgment has been filed in the clerk of court's office in the Devil Creek ditch case. The decision is in favor of the petitioners, who appealed from the report of the county commissioners. The ditch will be constructed in accordance with the report of the civil engineer. It runs through Morristown and Shieldsville townships and is long.

Minneapolis—Lightning played havoc at the Norwegian Methodist church, 34th street and Bloomington avenue, during the electric storm, shattering the steeple into a hopeless wreck and causing a panic among people in the church. As far as could be learned, no one was seriously shocked or injured. The interesting feature of the case, and under the circumstances almost miraculous.

Northome—The citizens of Bridgie, a small town south of here, as well as the farmers residing in that vicinity, are considerably wrought up over the fact that some of the farmers in that neighborhood have discovered worms in eggs laid by their hens.

South St. Paul—The health department issued a proclamation requiring that all dogs running at large within the city limits be muzzled.

Minneapolis—Richard W. Roberts, who killed himself in a hotel at Shalden, Iowa, was wanted in Minneapolis on a charge of swindling.

ORIGIN OF SWASTIKA

BAUBLE OF SUMMER GIRL WORSHIPED BY PRIMITIVE MAN.

When She Sticks Ornament in Her Shirt Waist She Does Not Know That It Is One of the Great Religious Symbols of the World.

Boston.—The swastika is just now having remarkable vogue as an ornament for woman's dress. As brooch, belt buckle, stick pin, collar fastener, or hat pie, this upright cross, with each of its four arms bent to a right angle at the and, meets avarywhere the eye.

Nearly every women who buys one knows that it is to some scene a "good luck pin," but how it came to be considered such and whhre the peculiar and curiously attractive symbol originated not so meay know.

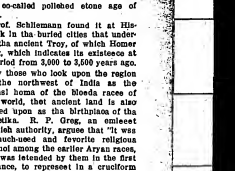
What is tha swastika?

It is one of the great religious symbols of the world. It has been recognized as a religious emblem by more people, very likely, than has the cross itself. As such symbol it is very many hundreds of years older than the Christian era; in fact, it is, perhaps, the very earliest of religious signs or characters. It has been revered oil over Europe and Asia, and long before the dawn of Christianity our pagen ancestors looked up to it, as the emblem of what they worshiped. It is one of tha oldest thiegs le history, and there is scarcely a leed in whose ruined temples it is not fouea.

"Su.astike," tha name given it by the Brahmiee and Buddhists of India, is a Sanscrit word signifying "of good fortune." In tha Pali toegue it is "sutl," which means "it is well," or "so be it," which is much the same meaning as the Sanscrit word. The Japanese call it "manji" and the Chinese know it as "vuan" or "wan." The French cell it "le croix patlee," the footed cross, while tha aaciest Engsh name is "rylix," denoting either

The most puzzling and most interesting thing about the swastika is that it is found in nearly all parts of the world, in the country as well as in Europe and Asia, wherever archaeologists digs up the buried cities of the remote past. Drawn, painted, cut, woven, scratched or otherwise designed, not only upon burial urn and sacrificial stone, but also upon utensils and objects of everyday use, the curious symbol appears.

It has been found emong relics that mark the bronze age in Europe, and



The Swastika on an Ancient Chinese Painting.

the jagged lightning wee the natural emblem of this awful power.

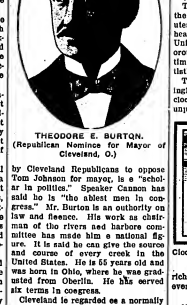
So with the successive emigrations of the Aryans from northern India eil over Europe, the swastika spreed eed, edopted as a symbol of Buddhe in tha seventh century before Christ, it was later carried into Chinee and Japan. Tha Arahe and Jews knew it not, nor did tha ancient Egyptians, but they carved it on their temples.

Thus tha hammer of Thor, the Scandinaven deity for whom Thursdey is named, was this very same swastika which the melden of to-dey is using to ornameet a summer shirt weist. It was with his mighty hammer, Mollner, that Thor le fabled to have crushed tha heed of tha Midgerd serpeet, destroyer of the giants, restored to life the deed goats which drew his car, and consecrated the pyre of Beldur the beautiful.

TO OPPOSE TOM JOHNSON.

Nominated for Mayor by Republicans of Cleveland, O.

Cleveland.—Congressmen Theodore E. Burton, who has been nominated



THEODORE E. BURTON.
(Republican Nominee for Mayor of Cleveland, O.)

by Cleveland Republicans to oppose Tom Johnson for mayor, is a "scholar in politics." Speaker Cannon has said he is "the ablest men in congress." Mr. Burton is an authority on law and finance. His work as chairman of the rivers and harbors committee has made him a national figure. It is said he can give the source and course of every creek in the United States. He is 55 years old and was born in Ohio, where he was graduated from Oberlin. He has served six terms in congress.

Cleveland is regarded as a normally Republican city by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority in national elections, and up to the advent of Mayor Johnson, six years ago, the Republicans had ruled the city and county for many years, with the exception of isolated cases, such as the election of Mayor Farley, following the defeat of the Sheffield administration and the rehabilitation of the faction led by Senator Hanna.

In the last two campaigns Johnson succeeded in increasing tha plurality which he gained in his first election, six years ago, and in his last race, two years ago, he piled up a plurality of nearly 12,000. Tha county as well as the city administration has, as a result of the Johnson leadership, becoma nearly solidly Democratic.

In a State of Suspense.

Mayme—To tell the truth, I don't know whether I'm engaged to Phil or not.

Julie—Tha idea!

Mayme—Last night at the concert while the orchestra was playing a selection from Wagner, he whispered something to me. I couldn't hear what it was, of course, but I nodded, and—and he's been unusually affectionate since then.—Chicago Tribune.

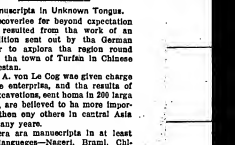
CELEBRATED 'BERNE TIMEPIECE.

Historic Clock an American Millionaire Wished to Buy.

London.—A story comes from Berne to the effect that a "Chicago millionaire," name not given, has been trying hard to purchase the celebrated clock in the Cathedral church in that city. It is asserted that he made one offer after another, each time raising the price, but that he has at last convinced that there was something in Switzerland which money could not buy.

Tha clock announces the hours by the crowing of a cock, and two minutes before each hour a number of bears walk around the sitting figure. Unlike many of the curious and elaborate clocks in existence, the Berne timepiece is also notable for its artistic workmanship.

The Berne newspapers were exceedingly indignant at the idea of the clock going to America and said some unpleasant things about the habit of



Clock Wanted by American Millionaire.

rich Americane of trying to purchase everything that takes their fancy.

Manuscripts in Unknown Tongue.

Discoveries for which great expectation have resulted from tha work of an expedition sent out by the German kaisar to explore a region round about tha town of Turfan in Chinese Turkestan.

Dr. A. von Le Cog was given charge of the enterprise, and tha results of his excavations, sent home in 200 large cases, have been of more or less importance to the scholars in east ten languages—Nagari, Brami, Chinese, Tibetan, Taegut, Syriac, Manichaean, Nighur, Turkish and one unknown tongue—which will attract the attention of ethnologiste throughout the world.

Thera are also paintings on hardened mud, plaster and wood, with a background of gold leaf similar to that so often employed in eerly Italian art. Most of tha paintings represent Buddha and scenes in his life.

The mystery which at present puzzles students of history le the unknown reason for tha strange commingling of races at Turfan, but the answer may ha supplied when the manuscripts are deciphered.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at ...nbeam, Red Lake County, ...nesota.

...ubscription price $1.00 per ...r in advance. If not paid in ...ance $1.50

...tered as Second-class matter August 30, ... at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. ...r the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

...ow do you like the soud of $ ... bushel for wheat?

...ryan will be asked to step ...le and give governor John... the Democratic nomination ... the presidency, but will Wm. ...? Not for 40 years.

...he railroads company's had ...ht to be very careful of the ...th of Judge Lochren, for if ...hould die, they could not ...re another such a noted ...oration nurse.

...he brewing Company's have ...overed that the barley crop ...ort and have raised the pri... ...ntil a bushel of barley brings ...e than a bushel of wheat It ...s as if the hogs would have ... fattened on wheat this ..., for if the people don't have ...d, they must have beer.

...mes are hard in wall street, ..., but it will not affect the ...th and prosperity of the ...nnless there should happen ... a Democratic president e... ...ed, and then is when you ...d see strikeing among the ...ring men. They would be ...eing out to get a job at all ...t any old price.

...e common people of the ... of Minnesota would not ...ri much if the state of Judge ...re's health should compel ... to retire from the bench. He ...nan that will step out of ...ick life with out honor, but ...ailroad company's may er... ...im a monument and have ...following Epithel, carved in ...rs of gold on it "Well done good and faithful servant.",

...ubscriber once received a ... through the post office and ...ade him mad. He went to see ...editor about it, and the edi... ...showed him a few duns of ...wn—one for paper, one for ..., one for fuel, and several ...rs. "Now," said the editor, ...dn't get mad when these ... for I knew that all I had ... was to ask several reliable ...elmen like you to come and ... me out and then I could ... all of them." When the ...scriber saw how it was he ...ted, paid up, and renewed ...an other year.—Crookston ...y Journal

... the post office department ...d pay a little more atten... to haveing the legitimate ...ernment printing done and ...be trying to do all the "Jo... ...ting" for the United States. ... might be able to get out ...lops for the use of 4th, class ...masters to use in sending ... reports to the department, ...ad of compelling them to buy ... at their own expense, while ...government printers are get... ...out "Special Request" work, ...can be done by any country ...ting pla...

...ising Him Up.

...w much money really has he? ...on't know. What is his attitude ... the law? ...hat do you mean? ...es he evade, defy or ignore it?—...ington Herald.

...d Punishment.

... in Hungary get odd pun... ... The man silly enough to ... two wives is legally forced to ... of them in the same ...

Goldsmith's Generosity.

A beggar once asked alms of Oliver Goldsmith as he walked with a friend up Fleet street, and he gave her a shilling. His companion, knowing something of the woman, censured the writer for his excess of humanity, saying that the shilling was misapplied, as she would spend it for liquor. "If it makes her happy in any way, my end is answered," replied Goldsmith.

Another proof that the doctor's generosity was not always regulated by discretion was at a time when, after much delay, a day was fixed to pay the £40 due his tailor. Goldsmith procured the money, but a friend calling upon him and relating a piteous tale of his goods being seized for rent, the thoughtless but benevolent author gave him all the money. The tailor called and was told that if he had come a little sooner he could have had the money, but that he had just parted with every shilling of it to a friend in distress, adding, "I would have been an unfeeling monster not to have relieved trouble when in my power."

A "Ringers' Jug."

A beer jug in a belfry is happily somewhat of a rarity in these days At the beginning of the last century, however, people were not so particular The ringers' jug of Beccles, in Suffolk holds six gallons, a sufficiency to sustain the ten weary ringers, though the weight of the bells did exceed six tons. The vessel is made of red earthenware and has three handles, one of which is concealed by the neck. It bears the following inscription in quaint spelling:

"When I am fill'd with liquor strong
Each Man drink once and then ding dong.
Drink not too much to Cloud your Knobs
Least you forget to make the Bobbs.
A gift of John Patiman Beccles." On the reverse side is the maker's name, "Samuel Stringfellow, Potter."—London Strand.

The Scallop.

The scallop can anchor itself as well as any ship. It never fails to drop its anchor on the approach of rough weather. The scallop, lying in its bed of shoal water, foresees a storm in true sailor fashion and at once puts out a tough and elastic little cable from a point near its hinge This cable it fastens firmly to the nearest rock. It is then secure in the vilest weather. He who wades through scallop haunted shoals as a storm approaches may see the tiny shellfish mooring themselves on all sides with silent bustle.

Man-of-war on Paper.

Each man-of-war is built upon paper before a single plate of steel is forged. Not only are the length and breadth of a ship decided upon, but the naval constructor can tell to an ounce how much water she will displace when her armor and guns are mounted upon her, how many times her propellers will revolve in a minute with a given pressure of steam and how many tons of coal an hour must be consumed to attain a certain rate of speed.—London Graphic.

His Gloomy Life.

"What," asked the sweet girl, "was the happiest moment of your life?"

"The happiest moment of my life," answered the old bachelor, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me sleeve links in exchange."

Inquiry as to a Holdup.

She (sternly)—Why were you so late last night? He (apologetically)—I was held up on my way home. She (still sternly)—Were you too far gone to walk alone?—Baltimore American.

How Woxall Was Named.

Near Schwenksville, Pa., is a village that bears the name of Woxall. This wonderful name was the result of an error upon the port of the postoffice department in Washington. The place was known many years ago as "Croppestettel," or "Crowtown," and later as Mechanicsville, but when a postoffice was established there in 1888 neither of these names was satisfactory, and it was decided to choose a new cognomen. Many were the suggestions submitted to the postoffice department, but all were found to be too nearly like the name of some other postoffice to be acceptable. One day the village storekeeper saw the word "Noxall" upon a piece of calico and called the attention of several friends to it. At once all agreed that "Noxall" would be a fine name for their town So the postoffice authorities were notified. Soon a letter came from Washington approving the name that had been chosen, but in the letter it was spelled "Woxall." So Woxoll became the name of the village.—Philadelphia Record

Naturally.

Gunner—Yes, he is a champion golf player, and so is the girl he is going to marry. Not only that, the minister who will perform the ceremony is very fond of the game.

Guyer—Ah, I suppose he will be pleased to link them together.—Chicago News.

Bound to Crop Out.

"Yes, I believe I did say you were always lying about yourself."

"I'll have you to understand, sir, that I am not used to this kind of talk. I'm a gentleman, sir."

"There you go. Can't keep from it, can you?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Time to Get Busy.

Her Husband — I thought you were going to visit your mother?

His Wife—And so I am.

Her Husband—Well, you had better begin to pack your trunk at once. The train leaves in forty-eight hours.—Detroit Tribune.

REWARD:

Fifty Dollars,

will buy more GOOD dry lumber, Sash Doors, Building Paper And The Like At The BIG LUMBER YARD, At St. Hilaire, than any other yard in the STATE.

We still have snaps in second hand lumber and brick. If you don't take advantage of this, you are missing a good thing.—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARK'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havlk, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER,
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

When Labor Did Not Tell.

A home missionary who visited Sing Sing prison took occasion to have a heart to heart talk with one of the convicts.

"Don't you know, my friend," said he, "that crime never brings success? It is only achieved by hard labor."

"I did six months of it at a stretch once, and I didn't come out no richer than I went in."

Decidedly Friendly.

Ranter—I thought this paper was friendly to me.

Editor—So it is. What's the matter now?

Ranter—I made a speech at the banquet last night, and you didn't print a line of it.

Editor—Well? What further proof did you want of our friendship?

One on the Mistress.



Mistress—Does my new hat really make me look younger, Anna?

Cook—Oh, yes, mum. In fact, when we were in the market yesterday several ladies thought you were my daughter.—Fliegende Blatter.

A Barrel Cello.

A new and unique musical instrument which gives forth melodious strains has been constructed by Frederick S. Hall of Malden, Mass. It is made out of a sugar barrel and is supposed to be a distant relative of the cello. One day Hall heard some small boys pounding on an empty ...

He Took a Hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Stockson Bonds are inveterate bridge whist players, and their home is the meeting place of bridge players of all grades. On one evening in every week they are "at home" to any of their friends who wish to play, and on other evenings they entertain parties of their own selection for games which range from a cent a point to a much higher figure. Recently, long after the house had been closed, a noise was heard downstairs, and, regardless of his wife's protests, Stockson Bonds went below to ascertain the cause. The noise continued and grew louder, but no answer came to the wife's calls from above. She became alarmed, opened the window, saw a policeman, and he made a rush for the basement door. A few minutes later the husband appeared before his panic stricken wife and told her he had found the servants playing bridge and wrangling over the propriety of a certain play.

"Did you send the whole party away?" asked the wife.

"Why, no. I took a hand and decided the question before I realized where I was."—New York Tribune.

How He Got a Drink.

An Indiana traveling man told a story the other day of an incident on the road. He was in the smoking car of an express train reading his paper when a man rushed in from the car behind the smoker, evidently in great agitation and said: "Has anybody in this car any whisky? A woman in the car behind has fainted!" Instantly dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest one, drew the cork and put the bottle to his lips. With a long, satisfied sigh, he handed the flask back and remarked, "That did me a lot of good, and I needed it, for it always makes me feel queer to see a woman faint away!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Curious Almshouse.

The most curious almshouse in England is St. Mary's hospital at Chichester. There eight old ladies live actually in the church, which is a fine old building dating from 1680. It was originally a monastery, but when Queen Elizabeth came to visit there she turned it into an almshouse to endure as long as almshouses exist. The old ladies have two neat little rooms each down the sides of the main church, with windows looking out on the garden. They have each a coal supply, a kitchen range, water and gas. At one end of the church is the chapel, where daily services are held. The choir stalls are beautifully carved old oak, the original seats that the monks used. The church stands in a quiet little square.

The Tea Taster.

What are a tea taster's duties? He must distinguish the mixture of two blends; point out in each separate instance if the mixtures are of equal grades; he must know to a nicety the difference between a pure brand and an inferior one; he must know the taste of every individual sort of tea—not an easy thing, when it is remembered that brands of tea are many and the blends are constantly being reblended. In ten years' time a tea taster cannot be deceived as to the history or nationality of any tea in the world. He can prevent his firm from being deceived, for he has drunk tea with milk, cream, lemon, straight, served according to the peculiar wish of every nation. He is sent to China, Japan, Russia, India, to study the tea brew of each tea drinking nation.—Boston Herald.

A Conundrum For Cannon.

Speaker Cannon has received hundreds of telegrams from Oklahoma expressing the opinion of hundreds of people about him. This one, however, which he declares is the most remarkable inquiry ever propounded to an American statesman, he proposes to frame, "Shall Oklahoma, the gem of hope, be sacrificed on the Shylock of Despair?"—New York Times.

If at first you don't succeed, do it over, but don't overdo it.—Philadelphia Record.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADHEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE
Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnecki, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

WE WILL SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Butter 22 cents. Eggs 25 cents per dozen, at the Big New Store, at Highlanding.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 22 cents per lb. Eggs 25 cents per dozen at the new Highlanding store.

J. W. Vrolson and T. S. Jacobson are building a large frame stock barn in company, at Highlanding.

George Singer the Rhoda dairy farmer passed by here Wednesday on a business trip to Kratka, returning the same evening.

Read the advertisement of the St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Co., in an other colum, and if you are in need of lober this is the place to get it.

P. C. Wold, Henery Arndt and Peter Hunstad were over here on Saturday morning last, to have Mr. Wolds bonds made out as post master at Kuehnel post office.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

G. Swanson returned home from North Dakota Wednesday, having only done seven and a half days work in nearly four weeks absence from home. He says he will give more of his attention to his dairy business, and less attention to Dakota threshing in the future.

Dept. Sheriff Robert E. Lee, of Thief River Falls was up this way Wednesday posting notices of a meeting of the County Commissioners to act on the County seat removal petition, on October 10th. The board will meet this time, as the Thief River Falls people served a Mandamus on them to compel them to meet.

School Clerks and treasurers could save their school districts a goodeal of bother and expense hunting up orders against the district, when they were ready to pay them, by keeping a record of who they were sold to. We can tell our school treasurer where every order that we have issued as Clerk was sold, and who is the probable holder at the present time.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scarse this week.

Mr. Hoveland made a business trip to Hill River yesterday.

Mrs. Foro visited with Mrs J. Lillo Tuesday.

Mr. Rolandsons pigs was around calling the other day and helped them selves to Mr. Shorts lunch basket.

Mrs. Carlson left for Hill River on Thursday for an extended visit with friends and relations.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson visited with Elsie Brekke Sunday.

Miss Alvira Lillo was visiting her parents in Deer Park on Sunday.

Mr. Bourman and R. N. Fore went to Plummer on Saturday last with 24 tubs of butter.

Miss Bell Legvold visited with Miss Bell Rolandson Wednesday

The following is a statement of the business done by our Clearwater Creamery for the month of August.

Total pounds cream rec.	23,513
Average test	30
No. pounds butter fat	7,006
No. pounds butter made	8,774
Average overrun	25 ½
Cash received for butter	$2,046.79
Paid to patrons 24 ½ cents per pound	$1,663 47
Running expenses	163.32

The patrons who received checks for over $50, were,

Georg Singer	$91.88
K. Lindtvedt	72.26
Will Lytch	57 88
Mrs. Short	51.54
A. Brovold	50.96
O Legvold	50.47
G. Gorgenson	50.47

DEATH OF P. R. RUSTAD.

P. R. Rustad, died at his home near Erie, in this township, on Thursday morning September 26th, of cancer of the stomach. Mr. Rustad was one of the pioneers of the Thirteen Towns, in Polk County, and moved from there to the town of Gerneseo, as a pioneer, and was among the first to settle in this township. He was a man that always took an active interest in the upbuilding and prosperity of the country in which he lived, and his death will be a loss to the entire neighborhood. He was laid in his final resting place in the new Cemetery, near Erie, which he had taken an active interest in having platted and fitted up as a burial ground. He leaves a wife and a family of grown up children to mourn the loss of a kind father and husband, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

SCHOOL ORDER NOTICE.

There is money in the treasury of School District No. 31 town of Deer Park for the payment of school orders No. 11, 16, 17, 22, and 23. There will be no interest paid on above orders from August 10th, 1907, as they have not been presented for payment.

Edward Singer
District Treasurer.
Rhoda Minn

The White Seal SALOON, Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

SCHOOL ORDER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that there is money in the treasurey of School District No. 8 town of Equality for the payment of school orders No. 49, 50, 54, 55, and 57. No interest on above orders will be paid after date of this Notice. Present your orders and get your money. Dated October 4th, 1907.

J. S. Hanson, Treasurer.
Lillo, Minn.

TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE COUNTY OF RED LAKE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

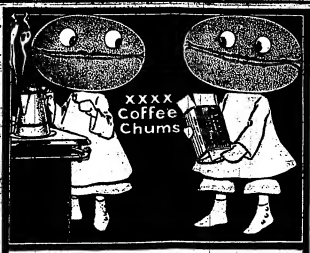
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a petition is on file in my office, signed by legal voters of said County to the number of Two Thousand Three Hundred Forty-Two, praying that the County Seat of said County of Red Lake be changed to the City of Thief River Falls in said County, and that a special meeting of the County Board will be held at the Court House in the City of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County, Minnesota, on the 10th, of October A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider said petition at which time and place any legal voter of said County may appear, in person, or by counsel and be heard.

Dated October 7th, 1907.

John. B. O'Brien.
County Auditor, Red Lake County Minn
(Seal)

To Protect the Birds.

An international agreement for the protection of birds that are useful to agriculture was signed at Paris on March 19, by representatives of Belgium, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, Greece and the principalities of Monaco, Liechtenstein and Luxemburg.



The Longer You Drink It— The Better You Like It

That's because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always the same—day in—day out—always of the same good quality, blended just right, and roasted to a turn—that's satisfaction, and 16 full ounces to the pound is economy.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps the coffee clean and fresh—protected from dust, dirt and foul odors.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS -RHODA, Minn. OLAF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn - ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn. J. F. RADNECKI,-Ridney Minn. E. HAVICK, Gen. Merch. MOEN & HERNES, Garnes Minn.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, this I can do the business by mail, for you.

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM station.

Not a Chance.



"What were your poor uncle's last words?"

"There weren't any—aunt was there!"—Illustrated Bits.

Words and Deeds.

"There never was a time in my life, fellow citizens," exclaimed the candidate, "when I hadn't the courage to call a spade a spade!"

"Yes," spoke up an old farmer in the audience, "and there never was a time in your life when you had the courage to take one in your hand!"—Chicago Tribune.

Why He Changed Whapeds.

"Here you is—in trouble ag'in," said the old colored lawyer, "didn't I tell yo' for fight yo' way only wid de sword er de speritt?"

"Yes," replied the penitent, "but de rmor come so handy."—Atlanta Constitution.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. E. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota.

Too Much to Ask.

A traveler in the highlands observed while at a tavern in a small village a very beautiful bottle. At his request the owner was pointed out to him, and he asked the man what he would take for the dog.

"Ye'll be taking him to America?" the Scot asked cautiously.

"Certainly, if you sell him to me."

"I no coul' part wie Rob," the dog's owner then said emphatically. "I'm muckle fond-like o' him." And liberal offers were no inducement.

To his astonishment, the traveler later saw the dog sold to a drover for half what he had offered and after the drover had disappeared requested an explanation. "You said that you would not sell him," he remarked.

A twinkle came into the highlander's eyes.

"Noo, I micht say I'd no sell him. I said I wouldna part wie him," he said. "But it be keen in two or three days I'm noo, but I wouldna ask him to swim across the ocean. No; that 'noo' be the mistake to ask."—Harper's Weekly.

Mixed Violation.

Client—Didn't you drink a mixture in going into law instead of the army?

Lawyer—Why? Client—By the way you charge there would be more left of the enemy.—London Tit-Bits.

Rash presumption is a ladder which will break the beginner's neck.—Hebrew Proverb.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SPRING & SUMMER, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE ARE It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA---MINN.

The End of Her Waiting

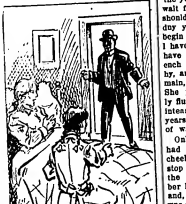
By Emma Howard Wight

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

I was a girl of 16 when we first come to live in Barclay street. Mother had just died, and our little cottage home, down in the country, had become intolerable to father, so he decided we should go to live in city, where a clerkship had been offered him. It nearly broke my heart to leave the pretty cottage for a long, low house in a dull, narrow street; but I tried to be brave before father and cheerful.

Sitting at the parlor window a great deal, I soon became very much interested in my opposite neighbor. Her little grey two-story house was the prettiest in Barclay street, with its white blinds and flower-filled window, and a middle-aged servant woman was her only companion. She was known in Barclay street as "Miss Molly," and loved and reverenced for her goodness and charity among the poor and suffering.

After a little while I spent a great deal of my time with Miss Molly, and my life was no longer dull and lonely. I soon grew to love her very dearly, and she returned my affection. After a little while I began to suspect that some past sorrow cast its shadow over her life; but I had known her nearly two years before my suspicions were confirmed. It was a lovely morning, the first day of June, and I thought I never saw a bower of roses for Miss Molly when I went to do my marketing. When I went over I found the front door ajar, so I went in and ran up to the little room where Miss Molly usually sat the first part of the morning. She was seated in a low rocking-chair her head lying back heavily, her little white hands resting idly on her lap. As she turned her face towards me I saw it was white and sharpened from long and bitter weeping. The next moment I was kneeling at her feet, my arms about her waist, begging her to tell me if she were ill or what was wrong. She looked down into my face for a few moments; then she said quietly:



A Moment Later the Door Was Thrown Open.

"To-day, dear, is the anniversary of a great suffering to my life, and for many long years I have spent it in bitter weeping; child," she went on, putting her hand under my chin and raising my head that she might see better into my eyes, "your eyes are so true, so full of affection and sympathy and pity for me that a desire comes over me to tell you the story of my life, and the sorrow which darkened it. I have kept it locked up in my heart so long that it will be a relief to unburden it. Come and sit, as you always do, at my feet." I obeyed in silence, and waited for her to begin, which after a few moments she did.

"My parents were well-to-do people of the middle-class, and I was their only child for ten years, when then my little brother was born. My parents were very fond of the child for he grew from babyhood, till he was remarkably beautiful; but their affection was nothing like the love I bore him. People used to wonder at it, even my parents were puzzled over it. When I was 17 years of age, and Robert, my little brother, was seven, my parents died within the same year. My father's income had been derived from a salary, which of course ceased at his death; but just about that time a small fortune was left me by an aunt, including this house. Here we came to live, Robbie and I, and a middle-aged servant woman, Margaret, the mother of the woman who is with me now. My whole life was then devoted to my little brother, to the exclusion of all else. I could have had lovers, I could have married; but no one was dearer before Robert in my heart. He did not lose his beauty as he grew older; he was bright, lovable, affectionate, but, alas, weak, easily influenced, and possessed a quick, fiery temper which he never tried to control or restrain.

"I will not linger over the years that passed until Robert reached his twenty-first year. It was his desire to study law, so he entered the office of a prominent lawyer in this city. He had only been there a few months, when through a young man in the office, he was introduced into a fast set, and in a short time was plunged into dissipation. When I realized this, I was nearly crazed with fear and pain. I implored, remonstrated, kept. He would be sorrowfully repentant for awhile; then go back again. This state of things went on for six months; then came the end. Inveried in money difficulties, debts of honor, gambling debts, driven beside himself, reckless, desperate, this poor, misguided boy robbed his employer, took a large sum of money from the safe, to which he had always had access. This was soon discovered by the man he had robbed, who taxed him with it privately, but sternly, and threateningly, and my poor boy, madly letting his quick temper get the best of him, answered insolently. High words followed. Robert solemnly asserted that the lawyer struck him first; however, Robert picked up a heavy chair and felled him to the ground with it. And in a few short time he died from the effects of the blow." Her voice faltered, she paused; I could only press her hands in silent sympathy.

"You can guess, dear, what followed." His was arrested, tried, and condemned to 15 years' imprisonment, which in his state means solitary confinement. Oh, child, child, shall I ever forget that morning—it was the first day of June—when he stood in the prisoner's dock, so young, so rarely handsome, and listened with a white, set face and quivering lips to that sentence? I nearly went mad then. I fell on my knees, with wild moans and moans; then I fainted, and when I had recovered they had taken him away.

"I saw him once again to bid him forewell. I was calm then with the calmness of woe too deep for utterance. He also was silent, numbed with a terrible, sullen despair. 'Dear,' I said to him, pillowing his head on my breast as I had so often done, 'the years must pass. I will pray and wait for you in our little home, and, should Heaven spare us both, some day you will come to me, there to begin a new life together.' And, dear, I have been waiting 13 long years; I have counted each day, each week, each month of them as they glided by, and now, but two more years remain, and my waiting will be over." She paused, her cheeks grew ashy, her breast as it had so often done, 'the years must pass. I will pray and wait for you in our little home, and, should Heaven spare us both, some day you will come to me, there to begin a new life together.' And, dear, I have been waiting 13 long years; I have counted each day, each week, each month of them as they glided by, and now, but two more years remain, and my waiting will be over." She paused, her cheeks grew ashy, her breath began steadily to decline, and, with bitter pain, I realized she was slowly fading out of life.

One evening, as I knelt beside her easy chair, where she now sat all day, she laid her thin hand gently on my head and said: "Dear, you know that I am going to leave you before long?" I hid my face in her lap, and burst into tears. "You must not grieve too much, my child," she went on, "it is God's will; I shall not be sorry to make his life happy and bright; but I shall live to see him once more, my boy, my Robbie dear."

The weeks and months glided by; Molly also grew weaker, feebler grew her hold on life. The year was nearly up; but I never thought she would live to see it; but she did. The first day of June came, such a sunny, beautiful day. I had been with her all night, and when the first rays of the sun shone into her room, a radiant smile lighted up her sweet white face, and I heard her whisper: "Two years of waiting are over." She hardly spoke the rest of the day, but lay with a look on her face, and the faint smile lingering about her lips. My heart was nearly bursting with fear and suspense. She could not live through the night, I knew. Ah! would he come, or would she have waited so long in vain? The day were on; I was sitting beside her holding her hand, when I heard the front door open, and a man's step in the hall and upon the stair, thought it was the doctor returning, when a low cry from Miss Molly caused me to turn. With a superhuman effort she had raised herself in bed, and with open eyes were fixed with a look I shall never forget upon the door.

"Hush!" she whispered, " he is coming." A moment later the door was thrown open, and a man stood with the threshold, a man prematurely aged, with bent shoulders, gray, close-cropped head, and a haggard, worn face, bearing the remains of great beauty. His eyes saw nothing, save the figure on the bed; then he bounded across the room, and caught her in his arms. "Molly, sister," I heard him murmur. Her head fell against his breast with a sigh of utter peace and content. "My boy, my boy," she murmured, "the waiting is over." She smiled once, and then died. I saw the worn, handsome face of the man grow as white as the sister lying one on his breast. "My God," he cried aloud, "dead, gone." Then, as his heart sobs echoed through the room, I stole away; the tears falling over my cheeks; leaving them alone—the dead, who had waited so long—the living, who had come too late.

Be Cheerful.

Practice smiling at yourself in the mirror and then go abroad and try it on folks. The world loves a cheerful soul.

PRIDE.

Your head is high and your strut is proud,
You often boast, though you'll not own
Its true;
You think you're entitled to scorn the crowd,
While the crowd, in its hurry, may never guess it.
But daily you carry a little key,
Thinking that you alone may know it,
And where would the fire you are wearing be
If some day you were compelled to show it?

You have fine contempt for the man who fails,
And you gravely speak of his foolish weakness;
You liken him to the worm that crawls
And you pass him by in his cringing meekness;
But would you still wear a look of pride
And cling to the sentiments which cause it
If some day some one should open wide
The long-locked door of a certain closet?

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Her Turn.

"I don't see that gentleman who used to come in every morning," remarked the man who was nibbling a wedge of pie. "You remember the one who always gave his orders to the prettiest waitress?"

"Oh, he hasn't been here for some time," laughed the proprietor of the lunch room. "The pretty waitress gives him orders now."

"Gives him orders?"

"Yes, he married her."—Chicago News.

A Familiar Face.

"Now, you don't know me, do you?" asked the girl in the pawnbroker's shop.

"No, I can't say I know you," replied the pawnbroker; "but your face is very familiar."

"But I was never in here before in my life."

"Perhaps not, miss; but I've seen your picture in half a dozen watches that have been in here!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Reaction.

"Don't deceive me, doctor! Tell me the truth! Will my boy get well?"

"Get well? Why, madam, he is in no more danger of dying than you are. The car wheels didn't touch him. It was the rear platform he was trying to grab."

"The little rascal! I'll whip him within an inch of his life for giving me such a scare."—Chicago Tribune.

Where Women Vote.

"And did you vote to-day?" asked the president of the Womn's club.

"No, I'm sorry to say I did not."

"But you promised to."

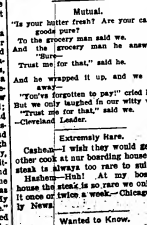
"I know it; but on the way to the polls I got in a discussion with a man about woman's right to vote, and I talked so long that when I got to the polls they were closed!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Question for Question.

"Why do women insist on going to matinees for the sake of crying?" he inquired, impatiently. "Haven't they enough trouble of their own?"

"I don't know," replied she; "why do men insist on getting into a poker game merely for the sake of expert ecstacy a new kind of financial worry?"—Washington Star.

CHRONIC KICKER.



Proprietor—Does that guest in room 23 complain much lately?

Clerk—Yes; why, he kicks about everything as much as if he wasn't paying any board at all.—Chicago News.

Mutual.

"Is your butter fresh? Are your canned goods pure?

To the grocery man said we,
And the grocery man he answered,
"Sure."

Trust me for that," said he.

And he wrapped it up, and we went away—

"You've forgotten to pay!" cried he.
But we only laughed in our witty way—
"Trust me for that," said we.
—Cleveland Leader.

Extremely Rare.

Cashier—I wish they would get another cook at our boarding house. The steak is always too rare to suit me.

Hasher—Hish! At my boarding house the steak is so rare we only see it once or twice a week.—Chicago Daily News.

Wanted to Know.

"Are you fond of canned goods?"
"Why do you ask?"
"I just saw a little boy tying a can to your dog."—Houston Post.

Lasted a Week.

Mrs. Nagg—My husband and I haven't quarreled for a week.

Mrs. Wagg—Why don't you make up?—Chicago News.

Idea for Kimona



One Side of Jumper as Cut.

This jumper takes just 4 yard," according to a fashion writer. "You cut two straight pieces a yard each in length and each nine inches across. Stash the middle from each of the four ends, letting this slash run up about a third of the way. Mark all your raw edges with a tumbler and make the slash a third of the way. Mark all your raw edges with a tumbler and make the slash inside each scallop with the top of a lead pencil. The part that is to form the sleeve you trim off a little across the bottom, making it about two inches shorter than the part that forms the bretelle, and then you sew it in a semi circle across what becomes the bottom as it falls under the arm."

The remainder is the simplicity of this ever shoulder arrangement that I have drawn a sketch of one side of it both before tacking it together and after. The back ends she gathered down into her belt and tacked and the fronts were left loose to adjust as she put it on.

TEDDY BEAR PARTY

Description of Entertainment That Greatly Pleased a Number of Small Children.

In spite of the protestations against the "Teddy" bears, they seem to be just as popular as ever. For small children between the ages of six and ten that was given recently, the girls were asked to bring their dolls and the boys their Teddy bears. And such a merry crowd. All the dolls had on their best bibs and tuckers and the bears were adorned by huge black ribbons, and in some instances were dressed in funny little coats and trousers.

Early on the other day that I discovered some funny diminutive garments at a shop specializing in "What cute little clothes for dollies," when the salesman said, "Madam, these are clothes for Teddy bears." I thought to myself, "Madame Merri, you'll have to get up much earlier in the morning if you are going to keep up with this generation of children."

Well, to go back to the party. The children played "Simon," "come to see" and "store." The hostess was wise in asking two young misses about 15 to assist her, for these childhood sets being so very far back in the dim, distant past; they were "up" on childish games and entered enthusiastically into "make believe" and "just pretending." The refreshments were served at small tables, there was a chair for each dolly and bear, much to the delight of the recipients' owners. The round moulds of jellied chicken were served with round sandwiches cut out with the cover of a baking powder box. There were salted nuts and vanilla ice cream with hot chocolate sauce and delicious sunshine cakes ornamented with blanched almonds and cherries.

The souvenirs were candy boxes in shape of various fruits filled with sugar peppermints.

The dolls and bears had small baskets filled with opera sticks and each had a quaint card of tissue paper. The lolded Japanese napkins were used.

MADAME MERRIE.

The Use of Cologne.

The most appropriate gift of perfumes could not overlook the real usefulness of cologne or some good toilet water. The beauties of ancient times who reveled in aromatic baths, knew, better than many moderns, the refreshment to tired nerves to be found in this practice. If you have not yet been educated quite up to the standard of an eastern aromatic bath, the next time you come in hot and tired from a day's shopping try pouring yourself with cologne after a hot bath. You will be absolutely astonished to find how completely your fatigue has flown.

Soiptacha Smart.

No matter what the fabric, broadcloth, chiffon, voile or cheviot, soutache applied to the edge of a garment, in narrow and broad bands, shaped panels, or elaborate floral or conventional designs.

Instead of stitching it down flat, the newest way to apply it is to blind-stitch it on the edge, giving it a more pronounced effect of incrustation.

A combination of the two methods, the outer part of the design having the soutache laid flat, the inner set on the edge, gives a striking effect.

The Popular Color.

A suggestion of yellow seems to prevail in nearly all the decorations used for social affairs, and the popularity of this color extends even to some of the pretty gowns worn by hostess and guests.

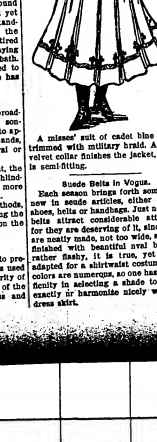
THE NEW GIRDLES

Garments Demand Care in Their Selection and Proper Attention to the Fit.

The rule of colors applies equally well to girdles. Every woman may attempt a girdle if she but know which one is possible to her figure and then see that it is carefully boned and fitted. The secret of a trim figure lies principally in studying the waist lines and correctly lengthening or shortening the spaces between the bust and the hips. Tall women take kindly to the draped girdles which terminate in a modified point just below the belt in front, slope slightly beneath the arm size and curve upward toward the middle of the back. These are the most difficult of all girdles to undertake, as everything depends upon their fit and the ability to determine perfectly how much draping they require.

A narrow girdle that is exceedingly pretty with the fichu draped waists has rounded points back and front and slopes very slightly beneath the arms. Gracefully, undraped girdles that disappear beneath the waist trimmings may be made to lend almost a princess effect to a gown, and these are greatly liked with the long, smoothly fitting sheathlike skirts now being made of soft wool, mohair and other fashionable fabrics for autumn and early winter wear.

SUIT FOR MISSES.



A misses' suit of cadet blue serge, trimmed with military braid. A black velvet collar finishes the jacket, which is semi-fitting.

Suede Belts in Vogue.

Each season brings forth something new in suede articles, either gloves, shoes, belts or handbags. Just now the belts attract considerable attention, for they are deserving of it, since they are really made, not too wide, and are finished with beautiful oval buckles, rather flashy, it is true, yet nicely adapted for a shirtwaist costume. The colors are numerous, so one has no difficulty in selecting a shade to match exactly or harmonize nicely with the dress shirt.

PROLIFIC GARDEN

ENGLISHMAN'S FIRST AND SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS IN MANITOBA—SOIL PRODUCES STRIKING RESULTS.

The Winnipeg (Canada) Free Press of a few days since contains account of the success that followed the efforts of William Knowles, an Englishman who located near Winnipeg, Manitoba. This is but one of many letters giving experiences of settlers, and should be encouraging to those who are looking about for a new home in which they may better their conditions. The following is a copy of the article referred to:

William Knowles, who cultivates some twelve acres of land just below Middlechurch ferry on east side of the Red River has produced as fine a display of horticultural products as any in Manitoba. The whole of his holding is in a high state of cultivation and literally crowded with splendid crops from corner to corner. Particularly encouraging is the look of the potatoes are a wonderful crop, and he expects to raise 1,500 bushels from his patch of 4½ acres. A half dozen of them selected yesterday average more than a pound each. Adjoining the potatoes may be seen a marvelous collection of tomatoes. There are 600 plants, all growing under an enormous weight of fruit. One single stock picked yesterday contained eighteen tomatoes and weighed four pounds. This extraordinary example of marvelous growth, together with some of the potatoes were sent to the Free Press office.

The proprietor was the first in town with several specimens, including green corn. The season has been long for onions, and one equare patch of nearly an acre is looking remarkably healthy. In addition there are good crops of cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, parsnips, carrots, pumpkins, marrows, cucumbers, celery, peas, lettuce, rhubarb, etc. The floral department has not been neglected and a charming display of all the well known flowers are shown, including a specially choice lot of asters.

Mr. Knowles, who is a native of the gardening experience in England, is loud in his praise of Manitoba soil for vegetable raising, and is gratified with the result of his first attempt at extensive horticulture.

Revenge is a momentary triumph, of which the satisfaction dies at once, and is succeeded by remorse; whereas forgiveness, which is the noblest of all revenge, entails a perpetual pleasure.—Mountford.

Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us today. Write for tags & quotations.
R. E. BURNS & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sore disappointments of to-day often prove the grand blessings of to-morrow.—Faber.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices.
North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It's an ill wind that blows contrary to the predictions of the weather prophet.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

He that does good for good's sake seeks neither praise nor reward, but he is sure of both in the end.—Penn.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags.
MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Some people can't help making molehills out of mountains.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
BACKACHE
DIABETES

75 "Guarantee"

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Dizziness from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray Hair. A Splendid Dressing. Promotes the Growth of the Hair. Cures Scalp Diseases & Hair Falling. 50c. & $1.00 at Druggists.

CALIFORNIA Irrigated Fruit, Alfalfa Farms. Easy terms. Special offer. Write Free. Wonder, Bk Market St., San Francisco.

PATENTS Wedderburn & Colemen, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Highest refs. Best results.

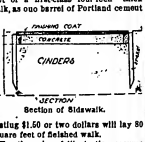
ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

LAYING A CEMENT WALK.

How the Farmer Can Do the Work for Himself.

Farmers requiring walks about their homes will find nothing so practical as cement walks—hygienic, because non-absorbent; beautiful, because uniform sod artistic in finish; durable, because harder than stone; and at the same time cheaper than sawed stone or any other good sidewalk material. In many cities ordinances require that in the better quarters nothing but cement walks can be laid.

What has been found true in the city will prove equally true in the country. Live everything else, the quality of the walk will depend largely on the skill used in the selection of materials and laying the walk. The farmer who can find sand and gravel near, which he can often get for the hauling, and who could do his own work at home not ever hear time, would be at no money outlay for the walk but the cost of cement, which would cost exceed 2¼ cents per square foot of a first-class four-inch thick walk, as one barrel of Portland cement



Section of Sidewalk.

costing $1.50 or two dollars will lay 80 square feet of finished walk.

For the sake of illustration assume that a walk is to be built three feet wide and four inches thick, concrete 3¾ inches, top mortar three-fourths of an inch. First, excavate trench three feet four inches wide. If an open or porous soil four inches below bottom or eight inches below top surface of walk, but if in clay soil this trench should be eight or ten inches below bottom of walk. From the lowest point of trench lay tile so that water will stand in trench to freeze. Now fill this trench with cinders, gravel, or stone, sand, and tamp; when this is brought up within four inches of the top surface of walk the porous foundation is complete. Now place side forms (scantling, 2x4 inches, set on edge). Stretch line tight, and from line set scantlings straight; also they must conform to proper grade line. Secure these scantlings firmly by placing a cross scantling every four feet and securely staking the outside at each of these cross scantlings to keep them from spreading while the concrete is tamped into place. Use no nails or spikes; or in removing before thoroughly hardened they cast might be broken. The surface into which the concrete is tamped is first sprinkled so that the concrete will not absorb the moisture from the concrete and thus arrest hydration. Mix concrete for the 3¾ inches of the following way: Take one part Portland cement, three parts sand (clean, coarse and fine mixed), and four parts aggregate (this may be gravel, screened cinders, or crushed stone). Place these in one pile on mixing floor. While dry shovel back and forth at least two times, until thoroughly mixed. Now add water, sparingly can while it is shoveled back and forth two more times or until evenly mixed and about the consistence of fresh earth. This concrete is now ready to place. Shovel into the sections of the form, beginning at one end and filling each section as you go, tamping thoroughly and evenly to within three-quarters of an inch of top of form. When the first section is completed remove the cross scantling and against the joint thus left bare set board one-fourth of an inch thick and projecting above concrete so that when this section is also filled it can be slightly crowded loose and removed, thus leaving one-fourth of an inch division between each block. This is important. The board is now moved forward to the next joint, and so on to completion. With knife or pencil mark side forms exactly over the one-fourth of an inch open joints, so that when the top mortar is spread continuously over the surface the top mortar may be cut through into the lower joint or opening with trowel sliding along straight edge. The trowel must be so managed that the top mortar can always be placed on the concrete within two hours after the latter is placed, also the concrete should be slightly sprinkled when the mortar is placed, so that the surface is moist. Make mortar for top as follows: Portland cement, one part; sharp, clean sand, two parts. First mix dry, then wet and work into a stiff mortar. Place this on the concrete, spread with trowel, leaving the form rather full, so that when stroked even with straight-edge the form is even full everywhere. Leave for 20 minutes, when the water will be evaporated. At this time finish surfaces smooth and even with float or trowel, but do not over trowel, which again brings the water to the surface. Run along each side edge with edger, cut across joints with trowel and straight-edge at marked points, run a jointer through these, or, in the absence of either edger or jointer, dab the edges with trowel. After 24 hours cover with grass, straw, or carpet, wet thoroughly twice each day for six continuous days, when the walk is ready for use.

GETTING IN THE CROPS.

The Importance of Safe Shelter Emphasized by E. L. Vincent.

I am never really happy till all my farm crops are safely under cover. In fact I do not know that I have any crops that will bring me anything until all have been stowed away out of the reach of storm and weather. The next thing to this is threshing out of doors just as soon as the grain is dry enough; and often we are not able to do this because we cannot get a thresher when we want him.

I know it costs to provide buildings for a large farm. The first expense of building in these days is high, for lumber and building material of all kinds are high in price. It is also a fact that the farmer who has many buildings must set aside no small sum every year to pay for repairs and insurance.

And yet, stop and think that the loss of one crop through storm or other adverse circumstances would offset all this and more, too for a good season. Take the wheat crop of 50 acres, for example. Say that it would yield 18 bushels to the acre, which would be the report from one of the first crops threshed in Illinois this year. That would mean a yield of 900 bushels, worth at a fair estimate a dollar a bushel.

There have been years when we have lost about one-half the value of our crop by reason of storm. We could not thresh when we should and the grain we did get was not worth as much as it would have been could it have been put in the bins in good order. What does this mean? What but that we have sustained a money loss of $450 in that one year's crop. That would keep the buildings up in good repair for a great many years.

Bet wheat is not the only crop most farmers of to-day harvest. There is hay, one of the best crops we have, bringing at the present writing in some parts of the country from $10 to $25 a ton. Also oats, another fine crop. The value of these depends largely on the condition at marketing or fodder. Stacking is always a risky business. Not one man out of a dozen can stack grain or hay so that it will keep any length of time.

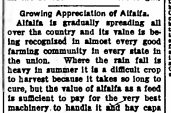
Nothing adds to the looks or the worth of a farm more than good barns or sheds for storing grain. Prospective buyers always notice the condition of these buildings, and if there are none to notice they are very apt to pass on until they find farm which are thus furnished.

Still another point is favor of plenty of barn room is the stabling of stock. The day is fast going by when just now feeding can be profitably mixed while a lot of his stock is out in the storm. Just think of the terrible losses every winter from stock exposure in the west! Leaving the humane part of it out of the question but now from an economical standpoint alone not a single farmer is all this country can afford to stand still and let a considerable part of his herd die ie the winds and the seows of our northern winters.

Shall a man incur a debt to build farm barns! I hate debt as much as anyone on the face of the earth; but rarely I would rather go with poor clothes for years and years and economize in other ways rather than to go without barns. They will soon pay for themselves. They are the right thing for every up-to-date farmer.—Farmer's Review.

A GOOD DRAG.

It Will Do Effective Work in Smoothing Cloddy Ground.


Device for Smoothing Cloddy Land.

The accompanying illustration pictures a drag which is an improvement over that of ordinary make. The difference consists in having the center board two feet longer than the others. By this means, says Prairie Farmer, all small lumps are smoothed out which are usually left in turning when all the boards are of uniform length.

Growing Appreciation of Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is gradually spreading all over the country and its value is being recognized in almost every good farming community in every state in the union. Where the rain fall is heavy in summer it is a difficult crop to harvest because it takes so long to cure, but the value of alfalfa as a feed is sufficient to pay for the very best machinery to handle it and hay caps to cover it. When a farmer looks at his alfalfa and realizes that it is worth almost as much as the same weight in bran, he is willing to go to considerable trouble and expense to take proper care of it. Alfalfa, of course, is at home in the dry irrigation districts of the west, but it may be almost as valuable in Ohio, New York state or New England. It is one of the very best dairy foods ever grown on a farm. This is one reason why it is becoming so popular in the milk shipping districts adjacent to large cities.

Read More.

Farmers don't read as much as they should. Read and study more and you won't need to work so much. Brains count in farming, just the same as in anything else.

HOME-MADE REMEDY.

INEXPENSIVE AND EASILY PREPARED BY ANYONE.

Is Said to Promptly Relieve Backache and Overcome Kidney Trouble and Bladder Weakness in Short Time—Is Pleasant to Take.

What will appear very interesting to many people here is the article taken from a New York daily paper, giving a simple prescription, recommended by a noted authority, who claims that he has found a positive remedy to cure almost any case of backache or kidney or bladder derangement, in the following simple prescription, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargrou, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

A well-known authority, when asked regarding this prescription, stated that the ingredients are all harmless, and can be obtained at a small cost from any good prescription pharmacy, or the mixture would be put up if asked to do so. He further stated that while this prescription is often prescribed in rheumatic afflictions with splendid results, he could see no reason why it would not be a splendid remedy for kidney and urinary troubles and backache, as it has a peculiar action upon the kidney structure, cleansing these most important organs and helping them to sift and filter from the blood the foul acids and waste matter which cause sickness and suffering. Those who suffer can make no mistake in giving it a trial.

NOTHING HID FROM KAISER.

How German Emperor Keeps in Touch with World's Affairs.

The German emperor's interest in everything that goes on in the world is well known, but few are aware of the trouble he takes to keep in touch with current affairs. According to a Munich newspaper, the kaiser reads at least three papers every day, changing to the several times, which in order to become fully acquainted with the ideas of all political parties in the state. But this is by no means satisfy his appetite for information. Every day the ministry of foreign affairs, as well as that of the interior, has to provide newspaper cettings, properly sealed and dated, and pasted on slips of paper for the emperor's perusal. These he carefully reads, making marginal notes as he goes along, and they are then scrupulously classified until he put aside ready for immediate reference. Otteu, too, the emperor asks for certain reading, and has translations of technical subjects in which for the time he is specially interested.

Pure Food.

The pure food law does not prohibit the sale of Cream of Tartar Baking Powders because Cream of Tartar is as pure as Alum—but it is a well known fact that a baking powder in which Alum is used instead of Cream of Tartar is less healthful. Dr. Price's Delicious, the expert German chemist, in a recent official report concerning Baking Powders, declares that a baking powder to be better and less injurious than the so-called Cream of Tartar powders, as he says that the quantity of alum coatained in a sufficient quantity of baking powder for a batch of bread or cakes for the ordinary family, be concentrated to one mouthful of food, and taken into the stomach of any one person, no matter how delicate, it could do no harm.

On Wit and Humor.

Man is the only animal that laughs and weeps, for he is the only animal that is struck with the difference between what things are and what they ought to be. We weep at what thwarts or exceeds our desires in serious matters; we laugh at what only disappoints our expectations in trifles. We shed tears from sympathy with real and necessary distress; as we burst into laughter from want of sympathy with that which is unreasonable and unnecessary, the absurdity of which provokes our spleen or mirth, rather than serious reflections on it.—William Hazlitt.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Enid's Prayer.

The other night Enid, a child, tired out by a day's romping, was about to retire for the night when her mother told her to say her prayers, which she evidently was about to forget. This is what she said: "Oh, Lord, if you know everything, you know I am very sleepy, so good-by till to-morrow night!"

Guns, Traps, Decoys, Etc.

Lowest prices. Write for catalog No.1 N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Love never dies of starvation, but often of indigestion.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Circumstances are not in our power; virtues are.—Dean Farrar.

HAD A FELLOW FEELING.

Aunt Susan's Heart Went Out to "Five Minute Astor."

Uncle Ill felt he knew the metropolis pretty well. Had he not been there three times in four years—and twice he had ridden on the elevated. So when he brought Aunt Susan with him (on the fourth trip) he naturally assumed the role of guide.

She marveled at everything until they sat down for luncheon. They had gone into the Astor house for that meal, but all its other marvels seemed lost on the visiting country hostess, as she looked open-eyed at the crowds that filled not only the corridors but the restaurants. Scarcely had they found seats, when this amazement took definite shape.

"Eli," said she in a stagey whisper, "I can't set here an' eat peaceably. I jes' must go down stairs an' help pore Missus Astor with the cookin' an' dishes."—Bohemian.

NO NEED FOR WORDS.

Brief Pantomime Told Everything to the Onlooker.

Harrison Grey Fiske discussed, at a dinner in New York, the art of acting.

"I believe," said Mr. Fiske, "in subtlety and restraint. A nod, a shake of the head, a silent pause—these things are often more effective than the most violent yelling and ranting.

"Life is like that, subtle and silent. What, for instance, could be more expressive than this scene, a scene without a spoken word, that I once witnessed in the country?

"An undertaker stood on a corner near a noble mansion. He elevated his brows hopefully and inquiringly as a physician came from the house. The physician, compressing his lips, shook his head decidedly and hurried to his carriage. Then the undertaker with a sigh passed on.

FURIOUS HUMOR ON CHILD.

Itching, Bleeding Sores Covered Body —Nothing Helped Her—Cuticura Cures Her in Five Days.

"After my granddaughter of about seven years had been cured of the measles, she was attacked about a fortnight later by a furious itching and painful eruption all over her body, especially the upper part of it, forming vesicles and bladder-like sores, especially under the arms, of considerable size. She suffered a great deal and for three weeks, at the time of her retiring night, using all the remedies we could think of. Nothing would help. We tried the Cuticura Remedies and after twenty-four hours we noted considerable improvement, and after using only one complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, in five consecutive days the little one, much to our joy, had been entirely cured, and has been well for a long time. Mrs. F. Ruefenacht, R. F. D. No. 2, Bakersfield, Cal., June 25 and July 20, 1906."

Full of Knots.

The lanky tramp removed his tattered hat and displayed his intellectual brow.

"Ah, lady," he confided, "I have brains to burn. There is nothing I like better than to tackle knotty problems."

The busy housewife reached for the ax.

"Indeed!" she said. "Well, go down to the woodpile. You will find that last load the most knotty problem you ever tackled during your career."

KNEW WHAT PAPA SAID.

And It Was Something of a Variation of Old Adage.

Tommy was stubborn and his teacher was having a hard time explaining a small point in the geography lesson.

"Tommy," teacher began, "you can learn this if you make up your mind. It's not one bit smart to appear dull. I know," she continued, coaxingly, "that you are just as bright as any boy in the class. Remember, Tommy, where there's a will there's——"

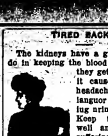
"Aw," broke in Tommy, "I know all dat, I do. Me fadder's a lawyer, he is, an' I've heard him say it lots o' times."

"You should not have interrupted me," reprimanded the teacher, "but I'm glad that your father has taught you the old adage. Can you repeat it for me?"

"Sure," said Tommy, confidently. "His fadder says dat where dere's a will—de's always a bunch o' poor relations."—Lippincott's.

TIRED BACKS.

The kidneys have a great work to do in keeping the blood pure. When they get out of order it causes backache, headaches, dizziness, languor and distressing urinary troubles. Keep the kidneys well and all these sufferings will be saved you. Mrs. S. A. Moore, proprietor of a restaurant at Waterville, Me., says:



"Before using Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered everything from kidney troubles for a year and a half. I had pain in the back and head, and almost continuous in the loins and felt weary all the time. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills brought great relief, and I kept on taking them until in a short time I was cured. I think Doan's Kidney Pills are wonderful."

For sale at all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

As to the Scorchers.

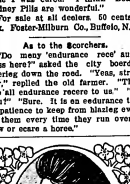
"Do many 'endurance rests' autos pass here?" asked the city boarder, peering down the road. "Yess, stranger," replied the old farmer. "They are all endurance recors to us." "To you?" "Sure. It is an endurance test of patience to keep from blazing away at them every time they run over a cow or scare a horse."

Women Avoid Operations

When a woman suffering from female troubles is told that an operation is necessary, it, of course, frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital, the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart.

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but a great many women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after an operation has been declared upon as the only cure. The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who by taking


MISS ROSE MOORE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from native roots and herbs, have escaped serious operations, as evidenced by Miss Rose Moore's case, of 307 W. 26th St., N. Y. She writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of one of the worst forms of female trouble and I wish to express to you my deepest gratitude. I suffered intensely for two years so that I was unable to attend to my duties and was a burden to my family. I doctored and doctored with only temporary relief and constantly objecting to an operation which I was advised to undergo. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it cured me of the terrible trouble and I am now in better health then I have been for many years."

This and other such cases should encourage every woman to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before she submits to an operation.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEAT IN THE WORLD

BECOME FOR THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES. THE $25,000 Reward

$25,000 (Is any one who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make a larger sale of $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people than any other shoe is because they are the best shoes at the price. They are equal in style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leather, and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most competent superintendents of experienced workmen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of more intrinsic value than any other make.

My $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. We sell direct to factory Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

90d DROPS CASTORIA

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old DR. SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher NEW YORK

At 6 months old 35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial Number 1542

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

New and Liberal Homestead Regulations

WESTERN CANADA

New Districts Now Opened for Settlement

Some of the choicest lands in the grain growing belts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have been opened for settlement under the Homestead Regulations of the Province of Canada. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are now available. The new regulations make it possible for many to secure a homestead of their own, especially the man who has already taken a homestead and desires to secure more land for a home for a family, or for the young man who has reached the age of 18 years and desires to secure a homestead for himself. Entry may be made by proxy at any Dominion Land Office for the district in which the land is situated by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North West Provinces, except 8 and 26, not reserved, may be entered for by the intending settler, or can be purchased at $3.00 per acre in certain districts. Entry fee, $10.00.

The fee in each case will be $10.00. Churches, schools and markets are convenient. Healthy climate, splendid crops and good laws. Grain growing and mixed farming are the principal industries.

For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to routes, rates, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

CHAS. PELLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. S. DENNIS, Asst. to Commissioner of Immigration, E. T. HOLMES, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

WOMEN

find poultry keeping a profitable employment. Many say they owe their success to the use of

SHERIDAN'S Cheridan POWDER

It's a medicine—not a food—a tonic—a spoonful to pint of food. Keeps poultry healthy and increases egg production in fall and winter when prices are high.

One pkt., by mail, 25 cts.; two pkts., $0.50; five pkts., $1.00. All dealers. H. SHERIDAN & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They are the most perfect dyes ever made. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the Foreign Mission Enterprise from a Purely Disinterested, Judicial and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Chinese Have Own Opinion of Missionary Work

Tientsin, China.—For generations past has been saying that some day the world would have to reckon with China. Now that day seems to have begun. In the place of the huge, inert, gelatinous mass, which could be struck in one part without the nerves feeling the blow, there has arisen a new China with a national consciousness, an awakening pride, a sense of dignity and a readiness to assert her own claims. China the helpless is fast becoming China the ominous, and that portentous fact cannot too soon penetrate the dull and self-sufficient complacency of civilization.

For a hundred years the world has been hearing what the missionaries thought of China, nobody inquiring or caring what China thought of the missionaries. Occasionally, some western trained Chinese diplomat, like the wily Wu Ting Fang—whom, by the way, his late official associates in Peking, who have since crowded him out of office, contemptuously designate as "that foreign devil, Wu," would deliver doubts ended opinions concerning the missionaries. But the real Chinese opinion has been difficult to obtain. The average oriental is afflicted with congenital inability to tell the truth.

The Wily Wu as a Prevaricator.

It may be worth while to dwell for a moment to illustrate this, again using Wu Ting Fang, who has struggled hard to gain a recognition as a missionary communicants with that which he enjoyed in America. On the occasion of the return to the states of Minister Conger, who seems to have been the most popular representative his country has ever sent to China, the missionaries in and about Peking gave him a reception at one of the Methodist homes. It was a strictly missionary occasion. Wu Ting Fang, bearing of it, went directly to the host and asked permission to be present. He furthermore asked bluntly if he might be permitted to make a speech. Then, at the reception, he arose and unblushingly looking into the faces of those who had heard his invitation, he said: "I cannot understand why I should be asked to be present here tonight, and I hesitated a long time about coming. Even taking for granted the courtesy of including me among the guests, I still cannot see why you should want me to make a speech. As a matter of fact, that didn't, and all remarks fell flat.

This is the sort of thing to be expected of orientals. It was of the pectedly shoved, and their quenee pulled, upon this slightest provocation. I have never seen a missionary strike a Chinese man, but I know of rare cases in which it has been done. I have occasionally witnessed a disregard for the rights and feelings of the natives, as a fellow man, on the part of the missionary. To cite a trivial instance, My steamer rug was hanging on the arm of a missionary in a crowd of Chinese. One of the latter, impelled by mere curiosity, began idly to finger the texture of the rug. At once the missionary jerked it away, with a snarl, as if the man had injured it. That missionary's chances of helping that man's soul are slight indeed.

As a background for all consideration of all things Chinese, these regrettable effects of extra-territoriality, and of the white man's sense of racial superiority, must be borne in mind. They will illuminate the report of troubles that arise in this monster nation, which is awakening, bewildered, from the sleep of centuries. All my interviews with the Chinese have brought out this point. I myself have been harder upon them, in the preceding paragraphs, than the Chinese have been. It cannot be questioned that this great mass of missionaries here in reality are for the Chinese, and are honestly endeavoring to serve them. The loyalty of the missionaries to the natives, when contrasted with the contempt and disfavor of most other foreigners, is really remarkable.

The Doctor's Good Reputation.

Whatever fault they find with other phases of mission work—and many have scant patience with the distinctively religious propaganda—the Chinese have, unanimously praised the medical and educational branches. Remember that this nation of 400,000,000 persons has no modern medical science, outside of the missions, and that there is no end of sickness, much of it is due to ignorance and filth. The ordinary medical missionary treats from 5,000 to 18,000 dispensary cases a year.

So this humanitarian work, which writes its own good record in the healed bodies of the people, comes in for nothing but praise. Some of the officials manifested sincere gratitude in speaking of what the missionaries had done in this direction for China.

Similarly, concerning the educational work of missions, I could elicit only one opinion. Until within five years China has had nothing of what the west could call education, except as the missions gave it. Chinese statesmen and philosophers were ignorant of the simplest facts of geography, history and nature, such as any ten-year-old boy in America understood. They have frankly and freely credit the mission schools with having awakened the educational impulse in the nation, and with having pioneered the way.

Curiously enough, some of the educated Chinese, avowedly non-Christian, displayed such a knowledge of the genius of Christianity as to approach it by having done so little for Chine! "Yes," said one, "I grant that missions have done a great deal in an educational way for China, but



A Missionary Traveling by Mule.

nothing like what they should have done." In passing judgment upon the missions and missionaries, most of these Chinese assume the Christian viewpoint. Thus, the Chinese constantly treat their own people with greater cruelty and harshness than the foreigners, yet they declare that even an air of superiority toward the poorest natives is reprehensible on the part of the missionary. A Chinese may revile and beat and kick his countryman, but a foreigner may not speak sharply to him.

"Nice Christians."

Despite the fame and unquestioned service of many veteran missionaries to the Chinese people, several Chinese stated to me that the later work of the missionaries is wiser and better than that of former days, or, as one expressed it, that "the past ten years have accomplished more than the previous 90." The praise for the younger men has been pronounced; but this is not unexpected, when one has seen the character and caliber of the recent crop of missionaries—though it would be difficult to see how they could surpass the many grants whose fame is part of the history of Chinese missions.

When it came to speaking of the matter of converts, most official Chinese raised their eyebrows or shrugged their shoulders. "I think very few of them are honest," said one, "they are after the missionary's money, protection or prestige." Again: "The missionaries have reached only the lowest classes of Chinese." Careful inquiry among the missionaries themselves has confirmed this, at least with respect to the situation prior to 1900. Their work had until then been accomplished almost wholly among the poorer people; since 1900, however, many of a better class have been reached.

On the subject of "Rice Christians," i. e., persons professing conversion for personal gain, several of the best informed Chinese agreed that not more than 50 per cent of the converts are honest. One of the most successful of independent native pastors disagreed with this, saying that the percentage is now fully 80 per cent; probably 20 per cent are deceived the missionary. This statement was made in the presence of a veteran missionary, who assented. In the independent churches, he added, the proportion of these pretenders is practically negligible, for there is nothing to be gained by trying to deceive a strictly Chinese church, even if it could be accomplished.

"Squeezing" and Religion.

Naturally, I wanted to know if Christians are exempt from the prevailing Chinese practices, which, expressed in blunt Anglo-Saxon, are called bribery and graft. At once I began to hear the difficulties under which a person just out of heathenism, and surrounded still unreformed by heathenism, continually labors. One man's cook became a Christian and God "squeezing." Soon it became noised abroad among the household-ers that Mrs. R.'s supplies were costing her less than her neighbors'. The latter called their cooks to account, who thus "lost face," and their subsequent put to work a more effective and far-reaching boycott than any leader among the Boxers. The cook and his mistress could not withstand it. Some missionaries cherish the belief that their Christian servants do not "squeeze," but the more general opinion is that they differ from others in that they exercise moderation!

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

SEE THAT YOUR FOODSTUFFS ARE PURE.

ADULTERATIONS ARE COMMON

Unscrupulous Dealers in Large Cities the Medium for Disposing of Such Goods—Purchase at Homes.

For years one of the matters which has received the careful attention of the department of agriculture is food adulteration. Who has not heard of the old line on the state of Connecticut—the wooden nutmeg, but there are worse things than wooden substitutes. Unprincipled manufacturers and dealers for many years have resorted to adulterations of foodstuffs to increase profits. In the matter of spices, only a short time since the food commissioner of one of the states discovered among 50 samples analyzed more than 30 that were adulterated. In pepper, stems and barks of trees ground, in every case of ground spice foreign substances were added to give weight, and in numerous cases, particularly flavoring extracts, the articles supposed to be made from pure fruits, were found to be synthetical, or entirely artificial, preparations from coal tar.

These goods were prepared by concerns that have no regular trade, but depend upon agents to sell goods for them to whoever they can. It is rarely that a reliable wholesale grocery house sells such goods, as retailers will not knowingly handle them in that way. They cannot be legally sold, and some officer of the food department of the state is likely to drop into the store any time, confiscate the goods, and impose a heavy fine on the dealer.

A short time ago health officers in Philadelphia found a number of Italians in a cellar putting up the bottles and labeling the same with a foreign-looking label. An analysis of the oil proved it to be manufactured entirely of cotton-seed oil, and the lowest grade of olive. Hundreds of cases of the stuff were tried to a city in the middle west, where it was disposed of under contract to houses who sold direct to consumers through agents and by mail. Not alone are spices, extracts, olive oil and similar foodstuffs adulterated this way, but the fraud extends still further. Cheap kinds of fish, such as bake, catfish, etc., are prepared and placed on the market as genuine codfish. Tomato catsups are made of a good quality of pumpkin and given the right color by dye stuffs, and flavored by the use of coal tar extracts. Hundreds of other articles are "doctored" the same way. It is rarely that such artificial goods find their way into the hands of regular grocery concerns throughout the country, but are disposed of by concerns who depend upon doing business at points distant from the location, and who seek protection in the interstate commerce law, and endeavor to dispose of their goods directly to the consumers, as no federal or state officer is likely to call at a private house and make an analysis of foods used.

It seems that neither the national or state laws can be so closely applied as to prevent this evil. If the messes of people would study into this question the buying of foods from the local dealers, who are known to be honest, would be the result. Daily reports of people being mysteriously poisoned by eating some article of food would not be so numerous.

Trust "Graft."

One of the practices of the trusts in the manufacturing of their products, is the price schemes. In order to induce the consumers to use their various brands of goods they offer attractive prizes over the freight." Generally where premiums are offered with goods, the package are short in weight, or a few cents more charged than goods of like kind sell for. Thus it can be seen how the premium is paid for by the consumer, and he pays a high price for the prizes he receives. Goods that are sent away with purchases cost money. Their cost does not come out of the profits of the manufacturers, but out of the purses of the people who use the goods. If one desires to buy sugar, he does not like to take the scoop or shovel some one pays the bill. Various systems of premiums and prizes have been devised. Some call for a certain number of coupons of some sort, or wrappers, or some article short in the coupons alone. Where cash is required along with coupons there is usually an additional profit in the deal aside from that made on the goods with which coupons are given. It is well to buy goods on their merits alone. Buy what you want and at the right price, and you will be ahead of the premium plan.

Catch-Penny Advertisements.

Beware of the advertisements in which it is stated that "this article will be sent on approval for one dollar." It means that you will have something on your hands, and a good sized freight or express bill to settle, and perhaps many more dollars to pay.

TRADE'S GREAT MAGNET.

How Some Mammoth Fortunes Have Been Built Up.

Many of the great fortunes in America have been gained by the judicious use of printers' ink. The wealthiest merchants attribute their success to advertising. Millions and millions of dollars' worth of manufactured products are annually sold to the people of the United States through the advertising pages of the public press, the only medium. Consider the newfangled breakfast foods, the numerous natural food preparations! It is more than likely they would never have become known without their merits were exploited before the people through the newspapers. Great exclusive mail-order houses, institutions that have come into existence during the past 20 years, have been built up entirely through judicious advertising.

As to the mail order houses, there is a loud clamor against their encroachments throughout the country. There is every cause for alarm that they will eventually grow into such mammoth institutions as will monopolize the business that is now the backbone and spine of the country towns. There is one way that the merchants can thwart the evil. It is by persistent use of the public press. Use advertising space, meet the competition fairly and squarely and let the people know about it.

Hundreds of would-be business venturers have failed just because there was no proper advertising. Hundreds and thousands of small merchants fail for the same cause. The paper in a small town is of greater force than the average merchant thinks. If the storekeeper desires to test his home paper as an advertising medium, let him insert an advertisement of some article and put the price lower than it is generally sold at. Then watch results. He will find that the people will learn of it, and call to see about it.

Dollars to the editor for advertising space are never lost if the advertising is of the proper kind. The investment will bring greater returns to the merchant than the money invested in any other way. One trouble is that the average merchant knows little about proper methods of advertising. A simple card "John Jones, Grocer, sells groceries" is of but little use. Make advertising attractive. Tell about goods, about prices, and everything that a prospective purchaser may want to know. Keep persistently at it. Change advertisements week after week. The people look for it, and it will pay.

D. M. CARR.

HELPING THE TRUSTS.

Systems That Are Opposed to the Welfare of the Masses.

Nearly a century ago, Disraeli, the leader, in his essay on gaming and gambling, wrote: "The evogue and the civilized, the illiterate and the learned are alike captivated by the hope of accumulating wealth without the labors of industry." In this sense the great statesman and writer sounded the keynote of much of the woes met with in life. It is the desire to secure wealth without labor, to gain something for nothing, that causes many to go to their graves "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The man who gleefully sings "Make a few dollars earn you a living" will be sure to find many people ready to believe him. They will take a "chance" anyway, and the promoter really encourages that the promoter really succeeds in "accumulating wealth without the labors of industry," but not in others—his victims—generally fail.

During the past few years one large concern has made for itself fame by erecting the rural districts of surplus wealth, has built a city of its own, has erected buildings for the accommodation of 7,000 people. This concern does not draw a cent of rent from the people of the city wherein it is located. All its wealth and the means by which it built up its "model city" has been contributed by people scattered throughout the country.

How few there are who think that when they send money to this great concern for supplies that might as well be bought in their home town. that they are helping in deal a deathblow to the place they call home? Yet such is the fact. Every dollar sent to the large city assists in the building up of greater trusts, and greater combinations, that seek to control the marketing, the mercantile business, and as well the prices of labor and all the products of the country and the farm. It means business oligarchy to which the common people should not submit.

D. M. CARR.

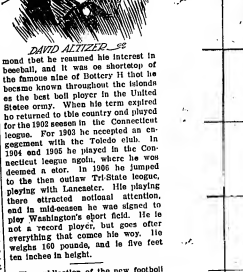
Deception Practiced.

Those who would not be defrauded by sharpers who use the advertising columns of the city papers would do well in carefully considering each proposition which attracts their attention. Remember that those who advertise are not philanthropists. They have in mind to give away, unless it is in exchange for money. The concern that offers an exceptional bargain should be studied well before investment be made. Everything has a legitimate value, and is worth so much in the markets of the world, much it is offered at less than its apparent real value, look out for deception. Generally every good town affords the buyer a chance to obtain whatever he requires, and at a price consistent with quality. Those who patronize home stores are less likely to be deceived.

Sporting Gossip.

No boxer who ever lived enjoyed the vogue that was John L. Sullivan's. If he rode across the country in a railroad train crowds gathered at every station just to see the car that had the champion for an occupant. In any city he never walked down the street without having a crowd of anywhere from 50 to a thousand after him. People would fight at the mere suggestion of a row at the big fellow. He did things which were, and figured out in various antecedent, but they daily in various antecedent, but the public always forgave him. He was John L., a little eccentric in conduct, perhaps, but he delivered the goods, and they loved him loyally. Even to-day Sullivan is a bigger card than the champion of all Sullivan in miniature, a wonderful puncher, a man who won decisive victories, who polished off the best men who could be found in jig time. Young Corbett, who knocked out Terrible Terry and gave the ring one of its greatest upsets, never attained one-tenth of the following that was McGovern's, and even when they met the second time the public actually made McGovern a favorite, though, of course, Corbett won again.

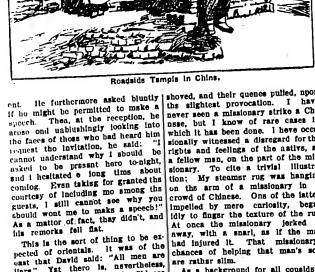
David Altizer, the brilliant young short stop of the Washington American club, who took the place of the late lamented Joe Cassidy, is 23 years old and is a native of Pleasont Hill, Ill., a village of the famous Cohburn county. Altizer got his early base ball education in and around Pleasant Hill. He was a member of the famous Farmer Boys' amateur team that trounced everything for miles on either side of the Mississippi. In 1899 he enlisted in the United States army and was in the command sent to China during the Boxer uprising. He participated in the campaign against the Taku and Tientsin and was also of the siege of Peking. In the Philippines he was on service with the General Bell end was under fire several times, taking part in the engagements with the Pulajanes. Recently, being later transferred to the artillery stationed at Manilla. It was while in this com-



DAVID ALTIZER.—SS

mond that he resumed his interest in baseball, and it was not long before he was the nine of Battery H that he became known throughout the islands as the best ball player in the United States army. When his term expired he returned to this country and played for the Hilton team in the Connecticut league. For 1903 he accepted an engagement with the Toledo club. In 1904 and 1905 he played in the Connecticut league ngolu, where he was deemed a star. In 1906 he jumped to the Atlantic outlaw Tri-State league, playing with Lancaster. He playing there attracted notional attention, and in mid-season he was drafted by Jimmy Washington's sport field. He is not a record player, but goes after everything that comes his way. He weighs 160 pounde, and he five feet ten inches in height.

The publication of the new footboll rule code in the Official Guide, just issued, marks the completion of the work of the sub-committee of the intercollegiate rules committee appointed to revamp the rules. The arrangement it is possible to ascertain at once the rule on any disputed point which may arise, thereby all the present difficulty due to the imperfectly indexed code and the promiscuous arrangement. The new order of the rules is logical and notural, and each point is so completely covered that the misunderstandings and consequent disputes and misrulings ought to be readily avoided. The changes in the rules have been few in number and adjustment, have not been conspicuous or very important save in a few instances. Most of the changes have been in phraseology, and have sought the elimination of ambiguity and to generally clarify the rules. There have been a few changes in penalties, and the cleared definition of one or two fouls, while the duties of the three officials provided have been classified and aligned more closely. With respect to the play, the two most important changes are: The increase in the length of the game to 70 minutes, and the alteration of the rule governing forward passes.



Roadside Temple in China.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1907. NO. 28.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

A MOVE FOR PUBLIC BATHS AND LAUNDRIES



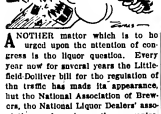


WASHINGTON. — Preparatory to submitting their annual reports and estimates to congress at the coming session, the commissioners are considering the advisability of providing public baths in the District. They strongly favor the establishment of public baths, and last year recommended that an appropriation be made sufficient to build two, but congress turned it down. This year, it is stated, the commissioners will ask for an appropriation with which to establish public baths for the accommodation of pupils of the public schools, and the establishment of public laundries in connection with the public baths.

All of the commissioners are anxious to provide some kind of bathing or swimming scheme for the school children. It is their aim to make the scheme of such a nature as to have swimming lessons as part of the course of studies at the schools. They think every child, boy or girl, should learn the art of swimming.

In connection with the effort of the commissioners to secure these public baths it is also likely they will endeavor to establish one or two public laundries in the District. This idea is something new and novel in this part of the country, although such places are common throughout Europe.

It is the belief that a public laundry should be connected with every public bathhouse erected in the District and to have each laundry supplied with not less than 30 stationary wash tubs, where the women of the poorer classes can take their clothing to be washed, requiring only a trifling sum for soap and other incidentals. Connected with each laundry it is the idea to have a "drying-room," where the women can take clothes after the washing to be dried, either by hot air or steam.

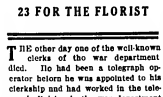


CONGRESS MAY SHAKE UP THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

ANOTHER matter which is to be urged upon the attention of congress is the liquor question. Every year now for several years the Littlefield-Dolliver bill for the regulation of the traffic has made its appearance, but the National Association of Brewers, the National Liquor Dealers' association and various other organizations have always been on the lookout for it, and have always succeeded in blocking its passage. This year it begins to look as though the liquor traffic which has been getting up as well. At the coming session the Anti-Saloon League of the United States, which has become a powerful organization, will make a strenuous effort to get legislation through. The league believes the time is ripe for the long-delayed federal legislation.

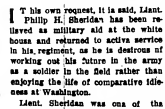
The states are doing handsomely, say men who are preparing to lead the temperance fight before congress at the coming session, but what has the federal government been doing? it has, they say, been nullifying the state laws in two ways. The offense of which most complaint is made is that of permitting the shipment of liquor in unbroken packages from one state in the "dry" territory of an other state.

The fight of the session will center around the bill giving state control of interstate shipmcuts of liquor into "dry" territory when they reach the state border, but the temperance forces may go further and demand that the federal government's internal revenue department shall not issue a government license to any person who has not first complied with all the requirements of the state law governing the sale of intoxicating liquors. The movement, in short, is to bring the federal government to the support of the states in the effort that is being made everywhere for the better regulation and control of the liquor traffic.



AND LATER IT WAS 23 FOR THE FLORIST

THE other day one of the well-known clerks of the war department died. He had been a telegraph operator before he was appointed to his clerkship and had worked in the telegraph division in the war department for some years. When his fellow employes learned of his death they determined to send a floral tribute, and a collection was taken up and order given to the florist to make a large pillow of flowers and mark in the center the figures "73," which in telegraph language means the signal between operators "My compliments and remembrance." On the day of the funeral the operators went to pay their last respects to their clerk, and were greatly shocked when they saw their floral tribute on the casket, for instead of the figures "73" there, in red immortels, on a white field of roses were the figures "23." It was too late to do anything, and as the casket was borne to the grave the pillow sent with "Compliments and remembrances" was marked with the message "23." The next day an indignant committee of telegraphors waited on the florish for an explanation. All he could say was that he had never heard of "73," but he knew "23" and thought that was what they wanted.



AIDS AT WHITE HOUSE ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT

IT his own request, it is said, Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan has been relieved as military aid at the white house during the last two seasons, and it was undoubtedd among his many friends that he would be enabled to retain the choice social position throughout the coming season. Recently, however, it developed that pressure was being brought by friends of other young officers to land the White House detail for them, and it is thought possible that the president may have decided upon a change in order to give others an opportunity to shine at the executive mansion. In this connection it is also rumored that a number of other officers will be relieved of the White House detail and returned to their regular stations and on warships in foreign waters.

Of the ten White House aids of last season it is now understood in military and naval circles that it is doubtful if more than four will be retained.

Mr. Sheridan, following that of Lieut. U. S. Grant III last season, breaks up the trio combinatnm of the three sons of noted civil war generals who surrounded the president at his social functions. Lee being the only one now retained.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

IS PLEASED WITH HAWAII



Secretary Straus, of the department of commerce and labor, who has just returned from an extended trip through Hawaii, is much pleased with what he saw and heard in the island and believes his visit is likely to lead to practical results.

Secretary Straus is a firm believer in the idea that the vast interests intrusted to his safekeeping can not be entirely administered from his desk in Washington, and this conviction led to the determination to make a personal inspection of the workings of the department away from the capital, and to become personally acquainted with the various officials having supervision. Accordingly he planned a trip along the Canadian border to Vancouver, and thence south through Seattle and Portland to San Francisco, with Honolulu as the ultimate destination, and it is from this trip that he has just returned.

While in Hawaii Secretary Straus was waited upon by a delegation of Japanese editors, representing the four Japanese newspapers of Honolulu, who called to ascertain his views regarding Japanese matters in the territory and as to his policy with reference to Japanese immigration, particularly if he believed that the preponderance of Japanese in Hawaii was inimical to the future welfare of the islands.

There is an apparent need of greater shipping facilities for the islands, a dopatation of merchants and planters, who waited on Secretary Straus, showing how the coast wise shipping law worked a hardship to the islands in that they penalized the carrying of passengers and freight between the territory and the mainland of the United States in other than American bottoms, and owing to the difficulty with which vessels of that description stop at Honolulu, large quantities of fruit rotted on the wharves while awaiting shipment. The same lack of transportation facilities was a peculiar hardship upon residents of the territory, who were often obliged, as a result of illness or pressing financial matters, to leave for the United States on a vessel of foreign registry and thereby incur the fine of $200 which our navigation laws impose.

Secretary Straus promised to do all he could to remedy this injustice and this will no one of the matters which he will endeavor to bring to the attention of congress this winter and obtain relief for the islands.

MAY NULLIFY STANDARD FINE



Morltt Rosenthal, chief associate counsel for the Standard Oil company, made a sensation when he announced he had a scheme to nullify Judge Landis' $29,240,000 fine imposed upon the oil trust. Attorney Rosenthal's scheme is based on the immunity bath to be granted to the Alton railroad for its part in testifying against the Standard Oil company. He says the Standard should have been informed of the proposed immunity bath so its attorneys could have questioned the Alton witnesses properly. Attorney Rosenthal contends they should have been allowed to ask these railroad witnesses whether their testimony had been influenced in any way by knowledge thnt the road which employed them would not suffer prosecution.

Attorney Rosenthal, who raises this question, is a native of Dixon, Ill. Hn was born May 4, 1866, and is therefore hut 41 years old. Hn graduated from the University of Michigan in 1888, studied law in Chicago and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He was assistant states attorney for Cook county in 1893; assistant United States attorney northern district attorney of Illinois from 1894 to 1898. It will be noted that his rise was rapid and that although a young man he has attained a most enviable position in the legal profession. Politically he is a democrat.

OPPOSES HUSBAND'S PLANS



The first storm to mar the matrimonial happiness of Jon Kubelik, the noted violinist, and his beautiful wife, formerly Countess Marianna Czaky-Szell, has arisen over the projected visit of the musician to the United States on a long concert tour, during which he expects to repeat his former triumphs.

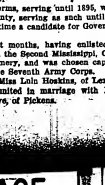
Having heard that during a former tour American women went wild over Kubelik, kissed his portrait, surrounded his carriage and sent hundreds of letters demanding interviews, his wife fears to allow him to come to the United States again unless she is at his side to scare off too enthusiastic admirers.

Kubelik and his manager have pointed out that it is utterly impossible for Mme. Kubelik to take her twin children to America, and that to do so would seriously hinder the hunt for the dollar which the violinist is undertaking.

So insistent is the countess, however, that Kubelik is considering the advisability of either abandoning the tour or defying his wife, regardless of consequences.

The tour will include New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

EXIT VARDAMAN—ENTER NOEL



Special interest centers in the change of governors in Mississippi next January because of the sharp controversies which have occurred between the present incumbent, Gov. Vardaman, and President Roosevelt. The new governor-elect, E. F. Noel, occupies rather a unique position, not only in the history of his state, but in that of the entire country, for although he was the first citizen of Holmes county ever chosen, not only as governor, but for any state office, and, so far as can be ascertained, he was the first to be chosen to any office outside his county, and that was when he was elected district attorney in 1895.

The public life of Edmond F. Noel began in 1883, when he was the youngest member of the house of representatives, in which he served two terms, and was afterwards elected district attorney, in 1887, which post he also held for two terms, serving until 1895, when he was chosen as state senator for Holmes county, serving as such until the end of 1903, in which year he was for the first time a candidate for Governor, with Messrs. Vardaman and Critz.

Mr. Noel has a brief record of eight months, having enlisted in 1898, during the war with Spain as a private in the Second Mississippi, Company K, commanded by Colonel W. A. Montgomery, and was chosen captain by acclamation, and with it was attached to the Seventh Army Corps.

Mr. Noel has been twice married, first to Miss Lnin Hoskins, of Lexington, who died in 1891, and in 1905 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Alice Tye-Nelson, daughter of Colonel J. F. Tye, of Pickens.

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

TO LOSE ROCKEFELLER PLOT FOR GARDEN USE



NEW YORK—The 280-odd small children who ovar two months ago considered themselves the happiest kids in the city when the little plots were awarded in the garden presented to the school children by John D. Rockefeller on the ground in front of the Rockefeller institute, at Sixty-sixth street and Avenue A, are bewailing the fate of their treasured beets and radishes, for it is rumored that next year the ground will be needed for a proposed addition to the institute.

But the fear that they are going to lose their little gardens has only increased the children's interest in the cultivation and harvest of this year's crops.

The other day was harvesting day with the small planters, and the crops gathered astonished many old gardeners who were on hand to watch the operation.

Each of the children has a piece of ground four feet wide by ten feet long, but they have all managed to squeeze into this small space a row of beets, turnips and lettuce, and some beans and cucumners.

There were a few of the children who did not have a big harvest. Some of the plots are not as fertile as others, and some of them have not been as well cared for. Then there are a few of the plots which have suffered from the depredations of urchins who have no gardens, but nevertheless have a tooth for radishes and which families like fresh vegetables on wash days the relotives of those who have plots.

When the ground was offered by Mr. Rockefeller it was prepered with the greetest care. The land on which the garden is situated is naturaddy very sondy and unfertile. Mmy cerlonds of rich loam and fertilizer were dumped into the garden, and it was plowed mnny times. When it was finally in readiness and divided off into long rows on the day was fixed for the assigning of the gardens.

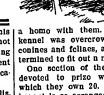
There were scores of applicants for every plot assigned and many among the disappoiated ones herlored revenge, and for mnny nights after the first planting several of the plots were torn up. This was stopped by the board of education by putting o watchman at the garden day and night, and his vigilnncd has only ceased with the harvesting of the crops.



CHINAMEN WILL BUILD CHURCH FOR THEMSELVES

THIS city is to hove its first Chinese church. Funds are being raised for the erection of Mongolian temple and it is expected by those interested in the enterprise that ground will soon be broken in the vicinity of Chinatown. The proposed house of worship is an outgrowth of the Chinese mission, whose headquarters are in West Twenty-ninth street. There are 8,000 Chinese in New York, and the present quarters have become inadequate to carry on the work in an effective manner. So plans have been drawn for a building devoted entirely to the cause, in which will be an auditorium on the ground floor for the Sunday school and preaching services; the second floor will contain a Chinese library, a parlor and reception room, in which the Tract society and other meetings important to the work will be held. Two rooms on the third floor will consist of visitors' and students' sleeping apartments and a dispensory connected with a room in which those who ors sick and far away from friends and nativo lead moy secure attendance and comforters have also so much need. In the basement there will be a kitchen, storeroom and gymnasium. A roof garden will crown the building.

A REFUGE FOR "VAG" DOGS AND STRAY CATS



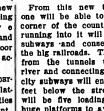
IN philantropic work in this great city the dumb brutes are not forgotten. The latest move looking to their comfort is the establishment of a refuge for strays both of the canine and the feline persuasion.

Misses Sicila and Madeline Mills, wealthy young women of the Bronx, whose home is on Kingsbridge terrace, have just completed at a cost of about $10,000 a kennel which will be used almost exclusively for dogs found wandering friendless and homeless.

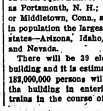
The young women are among the most active workers in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and for several years any "tramp" dog or cat that happened along would find a home with them. Recently their kennel was overcrowded with "vag" canines and felines, and they then determined to fit out a new kennel.

One section of the kennel will be devoted to prizo winning dogs, of which they own 28. The rest of the kennels is so arranged that it will accommodate 200 or moro dogs and any cur that wants a good home, with plenty of good food, can have it for the asking.

The Mills sisters' homo is on a hill which is used by tenmsters during every hour of the day. Ono of the sisters can usually be found on the hill ready to offer cash to teamsters with light wogons to give a pull to the men with heavy loads.



NEW HUDSON TUNNEL BUILDING A WHOPPER



THE Hudson Tunnel company's new terminal building, which is being rushed to completion, is literally a whopper. It covers two blocks and will ha ve stories high, providing floor space for the offices which will accommodate 10,000 sculs.

From this can be drawn the comparison that the building will be populated in an equal number with such cities as Portsmonth, N. H.; Helena, Mont., or Middletown, Conn., and will exceed in population the largest towns in four states—Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Nevada.

There will be 39 elevators in the building and it is estimated that about 125,000,000 persons will pass through the building in entering or leaving trains in the course of a year.

From this new terminal building one will be able to go to most any corner of the country, as the trains running into it will connect with all railroads and elaborate plans have been laid to eliminate any possibility of a tieup. Careful provisions have been made for the possibility of fire. All the cars of the trains will bo of steel and the terminal building is so constructed that should a fire start in any one room of the building it will be hardly likely to spread to another.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

PRESIDENT TALKS FOR BIG WATERWAY

HE ADDRESSES A VAST CROWD AT THE CONVENTION IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

River Journey Is Ended—Chief Executive Is Given an Enthusiastic Welcome—Pleads for Greater Navy in Address at Cairo.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The feature of the day's program at the deep waterway convention being held in this city was the address of the president. It is estimated that not less than 75,000 visitors from all over the Mississippi valley reached here Thursday and Friday morning, among them the governors of more than 20 states, prominent government officials and men of affairs. It has been one of the biggest days in the history of Memphis and the south.

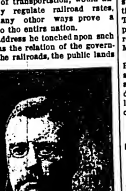
When the president arose to address the vast audience he was greeted with tumultuous applause. The people gathered there believed in the project which they represented, and they saw in the president a friend of the project. Nor did his enthusiasm for the subject disappoint them. He strongly urged the building of inland waterways, and paid glowing tribute to the people of the great central states.

Should Be Done by Government.

He believed, he said, that the government should construct and operate the system of canals which was proposed, and that government expenditures on the rivers should be made with a definite object in view, and not merely for temporary benefits as in the past.

He believed the building of great inland waterways would help in solving for all time the perplexing problems of transportation, would automatically regulate railroad rates, and in many other ways prove a blessing to the entire nation.

In his address he touched upon such subjects as the relation of the government to the railroads, the public lands



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

question and the irrigation question, the Panama canal and other things, all of which he connected either directly or indirectly with the inland waterways project.

Urges Strong Navy.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 4.—In his speech here Thursday President Taft reiterated his contention that the United States must maintain a firm policy in the world affairs and announced the "international milksop." In this connection he announced for the first time that the transfer of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific represents merely the inauguration of a new policy by which the fleet will alternate between the two oceans each year.

The president forcibly urged the necessity of a strong navy, saying: "We have an enormous coast line, and our coast line is on two great oceans. To repel hostile attacks the fleet must be, and not the navy, must be used; but the best way to parry is to hit—so fight can ever be won except by hitting—and we can only hit by means of the navy. It is utterly impossible to improvise even a make-shift navy under the conditions of modern warfare. Since the days of Napoleon no war between two great powers has lasted as long as it would take to build a battleship, let alone a fleet of battle ships; and it takes just as long to train the crew of a battleship as it does to build it; and as regards the most important thing of all, the training of the officers, it takes much longer. The navy must be built and all its training given in time of peace. When once war has broken out it is too late to do anything. We must have a good navy, not yet large enough for our needs, but of excellent material. Where a navy is as small as ours, the cardinal rule must be that the battleships shall not be separated."

Marquise to Marry Gendarme.

Rome, Oct. 5.—A sensation has been caused in aristocratic circles by the announcement that the Marquise Sachetti, a member of an ancient and a noble Florentine family and a cousin of Prince Orsini, is about to marry a sergeant of gendarmes. The man is eight years younger than the marquise.

Surveyor General Daisy Killed.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 5.—John E. Daley, United States surveyor general, slipped on the stairs in the Selling-Hirsch building here Friday and broke his neck.

PAY TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS SEE MONUMENT DEDICATED.

President Roosevelt Is the Principal Speaker at the Impressive Ceremonies in Canton, O.

Canton, O., Oct. 1.—The nation paid homage Monday to the memory of William McKinley when the splendid monument which marks his last resting place was unveiled in the presence of an assembled throng such as Canton never saw before, and with the president of the United States as the principal speaker.

It was the tribute of a grateful nation, both in word and in deed, to "a good citizen, a brave soldier, a wise executive," and more than 50,000 persons, representing all walks of life and every part of the country, participated in the ceremonies of dedicating the monument, the loving gift of a million Americans whose contributions, aggregating $900,000, provided the splendid tomb in which rests the bodies of the third of the martyred presidents, his wife and their two children.

The arrival of President Roosevelt upon the stand was awaited anxiously by the crowd with cheers. The audience arose. The president was the last to enter the stand. He was accompanied by Justice Day and Vice President Fairbanks. At 2:24 Justice Day called the assemblage to order, and in a few words introduced Gov. Harris, president of the day.

Gov. Harris introduced Rev. Dr. Bristol, of Washington, D. C., whose church President McKinley attended when in Washington. Dr. Bristol offered prayer. Justice Harris then delivered the opening address of the ceremony.

President Harris then asked the audience to rise while Miss Helen McKinley, the only sister of the late president, drew aside the flag disclosing the bronze figure of McKinley in the attitude of delivering his last speech on the day of his assassination at Buffalo, September 5, 1901. The flag was removed slowly and impressively. This was followed by the reading of the poem entitled "William McKinley," by James Whitcomb Riley.

President Harris then introduced President Roosevelt. The president stepped to the front of the platform and was greeted with applause. He delivered an eloquent eulogy of William McKinley, and the exercises closed with another song.

TAFT RECEIVED BY MIKADO.

Private Audience Followed by Luncheon with Japan's Ruler.

Tokio, Oct. 3.—William H. Taft, American secretary of war, officially bade farewell to Japan at 6:15 Wednesday evening and left the brilliantly illuminated Shinbashi railroad station for Kobe amid the firing of an artillery salute and a great display of fireworks.

At noon Mr. and Mrs. Taft, accompanied only by Brig. Gen. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and Frederick W. Carpenter, Mr. Taft's private secretary, drove in an automobile to the emperor's palace. Mr. Taft was greeted pleasantly by his majesty, who invited him to the imperial room, where they conferred in private, with the aid of an interpreter, for ten minutes, after which they returned to the audience room.

While the private audience was in progress Mrs. Taft was received by the empress. Both their majesties showed great cordiality in their reception of the American visitors.

Later the emperor and empress entertained Mr. and Mrs. Taft at an elaborate luncheon.

THEATERS ON OCEAN LINERS.

Cunard Company Accepts Proposition of Charles Frohman.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.—It was announced Wednesday that the Cunard Steamship company had accepted the offer of Charles Frohman to give theatrical performances on the big liners by regular players, who, for the time being, may be traveling with or from the United States and England. The company is now planning specially designed halls for playing concerts on board three of the ships of the line. Other transatlantic line companies are considering Mr. Frohman's proposition.

Favor Two Terms for Sheriff.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 3.—E. A. Snively of the state board of pardons, Wednesday addressed the state association of sheriffs and deputy sheriffs in favor of a law providing that sheriffs may hold office for two terms. The association adopted a resolution in favor of such a law, and Secretary Barrett was instructed to send a letter to each sheriff in the state, requesting his presence in Springfield when the legislature meets next Tuesday to advocate the passage of such a law.

Rev. W. P. Ferguson Is Arrested.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 4.—Rev. Wilbert Ferguson was arrested Thursday on a charge sworn out by Arthur N. Cross, alleging criminal relations with the wife of Mr. Cross. The accused asked immediate trial in justice court.

Murderous Priest Sentenced.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 4.—Ludwig Szczygiel, the Polish priest convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Andrew and Stephen Stanzyzuki, was sentenced Thursday to 20 years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary.

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.



DENIES HE MARRIED MISS MAE C. WOOD

SENATOR PLATT IN COURT APPLICATION DECLARES GIRL ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.

Says Woman Who Is Suing Him for Divorce First Tried to Get Money from Him on Threats of Promise.

New York, Oct. 5.—United States Senator Platt made formal denial Friday that he ever married Mae C. Wood, who is suing him for divorce, alleging that she was married to the senator November 9, 1901. The sensational denial in an application for mandamus proceedings in court by his attorneys asking for authority to examine certain papers in the case. The senator, in his petition asserted that she had never made a claim to him of such a marriage until December 24, 1906, but on the contrary, had tried to extort money from him. More than three years after the date on which she asserts she was married to him, the senator averred, she was threatening to sue him for breach of promise and retained the law firm of O'Flaherty and Fulton of Richmond, Va., to act for her.

Alleges Extortion Schems.

The senator submitted a copy of a letter from that firm written to him in January, 1905, in which they announced that Miss Mae C. Wood had employed them to prosecute her claim for damages for breach of promise and for an alleged conspiracy culminating in New York in 1903 by which she asserted she was fraudulently compelled by agents of the senator to surrender certain letters written to her by him.

Senator Platt said that he ignored this letter but that his attorney subsequently received other letters from O'Flaherty and Fulton threatening to take the case into court unless it was settled. When he declined to enter into negotiations with them the senator said, "they discontinued all the attempts at extortion until just prior to the beginning of this action."

Suits to Be Consolidated.

In the fall of 1906, the senator asserted, Mae C. Wood brought two suits against him in Nebraska in which the allegations were absolutely inconsistent with her present claim of marriage. These suits, he said, had been brought to gain notoriety and to extort money from him. Both suits were dismissed without prejudice.

The senator alluded to publications of what purported to be a marriage certificate which, he said, had been mutilated by cutting away the part that should have contained the name of the man who married them.

Calls Letter a Forgery.

On the evening of December 24, 1906, he said, he received a letter from Miss Wood in which she stated that she had received a letter from him acknowledging her as his wife. This, he said, was untrue and no such acknowledgement had ever been made. If such a communication existed, the senator said, it is a forgery, manufactured by the plaintiff to extort money from him.

Three League Averages.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 5.—The official averages of the Three I Base Ball league were issued Friday, the pennant being awarded to Rock Island, with a percentage of 652. Peoria led in the club batting, having an average of 254. Peoria also led in fielding, with an average of 961. Wilson, pitcher for Rock Island, led in batting, with 314. Swacina, first base for Peoria, was second, with 292.

Millionaire Fatally Hurt.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 5.—Herbert R. Morton, of Asheville, a millionaire, slipped on the steps of the Vancouver opera house and fractured his skull. He probably will die.

Tower Wishes to Retire.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—Ambassador Tower has written President Roosevelt asking that he be permitted to retire from the diplomatic service next spring.

SENATOR BORAH ACQUITTED

FOUND NOT GUILTY OF TIMBER LAND FRAUD CONSPIRACY.

Citizens of Boise Greet the Verdict With Cheers, Sell Ringing and Band Music.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 3.—United States Senator William E. Borah was acquitted Wednesday night of the charges of conspiracy to defraud the government out of valuable Idaho timber lands.

The case was submitted without argument on the part of the defense, and the jury was out just long enough to take one ballot. The verdict was greeted by cheers and applause which the court officers made no effort to restrain. The demonstration in the courtroom served only as a beginning. As soon as the news reached the outside bells were rung and the fire department made a spectacular run through the principal streets, stopping eventually at the Idaho hotel, to which Senator Borah, surrounded by several hundred of his fellow citizens, was escorted.

A fine band appeared as if by magic, as the senator reached the hotel steps, and played "Hail to the Chief."

The streets about the hotel were blocked by a cheering throng, whose shouts mingled the screech of the fire engine whistles and clanging of trolley car bells.

Senator Borah thanked the people for their demonstration and for the confidence they had reposed in him throughout the trial.

ARRESTED, HE KILLS HIMSELF.

Davenport Man, Accused of Opening Registered Mail, Commits Suicide.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 5.—James H. Farrand, superintendent of delivery in the Davenport post office, was arrested Friday morning, charged with opening registered mail. Soon after he committed suicide.

Thefts from mail at the post office had puzzled the authorities for several years. Detectives have been working on the case for a month, and claim to have caught Farrand with decoy letters, and to have had a strong case against him. Farrand was bound over to the federal grand jury. He gave bail and was found dead in bed later, having suffocated himself with chloroform.

UNITE TO FIGHT LOW FARES.

Railroads of Northwest Begin Action for Permanent Injunction.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 4.—All leading railroads having lines in South Dakota Thursday afternoon commenced a united action in the United States court, this city, for a permanent injunction preventing the enforcement of railroad commissioners from putting into effect October 15 an order reducing passenger rates in the state from three to two and one-half cents a mile. The commission was temporarily restrained from putting the new rate into effect pending a hearing from Judge Carland October 29 on the application for a permanent injunction.

NOVEL CRUISE IN A YACHT.

R. M. Thompson Invites 15 Friends to Go Around World.

New York, Oct. 4.—Fifteen friends of Robert M. Thompson, financier, retired naval officer and lawyer, are to be his guests on one of the most unique yacht cruises on record. The yacht upon which they will voyage around the world is the 5,000 ton steamer Minerva. The journey will occupy nine months and the estimated expense of the entertainment is half a million dollars.

Among those invited by Col. Thompson to be his guests are Lord Brassy and Admiral Sir Charles Beresford.

Murderous Priest Sentenced.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 4.—Ludwig Szczygiel, the Polish priest convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Andrew and Stephen Stanzyzuki, was sentenced Thursday to 20 years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary.

THIEVES MAKE A RICH HAUL

FRANK A. UBEL'S STORE IN ST. PAUL IS THE SCENE OF THE OPERATION.

The Thieves Secure $1,000 Worth of Diamonds While the Proprietor and Clerks are Present. Three were in the Deal.

St. Paul, Oct. 7.—With scores of people passing outside and in full view of several store attendants, three smooth come-on artists, one of whom was a woman, deftly appropriated in the neighborhood of $1,000 worth of loose diamonds at the jewelry store of Frank A. Ubel, 478 Wabasha street about 6:30 Saturday evening and made good their escape. The robbery was one of the most daring that has been pulled off in the city recently in that the three came into the store, looked over a tray of lockets and diamonds and securing several loose stones while the clerk's back was turned, walked nonchalantly out of the door. They were not in the store before the proprietor could get to the street after discovering the robbery.

The woman entered the store shortly before 6:30 o'clock. Mr. Ubel was in the rear part of the store. The clerk was requested to show a tray of lockets, and the conversation of the trio was such as to imply that one of the men was purchasing a present for the woman. After examining carefully several lockets one of the men said he desired to purchase a diamond to be set in the locket. The clerk got a tray of loose stones from the safe and placed them upon the counter directly in front of the woman. Just at this point the man of Jewish appearance walked to front of the counter and requested another clerk who was standing close by to show him some sets of diamond earrings. While he was looking at these the woman requested the clerk to call Mr. Ubel in order to ask him some questions about the various stones, which were lying loose on the tray. The clerk then stepped to Ubel who came up to walk upon the customers.

After a few minutes conversation during which the woman and man chatted with the utmost composure, the woman expressed a desire to visit some other stores. The man hesitated somewhat before leaving, but stated that they undoubtedly would be back within a short time, or at least before the evening was over. Immediately after the three had departed Mr. Ubel started to put the stones back into the safe and noticed that some of the stones were missing. He rushed post haste to the front of the store, asking which way the trio had gone. By the time he arrived at the sidewalk the three either had separated in three different ways, or else had darted into some nearby doorway for a moment.

Motor Car Collision.

Rapid City, S. D., Oct. 7.—Three hours after the Cronoh railroad, running heavy passenger and freight trains daily between here and Myetlo, was officially opened for the hauling of traffic here, a motor car loaded with passengers crashed into the rear end of a freight train fourteen miles south of here.

Mary Platt, aged nine years, lost a leg and later died. Frank Mc-George, eight years old, had a leg broken and was badly injured. The other children were on their way from Boulder, Colo., to their father a rancher near Rapid City.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Motormen Hurlbut to lose control of the car on a down grade. Sticking to the brake he saved many lives, although four others were injured.

Collision.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 5.—A westbound Great Northern freight crashed into a switch engine in the Grand Forks yards and both engines and six cars were derailed. Engineer Ole H. Larson of the freight engine was caught in the cab and severely bruised and burned. The effect of his injuries cannot be determined as yet. The rest of the engine crew escaped by jumping. The switch engine crew had left the switch open and the engineer of the freight was unable to stop in time. The wreckage was mostly on the sidetrack and the main line was cleared in three hours.

Killed and Injured.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 7.—Figures compiled from the reports of the railroad commission show that the railroads of Wisconsin killed 276 and injured 2,900 during the fiscal year just closed. Twenty-five of the killed and 187 of the injured were passengers, the others being either employes of railroads or trespassers. The total loss of property as a result of collisions was $98,808.70, by derailments $76,283.84.

Suicide.

St. Paul, Oct. 5.—Determined not to escape death, H. M. Manheim, a Minneapolis candy salesman, employed at Enoch, Tisdale & Co., whose home is at 1400 Washington street, committed suicide in the Boardman hotel by first swallowing the contents of a tumbler of laudanum, and then by shooting himself through the right temple with a thirty-two caliber revolver. Although the body was not found until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it is supposed Manheim ended his life either during the previous night or morning.

SAID TO BE SIMPLE

EASILY MIXED RECIPE FOR KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Tells Readers How to Prepare This Home-Made Mixture to Cure the Kidneys and Bladder and Rheumatism.

Get from any prescription pharmacist the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful dose after each meal and at bedtime.

The above is considered by an eminent authority, who writes in a New York daily paper, as the finest prescription ever written to relieve Backache, Kidney Trouble, Weak Bladder and all forms of Urinary difficulties. This mixture acts promptly on the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys, enabling them to filter and strain the uric acid and other waste matter from the blood which causes Rheumatism.

Some persons who suffer with the afflictions may not feel inclined to place much confidence in this simple mixture, yet those who have tried it say the results are simply surprising, the relief being affected without the slightest injury to the stomach or other organs.

Mix some and give it a trial. It certainly comes highly recommended. It is the prescription of an eminent authority, whose entire reputation, it is said, was established by it.

COINED A BIG WORD.

Little One Wanted to Pick the "Underclothes Flowers."

When the first little granddaughter was big enough to want to pick the garden flowers, the grandparents tried every gulleful means to restrain the fond fore-intention. A truce was reached when it was agreed that Harriet should let the garden plants alone and pick only "children's flowers," a descriptive name bestowed at once alike on dandelions, buttercups, daisies and clovers. After this there was peace in the family. One day Katherine, the newest granddaughter, was contentedly pulling grasses while grandmother snipped off blossome from the forget-me-nots. Katherine remarked that fresh flowers had not been gathered for the dinner table. She ran over to grandmother and promptly closed one of the longest words a four-year-old ever used. "Grandmother," she begged, "can't I pick the underchildrenable flowers for dinner?"

Mary's Important Testimony.

Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court is said to be the author of the story: A witness testified in a certain case that a person named Mary was present when a particular conversation took place and the question was asked: "What did Mary say?" Judge objected to and after some discussion the judge ruled out the question. An exception to this decision was taken and counsel on appeal the higher court reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial on the ground that the question should have been answered. At the second trial the same inquiry was propounded and elicited the information that "Mary said nothing."

Beecher Scored Point.

Justin McCarthy tells a story of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher entered Plymouth church one Sunday and found several letters awaiting him. He opened one and found it contained the single word "Fool." Quietly and with becoming seriousness he mounted the steps of the pulpit, and, as fact in these words: "I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter."

Marrying for Love.

Happy marriages are surely possible even in these unposted, practical times. They are, if the people will only follow the instinct of their better natures and marry for love—the reverent, impassionate love of the man for the maiden, the pure, unsophisticated affection of the maiden for the manly—instead of bartering happiness for rank or money.—Thorne.

TRANSFORMATIONS.

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking is Abandoned.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whisky or tobacco fiend to break away from habit. The coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of taste than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine, mild Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves—caffeine—has been discontinued, and in its place is taken a liquid food that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

State Assessment.

St. Paul—The estimated total assessment of the property in Minnesota for taxation purposes in 1907 will be about $1,000,000,000, which is an increase of more than $100,000,000 over the assessment for 1906. Notices were sent out recently by State Auditor S. G. Iverson to the county auditors notifying them that the rate of taxation required to raise the amount necessary for defraying the various state expenses for the coming year is 2¼ mills. This rate, which covers the entire state levy for all purposes, is .7 of a mill higher than it was in 1906.

Based upon this valuation the levy of 1.7 mills for the state revenue fund will produce about $1,700,000, which is the rate and amount fixed upon by the legislature last winter. The rate of 1.7 mills for state revenue purposes, which is the money used in paying the expenses of the state government, is a rate of .5 of a mill. The rate of levy for all of the other funds remains the same as last year, with the exception of the university campus fund, which is a new fund created by the legislature last winter. The rate for this fund is .2 of a mill.

The 2¼ mills rate is made up of the following amounts: Soldiers' relief fund, .0001; funding tax fund, .0002; state revenue fund, .0007; state road and bridge fund, .00005; university campus fund, .0002.

Brutally Assaulted.

Duluth—Albert Sullivan, one of the men employed as dock guard here during the strike, was assaulted at night and while unconscious was tied to the track under an ore train which a strike breaker, Frank Hill, and left there by the men who attacked him. He is in the hospital, but has not recovered consciousness sufficiently to describe his assailants.

As far as Sullivan has been able to tell of the affair, his story is that he was walking his usual rounds on the docks about 8:30 o'clock p. m., when two men approached him. One of them engaged him in conversation regarding the time of the departure of some boat, and the other stepped behind him. As he turned toward the second man he received a terrific blow on the head, and the last he remembers is falling to the dock.

Discovers Ore.

Faribault—William Lenry, who lives in the town of Walcott, several miles south of this city, believes he has discovered a mine of either copper or magnetic iron ore on his farm. A party from Faribault, Hon. Helge Bistrum visit and investigated the discovery. A magnetic dip needle compass, used by miners to locate mineral, indicated the presence of ore where Mr. Leary thinks the mineral is. Specimens of rock were picked up that are rich in some kind of mineral, which will be assayed. During the last summer lightning struck three times in the same spot where the discovery is located. From the specimens picked up on various places on his farm the indications point to a wide area of mineral deposits. A number of the specimens will be sent to the state university.

Lone Girl Student.

Minneapolis—Miss Edna Munroe, 2623 Dupont avenue, has the distinction of being the only girl student in the entire engineering department of the university. She is the only girl among 1,200 men who are learning the various branches of engineering.

The engineering co-ed is a candidate for the degree of civil engineer and will graduate in four years. She has been employed during the past summer with the Andrews Lumber Company of Minneapolis, and it was while working there that her desire to become more proficient in engineering lines led her to decide on a university course. She is a graduate of the North Side high school of Minneapolis.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. Paul—Wynne Halverson, 20, 1313 16th ave. s., fell from a hayrack near Park avenue and Lake street and sustained a fracture of the skull.

Brownton—The village of Brownton has completed the installing of its waterworks system to replace the town-and-tank system which has been in use for the last twelve years.

St. Paul—Attorney General E. T. Young has announced the appointment of George W. Peterson of Little Falls as assistant to Frank B. Stone, signed, as assistant attorney general.

Faribault—The milkmen doing business in this city have decided to raise the price of their milk from 5 cents per quart to 6 cents.

Roosevelt—A freak in potatoes was discovered in the garden of Surveyor Jones in this village. About fifty potatoes of average size grew upon two vines, besides 150 in the earth at the roots. Mr. Jones is saving the tubers for seed and may produce a new variety.

Minneapolis—William Erickson was held up and robbed of $10 late at night at Cedar avenue and Twenty-fourth street while on the way home.

Argyle—Argyle's first market day will be held Oct. 26, under the management of the Commercial club.

Apples Galore.

St. Peter—This fall has seen the fulfillment of the prediction that apple culture could be made profitable in Minnesota, and that the time would come when the orchards of this section would produce more apples than the growers could market here. Farmers experimented for years before they discovered the varieties best adapted to this climate, but in past season the crop has been scarcely sufficient for home consumption.

This year its size is unprecedented. Never before have the orchards returned such yields. The increase has depressed prices until the producers cannot make a profit by selling at home. Then it has become necessary to open new markets, and thousands of bushels of apples are being shipped from southern Minnesota cities to points in the Dakotas and in the northern part of the state.

The fruit compares in quality with the best apples of the east, and the growers look for a brisk demand next season.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. Paul—Mrs. Russell Sage gives $20,000 to the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. fund.

Minneapolis—Rev. W. N. Jamieson's wife fills his pulpit during his absence from the city.

Washington—Marcus M. Kring was appointed postmaster at Hubbard, in Hubbard county.

St. Paul—A shooting affray attracts several hundred people to a saloon at Eighth and Robert streets.

Hamline—The state fair board takes preliminary steps to provide for two weeks of state fair next year.

Washington—Frank B. Brown is appointed postmaster at Otisco, Waseca county, vice O. M. Finsted, removed.

Hastings—Michael Wiederhold, of Douglas, who was scalded by the breaking of a waterglass on the engine which throbbing, is dead.

Faribault—The Faribault convention of club women is attended by more than 100 accredited delegates and as many more women who are not delegates.

Dassel—The Dassel Roller Mill company has been incorporated, with a capital of $20,000, and will commence the erection at once of a modern three-story flour mill.

St. Peter—Active preparations have been begun for the fourteenth annual convention of the Minnesota State Butter and Cheese Makers' association in this city on Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1.

Minneapolis—A verdict of one cent has been returned by a jury in the district court, Mrs. Helga Bistrum can recover this amount from William C. Payne, whom she charged with an assault.

Washington—Claude E. Higbie is appointed postmaster at Moose Island, Steams county, vice E. H. Pusher, resigned, and Carl A. Bilboa at Oalgum, Cass county, vice Gustavo Kulander, removed.

Cannon Falls—The cornerstone of the proposed $10,000 Congregational church was laid this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with fitting services, including addresses by Rev. William H. Saltmon, D.D., president of Carlton college, and James L. Scofield of this city.

Minneapolis—The pretty romance of the race track and Wall street, "His Last Dollar," now in its fifth season of uninterrupted success, with David Higgins, the well known character actor, as his head, will be presented at the Bijou Opera House the week of October 13th.

Minneapolis—The tax levy rate was boosted to 28.19 mills on the dollar by the Hennepin county board of tax levy, which finished its labors shortly before midnight last night. That figure is nearly four mills higher than last year, when the rate was 24.50 mills. The ward funds in the city are not included in the rate and will average about 2.50 mills.

St. Paul—The state timber board met in executive state of state timber which will be offered at public sale at the capitol Oct. 31. The state cruisers were all at the capitol with reports giving their estimates on tracts to be offered and as much as 50,000,000 feet of timber may be put up at the sale. The timber lies in the counties of Lake, Itasca, St. Louis and Beltrami.

Scanlon—Thru the explosion of a gasoline stove Folger's store in the northern part of town was set on fire and burned to the ground. The building was a frame structure and in less than half an hour it was totally destroyed. Two adjoining buildings used as residences also were burned, but the furniture was saved. Both stock and buildings were covered by insurance.

Moorhead—J. J. Robertson was arrested for stealing a watch from a fellow laborer near Sabin. He was brought to this city, pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined $40, which includes the value of the watch that he had pawned.

St. Paul—The school board and St Paul Institute of Science and Letters co-operates in arranging an extensive system of night schools.

St. Peter—The Willow Lawn creamery, at Traverse Siding, four miles west of this city, was completely destroyed by fire.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Four Italians were hanged at once at Lancaster, Pa., for the murder of a fellow countryman.

Anton A. Higbee, a fisherman from Colcas, Mich., was picked up off Chicago, after he had been four days adrift in a wrecked sloop.

Insanely jealous of his handsome young wife, John Bohnreuiler, a Brooklyn saloon keeper, shot her to death and then killed himself.

Two men were shot when Fred Robolledo, a Mexican student, 20 years old, ran amuck with a revolver in the Mexican quarter of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Union Pacific in federal court at Omaha, Neb., pleaded guilty and accepted judgment to the infliction of violations of the safety appliance laws.

The president has directed the appointment of Col. Charles S. Smith, ordnance department, to be brigadier general on the retirement of Col. Godfrey.

At Danville, Wash., an angry mob drove a small party of Hindoos across the line into Canada. A few others were discharged but no one was injured.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, widow of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, made formal announcement of the engagement of her daughter, Gladys, to Count Ladislas Szechenyi, of Budapest.

Valentine Cotrel, a woman of Hoisen, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for multilating Jean Auguste Ingres' picture, "Pius VII. in the Sistine Chapel," in the Louvre.

The benevolence of Keuubebec county, Mo., ere os strike against high meat prices. Nearly 1,200 persons in four towns have agreed to buy no meat for ten days until prices are lower.

The District of Columbia supreme court finally "fixed November 11 as the date for the trial of Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, charged with the killing of former United States Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah.

Three American Mormons have been expelled from Germany as the result of persisting, despite final warnings prohibiting them from spreading their propaganda, in conducting river baptisms and making converts.

The Republican state committee of New York nominated Edward T. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett as candidates for associated justices of the court of appeals, and the Democratic committee indorsed the nominations.

The sum of $1,000,000 is divided in ten portions of $100,000 each and bequeathed to several colleges and church and charitable organizations by the will of D. Willis James, which was filed for probate in New York.

District Attorney H. B. Mease, of Arkansas, has entered suits against the Southern Telephone & Telegraph company and the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone company, charging violation of the anti-trust laws and asking that penalties aggregating $5,000,000 be assessed.

The bodies of Claude H. Perry, a soldier, and his wife were found in their apartments in Brooklyn, and it is believed the man killed his wife and then himself, rather than endure a separation from her, which impended, because of his threatened transfer from Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, to another post.

NEW ORLEANS PORT TIED UP.

Dock and Cotton Handlers' Union Goes on Strike.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—The immense cotton shipping business of this port was tied up at six o'clock Friday night by the strike of 2,000 members of the Dock and Cotton Handlers' union. From 10,000 to 12,000 men probably will be involved, because the railroad freight handlers have served notice that they will not work with nonunion men at the docks.

The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of 1,200 men to load more than 150 bales per day working in gangs of five. Steamship agents demand that 300 bales be stowed.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Yrlgs	$	4	75
Hogs		6	65
Sheep		4	25
FLOUR—Winter Straights		3	60
WHEAT—May		1	04½
December		1	02½
CORN—December			69½
May No. 2 Western			67½
OATS			51
RYE			81
CHEESE			11½
	CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$	6	90
Fair to Good Steers		6	75
Yearlings, Plain to Prime		6	50
Bulls, Common to Choice		4	90
Calves		7	50
HOGS—Heavy Weights		6	35
Mixed Packers		6	35
Light Weights		6	40
BUTTER—Creamery		29	00
Dairy		24	00
LIVE POULTRY		13	00
Broilers		18	00
POTATOES (per bu.)		1	65
GRAIN—Wheat, May		1	00
December		1	02
Corn, December			62½
May			66½
Oats, September			49
Rye, September			80
	MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor's	$	1	01
December		1	00
May		1	04
Oats, Standard			48
Rye, No. 1			80
	KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$	0	96
December			97½
Corn, December			60½
Oats, No. 2 White			46
	ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$	6	00
Texas Steers		3	00
HOGS—Packers		6	30
Butchers		6	35
SHEEP—Natives		4	00
	OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$	5	75
Stockers and Feeders		3	90
Cows and Heifers		3	00
HOGS—Heavy		6	30
SHEEP—Wethers		4	00

MAIDENS FROM CHINA

TWO OF ROYAL BLOOD COME TO WELLESLEY.

Will Be Educated by the Imperial Government Which Desires Them to Learn All They Can in America.

Wellesley.—Although it is in nowise part of the curriculum of Wellesley college it has fallen to the lot of two typical American girls to introduce two little Chinese maidens into the mysteries of dressing according to the accepted ideas of fashionable society.

All the gowns, furbelows, bats and lingerie for all sorts of occasions, from the bloomer gym costume to the toilet for evening receptions, have been spread out before the astonished eyes of the little orientals, and it will be for them to decide, after giving the subject mature thought, perhaps writing back to China, whether they shall discard their own flowing robes of silk and at the start become American school girls. For these two girls are to remain in this country till they can take back to China all that we can give them in the way of education and social refinement.

Never before has Wellesley been called upon to look after the welfare of so distinguished students. They are Miss Chi Che Wang, who comes from Soochow, and Miss Ping Kwai Hu, whose home is in a neighboring Chinese town. Both girls are related to the royal family of China. Officially the Chinese government is their sponsor. They came to town with more excess and vastly more trunks than ordinarily accompany half a dozen girls.

In the first place the recently retired Chinese minister, who grew up as a boy at Amherst, played first on the baseball team and, following graduation became chairman of the alumni association, told the bespectacled statesmen of China that the maidens should be sent to America by all means, and that they would find much good in the American institutions, where the fashions of China and America would be blended so gracefully that the girls would become little Americans quite without knowing it.

"I've been there many a time," said the trusted counselor, "and I know."

So the girls were prepared for their long journey, and as has a man than Tsotai Wan Ding Chung, vice-director of the Lisnkiang vice-royalty foreign office, was officially designated to be their traveling companion. With him came his wife.

Miss Ping Kwai Hu, who is only 16, will take a preparatory course at Dana Hall before entering Wellesley. Before coming to this country she was for a time at school at the Laura Haygood Mission, near Tokio, Japan, whither she was sent by her father, who at that time was a member of the privy council.

Miss Wang, who is several years older than Miss Hu, speaks English well. She will take a thorough course in literature and classics and devote at least three hours a day to music. Little Miss Hu thinks she would be supremely happy if she were as hand-



Chinese Maidens Who Will Be Educated at Wellesley.

some as some of the girls that she has met since she came to Wellesley. Beauty, as she judges it, contemplates three things in particular—size, strength and good color. The members of the Wellesley crew are simply superb, in the eyes of the newcomer from the east.

Young Kwai, the legation secretary, who brought the girls here, stopped off with them and showed them about Springfield, where he went to school in 1882. There can of course be no doubt that Miss Hu thought American men were rather nice. This has greatly worried her. Privately she has told her friends that she wanted to think Americans were nice and agreeable, but at her age she considered it unseemly to look at them long enough to find out whether they were or not.

Dean Pendleton, who will arrange the studies for the young students, visited them at their apartments in the village to-day. In the matter of adopting American dress, wholly or in part, President Hazard will be finally consulted.

FOUNDED MASONRY IN AMERICA.

Granite Replaces Old State Slab Over Grave of Henry Price.

Boston.—On the crest of the rise in the new cemetery in Townsend is an imposing and substantial piece of



The Price Monument.

granita, which marks the final resting place of Henry Price, the founder of what constituted Masonry in America.

Considerably more than 100 years ago, when the father of Masonry died, his remains were interred in the old cemetery where they remained until a few years ago, when, through the influence of the late Albert Pierce, the body was removed from the old cemetery, where its presence had been long and forgotten, to the above fine new place of interment then has been erected by the grand lodge the dignified monument as an object of reverence by many members of the craft.

The original stone which, through the action of time and exposure, had become fractured almost its entire length, is of slate, about a yard square in dimension, and bears the inscription as given in the grand lodge room, as is follows:

In memory of
HENRY PRICE, ESQ.,
Who died in Boston the first year of our Lord 1755. He removed to Boston about the year 1720. Was a Deputation Appointing him Grand Master of Masons in New England & in the year 1733 Was appointed a Coruut in the Governor's Troop of Guards with the Rank of Major. By the 1st January A. D. 1734 he Issues an Acquired the Masonic Right of Holding a Lodge which he Exercised to Extend to the Latter Part of his life. He united Mortality to the Dec. 31st A. D. 1776, Leaving a widow & Two Young Daughters, with a Numerous Company of Friends and Acquaintances to mourn his Departure, who have that Ground of hope Concerning his Present Let Which Reason & Christian Faith Can Give. Higher Honors Were Intended by his Fellow Brethren But Refused him for a reason a behaviour Consistent with his Character as a Mason and his Natures as a Man. An honest Man is the noblest Work of God.

After retiring from business in 1761 Mr. Price is described for a number of years as "gentleman." From 1746 to 1755 he resided in Boston, passing his summers at his country seat in Cambridge. There his wife and daughter died in 1760 within a few weeks of each other.

Two years later he went to Townsend, and in 1765-6 represented the town in the legislature. In 1771 Mr. Price married Lucy Kendall, of that town. His estate there consisted of several farms, mills and mill privileges, mechanical shops, wood lots, and in the aggregate his ownership of acres run up into the thousands.

A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

Lieut. Gov. Chanler, of New York, May Lead Democrats.

New York.—Much in the mind of the politically observant and looming large in the public eye, as the Democratic candidate for president, these days, is the young lieutenant governor of the state of New York, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.



LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER.
Possible Democratic Candidate for President of United States.

In his Americanism the Democratic lieutenant governor is quite as latensse as Theodore Roosevelt, and like the president, he is more interested in to-day and to-morrow than in yesterday, more absorbed in seeing proper things done for the public weal than in contemplating mmmmies of the past. When William Randolph Hearst picked him for a running mate at The Independence league convention last summer, he didn't realize that he had selected a man who would overshadow him as the campaign progressed.

When the official sketches of the candidates were given out to the reporters last year that of Chanler was one of the shortest of the lot.

Earosnautical.

Mrs. Howard—A place where a beat heads is a pier. Now what will they call the place where an airship lands?

Mr. Howard—A sky-light, my love.

THE SCHOOL CHILD UP TO DATE.

Make haste to school, thou little child,
Or else you will be late;
Your books are all aseptic now,
And sterile every slate.

Your pencil has been boiled an hour—
'Tis germless, now, I hope;
And don't forget to wash your desk
With this antiseptic soap.

And lest about the schoolroom floor
Some unseen microbes lurk,
Be sprinkled pillows around
Before you set to work.

You'd better put, for safety's sake,
Bichloride in the ink.
And water that has not been boiled
You must not dare to drink.

Of course, when recess comes around,
Moms food you'll want to munch;
So in the disinfected box
Is predigested lunch.

And since 'tis said that in a kiss
Bacteria may abound,
I may not give you, as I'd like,
A mother's fond farewell.

Make haste to school, my little child,
And leave my tender cares;
And may you still be safely kept
From microbes in the air.
—Elsie Duncan Yale, in Life.

His Sentiment.

"Yes, I acknowledge that your father did me a favor once which placed me under a lasting obligation to him. I cannot, therefore, refuse to lend you the money. But come around to-morrow for it, won't you?"

"Certainly, if you haven't got it now."

"Oh, I have it now, all right; only I hate on such notice to part forever with what is near and dear to me."—Judge.

No Confusing Environment.

Miss Edith (to evening caller)—When I write I have to be entirely alone and have everything quiet, so there will be nothing to disturb my thoughts. I don't see how any one can dictate to an amanuensis.

Mr. Goodfellow—It's very easy. I dictate all my business letters.

"You do? And don't your thoughts often wander from the subject until you find yourself unable to continue?"

"Oh, no. My typewriter is a man."—N. Y. Weekly.

What Brought Him.

Mr. Gotsum—Maria, how long has that young Smoothley been coming here to see Nellie?

Mrs. Gotsam—Let me sea. You remember when the papers published the report that money having sold e gold mine for half a million?

"Yes."

"Well, as nearly as I recall it, that's the time when he began coming."

Uncertain Betting.

"About 4,000 persons are arrested each year for betting on the streets of London," said the men with the whiskers.

"Well, I wouldn't like to put any money on the streets of London. Why, they can never tell where they'll set the sport with the red tie and horseshoe pin.—Yonkers Statesman.

ECONOMY.



Sho—But, Jack, you don't earn enough to support two.

He—But won't we be one then?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Change For the Worse.

When a man gets married he
Is apt to change his views;
That his wife's the better half,
And later she's the worst.
—Chicago Daily News.

Hypnotized.

Little Boy—Mamma, I wish you'd find out who it was hypnotized me, and punish 'em severely.

Mamma—What-at?

Little Boy—While you was out I was pulled right into the pantry, an' forced to eat a hull lot of those cakes you said I mustn't touch.

Overheard at Meat Shop.

Butcher—Come, John, he lively now; break the bones in Mr. Simpson's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in your hatchet.

"All right, sir; just as soon as I've sawed off Mr. Murphy's leg."

Not by the Police.

Bill—Were you ever in a drinking place when it was being "pulled," Jill?

Jill—Sure! I was in a dining car once!—Yonkers Statesman.

Wouldn't Go.

Jerold—I can't got any speed out of that motor car you sold me. You told me you had been arrested six times in it.

Hobart—So I was, old chap. For obstructing the highway.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 05, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

It is no wonder that Japan got a hustle on them to declare their friendship for the United States, when they "sized up" Secretary of war Taft. They was afraid he might step on them, if he got mad.

The farmer that sells off his stock hogs, to save his barley, may discover his mistake next fall, when the breworrs tells him they don't care for his barley, and the butchers is offering him fancy prices for his pork.

There is a fight to a finish in the federal court, in Minneapolis, between the mail order houses and the lumber trust. Let us hope they will fight until they are all "busted" as one is about as detrimental to the upbuilding of the North West as the other.

President Roosevelt has declared himself in favor of river improvements, and we do wonder if that great big man will ever find of the small amount of government aid it would take to open up about 75 miles of the Red Lake River, and make it fit for navigation for small steamboats, thus giving a rich farming country an outlet to market? Or how much money on the Red Lake River and Thief River Falls road would it take to open the river for navigation, and thus save thousands of acres of land into good farming, and small homes, that are now utterly useless.

Thief River Falls have called "those put" meeting of the board of County Commis-loners to meet October 19th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and if they do not meet they are summoned to appear before Judge Watts, on the same date and show cause why they did not meet They will probably meet us before Judge Watts and tell him that they didn't meet because they didn't want to. Then the thing will be carried to supreme court and hisoner will put on that wise look,(which they always wear in a county seat secret) and no man on earth can figure it will do the case.

Why They Are So Clean.

"How is it that French children are so tidy?" many foreigners in Paris inquire. Because from the time they understand an elementary sentence it is dinned into them that it is very wrong to run fast, to fall or to dirty their dresses in any way, and, above all, it is awful to muss their hair. An ordinary scene in the Bois is where two children arrive in their auto accompanied by a nurse and a governess. They the children are dressed in light silk dresses and wear long white gloves. They start to play ball. Every time the ball touches the ground, which happens once in awhile, the nurse rushes up and wipes every bit of dust very carefully off the ball before it is handed back to the children. Is it a wonder that their long gloves are clean?—New York Post.

A General Utility Nag.

A certain stockbroker once went to a horsedealer and tried to pick up a general utility nag. He explained that he was a volunteer and wanted a nice, quiet, good looking charger, which could be driven by his wife in a dogcart and would not object on occasion to being hitched up to a lawn mower. The dealer listened to him with rapt attention, and finally asked in dulcet tones: "Would you want him to wait at table at all, sir?"—Grand Magazine.

A Riddle to Think About.

What is Night—Stroke, what is a Night—Stroke, what is a Night—Stroke? Decipher it if you can, and if you can't let the person think till he gets it. What O' Night—It can't be! Ha! Ha!

An Art Accident.

Marcel Roseter, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee, had a sincere love of art. He hated pictures that lit flimsied soapsuds work, so called impressionistic pictures that were merely rough and hurried sketches and called paintings that bore no likeness to their originals. A young painter named Mr. Rosewater one day a portrait of a mutual friend.

"That a portrait of Smith?" the editor exclaimed. "It never have looked it."

"Oh," the artist exclaimed, "I didn't try for a likeness, you know. I tried for an effect in grays."

"I know a man in New York," said Mr. Rosewater, "who had his portrait painted last year. It cost him $4,000, and he was very proud of it. When it came home he showed it to his cook.

"'Well, Mary,' he said, 'how do you like this portrait?'

"'Sure, sir,' said the cook, 'it's lovely. It's beautiful. It's divine.'

"'And of course,' said my friend, 'you know what it is?'

"'Oh, of course I do, sir,' said the cook. 'Of course, of course.' As she spoke she kept drawing nearer to the picture, studying it more and more closely. 'Of course, sir,' she said, 'it's you on the mantelpiece.'—Buffalo Enquirer.

The Sultan's Rakshee.

An ambassador of a well known European monarch was riding in the streets of Constantinople when one of the sultan's carriages pulled by. Seeing it was guarded, his curiosity got the better of him, and when the carriage reached him he was daring enough to peep in at the passenger. He was surprised and pained to receive a blow in the face from an attendant in charge. Mad with rage he demanded audience of the sultan. The sultan listened attentively and for a moment appeared lost in thought. At last he spoke: "My dear ——, I have gone carefully into the case and see exactly how it stands. You are, of course, a gentleman. Therefore you would never have committed such a breach of good manners as you did, unless to have taken place. Therefore no attendant could possibly here struck you. The whole affair seems to be a product of your fancy. Let us, discuss it."

The Costliest Coins.

"A single joint sixpence can still always fetch from $400 to $500," said the dealer.

"Why?"

"Because sixpences hardly ever grow with enough space between the joints to make a single joint stick. Usually the joints are not more than a fool apart. When you find in Singaporean that is where sixpence comes from—a joint sixpence with the joints five feet apart, or more, is worth $20 or $40. Sixpenced sticks. If they are found well-sixpenced comes from British Guiana—are worth $40 or $50. A yellow ebony stick—ebony comes to us in a log from Ceylon and Mauritius—is worth $20 or $25. Whangbee, from Hawaii, makes an excellent stick. A perfect wasp has been worth $20."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Persian Peasants.

There is probably no peasantry in the world so ground down as the Persian. The agricultural laborer there, as in China, never rises to intellectuality. In addition for the simple reason that if he earns more meer is taken away from him by the rulers of the land. The general condition of the laboring classes, however, does not seem to be so bad as it might be supposed. In a country so vast (650,000 square miles) and so thinly populated (5,500,000 in all) a small and sufficient supply of food is easily raised, especially with such prolific soil at the command of the poorest. As Shiraz there are two harvests in the year. The soil, sowed in summer and reaped in autumn, consists of rice, cotton, Indian corn and garden produce, and the chief of the second, sowed in October and November and reaped in May and June. This is an [illegible] famed.

Severe Punishments.

Severe punishments are one of the most striking characters in George Eliot's novel historical novel "Romola," the scene of which is in Florence and the period that of Savonarola's career. The idea of writing the book occurred to the novelist while on a visit to Florence, and on a second visit to the city, in 1861, she began to carry out her project. The subject and design were forsign to the author's mind, but she spared no pains in making a thorough study of the locality, the people and the literature of the Italian renaissance period for the purposes of her story. In her own words, the work "plowed into her" more than any of her books. She began it, she says, as a young woman and finished it as an old woman. Her picture of Florence and Savonarola is undeniably impressive, and some critics declare "Romola" to be George Eliot's greatest novel and the character of Savonarola one of the finest delineations.—Pearson's.

How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do without realizing that best true is best eternity.—Milton.

A Novel Road to Travel.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "Made to"?

Tommy—A boarding point.

Teacher—Correct. Now write a sentence containing the word.

Tommy—After some hesitation, "Tommy Atkins going to a match to the front."

REWARD!

Fifty Dollars,

will buy more GOOD dry lumber, Sash Doors, Building Paper And The Like At The

BIG

LUMBER YARD, At St. Hilaire, than any other yard in the STATE,

We still have some in second hand lumber and brick. If you don't take advantage of this, you are missing a good thing.—ST. HILAIRE BRTAH. LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARK'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Singer Bros, Rhoda Minn.
Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K K Moen, Gresbrook, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olaf Barcland, " "
Martin Klien, Winsor Minn
John B Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetrut, Minn.
L K Evans, Garnes, Minn.
Ed Havik, Grit Mine, and, in fact, any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

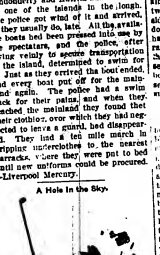
To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest

STEPHEN SINGER.
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

Caught the Policeman.

All the constrvable is laughing at an experience of the police at Lough Neagh, Ireland. An interesting cockfight was arranged between birds from Londonderry and Antrim and was held on one of the islands in the lough. The police got wind of it and arrived, as they usually do, late. All the available boats had been pressed into use by the spectators, and the police, after trying vainly to secure transportation to the island, determined to swim for it. Just as they arrived the boat ended, and every boat put off for the mainland again. The police had a swim back for their pains, and when they reached the mainland they found their clothes, over which they had neglected to leave a guard, had disappeared. They had a ten mile march in Stripping undercloths to the nearest barracks, where they were put to bed until new uniforms could be procured. —Liverpool Mercury.

A Hole in the Sky.



Caddy to Jones, who has lifted one higher than usual—Ah, sir, it does was only a hole up there you'd ha' holed out in one.—London Opinion.

You will never get on the sunny side by waiting for the world to turn round. —Augusta Chronicle.

His Yoak e Hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Stockton Bonds are inveterate bridge whist players, and their home is the meeting place of bridge players of all grades. On one evening in every week they are "at home" to any of their friends who wish to play, and on other evenings they go to certain parties of their own selection for games which range from a cent a point to a much higher figure. Recently, long after the house had been closed, a noise was heard downstairs, and, regardless of his wife's protests, Stockton Bonds went below to ascertain the cause. The noise continued and grew louder, but no answer came to the wife's calls from above. She became alarmed, opened the window, saw a policeman, and he made a rush for the basement door. A few minutes later the husband appeared before his pale-faced wife and told her he had found the servants playing bridge and wrangling over the propriety of a certain play.

"Did you send the whole party away?" asked the wife.

"Why, no. I took a hand and decided the question before I realized where I was."—New York Tribune.

How He Got a Drink.

An Indiana traveling man told a few days ago of an incident on the train. He was in the smoking car [illegible] train leading his paper [illegible] from the car [illegible] smoker, evidently in great [illegible] and said: "Has anybody in [illegible] woman in the [illegible] Instantly [illegible] was produced. The [illegible] asked for it picked out [illegible] one, now the cork and put [illegible] his life. With a long, satisfied sigh he handed the flask back and remarked, "That did me a lot of good. I needed it, for it always [illegible] me feel queer to see a woman [illegible] away!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Curious Almshouses.

The most curious almshouses in England is St. Mary's hospital at Chichester. Here eight old ladies live certainly on the church, which is a fine building dating from 1080. It was originally a monastery, but when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne she turned it into almshouses to endure as long as almshouses exist. The old ladies have two neat little houses each containing one side of the main church, with windows looking out on the garden. They have each a coal supply, a kitchen range, water and gas. At one end of the church is the chapel, where daily services are held. The choir stalls are [illegible] oak, the original [illegible] church [illegible]

A Conundrum For Canaan.

Speaker Cannon has received hundreds of telegrams from Oklahoma expressing the opinion of hundreds of people about him. This letter, however, which he declares is one, however, which he declares is the most remarkable inquiry ever propounded to an American statesman, he proposes to frame, "Shall Oklahoma, the gem of the west, be raised on the shoulders of Uncle Joe?" —New York Times.

If at first you don't succeed, do it over, but don't overdo it.—Philadelphia Record.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the

Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radneckl, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

WE WILL SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, W. G. Hunt,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Butter 22 cents. Eggs 26 cents per dozen; at the Big New Store, at Highlanding.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Homme, of Grelbrook were transacting business here Tuesday.

The Mosirom Bros. are threshing on this side of the River in the Hadeen neighborhood.

Tore Lunds completed threshing in the Rhoda neighborhood this week and has moved over near Radney.

Singer Bros. have employed Lars A. Haayen to clerk for them at their Kratka store during the coming winter.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 22 cents per lb. Eggs 25 cents per dozen at the new Highlanding store.

P. C. Weid is threshing out near Brunkeberg and we understand they are to move down into the Highlanding neighborhood next.

Chas McMahan of Thief River Falls has leased the Miss Kjelnel farm for a term of five years and will move his family up next week.

Stephen Singer was a caller here Tuesday, and was having troubles of his own getting the boats to start hawling freight up from Thief River Falls for him.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

Walt McAndreas completed stacking today, about all the stacking will be completed in this township this week, and while it is rather late the grain is in very good condition.

The habit some people have of turning their cattle out to destroy their neighbors hay and never giving them any attention is liable to land some of said cattle in the public pond and cause their owners to pay a good big damage bill.

The Dan Patch went down river Wednesday on her first trip for the fall. They will bring freight up to Kratka for Singer Bros. for the first two trips. The big boat will not start running until the farmers grain is ready for shipment.

Some sneak thief stole three half windows from the house of Daniel Sullivan last week. A man that is so low as to go and take the windows out of a mans house had ought to be placed behind the strong bars of the state penitentiary and not be allowed to run at large. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the conviction of the thief, so keep your eye open for odd windows.

Peter Redeen of Kratka raised over eighteen hundred bushels of No. 1 wheat this year, besides several hundred bushels of oats and barley. Take this in connection with the Deer Park farmers Cheats cheeks and it would lead one to believe that this was a pretty good farming country. There has been no threshing done in Highlanding township yet, but the large number of stacks will certainly yield a large amount of grain.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Threshing is in full blast.

Mrs. Chas. Short made a business trip to Plummer on Saturday.

Miss Minie Stebbins visited with Miss Nellie Short on Sunday.

Mrs. Ole Lee and family visited with the family of Willie Swanson for a few days.

Miss Annie Ihle visited with her sister Sophia for a few days.

Mrs. I. Lillo and Mrs. B. Hafstad visited with Mrs. A. Endanson on Sunday.

Misses Ida and Elvira Lillo visited with their mother on Sunday.

Miss Haggie Fore helped Mrs. Rolandson shere again last week.

Miss Rested visited with Miss Hultlie on Friday.

Mrs. Ed. Rested was down to Plummer to consult Dr. Clark.

Mr. Adolph Grunderson and Mr. Hovland made a pleasant drive on Monday looking after his farming interest in Town of Deer Park.

Mr. Hanson from Iowa is up making arrangements to move his house on the fraction he recently bought.

SCHOOL ORDER NOTICE.

There is money in the treasury of School District No. 34 town of Deer Park for the payment of school orders No. 11, 16, 17, 23, and 28. There will be no interest paid on above orders from August 10th, 1907, as they have not been presented for payment.

Edward Singer
District Treasurer.
Rhoda Minn

The White Seal SALOON, Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

EMTE ALDAL, Prop.

SCHOOL ORDER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that there is money in the treasurey of School District No. 8 town of Equality for the payment of sch. orders No. 49, 50, 54, 55, and 57. No interest on above orders will be paid after date of this Notice. Present your orders and get your money. Dated October 4th, 1907.

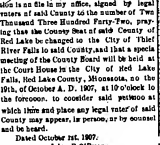
J. S. Hanson, Treasurer.
Lille, Minn.

TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE COUNTY OF RED LAKE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a petition is on file in my office, signed by legal voters of said County to the number of Two Thousand Three Hundred Forty-Two, praying that the County Seat of said County of Red Lake be changed to the City of Thief River Falls in said County, and that a special meeting of the County Board will be held at the Court House in the City of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County, Minnesota, on the 19th, of October A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider said petition at which time and place any legal voter of said County may appear, in person, or by counsel and be heard.

Dated October 1st, 1907.
John. B. O'Brien.
County Auditor, Red Lake County Minn
[Seal]

Re Time to Answer.



"Excuse me, but are you the early bird who bears such a lot of late shoes?"

A Little Misunderstanding:

"Sir, your son's performance on the French horn is miserable. It will drive everybody from my house. You told me he was a teacher."

"I did not. I said he was a footer."

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit and seldom draw to their full extent. Emerson.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak; as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. M. WINTON,
Manager.



XXXX Coffee Chums at work

Try One Cup of This Coffee

You won't pay any more for McLaughlin XXXX Coffee, but you'll get the very best grade of coffee at a reasonable price, because McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is always clean—always fresh—always good—always the same quality—in fact, the Standard Coffee.

Sold in full 16-oz. packages.

The handy air-tight package and the glazing of pure sugar keeps this coffee clean and fresh, protected from dust, dirt and foul odors. Each package is one pound full weight.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. OLAF B. HANSON, Hilda, Minn.- ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn. J. L. KADNECKL-Radney Minn. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.- MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes Mnn.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sumbeam, at 8. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p m

Wm. G. HUNT
Superintendent

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

If I not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Little Help Used in India.

English firms are trying to secure a market for soap in India, but try to the present think that country has retained practically unbroken throughout. Mohammedan soap is regarded as rather a curiosity, and rarely, if ever, kept in stock by the native store keeper.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Spring & Summer, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get the best assortment, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing,



FINE Shoes.

Fresh & Fast, always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA---MINN.

HER MISTAKEN OPINION

By EFFIE W. MERRIMAN

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Russell Maynard sat in his office chair, his elbows on his desk, his curly head supported by both hands and his eyes fixed on a dainty perfumed note spread out before him. He was reading it over and over, scarcely taking in the meaning of the words, which he already knew by heart. It had been brought to him with the early morning mail, and was in answer to one which he had slipped into Miriam Grant's hand the night before, when he helped her into her carriage after Mrs. Lee's party, and it was now nearly noon; yet that letter was the only one he had opened.

"You can never know, dear friend, what pain it gives me to write this," the words seemed to be traced in delicate lines of fire which were burning themselves into his brain, "for until I read your note asking me to be your wife, I did not realize how selfish I have been in striving to hold the friendship which has become so dear to me. I know that I have a deeper regard for you than for any other man of my acquaintance, but I do not love you. For hours I have tried to persuade myself that I do, but I cannot. I should be false to my womanhood were I to say anything else, and I should do you a cruel wrong were I to marry you, for I am not one who could make a man happy unless I could look up to him as being greater than myself.

"Russell, I wish we might still be friends; life will be very dull without your friendship if I know just how selfish I must appear, but if you cannot come as you have always come, without fear or reserve, in the hope that we may be more nearly united, it will be better for us to see very little of each other. I am quite sure, dear Russell, that I have read my heart correctly.

"Your sincere friend,
"MIRIAM GRANT."

"She means just what she says," thought poor Russell. "Miriam is not the sort of girl to play with a fellow's heart. She has thought this all out, and she cried—there are traces of tears on the paper. Oh, Miriam, Miriam! why couldn't you have loved me?" The strong man laid his face down on the letter and his frame shook convulsively. A little hand was laid



"I Do Not Mean to Propose," Answered Miriam.

tinidly on his arm, and he started nervously, for he had thought he was alone.

"I've comed," said a soft voice in his ears.

Russell raised his head; his face was so white and drawn that the ragged little mite of humanity standing before him stirred at him for a moment, half afraid.

"Well," said Russell, wearily, "what do you want?"

At the sound of his voice the boy lost his momentary fear, and the dirty face became beautiful with the great happiness which shone from the big brown eyes.

"I've comed ter live with yer. Don't yer member 'bout my bein' yer boy?"

"I to live with me! My boy! What in thunder do you mean?"

Russell spoke petulantly. He loved children, and usually had a kind word for the most unpromising specimen of childhood; but to-day he was not in a mood to make himself agreeable, or to exercise patience.

"Yer said," the little waif cleared his throat and tried to force back the tears which were fast filling his eyes; "yer said as how I could live with yer an' be yer boy when grandther died. I want me no more." By this time the little body trembled so violently that the child dropped down on Russell's footstool.

"To-day they put grandther in a hole in the ground. They telled me as how he can't never git out, an' I must go to the poorhouse; but yer said—yer telled me I could be yer boy, an' I comed right here."

Russell did not answer. He was staring in perplexity at his strange guest, and trying to recall the conversation to which he alluded.

"I guess yer don't 'member," said the little fellow, sadly. "But yer said it, an' then yer buyed apples o' grandther."

"Oh!" Was it your grandfather who sold apples to me?"

"Uh-huh!"

"And he is dead?"

"The doctor said as how he was dead as a doornail, an'—an' he never said nothin' ter me when I telled him as how I was hungry."

The boy was crying now in a silent way that went straight to Russell's heart.

"Why not?" he thought. "It will give me something to occupy my mind. It may keep me from making quite a fool of myself. I have never had a great amount of respect for the men who die of unrequited affection," and he smiled sarcastically.

"Do yer goin' ter take me ter the poorhouse?"

"Not if you are a good boy. We're going to hunt up a new suit of clothes, as soon as I write a letter. Don't you think you could wash a little of the dirt from your face if I should show you where to find water?"

He led the way to the toilet room, then returned to his desk.

"Dear Miss Grant," he wrote, "We shall still be friends, but I cannot meet you on the old footing just yet, and so do not wonder if you do not see me for a little while. It is hard to bear—harder even than I thought it would be. If you never marry, until you find someone nobler than myself, I shall certainly not be obliged to bear the added burden of jealousy.

"Yours, etc.,

"RUSSELL J. MAYNARD."

"It isn't at all satisfactory," said Russell, as he folded the note and put it into an envelope, "but I could do no better if I racked my brains for a week."

Nearly three months had passed and he had not yet summoned courage to visit Miriam Grant. She had spent part of the time with an old friend in a neighboring state, and since her return he had pleaded several times for an hour with her, but never felt himself quite strong enough to do so.

"I don't want to make a fool of myself," he thought. "It has never been my ambition to marry a wife who did not love me. If she can't, she can't, and I shall not beg for what is not given freely; but, oh, Miriam, if you—"

He stopped suddenly and began a romp with Dick.

"I found a lovely lady to-day, uncle," said Dick, finally.

"Where did you find her?"

"She rang the bell, and Mrs. Wilson was busy, so I opened the door. She said you must bring me to see her some day, and I said 'thank you; uncle will be pleased to.' Did I do it right?"

"Quite right," answered Russell, laughing. "You are learning very fast."

"I told her perhaps we would come to-night, and she said she should expect us; then she went home without seeing Mrs. Wilson at all."

"I don't know about allowing you to make engagements for me, young man," answered Russell, carelessly, as he took up the evening paper and settled himself comfortably.

"Can't we go just a few minutes?" pleaded Dic. "She was so pretty and so good, and I love her just awful."

"Mercy on me! Has it come to that so soon? What is the lady's name, may I ask?"

"Miss Grant. She said you knew where she lived."

"Miss—ahem—yes, I know! What did she say about my—your going to see her?"

Dick repeated the conversation, and was rewarded by being told that he might go to call on the pretty lady, and soon he was seated in a chair very close to her side, busily engaged with a picture book.

"How did you happen to do it?" asked Miriam of Russell, with a glance at the boy.

"I don't know, I'm sure," he answered, with a smile. "I had to make a fool of myself in some way, I think. My friends tell me that I couldn't have succeeded better."

"You haven't added to your reputation as a man of common sense and discretion," answered Miriam, with a laugh.

"I am kept well posted in that direction; but really—I suppose you'd laugh at me for saying so—but the little chap makes such things quite easy to bear."

"Russell, why haven't you been to see me before? I felt hurt to think that I should be the last of all your friends to learn of your new acquisition."

"I haven't treated you fairly, but I —well, to tell the truth, I haven't yet arrived at the stage where I am willing to meet you simply as a friend."

"I am glad of it."

"What do you mean? Miriam—"

Russell hesitated, and his face became a shade paler. He did not want to make a fool of himself a second time, he thought, and he had been very sure that Miriam Grant returned his love.

"I do not mean to propose," answered Miriam, with blushing cheeks and laughing eyes. "but I have no objection to confessing that—"

"Confessing what?" Russell had her in his arms, and Dick was staring wide-eyed on such a scene as he had never before witnessed.

What I was mistaken in you. I thought you an easy-going individual without much purpose, one who would be easily swayed by public opinion, and such a man, though very pleasant as an acquaintance, was not my ideal as a husband."

Russell and Miriam have been married several years, and Dick still lives with them. People who predicted all sorts of trouble now say that they are the oddest couple that ever lived, and be it fortunate that they married each other, for neither would have been happy with any one else, or made any one else happy.

BECAUSE OF YOU.

I.

So many thorns beset the way,
So many stones that wound the feet,
So many hills from day to day,
Before we find the resting sweet.
And yet—tha weary I wander through
Bring joy and hope—because of you.

II.

So many griefs there are to bear,
So many clouds, low-hanging, black,
So many sorrows as we fare
Upon life's dim, uncertain track.
And yet—I care not if the blue
Or skies be lost—because of you.

III.

The lilies pure and white may die,
The roses droop and petals fall—
The glories of a summer sky
May fade in eerie night's enthrall.
And yet—for all I hold as true,
No bitterness—because of you!
—Will V. Griffin, in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Not a Bit Bashful.

Visitor from the North—When I poked that crab that got off the string, he jumped right at me. I was very much surprised at his apparent boldness.

Southern Hostess—Why were you? Northern Visitor—Because I had always been told crabs were so backward.—Baltimore American.

Encouraged.

Mamma—Oh, papa, what do you think! Baby said three words, to-day!

Papa—Were you with him, dear?

"Yes, I was.

"Really?"

"Really."

"That's encouraging. You may give me a chance to say three words some time!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Sure Thing.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I understand when the chimneys of the royal mint at Berlin are cleaned about $1,000 worth of gold is taken from the soot.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—That's a good deal more money than you ever got out of a suit of mine, dear!—Yonkers Statesman.

Rather Broad.

"You are lucky, kid," said the big boy, enviously; "I wish I had a dad who was a base ball catcher!"

"Do you?" replied the little boy with a lugubrious sigh. "Well, you wouldn't wish it long after he had spanked you with his catcher's mitt."—Chicago Daily News.

Explained.

Patience—Why do you suppose there are so many engagements made at the seashore?

Patrice—Because it seems to require a lot of "sand" for a man to propose marriage, nowadays.—Yonkers Statesman.

Similar.

The Limit.

Bacon—Do you believe women are truthful?

Egbert—No, I don't. Why, when a woman is telling her age she'll stop at nothing!

"Oh, yes; she'll stop at 28!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Explained.

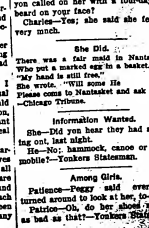
"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Why do hens get up so early in the morning?"

"Because they get tired standing up all night, I suppose, and they want to lay a little."—Yonkers Statesman.

HAD HAD A ROUGH TIME.



Jones (to himself)—That's victory, is it? Then I'd like to see the other fellow, by Jove.

Not Very Funny.

"I hear Mrs. Smith was very had with that fever."

"Yes, indeed. Last night she began to say all sorts of funny things, and the doctor told me she was hilarious."—Baltimore American.

She Was Hurt.

Arthur—But wasn't she angry when you called on her with a four-day-old beard on your face?

Charles—Yes; she said she felt it very much.

She Did.

There was a fair maid in Nantasket,
Who put a marked egg in a basket.
"My head is still free,"
She wrote. "Will some He
Please come to Nantasket and ask it?"
—Chicago Tribune.

Information Wanted.

She—Did you hear they had a falling out, last night.

He—No; hammock, canoe or automobile?—Yonkers Statesman.

Among Girls.

Patience—Peggy said everybody turned around to look at her, to-day.

Patrice—Oh, do her shoes squeak as bad as that?—Yonkers Statesman.

Cloth Costumes



Cloth Costume. Simple Bolero. Walking Costume.

FOR RAINY DAYS

Devices to Provide Indoor Amusement During Periods of Unpleasant Weather.

Rainy days often mean trouble in the household where there are plenty of children, and-seems one has sagacity to find that the mother of such a brood would do well to provide herself with a rainy day cupboard.

To it will find their way special playthings, reserved for state occasions; pictures, scrap books, paste pots, scissors, old magazines and paint boxes. Anything, in fact, that can provide indoor amusement. When the rainy day comes round let the cupboard be opened and a distribution of its blessings made.

Children delight in novelty, and the very fact that there is a special treat reserved for the days when the sun doesn't shine will go a long way toward alleviating any disappointment over the putting off of out-of-door games and pleasures.

Other-Colored Sleeves.

Sleeves of quite a different color from the dress have made a distinct furore of late in a very few notable cases, and are the introduction of an artist in modes whose genius is of worldwide renown. At one of the last great functions of the Paris season an American beauty, who is always a la mode, wore a black tulle evening toilette with tulle sleeves of that peculiar shade of pink, soft and vivid, known as cyclamen. Another of the most striking and beautiful robes that have been made for a daytime occasion is a dress of white mousseline de soie with sleeves and collar of black mousseline, the latter with ends flowing to the extreme edge of the braided skirt. This dress was worn with a large white hat plumed with black and white feathers and a black and white parasol.

Now a Spiral Hatpin.

There's a new hatpin that's bound not to come out, under any provocation of wind or speed. Where provocations of this sort mostly abound, namely, in an automobile, this hatpin gets in its special innings. It is, in fact, expressly designed for "motoring" ladies who will not wear the pinless hoods. The new pin is a long spiral affair, tortuous to behold, and getting a twisted grip on the coiffure which nothing short of a dynamite explosion—or the clever hand that put it in—can loosen. As a weapon of defense for unprotected femininies this corkscrew hatpin beats anything yet put on the market.

Return to Silks.

It is predicted that silks are to be worn a great deal the early part of the season, and that they are to be trimmed to-a great extent with cloth or velvet. Taffeta and crepe de chine will be worn for street dresses, just as they were in the spring. The fact that so many pretty silk gowns have been sold remarkably cheap within the last few weeks will add to the popularity of the silk dress for street wear. There is a return to old-fashioned patterns in the new silks, and plaids are in great demand.

No Rustling Skirts.

Fashion's decree is that the ensuing season is to be literally a quiet one. No longer is it considered good form for a "grande dame" to herald her approach by a rattling of many silken skirts. Yet handsome silks will play an important part in the building of her robes, and at those important events of early autumn, church weddings, one may expect to see many soft silks of quiet hue, side by side with clinging lansdowns and crepe de chines.

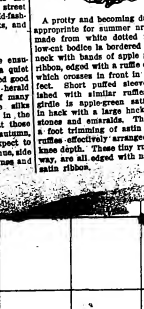
HEAVY JEWELRY WORN

Excessive Display of Gold and Precious Stones is Now Sanctioned by Fashion.

The fashions in jewelry change almost as rapidly as they do in Easter bonnets nowadays. Stones of huge size, when considered as precious gems, are now being mounted in London, New York and Paris for the most refined and fashionable ladies. These huge stones are being put into necklaces, brooches and bracelets, and the amount of jewelry which is now considered perfectly proper for a lady to wear would have been considered barbarous and vulgar five years ago. As many as three different styles of necklaces are worn this year by fashionable women, six brooches are not thought too many, and half a dozen bracelets are thought to be eminently proper by the best judges in London society.

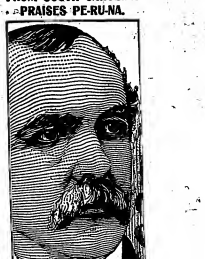
Rings are now a decided tendency to become large and clumsy. Any number of them may be worn; in fact so many that the hands of London's most fashionable women when attired in their rings, are just about useless. They could not even pick up a handkerchief, as they cannot bend their fingers weighted down with large rings. Large diamonds are preferred for the little fingers, and artistic designs of thumb rings are being worn that stretch from one knuckle to the other. The corsage can be completely hidden with jewels in many and curious designs. Tiaras, dog collars, necklaces and stomachers are some of the forms in which the present fashionable love for jeweled ornaments find expression.

PRETTY DANCE FROCK



A pretty and becoming dance frock, appropriate for summer or winter, is made from white dotted muslin. The low-cut bodice is bordered around the neck with bands of apple green satin which crosses in front in surplice effect. Short puffed sleeves are finished with similar ruffles, and the girdle is apple-green satin fastened in back with a large buckle of rhinestones and emeralds. The skirt has a foot trimming of satin ribbon and ruffles effectively arranged to almost knee depth. These tiny ruffles, by the way, are all edged with narrow green satin ribbon.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia Is Often Caused By Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and Is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

Peruna Tablets can now be procured.

Emperor is Well Housed.

The emperor of Japan has so few-er than 30 residences, each a model of comfort.

Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to day. Write for tags & prices. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

A man who likes work is never at a loss. If he tells, he will rise again; we need never despair of him.—P. J. Stahl.

Guns, Traps, Decoys, Etc.

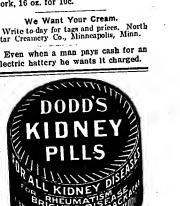
Lowest prices. Write for free catalog No1 N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Defiance Starch—Good, hot or cold—the best for all kinds of laundry work, 16 oz. for 10c.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Even when a man pays cash for an electric battery he wants it charged.





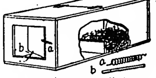
PATENTS Warren S. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.



HOMEMADE TRAP NEST.

Trap Nest which Works as Well as More Elaborate Ones.

Seven years ago I devised a trap nest which is simple and works well. I can find no fault with it that does not apply to any other kind, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home. The constant attention they require is more than I care to give, so I do not use them now. They are simple of construction and anybody with eyes and hands can make them. The first thing is a box 13 or 14 inches wide and deep and two feet long. Nail a three or four inch board across center on bottom to retain nesting material. Cut an opening in one end eight inches square and make the door 7x8 inches. Nail some small



The Details of Trap Nest.

hinges on inside to hang the door. Get some small spring wire and turn some springs, a, on a half inch spindle, 2½ or three inches long. Fasten one end to the door, the other to side, so that when the door is pushed in the spring will be strong enough to pull it back shut.

Fasten with two short nails or screws a piece of rat spring, b, like those used in corsets at the opposite side of door on the floor of nest box. Raise this spring and have it just long enough to prop the door two-thirds open. Have a little notch cut in door to hold it up. When the hen pushes her way into the nest the door will relieve this spring and when the hen steps into nest compartment the door closes. Put on a check so the door will not swing out. Hinge a cover on top of other end of box to gather the eggs and take the hen out. Don't make these boxes tight but leave plenty of change of air. Look at them every hour when the hens are busy.

SOME BEE DON'TS.

If You Let Them "Slide" They Will Disappoint You.

Don't forget that there is a winter coming.

Don't forget that it will soon be here.

Don't forget that bees cannot live through the winter on beeswax and air.

Don't forget to see that they have something more substantial.

Don't forget that the sooner you do it the better it can be done.

Don't think that because you have only a few colonies of bees they do not need attention.

Don't think that, if they do need it, any old time before Christmas will do to fix them up.

Don't think that you haven't time just now.

Don't think that you can't leave the plowing or the roots for a few hours.

Don't think that the bees have plenty of honey for winter, unless you know they have—unless you have seen it or given it to them, or felt the weight of it.

Live bees are worth money; dead bees are not. Remember that bees are living animals—or insects—and if they haven't enough of the proper food to keep them alive they will die. The fact that you can give them their winter's supply of food all at once (if they haven't already got it for themselves) is no excuse for not giving it to them at the proper time. Look them up. If they haven't a laying queen and enough honey for winter, see that they are "put right." The sooner the better. Do it now.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Birds cannot tell their feelings, hence we must judge and prescribe from symptoms alone.

The causes of malignant colds are filth, dampness, drafts, neglect and improper food.

Ducks seldom become broody; geese are apt to become broody after laying the first litter.

Eggs from yearling ducks hatch well, but geese must be about three years old to show strong fertility.

A cockerel can be distinguished from a pullet at three months of age, as he will be crowing by that time.

Do not make the hen's nest too deep so that the hen will have to jump down on the eggs in the nest.

When a fowl sneezes, waters slightly at eyes and nostrils and dumps it has a common cold, not regarded as a germ disease.

The pullets hatched in March will make good layers for the late fall, and then they can be handled so they will lay all winter.

Don't depend on any secret system of breeding layers. If you don't know your flock well enough to select the layers to breed from your case is hopeless.

Be sure conditions are favorable, then apply the hatchet to the hen that persists in striking every time the price of eggs advances.

FEEDING FOWLS IN WINTER.

How a Successful Woman Poultry Raiser Manages Her Flock.

I do not know as my method of feeding has any particular virtue in it, but at any rate I get a fair amount of eggs from my fowls in the winter season, so I believe that my methods are not very far wrong, writes Carrie Vinton in Farmers' Review. As early in the morning as the fowls can see to pick up feed I give them a feeding of whole grain, which I scatter in litter on the feeding floor. The fowls hop down from the roosts and begin to get to work scratching in the litter. As they are all very hungry at that time they work with vigor and this makes them warm. On some of the very cold mornings when I go to the poultry house the fowls have their feathers puffed up all around them to keep a good cushion of air around their bodies. They however soon lose this appearance of coldness after they have scratched in the litter for a few minutes.

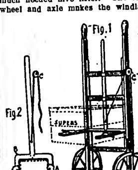
At noon again I give them more grain in the litter, and they have to do more scratching. I notice that some of the hens that are inclined to be lazy do not like this sort of thing, but they have to get to work or go hungry. Since I have been feeding all my grain in litter, I have not had any over-fat hens. At noon also I give the fowls the roots they are to have, and I find that mangles and sugar beets are particularly good. The fowls also like turnips, though I notice that some farmers report that their fowls do not care for them. I feed the roots whole when the weather is mild, and that gives the fowls more cause for exercise. But in the cold weather I feed the roots chopped or mashed, for the whole roots would freeze in a short time during our coldest days.

Cabbages I feed to a limited extent, but they do not seem so necessary when the fowls have turnips and beets. However, cabbages are easy to keep from month to month and make a good source of supply of green food when the other kinds run out. A little while before dark I feed a mash as hot as the fowls can eat it and they seem to relish it greatly. I think that the lower animals appreciate warm food about as much as we do. This mash is composed of different things. Bran enters into it, and some corn meal and shorts help make up the mixture. But the largest ingredient is ground oats, for the oats are very valuable as food for fowls. The fact that they are so evenly balanced in their constituents makes it advisable to feed them in some form or other. When I can get meat meal I put some in, but perhaps not more than enough to flavor the mass. I feed ground bone on which there is some meat, and this makes it unnecessary to feed large quantities of meat meal.

HIVE LIFTER AND MOVER.

Device Which Will Meet the Requirements of the Bee Keeper.

Shown herewith is a plan for the much needed hive lifter. The right wheel and axle makes the windlass,



The Hive Lifter and Mover.

after inserting the bolt (not shown) through the hub band and axle. The frame within the frame has adjustable grip to press the sides of the hive. This frame is lowered to the desired height by the rope on windlass. Turn the grip and the hive or supers are ready to raise. If one wants to move the hive, tip the machine backward so the whole can touch the ground and remove the bolt from the hub band. The wheels are about two feet high, explains Bee Culture, and wide enough apart to straddle the hive.

Keeps Bees Strong.

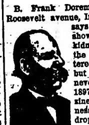
Many experienced beekeepers contend that it is not worth while to remove bees for the sake of getting rid of the moths. Vigor and strength are the only reliable protection. If a colony has a young queen and is strong in numbers they will carry out the eggs and moths as fast as they are found. Sometimes they will sting the moths to death or will seal them to the bottom or some other part of the hive. Italianizing the apiary is also recommended to reduce the trouble with moths.

Don't Crowd.

The poultry house is better to have the few birds than too many in it during the winter. Crowding means disease, imperfect ventilation, lack of exercise, uneven distribution of feed, feather eating, broken eggs and other losses.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.



B. Frank Doremus, veteran, of Roosevelt avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless, having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 34 inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural, and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SURELY HAD PRIZE FLY.

Money Invested in Incubator Was Not All Lost.

Poultney Bigelow, the brilliant author and journalist, said the other day of the chicken farm that he is about to set up at Malden:

"I hope to succeed with this farm. I hope our experiences won't too closely resemble that of my old friend Horatio Rogers. Rash Rogers lived in the suburbs. On the suburban train one morning he said to me with a sour laugh:

"I've got something nobody else has got, Mr. Bigelow.'

"'Have you, Rash?' said I. 'What is it?'

"'Well,' said Rogers, 'I bought a $50 incubator last month, put $15 worth of eggs in it, and hatched out a bluebottle fly.'

"He frowned, then sighed.

"'Yes,' he said, 'I've got the only $65 bluebottle fly in the world.'"

SLEEP BROKEN BY ITCHING.

Eczema Covered Whole Body for a Year—No Relief Until Cuticura Remedies Prove a Success.

"For a year I have had what they call eczema. I had an itching all over my body, and when I would retire for the night it would keep me awake half the night, and the more I would scratch, the more it would itch. I tried all kinds of remedies, but could get no relief.

"I used one cake of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura, and two vials of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, which cost me a dollar and twenty-five cents in all, and am very glad I tried them, for I was completely cured. Walter W. Paglusch, 207 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 16, 1906."

Sea Trout Fattened.

A sea trout was caught at Aberdeen recently, which swam 120 miles in 49 days, and doubled its weight on the way. It was marked and put into the Coquet in Northumberland, and when recaught at Aberdeen, its length was not increased, its rapid gain in weight being due to corpulence.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes. St. Paul, Minn.

Keep thy heart, and then it will be easy for thee to keep thy tongue.—Leighton.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

The whole duty of man is embraced in the two principles of abstinence and patience.—Seneca.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Wisdom is the sunlight of the soul.—German.

ON A MACKEREL SCHOONER.

Daily Routine in the Life of the Gloucester Fishermen.

The routine life on a mackerel schooner is not strenuous. The crew consists of 14 men, a skipper and cook. Two men constitute a watch, one aloft as a lookout, the other at the wheel, so that each man has two hours on duty, and then 12 hours off, before his turn comes around again. During this period he may be called on to shorten sail, wash the deck or to perform other work. Half of the crew have their bunks forward with the cook, who is king of the forecastle, and the rest sleep aft with the captain. We were assigned to a double bunk aft, where we were not troubled with galley smells, but had to be on our good behavior. All the rollics and revels were forward. The crew ate in two shifts, the older men with the skipper.—Travel Magazine.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Drink More Water.

There are so many soothing and hygienic elements in water, just clear water, either hot or cold, that, generally speaking, the whole human race would be better for more varied, if not necessarily copious, use of it. Few persons drink enough water between meals.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Honest labor, on any matter, deserving of toil, is certain to produce good fruit.—Carlyle.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Mica Axle Grease

lengthens the life of the wagon—saves horsepower, time and temper. Best lubricant in the world—contains powdered mica which forms a smooth, hard coating on axle, and reduces friction.

If you want your outfit to last and earn money while it lasts—grease the axles with Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY Incorporated

Pain Paint

Return this with 10 cents, and we will mail you a Dollar of Wolcott's Pain Paint powders with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint stops pain instantly; removes Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, in one minute; cools faster than ice; burns will not blister. A spoonful taken four times a day cures Dyspepsia. Sold 40 years by Agents. R. L. WOLCOTT, Wolcott Building, New York.

OLD VIRGINIA LANDS We have bargains in lands from $5.00 an acre up. For further information address the SOUTHSIDE REALTY CO., Inc., Petersburg, Va.

A. N. K.—G (1907—41) 2199.



"OUCH" OH, MY BACK

IT IS WONDERFUL HOW QUICKLY THE PAIN AND STIFFNESS GO WHEN YOU USE

ST JACOBS OIL

THIS WELL-TRIED, OLD-TIME REMEDY FILLS THE BILL

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

CONQUERS PAIN

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. GOLD SEAL 1872

GOLD SEAL OVERSHOES OIL CLOTHING

NO BETTER CAN BE MADE

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HAVE THEM APPLY TO

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. ST PAUL, MINN.

MOTHERS

and grandmothers all over this country say you will rarely need a doctor if you have at hand a bottle of

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Applied promptly it gets right down to work and cures cuts, burns, bruises, bites, sprains, lameness and soreness. ESTABLISHED 1810. 25c, three times as much 50c. All dealers. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

New and Liberal Homestead Regulations in

WESTERN CANADA

New Districts Now Opened for Settlement

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Some of the choicest lands in the grain growing belts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the Revised Homestead Regulations of Canada. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are now available. The new regulations make it possible for entry to be made by proxy, the opportunity that many in the United States have been waiting for. Any member of a family may make entry for any other member of the family, who may be entitled to make entry for himself or herself. Entry may now be made before the Agent or Sub-Agent of the District by proxy, (on certain conditions) by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

"Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less."

The fee in each case will be $10.00. Churches, schools and markets convenient. Healthy climate, splendid crops and good laws. Grain-growing and cattle raising principal industries.

For further particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. MacLACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

WINTER IS COMING Why not move to a milder climate? We can offer you lands rich in soil, but cheap in price and a climate well-nigh ideal. Let us send you descriptive pamphlets. F. L. Merritt, Land and Industrial Agent, NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RY., Norfolk, Va.

Perfect Womanhood



The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from some derangement of the feminine organs.

Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their health, barely in time to save their lives.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study.

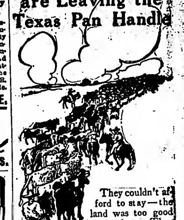
If a woman finds that her energies are flagging, that she gets easily tired, dark shadows appear under her eyes, she has backache, headache, bearing-down sensations, nervousness, irregularities or the "blues," she should start at once to build up her system by a tonic with specific powers, such as

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

the great woman's remedy for woman's ills, made only of roots and herbs.

It cures Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and all Organic Diseases, and is invaluable in the Change of Life. It dissolves and Expels Tumors at an early stage. Subdues Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and invigorates the whole female system. It is an excellent remedy for derangements of the Kidneys in either sex.

The Cattle Kings are Leaving the Texas Pan Handle



They couldn't afford to stay—the land was too good for grazing. They got their ranches when land was the cheapest thing going. Some of them had a quarter of a million acres, mighty few less than 50,000 acres. They made lots of money—but it couldn't last. Too many people wanted the land for farms. They offered the Cattle Kings good profit and the Cattle Kings took it. That ended the big cattle business. Now lots of these big ranches are for sale in small tracts, dirt cheap. Lots of them have already been sold.

It's amazing what crops the farmers get on this land—forty or fifty bushels of corn to the acre, right along; wheat 20 to 30 bushels; alfalfa 2 to 2½ tons to the acre, three cuttings a year; oats, kaffir corn, milo maize.

Size that up with what you and your neighbors have been getting on $75 and $100 land, and you'll see where you get off. The Pan Handle farmer of Northern Texas, Western Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico has got you skinned a mile. There's only one way to get even with him—pull up stakes and go to the Pan Handle yourself. Buy a good big farm for $10 or $15 an acre and see how easy it is to get along.



The Farmer Is Crowding Him Out.

You never saw better land for twice the money in your life. I know good land when I see it, and I know the Pan Handle land is tip top—good chocolate loam, 4 to 8 feet deep with clay subsoil; plenty of water anywhere, 25 to 50 feet down. Rainfall is abundant.

Why don't you go down to the Pan Handle and get a farm? It would pay you to take a trip down there just to look around. It doesn't cost much: only $20 from St. Louis or Kansas City and $25 from Chicago, round trip. The Rock Island-Frisco lines have four routes to the Pan Handle—each one goes through a different part of the country.

I have got a book about Texas that's mighty interesting reading. Another about Oklahoma. Still another about New Mexico. They will tell you a lot you want to know about the Pan Handle Country before you go down there. Do you want one?

The Rock Island-Frisco Lines have no land for sale, and are only interested in getting good, energetic settlers for the desirable, but unoccupied, lands along their lines.

I have chosen several specific sections where conditions are especially favorable for new settlers, and I am advertising those sections. If you would prefer some other section than the Pan Handle country look for my advertisements in other issues of this paper, or write me for specific literature about the section in which you are most interested in.

Rock Island FRISCO

JOHN SEBASTIAN Pass. Traffic Mgr. 1548 La Salle Station Chicago, Ill., or 1546 Frisco Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

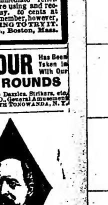
$30 AN HOUR Has Been Taken in With Our MERRY GO ROUNDS

We also manufacture Razzle Dazzles, Strikers, etc. HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN CO., General Amusement Outfitters. Dept. M. NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

$25,000 Reward To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's $3 & $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.



THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist Is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Missions and Massacres Are Related in China

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

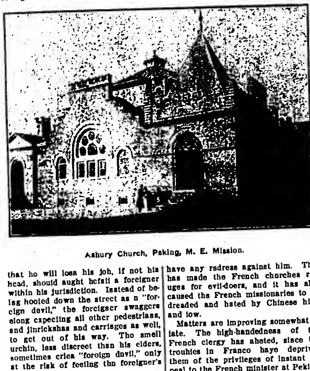
Peking, China.—The most serious charge made against missionaries in China is that by their interference with civil law they exasperate the natives to the point of uprisings and massacres. This subject deserves the fullest investigation and most careful treatment; for it is no light thing to accuse ministers of the gospel with being responsible for riot and murder. Yet I regret to write that I find ground for this widespread criticism.

A look at the setting of the facts is first necessary. China has long been regarded as a huge, hulking, helpless incompetent among the nations of the earth. She has never received the consideration due to a great country. Foreign powers have never trusted the lives of their subjects in her keeping; wherever they go, there goes the law of extra-territoriality. An alien in China is not subject to China; he knows no law but that of his own self-restraint or of his country's consulate.

Every White Man a Nabob.

A foreigner can do pretty much as he pleases in China. Instead of being, as his friends at home imagine him to be, a terror-stricken mortal, momentarily afraid that the Chinese ogre will demand his life, he is more nearly an ogre himself.

Bitter experience with armies and navies from over seas, and with the loss of territory seized as a penalty for injury to foreigners, has made Chinese officials fearful of these strangers. Every magistrate knows



Asbury Church, Peking, M. E. Mission.

that he will lose his job, if not his head, should aught befall a foreigner within his jurisdiction. Instead of being hooted down the street as a "foreign devil," the foreigner swaggers along expecting all other pedestrians, and jinrickshas and carriages as well, to get out of his way. The small urchin, less discreet than his elders, sometimes cries "foreign devil," only at the risk of feeling the foreigner's stick.

The race question in the southern states is not half so serious as the race question in Asia. The white man's sense of superiority to the yellow expresses itself in a harshness that would shock America were it widely known. If a ricksha man does not go fast enough, beat him with your stick. A secretary of the American legation at Peking told me as a joke that he broke his light cane on a coolie's shoulders. If a Chinese gets in your way, shove him aside, kick him or pull his queue. When I have seen the way the Chinese are frequently abused by white men I no longer marvel at the anti-foreign feeling which resides in most native breasts. The wonder is that the Chinese have endured so much without reprisal. For it does seem as if the natives have no rights which the foreigners are bound to respect. The present outcry against the white man in China has manifold justification.

Missionaries Above the Law.

As an enlightened Chinese educator said to me, "Anybody can do whatever he wants to China at present." Thus it came to pass that the French treaty gave civil rank and authority to French missionaries. There are ugly reports afloat concerning the means by which this provision was put into the document; but these do not necessarily concern the present discussion. The American and British missionaries, who would be entitled to the same rights by the "most favored nation" clause, promptly disavowed any intention of accepting them.

Not so the French. They have been openly political agents, as have also, in some cases, the Germans. The French bishops travel in the full regalia of viceroys. When he goes out in his chair a bishop has outrunners, umbrellas, flags and all the other flummery of a Chinese governor. He demands to be received always in the state befitting his rank. Upon this point Chinese officials, high and low, have spoken to me with greatest bitterness; and so also have men in the consular and diplomatic service.

The Why of China's Latest Massacre.

Regardless of public opinion, the French missionaries have pressed to the limit their prerogatives. Columns could be written of the manner in which they have abused their power. Whole villages have been forcibly impressed to work for them. In the interior, a few weeks ago, I ran across a case where they had imprisoned the head man of a village. At Nanchang they insisted on the punishment of two men whom the mayor had promised to protect; the latter, his "face" gone, wrought a dire Chinese revenge by committing suicide in their church. Straightway an uprising followed in which an entirely unoffending British family was massacred, as well as the French priests, and all the foreigners in the place would have been slaughtered, had not a timely rain dispersed the mob.

For all such crimes the French demand exorbitant indemnities. The most trivial offense against a member of one of the French churches must be heavily atoned for. This applies not only to the national landgrabbing of France and Germany on account of missionary troubles, but also to petty neighborhood squabbles. A convert of the French priest is immune from the law of his own land. He may be a murderer, a thief, a rascal of any kind or degree; his church membership is an asylum, and the law cannot touch him. The missionary alone is his judge. No outsider can have any redress against him. This has made the French churches refuges for evil-doers, and it has also caused the French missionaries to be dreaded and hated by Chinese high and low.

Matters are improving somewhat of late. The high-handedness of the French clergy has abated, since the troubles in France have deprived them of the privileges of instant appeal to the French minister at Peking. A new and better policy will probably, perforce, be adopted. The noble sacrifice of the French priests and nuns, and their tireless, selfless labors, may then have their reward in the affection and esteem of the people.

Wily John Chinaman's Ways.

As a rule, the American and British missionaries have followed a directly contrary policy, as the utterances of the two ministers of these nations, which I shall later quote, will show. Their general rule has been non-interference in civil matters. Times beyond counting they have been put in a predicament by the wily Chinese, who can see an advantage to themselves long before it is on an Anglo-Saxon's horizon.

Thus many an ardent young missionary has found that a sudden accession of inquirers has been due to the fact that the professed converts wanted him to take up their side of a quarrel against members of the French church. To join the one church seemed to the Chinese the only recourse left to enable them to get justice from, or to get even with, the members of the other. If the American missionary would not help them, as the French missionary helped his people, then his was the loss of "face" and following.

In these circumstances some missionaries have doubtlessly appealed to the native officials and to their own consuls on behalf of their people, in cases other than persecution; the treaties accord protection to native Christians when persecuted on account of their religious faith, although this is a doubtful advantage.

When the Gospel Goes to Law.

The net result of all this has been only trouble for all concerned. The missionaries have been caused endless annoyance and at times serious difficulties. There is general agreement among the Anglo-Saxons that they will not go to the yamens in behalf of their Chinese members under any conditions. Some have expressed to me the wish that the boards would make a peremptory ruling that missionaries must not meddle with law cases, so that they could make this answer when appealed to. Certainly it is the conclusion of all impartial observers that it is gravely unwise for missionaries to attempt to influence the course of Chinese civil and criminal administration, even when these are unjust.

So strongly do most missionaries now feel upon the subject that they refuse under any condition to touch yamen cases. One young missionary, born and reared in China and on close terms with leading Chinese, was one day notified that a certain man under arrest had claimed exemption from punishment on the plea of belonging to this missionary church. "What shall I do?" asked the magistrate. "Give him ten extra lashes for trying to deceive you and for attempting to drag the church into a civil case," promptly replied the young missionary. The general practice of the American missionaries, with only rare exceptions, is to permit their members to suffer injustice, rather than to incur the greater evil of bringing reproach upon the church's name, and of hindering the state from exercising its sovereign rights. Nevertheless, I have learned from consuls and from missionaries of some cases wherein American missionaries have appealed to the mandarins or to the consuls on behalf of natives.

Robbing Mandarins of "Face."

The preeminent importance of "face" in China makes this sort of thing harder for a Chinese official to swallow than it would be for an Anglo-Saxon, although the endurance of it on the part of the latter is an impossible hypothesis. Magistrates are thereby shorn of prestige and power by the meddlesome foreigners. The procedures which pass for judicial processes in China are knocked sky high. Thus, although most officials with whom I have talked clearly distinguish between French and American missionaries, there is undoubtedly a widespread hostility against all missionaries on the part of the official class. They associate, and not without reason, the loss of much of their territory with the missionary's presence and activity in civil affairs. Embodied in every missionary, to the Chinese mind, is the ever present possibility of complications with foreign powers. Small wonder the throne has recently been memorialized by the progressives for a retrocession of extra-territorial rights.

Some courageous Chinese magistrates, it should be said, show their resentment against foreign interference by deciding against the missionary's side, even though he be in the right. A spirited young mandarin told me how, when he was sitting at Mukden, a litigant brought in his card reading, "A member of the Christian church." (And, in passing, it may be mentioned that every missionary keeps his personal cards carefully locked up, for a Chinese can work wonders with the prestige of a foreigner's card.) I said to him, "Are you a Chinese subject or a British subject? If you are a Chinese subject I do not care anything about your religion." And before I was through with him that man learned that it does not pay to try to hide behind the foreigner's church in some Chinese courts.

In an endeavor to be perfectly fair I may have given undue prominence to the fact, frequently denied at home, that some American and British missionaries do occasionally interfere with Chinese civil and criminal cases, although apparently, judging from the interviews which follow, they do so in minor ways which do not reach Peking. My pronounced conviction is that they should not do so, under any circumstances, even to save their converts from persecution. It is only just to add, however, that the entire missionary body is suffering from the odium of this sort of thing chiefly because of the monstrous behavior of the French and German priests.

Minister Rockwell's Views.

The American minister at Peking, William Rockwell has vigorous opinions about missionaries. "What about the missionary question?" I casually remarked, at the end of a rather extended interview. "What missionary question? There is no missionary question that I know of," he quickly and almost sharply rejoined. "I have been minister here for two years, and during that time there has been no missionary question before me, except that unfortunate massacre last spring down in Lien Chow, which was purely a local matter, and might have happened anywhere. So far as I know, the American missionaries are living in delightful relations with the Chinese. Their work here in Peking is beyond praise; anyone who goes to it with an unbiased mind must admit that. I spent two years in interior China, and I saw missionaries of all bodies; and I found them most delightful people, whose work for the Chinese is simply beyond estimate. The missionary is doing more for the cause of—I shall not say civilization, for that has become a cheap word; but for the cause of progress, of enlightenment, than any other person or agency. Not to speak of the purely preaching or doctrinal side of the missionary's activities, for that is beyond my province, his medical and school work are so unquestioned, an inestimable good. I cannot imagine why the people in the treaty ports criticise the missionaries. I cannot see any real basis or reason for it. They simply do not know missionaries. Nobody can look into the situation, except he has an 'a priori' conviction and prejudice, and sees only what he is determined to see, without praising the missionaries most highly."

OUR AMERICAN KINGS

FARMERS THE BACKBONE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

FEEDING THE OTHER NATIONS

Greater Need of Study of Economic Principles by the Tillers of the Soil—Building Up the Towns.

American farmers are the wealth producers of the nation. In the United States annually the products of the farms exceed in value all the gold the country has produced in a score of years. If the term can be used in a free republic, the farmers are the American kings. The results of their labors feeds not alone a single nation, but assists in supplying sustenance for a large part of the people of nearly all lands of the earth. 'Tis the products of the farms that give the means of support to the great railroad systems, that keep the thousands of great steamers plying the oceans, that make possible the thousands of great enterprises. While the farmer is among the most independent classes of the land, too often he fails to reap full reward for the work he has accomplished. He must fight combine after combine, and pay taxes to support institutions from which he receives no benefit. This is because of the concentration of capital in the hands of a comparatively few in large financial centers. But is not the farmer to blame for this condition to a great extent? Does he not make it possible for the concentration of wealth in large cities? He certainly does lend his support to the building up of trusts, and to capital concentration, when he fails to patronize enterprises in his home town, and refuses to help build up its industries.

There is a "penny wise and pound foolish" attitude on the part of farmers in many communities that is destructive to their own interests. It is seeing a profit, quite often purely imaginary, and in striving to gain it losing sight of the truth that they are wielding the sword that will eventually inflict a serious wound to themselves. This is the practice of purchasing goods at trade centers distant from home. Towns and communities are made wealthy by retaining as great a part of the earnings of its people as possible. The larger the town can be made, the more valuable becomes the farm located near it, because the home market is made better and higher prices are secured for products.

Money earned by the farmers and the business men, if retained at home, generally finds investment in new enterprises that give employment to labor, and add to the wealth of the community and assists in lowering taxation. On the other hand, when the earnings of a community are sent away from it, the towns are deadened, and farm values lowered, taxation is made greater and the small imagined gains to those sending away the profits of their labor react against the sender, who assists in concentrating money in large financial centers in the hands of those who pay no local taxes. Generally the moneied powers of those distant cities dictate to the farmers what prices shall be received for the products of their farms, and to the laborer the compensation he shall receive for his labor. Is not this proposition plain?

D. M. CARR.

The Telephone.

Rural telephones are a boon to the farmers. They can keep in close touch with the markets, and all the doings of the outside world. One of the uses that the 'phone can be well put to, is the getting of late market news from the home town. There are very few farmers who cannot use the telephone with profit during the marketing season.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

How They Are Built Up and What Gives Them Permanency.

Towns and cities are built where exist the greatest natural advantages. Growth and importance depends on environments and conditions. Requirements are that there be some manner of employment for their population. Thus the business of the place fixes its standing. It is then evident that the greater are the resources of a country and the more enterprising its people, the more important will be its cities and towns. Some locations have favorable conditions for certain lines of manufacture, and single industries support thousands, like the textile industry at Fall River, and the manufacture of jewelry at Providence, R. I. Others have shipping facilities that cause them to become great commercial centers. No city can exist within itself, free and independent of tributary territory, but must depend upon a large scope of country to supply it with the products necessary for the sustenance of its people, and for the marketing of its articles of commerce, and its manufacture.

Towns and cities decay when their business interests are destroyed. In the west, particularly in the mining sections, can be found hundreds of examples illustrative of this fact. The discovery of a mine is sufficient to gather people to compose a city. With the exhaustion of the mineral resources business is destroyed and the town becomes deserted. In agricultural sections exist commercial towns, made necessary by the development of the surrounding country. Such towns are supported by the trade that can be attracted from a certain scope of territory, and industries that can be established to employ labor. With development of tributary country, and expansion of industries, and the exercise of enterprise many of these towns attain the magnitude of cities and become important commercial and financial centers. With their growth farms adjacent increase in value. The truth of this is in evidence in nearly every state of the union. While within the boundaries of the United States proper there are more than 86,000,000 of people there is room for millions and millions more. There will be hundreds and thousands more cities pulsating with business come into existence. Reader, is not your home town one that may become a great city if you only do your part to assist it toward greatness?

FREE TREATMENT.

A Method That Should Cure People of the Habit of Patronizing Quack Doctors.

It matters little how widespread through the press is the information as to frauds being operated in the country, there is always a field for the people who live by petty graft. One of the latest plans to defraud has recently been worked in a number of western states. Strangers, purporting to be agents of a free hospital, would approach a farmer, inquire as to his health, and promise him free treatment should he be ailing, claiming that the state medical department would furnish the medicine free. A lengthy statement of his complaint would be written and his signature secured. A few weeks later a note duly signed by the farmer would be presented to him by his home bank. This appears to be a flimsy scheme, but nevertheless more than a score of farmers in one Minnesota county were caught for from $50 to $200 each. Don't sign any contract or statement unless you are positive of its character.

Another Electricity Triumph.

Electricity is now being largely used in the bookbinding industry for embossing and such work. With the aid of the current it is possible to make 480 impressions a minute, which more than atones for its increased cost.

KEEPING UP-TO-DATE.

Old Fashioned Ways Do Not Win in Competition with Modern Methods.

It is within the province of the residents of a community to either kill off or build up the trade of the home town. It is too often that the merchants and other business men are to blame for the conditions of which they themselves complain. This is an age of advancement, of improved methods, and the business man who persists in carrying on his business as his forefathers did years ago, is very apt to lose out. What would the merchant think of the farmer who would not do his plowing with an old-fashioned plow and an ox-team, and cut his hay with a scythe and do his reaping with a sickle? In fact, such a farmer would, in the present age, be a unique personality in America. Yet the merchant in many cases will adhere to old style and practices. This is a time when rapid sales and the quickly turning over of stocks are essential to the success of the merchant. Competition is strong, and the man in mercantile lines who conceals "his light under a bushel" is indeed unwise. "Publicity" should be the watchword of the live business man. The greatest treasures of the earth lie concealed until their existence becomes known. To succeed it is necessary that not alone judicious advertising be done, but that when customers call, prices be right for the quality of goods offered. Then there is courteous attention on behalf of manager and clerks toward all who call. Knowledge of goods handled, prices, fluctuations of the market, and many other things are necessary to the progressive merchant, and his endeavor should be to extend the benefits to his customers. In this way he wins confidence, helps retain custom for his town, thus keeping dollars in circulation in his community that otherwise would go elsewhere.

Always a Reason.

There is always a reason in the man for his good or bad fortune.—Emerson.

Dog's Ashes Preserved in an Urn.

A Philadelphia young woman, the former mistress of an intelligent little fox terrier, who, until he died, was the pet of an entire neighborhood, has hit upon a most unusual method of keeping fresh the memory of her little pet. When the dog was taken sick his mistress summoned at once a veterinarian, who did everything possible to save the animal, but all to no purpose. When it finally died the young woman was disconsolate and eagerly seized upon a suggestion made half jest by a friend that she have the remains cremated. The doctor was delegated to secure the services of assistants, and the ashes, after the ceremony, were incased in a handsome bronze vase, which now rests on a table in the drawing room of the woman. Beside the urn stands the picture of the little dog, taken when he was standing at attention at the command of his mistress.

An ill-tempered woman is the devil's door-nail.

Sporting Gossip.

The Gans-Battling Nelson controversy seems to have petered out. Joe is firm in his demand of 80 per cent. of the $25,000 purse offered by the Reno, Nev., promoters and the Nelsonites demand a better split of the money. It was reported several days ago that Mr. May, who offered the purse, stated he would bet $20,000 on Nelson at even money. That, probably, is more money than Gans would care to wager on himself, still he bet his end of the Goldfield purse, $10,000, against $7,000 despite the weight conditions against him. There is no doubt, though, that Tex Rickard and Nat Goodwin would call Mr. May if they saw the money. Failing with Nelson the colored champion will have to get a search warrant to find another opponent should he beat Burns unless he wants to match with Jack Blackburn, the other tough colored lightweight. Jack has an excellent record, but unfortunately he has not been thrown in the same class with Nelson and Britt, therefore the promoters are not clamoring for the match.

Five thousand people saw records broken in the first Canadian athletic championship meet under the auspices of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. The weather was fine, and except for an occasional breeze which interfered slightly with the broad jump conditions were ideal. Four records were broken, one of which was placed to the credit of Ralph Rose, of California. Rose put the 16-pound shot 49 feet 7½ inches, beating the American record three-quarters of an inch. McGrath, of the New York Athletic club, defeated Rose



PITCHER GARRITY

Star of New York State league, now with Wilkesbarre, who is to enter the big show.

in the 16-pound hammer throw, his mark being 172 feet 7½ inches. He then went after the American record and succeeded in establishing a new mark of 173 feet seven inches. Halfpenny, of the Montreal A. A. A., broke the Canadian record for the pole vault, clearing 11 feet 5½ inches. J. J. Daly, of the I. A. A. C., broke the three mile Canadian mark of 15:25 by ten seconds.

During a fanning bee the other day, one of the Pittsburg players told how "Goat" Anderson won a place on the Pirate team. Tommy Leach recommended Anderson to Fred Clarke for a trial at Hot Springs. While there, Clarke was teaching Anderson a few things about team play. He had told Anderson to bunt at the signal from a man on first, who purposed going down to second. The ball was pitched five feet outside, and, of course, the catcher flagged the man going to second. Anderson had made no move to bunt or even to strike at the ball. Clarke started to call him. "Shut up. You don't know all there is in the books." The answer made the Pirate captain gasp, coming from a recruit. "All right, son," grinned Clarke. "I guess you haven't got stage fright when you can give it to your manager that way." The youngster's nerve in roasting his boss won him a job with Pittsburg and just now he's leading the right fielders of the National league in runs scored and stolen bases.

According to Cy Sanborn, the famous baseball critic, baseball manufacturers are working industriously on a scheme that will result in the abolition of the baseball spike. Says Sanborn: "I had a talk with Charley White in New York the other day, and he tells me Spalding Bros. already are trying to anticipate the growing demand for the abolition of the present day baseball spike. He told me their expert shoe man had been at work on it for some time. They are doubtful if it will be possible to substitute for the spike anything along the lines of the cleats now worn by football players because of the difference in the demands put upon cleats by the game."

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1907. NO. 29.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

QUENTIN HAS FUN WITH SNAKES IN WHITE HOUSE



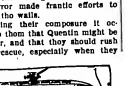
WASHINGTON—Quentin Roosevelt caused chills to chase up and down the spinal columns of Attorney General Bonaparte, Representative Hepburn, and ex-Representative Lacey, of Iowa, the other day when he appeared in the president's office—with two live snakes coiled about him.

Quentin is somewhat impetuous, especially when on roller skates, and he skated into the office of his father, who was having a conference with Attorney General Bonaparte. As Quentin approached, the snakes hissed and the attorney general side-stepped with great agility. President Roosevelt suggested to Quentin that he disappear. Quentin hastened into the cabinet room where Representative Hepburn and Mr. Lacey were waiting to see the president. They thought the snakes were harmless wooden affairs and began to admire them. Then the larger snake began to wriggle and wrap itself around the arm of Quentin and the distinguished Iowans in their terror made frantic efforts to walk up the walls.

Regaining their composure it occurred to them that Quentin might be in danger, and that they should rush to the rescue, especially when they saw the larger snake, three feet long, gliding up the sleeve of the president's son. In the most gingerly manner they took hold of the collar of the boy's coat and gently removed the garment, taking care to keep out of range of the snake. Disdaining rescue, Quentin seized his coat, and while he toyed with the squirming reptiles skated outside, where a party of women visitors were thrown into hysterics at sight of the snakes.

Quentin brought three snakes from Oyster Bay with him. He found that he could not take care of them properly and turned them over to an animal fancier. But Quentin got lonesome without his snakes, and the fancier loaned him a king snake and a smaller reptile. Quentin went to the executive offices to show his new treasures to his father, who observed that the king snake was about to make a meal of the little one, and warned his son to be careful to prevent such a calamity.

Quentin finally left the White House to the great joy of everybody there. His father remarked to a caller that Quentin's taste was inherited, for he not only liked snakes, but had scotched a few in his time.



MAY USE STREET CARS TO IMPROVE POSTAL SERVICE

EVERY street car in this country may be made a traveling postoffice before long. Such a plan is now under consideration by Second Assistant Postmaster General McCleary, with the object of further improving the mail service.

Mr. McCleary's idea is that when a person writes a letter the sooner it is on its way the better it suits him. If mail facilities are still further improved the man will write more letters where he now writes one and the government will receive just that much more revenue. Postoffices on street cars, he believes, will place the writing public in close touch with the postal department and the convenience will add materially to the government's income.

The system has been tried on the line between Minneapolis and St. Paul and has proved successful. Every car on that line is equipped with a mail box and the people patronize them liberally. The cars stop to receive a letter, the same as a passenger. If the scheme works well where it has been tested, Mr. McCleary can't see why it will not work well on all street car lines. At first the system may be installed only on the main street car lines of the various cities, but will be extended gradually to take in all the lines.

The cost of the service is to be investigated. Officials at the department are of the opinion the expense will not be great, as the street car companies will no doubt furnish the necessary letter boxes and permit conductors to handle the mail. In many cities street cars are now used to transfer mail from one postal station to another and the postal authorities believe the system for the collection of mail can be successfully developed.

STATE DEPARTMENT TO TEACH GREEN CONSULS



NO MORE green consuls are to be sent abroad to represent America if the plans of the state department, which have just been put in practice, realize expectations.

Ever since the establishment of the consular service it has been customary to permit a newly appointed consul 30 days with pay before leaving America for his post.

A room in the department has been equipped as a complete working American consulate, suitable to transact the business of any part of the world, civilized or uncivilized.

Appointees are no longer permitted to spend that 30 days' period in their own way, but are required to report every day at the state department for duty and to spend a certain number of hours in this model consular office.

ARMY OF CATERPILLARS IS DEVOURING FOLIAGE



FOLIAGE on Washington's trees is being devoured wholesale by an army of tussock caterpillars, the larvae of the tussock moth, and apparently nothing can be done to check the ravages of these now doing the damage, though precautions can be taken against a repetition of the pest next year.

For many years the tussock caterpillar has been the most serious of the shade-tree pests in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Boston, but it was not until 1895 that it appeared in Washington in sufficient numbers to be regarded as a menace to the foliage. In that year also the fall web worm was more abundant in this city than it had been since 1886. In 1901 the pests of both kinds again appeared in great numbers, and now there is another invasion, giving a period of six years between each great attack.

Hitherto the chief check upon the insects has been the parasites that come in great numbers in the same years that the caterpillars abound and destroy most of the multitude of eggs laid by the pests.

Trees of which the foliage has been injured or even totally destroyed by these marauders may be seen on almost any street of Washington, the caterpillars attacking by preference poplars, soft maples, elms, alders, birches and willows. But other trees by no means escape their depredations, though the gingko and tulip are almost immune. Besides destroying the foliage, the caterpillars are offensively intrusive, invading the homes of the residents and otherwise becoming a nuisance.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

GOVERNOR FOE OF RAILROADS



Gov. Braxton Bragg Comer of Alabama has become a new big figure in Alabama state politics because of his fight against the railways. He is the man who led the "Morris Avenue Barehacks" against the state machine and won. His motto was "progressiveness" as against "standpatism."

Comer as a mere stripling of 9 boy served as a state cadet during the civil war. From poverty he rose to influence. He became a merchant, then joined field to field, and today is said to run more plows than any other man in Alabama. He is interested in cotton and flour mills and other business concerns, but it was not until he was fifty-odd years that he entered political life. It is said that he got into politics by accident—that he did not know what he was doing. It all came about when he began to kick on what he termed high freight rates.

He was wholesaling at this time and something happened that permitted his great competitor to undersell him, and after a while he identified this something as railway rates and discrimination, or thought he did, and the fight was on. He took the matter before the Birmingham Commercial club only to find the railways owned the club. He left the club and organized a semi-secret league popularly known as the "Morris Avenue Bareheads," with a number of branches. This organization presented a bill to the legislature but when it was passed it was not up to the Comer standard. Comer became president of the new railway commission, winning by more than 20,000 votes. Then came the state election. Comer told the people he wanted everything—the lieutenant-governorship, the rest of the railway commission and both branches of the legislature. Then he could get laws to regulate the railways. He carried sixty of the sixty-seven counties, and won by 20,000 votes. And Gov. Comer is still fighting the railroads.

ARMY CHIEF RETIRES



By the retirement of General McCaskey from the United States army the other day at the age of 64 by operation of the law as to age limit, the force loses one of its most unique characters. The general is the last commissioned officers on the active list who answered President Lincoln's first call for volunteers in April, 1861, and served throughout the civil war, a period of more than four years. He received his commission as major general, United States army, on the forty-sixth anniversary of his entry into the volunteer service as a private.

He was identified with the First and Seventy-ninth volunteer regiments from Pennsylvania during the war, and served in General Patterson's army in Virginia, and later in the armies of Ohio and Cumberland. His regiment, the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, belonged to the Fourteenth army corps and he was present with it in all campaigns and battles from 1861 until mustered out July, 1865, at Washington, D. C., as a captain.

He was appointed in the regular army as second and first lieutenant Feb. 23, 1866, and assigned to the Thirteenth United States infantry, transferred to the Twenty-second infantry, and later to the Twentieth infantry, in which regiment he served for nearly thirty-five years, filling every grade from first lieutenant to colonel.

General McCaskey was advanced to the grade of brigadier general January, 1904, and has served two tours in the Philippine islands.

TO WRITE HISTORY OF RUSSIA



Mrs. Augusta Hale Gifford of Portland has sailed for an extended trip abroad. During her absence she will add to her material for a comprehensive history of Russia. It is no new thing for Mrs. Gifford to tarry in other lands, for although a native she has spent more than half her time on foreign shores during the past thirty years.

A niece of the venerable U. S. senator, Eugene Hale, she springs from a long-lived studious family. After her graduation from Oberlin college she became a devoted student to history, literature and art. Shortly after her marriage to Hon. George Gifford of Portland, he laid aside his legal practice and journalism to accept a consular service.

Mrs. Gifford has from time to time done much clever work for New England journals, and was much in demand as a lecturer before she undertook the writing of books. Fond of human character and life she wrote some years ago a volume entitled "Germany; Her People and Their Story." In due time this was followed by a history of Italy, which was not only read with avidity by her countrymen but received favorable comment from the king of that country, Mrs. Gifford receiving a letter from Victor Emmanuel III. personally thanking her for so valuable and charming a book.

No sooner were the necessities woven into a story than she became anxious to visit Russia and gather material for a third in her series, but the political disturbances have been such that her family have not been willing for her to attempt traveling through that country until now.

AROUSED BY SLAUGHTER



Mohammed Ali Mirza, the new shah of Persia, who ascended the throne last February, aroused at the awful slaughter of his subjects by invading Turks, has called upon the sultan to curb his auxiliaries, asserting that the temper of the Persian people will inevitably be such on a war should the frontier continue to be harrassed.

The shah is 35 years old. As a child he showed great intelligence and a remarkable strength of character. He is well versed in the subjects taught in Europe and speaks French fluently. His majesty is described as serious, energetic and fond of his work, personally attending to every detail of the government. Details have often been found to complain of his seal and exactitude when governor of Tahris. He did not inherit the oriental love of pomp and display. Some have said that he is economical to a fault.

According to the American charge d'affaires in Teheran, he is a most firm supporter and advocate of reform, and has devoted considerable time to the study of political science and the political history of Europe.

His majesty is, however, above all, a military man. He has had a thorough and careful training in the art of war and has commanded several brigades.

The shah is fond of the simple life, and the sumptuousness of his court does not exceed that which is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of his rank and dignity.

Gleanings of Gotham

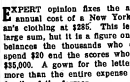
Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

RAPID GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY UNDERGROUND



NEW YORK—An investigator with a bent for facts of curious interest has discovered that while the skyscrapers of Manhattan are pushing to greater and greater heights, the city underground has been growing even more rapidly. According to his computation a hundred thousand persons carry on their daily occupations beneath the streets and below the waters of Greater New York. Some of these are caisson workers laying the foundations of huge buildings; employes of the various tunnels pushing their way under the North and East rivers and workmen in the subways. In addition to this specialized line of underground activity, there are certain industries carried on almost entirely beneath the surface. One of these is baking, and it is stated that nearly all the bread and pastry eaten by New Yorkers is prepared below the ground. There are thousands of small shops on the east side that occupy cellars without light or ventilation except such as comes from the single entrance reached by a steep flight of steps from the street.

Devotees of the more fashionable life below are taking to underground city since some of the new hotels and department stores have utilized the space below the surface of their sites with doors leading to and from the subways.



HUNDRED WOMEN SPEND $35,000 YEARLY ON DRESS

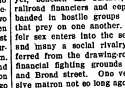
EXPERT opinion fixes the average annual cost of a New York woman's clothing at $285. This is not a large sum, but it is a figure on which balances the thousands who do not spend $20 and the scores who spend $50,000. A gown for the latter costs more than the entire expense of the family of the former.

There are about 100 women in the metropolis who spend $35,000 a year each on dress, and it is not difficult to do so if one gets the necessary gown and accompaniments in order to be well dressed for each of the numerous occasions required by social custom. Then there are some 12,000 women in the city who each spend $14,000 a year, and about 6,000 who go close to $6,000.

One day's shopping, not buying, simply as an experiment, showed how easy these highest figures can be reached. A furrier offered a fine sable cost for the "reasonable price" of $9,000, while the milliner suggested a fitting hat to go with it for $70, and the bootmaker selected proper footwear for $12. The cost does not have to be renewed every month, but there must be other costs, and it was learned that the proper complement from an opera cloak down to the smallest jaunty street affair of fine cloth and extensive trimming would cost a trifle of something like $19,000. Then there should be a matter of twenty-five hats, with their decorations of fine feathers and laces that average not more than $66 each, and there must be more shoes than hats that can be had from $8 to $20 a pair. Hints and shoes are subject to frequent change.

This is all very well for the outside but there must be at least a score of gowns to go with this, and gowns soon grow old and must be frequently renewed.

ANENT THE HARRIMAN-FISH RAILROAD CLASH



THE fight for the control of the Illinois Central railroad between Stuyvesant Fish and E. H. Harriman recalls other clashes between men who deal in railroads. Many people remember the bitter fight waged two years ago by Joseph Ramsey, Jr., then president of the Wabash, against George J. Gould, with the avowed purpose of wresting the system from him. It was a hot fight while it lasted, and many unpleasant words were said on both sides. Yet if you were to go into the Wabash offices you would see among the photographs on the wall, one enclosed in a narrow black frame, the portraits of Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Gould, placed side by side, as though they were the best of friends. The two portraits will probably be in each framed together until they become yellow and timeworn as the other mementoes of the past that are on the Wabash office walls.

This is only a slight evidence of the rule of War street to stifle or conceal its personal feelings. And yet, beneath the surface, bankers, railroad financiers and capitalists are banded in hostile groups or camps that prey on one another. Even the fair sex enters into the secret wars, and many a social rivalry is transferred from the drawing-room to the financial fighting grounds in Wall and Broad street. One very aggressive matron not so long ago convulsed not alone society, but also the financial district, by making an observation that is still being repeated in the millionaires' clubs. It was at the close of the life insurance investigation, when E. H. Harriman made his trip to San Francisco, just after the earthquake. "Yes," said the matron, "after having robbed the policy holders, he's going out to San Francisco now to rob the dead."

HOTELS MORE LENIENT TOWARD GOOD CANINES



WELL-MANNERED dogs are now permitted to pay calls in some of the hotels which have been closed against them. Even at the Waldorf-Astoria, where there has been for years a stern rule that none of the canine family may be received except in the basement kennels, there have been signs of leniency.

It was only recently that a Pomeranian of aristocratic lineage was permitted to enter the elevator and ascend to the fifth floor. But this kind of license is not often given, and no really large dogs with wolf and bear and impolite ways with their teeth would be tolerated. The Pomeranian was brought up to the Thirty-third street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria in a cab by a very prepossessing young woman. "I would like to take my dog up to show him to Mrs. Blank," she said. "Will it be all right?"

"You will carry him?" asked the clerk. "Oh, yes," was the reply."

"It will be all right, then," replied the clerk.

Although the hotels of the city do not generally advertise the fact, there has been a disposition lately to permit dogs and other animal pets on the premises if they are well behaved. The Hotel Savoy represents the extreme in the exclusion policy, for none is permitted to enter the portals, and not a sign to that effect is displayed. The Burlington, a family apartment hotel in West Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue, which is owned by Mrs. Richard Hudnut, who is a fancier herself, publicly invites those who have dogs to come to its roof.

JOHN MITCHELL TO QUIT HIS POSITION

MINERS' PRESIDENT DECLARES HE WILL NOT RUN FOR REELECTION.

His Health Is Too Poor—Announcement Is Made in United Mine Workers' Journal—Anthracite Field Man May Name T. D. Nichols.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, announced in the current issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal that he will not be a candidate for reelection as president. He says in his announcement that he does not regard himself as well enough to attend properly to the office. None of the executive officers of the organization was in the city Thursday. It is said at headquarters that Mr. Mitchell will finish his present term as president, which expires April 1 of next year.

Mr. Mitchell underwent a surgical operation about six months ago and it is said that he has not fully recovered and that it is possible it will be necessary to perform another operation. He went to Chicago Tuesday and expected to go from there to La Salle, Ill., Thursday, to consult with a surgeon in regard to the advisability of another operation.

Text of the Announcement.

Mr. Mitchell's announcement is as follows:

"To the Officers and Members of the U. M. W. of A.—Greetings: Inasmuch as notices calling for nominations are being sent out from the office of the secretary and in order that all local unions and members thereof may be in position to express their choice for the office of president, I herewith announce that I shall not be a candidate for the presidency of your organization.

"I am prompted to arrive at this decision because I believe that I am no longer well enough to give your interests the consideration their importance demands.

"I shall explain in greater detail in my annual report to our coming convention the causes which impel me to give up the high office to which you have elected me for so many years.

"I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me and I beg you to believe that the advancement of my craft has been my highest ambition.

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President U. M. W. of A."

Mr. Mitchell has been president of the United Mine Workers of America since 1899.

Regret Among Miners.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 11.—The news from Indianapolis that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America had announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection because of the state of his health, caused regret among the anthracite mine workers and their sympathizers throughout the anthracite coal regions.

If President Mitchell cannot be induced to reconsider his decision not to again be a candidate for the presidency, it is said that the mine workers of the anthracite region will nominate Thomas D. Nichols of Scranton, president of district No. 1, as their candidate for the office. Mr. Nichols last November was elected a delegate from this district to the convention and will take his seat in December.

ATTORNEY GENERAL IS CITED.

Young, of Minnesota, May Be Punished for Contempt of Court.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—Edward T. Young, attorney general of Minnesota, was served with an order Friday issued by Federal Judge Lochren to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. The alleged contempt consisted of mandamus proceedings brought in the district court of Ramsey county to compel the railroads to comply with the commodity rate law passed by the last legislature, and enforcement of which has been temporarily enjoined by the federal court.

The order is returnable October 21. If Judge Lochren then imposes a fine, lashment on Attorney General Young for contempt, the latter will appeal to the United States supreme court on habeas corpus proceedings, thus bringing the Minnesota rate controversy directly before the court of last resort.

ACTRESS SHOOTS HERSELF.

Accident Occurs on Stage But She Finishes Her Song.

Gallipolis, O., Oct. 12.—Miss Texas Guinan, leading lady with the "Simple Simon" theatrical company, accidentally shot herself in the side during the performance in a local theater Thursday night. How the revolver came to be loaded is a mystery. Miss Guinan finished the song she was singing before being carried from the stage. She will probably recover if blood poisoning does not set in.

Balloonist Has Fatal Fall.

Madison, Ill., Oct. 12.—Bonanzinga, a balloonist of Quincy, Ill., was probably fatally hurt here Friday by falling 400 feet from a bursted balloon. The parachute failed to open in the short distance to earth. This is Bonanzinga's first serious accident in 26 years of ballooning.

LUMBERMEN ARE INDICTED

MEMBERS OF NORTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION ARE ACCUSED.

Federal Grand Jury at Minneapolis Returns Two Bills in the Conspiracy Cases.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 9.—As a result of its investigation of the so-called "little black book," the federal grand jury Tuesday returned 19 indictments against well-known lumber men and officers of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association charging conspiracy to defraud by the use of the mails.

The individuals named in the indictment were: Ralph Burnside, who is president of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association and of the Hawkeye Lumber company, of Oskaloosa, Ia.; W. G. Hollis, of Minneapolis, secretary of the Western Lumbermen's association; George C. Ingram, of Sauk Center, a director in the association; Stanley Moore, of Watertoo, Ia., director; C. E. Greef, of Elgin, Ia., up to last year price president of the association; Theo. S. McLaughlin, general manager of the Phoenix Lumber company, of Minneapolis; James C. Halville, general manager of the Wisconsin Lumber company; Rufus Clake, general manager of the J. H. Qeal Lumber company, of Minneapolis; R. C. French, of Hawarden, Ia., vice president of the H. Qeal Lumber company; William J. Bruce, manager of the Bruce Lumber company, of Minneapolis; J. W. Luce, of the Hayes-Luce Lumber company, of Winona; Lucas Lumber company, of Winona; O. H. Bolsford, general manager of the "Laird Norton Yards" of Winona; A. A. Rogers, president of the Rogers Lumber company, of Minneapolis; George H. Rogers, vice president of the Rogers Lumber company; N. S. Ewing, president of the Oklahoma Sash and Door factory, of Oklahoma, Okla.

STUDENTS IN FOOD TEST.

Lose Weight on Diet of Crackers, Milk and Butter.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 10.—The result of an experimental diet of pure crackers, milk and butter, on which five University of Minnesota students lived for four days, was announced Wednesday.

All the men lost in weight, the loss ranging from one-quarter of a pound to three pounds and a half. The men, during the test, ate three meals a day, each meal consisting of 12 ounces of crackers, 100 grams of milk and 13.5 grams of butter. The test was conducted under the supervision of physiology of the school of medicine. None of the foods had been adulterated, the object of the test being to learn the relative value of different foods.

FOWLER FLEES FROM ASYLUM.

Former Secretary of Oriental Exclusion League Has Escaped.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 11.—Arthur E. Fowler, former secretary of the Japanese-Korean Exclusion League of Seattle, escaped Tuesday from the insane asylum at Steilacoom and made his way to Seattle, where it is believed he is being taken care of by friends.

Fowler was arrested in Bellingham three weeks ago, examined by a lunacy board and sent to the asylum. This followed his fruitless attempts to gain a following for his pet scheme of oriental exclusion through a league of mammoth proportions. He started his work in Seattle and enrolled the labor unions.

THINKS MISS SAPP MURDERED.

Coroner's Jury So Declares—S. F. Whitlow to Be Arrested.

Iola, Kan., Oct. 11.—The coroner's jury which has spent three days investigating the mysterious death of May Sapp has returned a verdict that "Miss Sapp died from wounds in the throat caused by a sharp instrument in the hands of a person or persons other than Miss Sapp."

A warrant was sworn out Thursday night for Samuel F. Whitlow immediately after the coroner's jury reported. John Sapp, father of the dead girl, swore to the complaint.

Serious Floods in France.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Continuous heavy rains have caused serious floods throughout France. In addition to the Rhone, the Loire and the Tarn are over their banks and the plain of Herault again is under water. Much damage has been done everywhere. A cyclone descended on the Riviera and several ships were driven ashore.

Black Hand Plotters Sentenced.

Newcastle, Pa., Oct. 11.—Twenty-three Italians recently arrested in connection with numerous Black Hand outrages and who had either been convicted or pleaded guilty, were sentenced Thursday by Judge William H. Porter. The highest sentence was ten years.

Russian Prisoners Escape.

Kutais, Russia, Oct. 11.—Thirty-six political prisoners broke out of the local prison here Thursday and got away. They had been incarcerated in secret cells for a year.

IN THE CANEBRAKE.



MINES SALTED; SWINDLE EXPOSED

SENSATIONAL $400,000 FRAUD IS DISCOVERED NEAR LENDER, WYO.

Investors Not to Lose—Thomas L. and J. F. Greenough, Prime Movers in Organization, Will Redeem All Stock at Prics Paid.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 12.—The Record publishes a story to the effect that numerous Montana and Washington investors have been mulcted to the extent of more than a third of a million dollars through the discovery that certain placer mines near Lander, Wyo., had been salted and that the property in question is worthless.

Thomas L. Greenough, of Missoula, and J. F. Greenough, of Spokane, who were the prime movers in the organization, have notified all investors that they will redeem all stock at the price paid, thus assuming the loss.

Found to Be Worthless.

The discovery that the property was salted was due to an independent examination conducted by Speaker E. W. King, of the Montana legislature, and J. R. Neill, of Spokane, heavy and prospective investors, who found, after removing a few inches of the shaft walls, that the ground was valueless, as were the tailings, although all previous experiments showed values ranging from 20 cents to nine dollars a yard.

Chicagoans' Big Offer.

A Chicago firm was so impressed with the future of the property that it offered the Greenoughs $2,500,000 for their interest, but the offer was rejected.

Water not being available, work had been started from either end on a tunnel through a mountain so the flow of the Pophosgie river might be utilized. The discovery has created the biggest sensation in the history of northwest mining.

LUSITANIA SETS NEW RECORDS.

Crosses in Four Days, 20 Hours, Averaging Nearly 24 Knots.

New York, Oct. 11.—The Cunarder Lusitania, with practically all the transatlantic records to her credit, arrived about the Sandy Hook lightship at 1:25 a. m. Friday.

The time for the trip from Daunt's Rock to the Sandy Hook light, the official course over which the speed trials were made, was four days, 20 hours. The last day's run was apparently the fastest of the trip, the giant liner hitting up her speed to 25 knots an hour over a smooth sea with little wind to interfere with her.

The Lusitania's time averages almost exactly 24 knots an hour for the entire trip. Her arrival at 1:20, or five minutes earlier than she passed the lightship would have made her speed exactly 24 knots.

SANTA FE ROAD GUILTY.

Convicted of Rebating in the Trial at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 12.—After brief deliberation the jury in the case of the Santa Fe Railway company, charged with rebating shipments, Friday rendered a verdict of guilty on all counts enumerated in the indictments found by the grand jury.

The maximum fine for the offenses charged is $1,100,000; and the minimum is $66,000.

Britton and Hargis Go Free.

Sandy Hook, Ky., Oct. 10.—John Waugh, commonwealth's attorney of this district, Wednesday filed a written statement in the case of Commonwealth against Bill Britton and Robert Hargis, charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox at Jackson, the substance of which is that owing to the fact that he has been unable to secure three of the non-resident witnesses it was impossible for him to make out a case and he therefore moved a dismissal. The motion was sustained by Special Judge W. B. Moody.

WOMAN RAFFLES CONFESSES

MRS. ROMADKA, OF MILWAUKEE, ADMITS SHE IS A BURGLAR.

Wife of a Wealthy Man Says She Robbed Homes and Gave Plunder to Negro.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Charles J. Romadka confessed Wednesday, according to the police, that she had robbed several homes in Chicago, stealing diamonds valued at thousands of dollars. One robbery in Milwaukee she acknowledged as her work.

Following her raids of the homes of the rich, Mrs. Romadka said, she turned the property over to the colored man, Jones, now a prisoner.

The startling confession which clears away many of the recent robberies in the city, besides explaining the mystery of the wealthy woman's arrest, was made to Francis Rose, special agent of the Fidelity & Casualty company of New York, which has been investigating the strange case.

Following the confession the woman told her story to Detective Sergeants Howe and Cluskey. Detectives are investigating her story and expect to recover at least $5,000 worth of stolen property.

Mrs. Romadka acknowledged robbing the Clifford Beck home, 2500 South Park avenue, where $1,500 worth of jewels was taken. Those jewels, she says, she gave to the negro Jones, except those which she was wearing when discovered dining with a board of trade man in the Baltimore inn, where she was first arrested.

She also told of entering a home at about 1600 Sheridan road, where $1,000 worth of dollars' worth of property was taken; of robbing a home at 4517 Vincennes avenue; of entering a home on Lake Shore and another near 6500 Yale avenue.

The Beck home was robbed by the millionaire's wife about noon September 2. Mrs. Beck was asleep when Mrs. Romadka, according to her own story, entered the house, walked up the stairway to the second floor and stole the bag containing the $1,200 worth of jewels.

TRIES TO JUMP INTO OCEAN.

Chilean Passenger on Steamer Attempts to End His Life.

New York, Oct. 11.—Herbert Fletcher De Bon, of Chicago, attempted to end his life by jumping into the sea in midocean, according to a report made by the officers of the steamer Moltke, which arrived here Thursday from Genoa and Naples.

The Moltke was three days out when De Bon made the attempt to hurl himself into the sea. He was caught before he had succeeded in carrying out his apparent intention and from that time until the steamer arrived here he was kept under constant observation.

MISSING MAN FOUND DEAD.

Wealthy Coal Dealer at Hartwell, O., Apparently Was Murdered.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—H. B. Howard, a wealthy coal dealer of Hartwell, a suburb, who had been missing for more than 24 hours, was found Friday afternoon in a railroad coal shed, apparently murdered. The body had been covered with sacks and pieces of coal and the head was battered in as if by the second murder in the Mill creek valley this week.

Reynolds' Alaska Bank Fails.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 11.—The H. D. Reynolds bank at Valdez, Alaska, closed its doors Wednesday. Seattle bankers say the failure will not affect Seattle's financial institutions and the depositors will be paid. Seattle merchants will be paid. Boston and New England capital, furnished largely by school teachers, formed the basis of Reynolds' first exploitation in Alaska.

Greek Minister Is Named.

Athens, Oct. 13.—The Greek consul general at Salonika, Turkey, M. Coromilas, has been appointed minister of his government to the United States.

TELEGRAPHERS CONTINUE STRIKE

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SUMMARILY SUSPENDS PRESIDENT SMALL.

The Vote in New York was Unanimous to Continue the Strike and President Small was Hissed by the Operators.

New York, Oct. 14.—The New York local of the commercial telegraphers' union at a meeting yesterday voted unanimously to continue the strike against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

The vote was taken upon the suggestion of President Small who in messages to subordinate officers pointed out the inability of the general assembly further to finance the strike and recommended that local assemblies refuse to handle the additional work and with having condnoted the fight in a half hearted, dilatory way.

Small tried to explain his position, but was frequently interrupted by hisses. When he suddenly left the hall in the midst of the speechmaking cries of "resign" followed him.

Tonight Small issued a statement in which he said he was willing to continue the strike if the men insisted.

When the meeting opened President Small was given the floor a said:

"Saturday Commissioner Neill informed me that President Olowry had told him that further negotiations were futile. I believe what they say. Our funds are quite exhausted. As you know, we were unable to make a payment to you yesterday. There is no more in sight. These are the facts; you can do as you will."

Percy Thomas, former national deputy president, said that Small had said when the strike began that he could raise $2,000,000 to support it.

ACTION IN RATE CASE.

Attorney General Young Must Appear Charged With Contempt.

St. Paul, Oct. 14.—Attorney General Edward T. Young's challenge has been accepted. Contempt proceedings have been instituted against him for violating Judge Lochren's injunction in the rate cases, and he has been served with a copy of Judge Lochren's plan to secure an early decision of the supreme court on the question of the jurisdiction of the court to issue the injunction is in operation.

The proceeding is in the form of an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Service was on Mr. Young's action in commencing a suit against the Northern Pacific road for the enforcement of the legislative commodity rates, in direct violation of Judge Lochren's injunction issued Sept. 23.

The attorney general has not been placed under arrest nor detained in any way. He will simply have to appear before Judge Lochren on Oct. 21 to show cause why he shall not be punished for contempt in violating the injunction. He will have to admit the violating of the injunction and the court will then probably impose a fine with the directions that Mr. Young he kept in the custody of the marshal until the fine is paid.

STABS EMBALMER.

Friend of Dead Man Fatally Attacks the Undertaker.

Aberdeen, S. D., Oct. 14.—While preparing the body of an Italian for burial J. E. Schminnin of Ellendale, N. D., had an exciting experience in Ipswich, a town a few miles west of here.

Schminnin is assisting a local undertaker and responding to a call from Ipswich he lost no time getting there. Much of the dead man was remained in the room watching the undertaker, and when the latter was preparing the way for embalming by severing an artery in the body the spectator suddenly drew a knife and made a slash at Schminnin. The blade struck the undertaker's collar and narrowly missed piercing his neck. A struggle followed during which Schminnin picked up a hammer and gave the assailant several raps on the head, which soon put him to sleep.

When the man recovered he said he thought the undertaker was doing some crooked work.

Lo a Bankrupt.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—An Indian bearing two names, Isaac Bubble and Isaac Bubble, has presented to the United States court in this city a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. So far as can be remembered, this is the first time in the history of the federal court for this division of South Dakota that an Indian has presented such a petition. Buffalo or Keeble is a member of the Sisseton or Wahpeton tribes of Sioux Indians. In his petition he states that he is a farmer by occupation.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sixteen Haytians were sentenced to death for conspiracy to overthrow the government of the republic.

Paris doctors have discovered a method of remedying birthmarks by means of an application of radium.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, who arrived at the port of New York from Europe, paid duty on $10,000 worth of goods.

Kiev police arrested a revolutionist named Krugikoff, charged with being an accomplice in the Boris Nikitenko plot to kill the czar.

At the direction of President Roosevelt the soldiers will be detailed at St. Louis to police the grounds and aid in the international balloon race.

Jerome D. Gedley was appointed receiver for the Council City & Solomon River railroad in Alaska by Chancellor Howard of Newark, N. J.

Prof. David Todd, who passed four months in Chili with the expedition sent from the United States to observe Mars, believes the planet is inhabited.

Charles H. Nichols, a wealthy real estate men of Chicago, aged 68 years, married Miss Lillian A. Kinsella, aged 22, at Salem, Mass., the young women's home.

Rudyard Kipling, at a luncheon of the Canadian club, declared that Canada should encourage the immigration of British subjects rather than that of other races.

Four men were killed and several others seriously hurt by the falling of a derrick where a new bridge is being constructed over the Cuyahoga river for the Nickel Plate railway.

In a dynamite explosion at Wolcottville, Ind., Howard Roy, a clerk in a hardware store, had his head crushed, and Charles Croft, a customer at the store, had both his legs broken.

Mrs. Clifford W. Hartridge, wife of one of the attorneys who defended Harry K. Thaw in his first trial, is missing in New York. She was ill and it is feared she committed suicide.

Frank Cronin, one of President Roosevelt's Adirondack guides, and the man who drove his rig miles to the station on the night President McKinley was assassinated, has been declared insane.

The 3-year-old son of Thomas E. Lendon, a painter, is dead at his home in New York from the effects of nicotine poisoning caused by eating part of a cigar which his father left on the sideboard.

One man was killed and several persons injured when a west-bound Pennsylvania train plunged into a crowd at Dunbarton, Ind., where the victims were awaiting the arrival of an east-bound train.

Arthur Herbert Chorn, a young New York broker, asserted that in 1905 he was secretly married to Helen Mainker, the actress, whereas he said to have married Samuel Clerkson of England in Montreal.

A Frenchman came to the name of Bonnet, who later was identified as Getcho Spire, was arrested in London on suspicion of being implicated in the Thomases of Clermont-Ferrand, France, in the theft of church treasurers.

The report has been spread in New York that Rear Admiral R. D. Evans will soon be relieved of command after he pilots the Atlantic squadron to San Francisco, Cal., where preparations already are under way for the reception of the fleet.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF.

Tries to Force Acid Down Woman's Throat, Then Shoots Her.

Columbus, O., Oct. 10.—Fred Butt, a mender, aged 36 years, went to the home of his wife and forcing his way into the house asked her if she was determined to push her suit for divorce. She said "Yes," and he grabbed her and tried to force carbolic acid into her mouth, burning the flesh about the lips. Failing in this he shot her dead, and then turned the weapon on himself and put a bullet in his body. Failing to kill himself he swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid and died at the hospital.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	Oct. 12.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—		
Steers	$4 50	@ 7 25
Heifers	2 50	@ 5 75
Bulls—Poor to Choice	2 50	@ 5 00
Calves	4 00	@ 8 50
Hogs—Mixed	6 40	@ 6 60
Pigs	6 40	@ 6 60
Sheep—Wethers	4 50	@ 5 50
Lambs	6 00	@ 7 75
	Chicago.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 50	@ 7 35
Fair to Good Steers	5 00	@ 6 40
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	5 00	@ 6 50
Stockers—Fair to Choice	3 50	@ 5 00
Calves	4 00	@ 8 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 40	@ 6 50
Mixed Packers	6 30	@ 6 40
Butchers	6 30	@ 6 40
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 30
Dairy	23	@ 28
CHEESE	14	@ 15
EGGS—Fresh	25	@ 30
SHEEP—Native (per lb.)	4	@ 5
GRAIN—Wheat, May	1 04½	@ 1 05
December	1 00½	@ 1 01
Corn, December	47	@ 47½
May	45½	@ 46
Oats, Standard	32½	@ 33
Rye, No. 1	71	@ 72
	Milwaukee.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor.	$1 04½	@ 1 05
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 03½
Corn, May	45½	@ 46
Oats, Standard	32½	@ 33
No. 3	31	@ 32
Rye, No. 1	71	@ 72
Barley, No. 2	50	@ 52
	Omaha.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 75	@ 7 25
Fair to Good Steers	4 00	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 5 00
Bulls—Heavy	3 00	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Wethers	4 00	@ 5 00
	St. Louis.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 25	@ 7 25
Texas Steers	3 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Packers	6 30	@ 6 40
Butchers	6 30	@ 6 40
SHEEP—Natives	4 00	@ 5 00
	Omaha.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 75	@ 7 25
Fair to Good Steers	4 00	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 5 00
Bulls—Heavy	3 00	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Wethers	4 00	@ 5 00

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Game Preserve.

Two Harbors—There are now no less than 1,000 deer on Grand island, the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company's big game preserve in the northeastern end of Lake Superior. The island contains about 14,000 acres and possesses many bays. It is a natural breeding and feeding ground for deer and moose, as well as for grouse and other birds, while the bays and inland lakes are natural water for many kinds of fish.

There are eight full-grown moose and several calves. The elk, of which a few were brought to the island some years ago, are increasing rapidly. There are also some caribou, but these are rarely seen. A 24-strand wire fence encloses the northwestern portion of the island and prevents the animals escaping to the mainland. However, deer are occasionally seen swimming to and from the island, and it is probable that more come in than go out, as in the game preserve hunters do not worry them.

Nearly Killed.

Worthington—Marie Lawson, seven years old, and Clarence McClauskey, aged six, were run over by a loaded wagon on the street, and both are in a critical condition.

A teamster was hauling wood with two wagons, one being hitched to the other. The children were playing in the street and they ran in between the wagons and got on the tongue of the second wagon.

A jolt threw them to the ground. The wheels of the second wagon passed over the head of the little girl, inflicting a large scalp wound and fracturing the skull.

The wheel passed over the chest of the little boy, fracturing bones and injuring him internally.

The driver, who was on the front end of the first wagon, did not notice the children at all and only learned of the accident by being told after it had occurred.

Unlucky Thief.

Hokah—Chicken thieves who have been operating on a large scale in this county for several weeks lost the big end of their game recently. A great disturbance was raised one night by the chickens and dog on a farm near here, and the woman of the house, who was alone, ventured out with the shotgun to ascertain the cause of the noise.

No one was seen, but she fired the gun and returned to the house. Early next morning she found a pocketbook, and great was her surprise, on opening it, to discover $900 in cash.

Later in the day she was visited by "chicken buyers," who insisted upon seeing her chickens, even after being told that she had none for sale. But their principal business was to make a careful search of the spot where she had found the pocketbook. No questions were asked and her visitors soon departed.

Scarcity of Help.

Crookston—Owing to the great scarcity of men and teams, much of the road and ditch improvement work, for which ample appropriation has been made, has not been started, and probably will not be undertaken until next year. From $28,000 to $30,000 has been appropriated for road improvement and ditch construction, none of which has been used as yet. Every effort will be made on the part of the county commissioners to have this work started at the earliest possible date next spring and rushed to a finish. The contractors cannot be held responsible for not having begun operations, as they have not been able to get the labor necessary to carry on the work.

Killed by Electricity.

Duluth—John Meyers, an employee of the Great Northern Power company, while assisting in the repair of some machinery at the plant, touched a live wire and fell over dead.

The chief electrician of the company was present, as were four other electricians, but they were powerless to do anything to save the man.

He was a married man, about thirty years of age, and leaves several children. He had been employed at the plant but a few days.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul—Donald, the four-year-old son of William E. and Mary Ann Young, 1029 Argyle street, was drowned in a pool of water known as the "N. P. pond," in the vicinity of Orchard and Argyle streets, while he was bathing.

Duluth—Knealy, a Duluth bartender, reports the loss of $28 in bills. The loss occurred in a most unusual manner. He owns a poodle dog and says the animal ate the purse containing the money, leaving nothing except the brass rims.

Crookston—Sheriff Louis Gonyea says that the criminal work of Polk county has decreased one-half in the last two years, and that the county is freer of undesirable characters than it has been for many years.

Minneapolis—The North Side high school of Minneapolis defeated the Hamline university eleven by a score of 28 to 0. The high school boys tore up the varsity line in terrific style.

Winona—More than two-thirds of the enrollment at the Winona normal school this fall is composed of high school graduates.

St. Paul—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Weyerhaeuser celebrated their golden wedding.

Minneapolis—The unidentified man found unconscious in an alley died at the city hospital.

St. Paul—Twenty-first annual meeting of Northern Conference of German M. E. Church opens.

St. Paul—The side shows and Coney island features at Phalen Park are to be abandoned.

Minneapolis—A pardon for Anna Ostroski Jarmuzek, the kidnapper, who was sentenced to the state reformatory on an indeterminate sentence is being sought by her friends.

St. Paul—Burglars got into the saloon of Neuman Bros., Third and St. Peter streets, and robbed the cash register of $8, two rings that had been left in pawn with the bartender, and several old coins.

Clinton—The Big Stone county fair, which terminated here was pronounced by many who visited it to be the best and most artistic display of grains, vegetables, fruits and art work that had been exhibited at any of the county fairs in this part of the country.

Moorhead—The Fargo Plumbing and Heating company began an action in the United States court in this city against the city to recover $4,510.64 for repairs and improvements on the boilers and other machinery in the municipal water and light station there.

Moorhead—The board of education has fixed the tax levy for school purposes for next year at $23,000, a little more than last year's taxes. With the school tax fixed, it is estimated that the tax rate for the year will be 38 mills, an increase of 10 mills over last year's tax rate.

St. Paul—Winners in the October state butter scoring contest were announced by the dairy and food commission. First prize was taken by Edwin Hed of Nicollet, with score of 96¼; second by J. O. Lokke, Hanska, score 95¾; third, H. H. Lunow, Morristown, score 95½.

Crookston—Since the publication in the state press of the fact that Supt. Casey of the schools of Polk county was having difficulty in securing teachers to fill the vacancies in the rural schools he has been deluged with letters of application for positions from all parts of the country.

Minneapolis—Another car of barley has broken the record for high prices in Minneapolis. E. A. Brown & Co. of the chamber of commerce received and sold a car which brought a price of $1,976.78. The previous high record was held by J. K. Elliott & Co. last week for selling a car of barley for $1,705.45.

St. Paul—There is a little hero at Bethesda hospital who will lose his left eye as the result of a gunshot wound, but although he knows he will lose his eye he will not tell the name of the boy who shot him, because it was only an accident. He is Rheinhart Hornemann, eight years old, and lives at Young America.

Minneapolis—Two young Finnish girls, recently arrived in town from the country, actually thought they were to be hanged for stealing a coat from a Minneapolis department store on Saturday, and the tears they shed yesterday morning in the police station and later in the court room bore evidence of their fright.

St. Cloud—Tuberculosis has been found in the dairy herd at the state reformatory. Dr. MacDonald of St. Paul, assistant state veterinarian and inspector of live stock, was called to this city and made a thorough inspection of the reformatory herd, with the result that some of the animals were found to be afflicted with tubercular disease. Only two were found to be in bad shape, and they were ordered killed.

La Crosse—Simultaneously with a vote to bond the village for $1,500 with which to build a new school building, the village of La Crescent, across the river, decided not to pay Contractor Blinston of this city several hundred dollars alleged to be due upon a remodeled building, and as a result suit has been started against the village. The action is another step in the school troubles which have racked the village board for several years.

Minneapolis—Minneapolis freight shipments during September of this year showed a decided gain over the month last year. The figures for last month show a total of 24,268 cars shipped, as compared to 20,923 for September, 1906. The receipts for September this year were 25,141 and for the same month last year 24,262 cars. Among the receipts were 123 cars of household property, as compared with 105 cars for the same month last year.

Ft. Snelling—The body of Nestor Thompson, a young soldier of Company M, 28th United States Infantry, was found under the Fort Snelling bridge, about fifty feet from the river bank by Art. Jackson, 348 Chestnut street, St. Paul.

Florence—The dedication of the remodeled Church of Opdals congregation took place here. A large number of people from other towns were present.

Swift—A. M. Landby plans to get congress to remove Kewatin dam and lower the Lake of the Woods five feet.

Great Caesar is dead. The curtain has fallen. Plaudits rend the air.

"Blifkins! Blifkins!" cry a hundred voices from the pit.

But Blifkins, the eminent actor who has essayed the title role, though much called, appears not. Comes, instead, the manager, in evening coat.

"Mr. Blifkins," says he, rubbing his hands together apologetically, "sends his compliments, and regrets to find his performance so realistic as to have rendered him unable to step out and make a speech so soon after dying."

"Bravo!" exclaimed sundry true friends of the drama. But the multitude are plainly displeased, considering themselves slighted.—Puck.

The Power of Habit.

Saint Peter—What are those fellows trying to do—dig up the streets?

Gabriel—Yes; I guess they don't know anything better—they are contractors from New York.—Judge.

NAUTICAL FINANCE.



Mrs. Wigs (superciliously)—My husband has a beautiful yacht. I don't suppose your husband can afford such a luxury?

Mrs. Digs—No; the best he can do is to hold the mortgage on the one your husband has.

"So Fade the Dreams of Man."

I dreamed I had a mansion
In the sky,
All marbled and set with jewels,
But, oh, my,
How your mansions fade and crumble,
And your castles take a tumble,
When the clock begins to rumble:
"Sun is high."
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Difference.

Bachelor—You spend most of your time at home since your marriage?

Benedict (rapturously)—Ah, yes! A pair of blue eyes keep me there. By the way, I haven't seen you of late. Where have you been?

Bachelor—At home. A pair of black eyes kept me there!

Twice Told Tales.

Knox—That fellow Gabbles makes me weary."

Blox—What's the trouble?

Knox—Every time he makes a statement he winds up with "or, in other words," then goes all over it again.—Chicago News.

Didn't Read Them.

A kind old gentleman, seeing a little boy carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said:

"Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?"

"No; I don't read 'em," replied the lad.

At Dead of Night.

Mrs. Smith (from her room, as she hears a dull thud in the hall)—What are you doing, dear? Have you struck a light?"

Smith (in his stocking feet)—No! ——! ——! ——! It felt more like a chair.

Hair-Breadth Escape.

Barber (of the loquacious kind)—Hair's getting very thin on top, sir.

(No response.)

Barber (again)—I say it's getting very thin on top, sir.

The Victim.—Well, hurry up, then. I don't want to get bome bald.

Those Fashionable Terms.

"What's all that jargon we hear coming from the room where the sorority is meeting? Is it a new mystic ritual?"

"Naw. They're just discussing the features of a new gown one of them has."—Chicago Journal.

Risky.

Mrs. Goodkind—Just got a letter from my husband. He forgot to send his love.

Mrs. Chillicon-Kearney—Ah, well; that's too perishable a thing to send through the mails, you know.—Chicago Tribune.

Well Equipped.

Mrs. Naggs—Mrs. Chatterton certainly has a good nose for scandal.

Naggs—Yes; and a good mouth for putting it in circulation.—Chicago Daily News.

Reasonable Question.

"Thin arms should be washed twice a day with a fine lather of soap," says a beauty hint.

Why? Don't fat arms get dirty, too?—Chicago Journal.

The Way Out.

"Tell me," said the lovelorn youth, "what is the best way to find out what a woman thinks of you?"

"Marry her!" replied Peckham promptly.

Rachel, aged [illegible], wrote a composition on wild flowers in which she praised the arbutus, the liverwort, the spring beauty, the blood root, and all of the other blossoms of dell and dale. But she wrote on both sides of her sheet of paper, and when she asked her father, who was an editor, to publish her article, he called her attention to that fact.

"You've written on both sides of your paper," said he.

"Well," was the reply, "and don't you print on both sides of yours?"

ALL THINGS IN PROPORTION.

Invalid's Meal Evidently Had Not Increased Good Humor.

For many weeks the irritable merchant had been riveted to his bed by typhoid fever. Now he was convalescing. He clamored for something to eat, declaring that he was starving.

"To-morrow you may have something to eat," promised the doctor. The merchant realized that there would be a restraint to his appetite, yet he saw, in vision, a modest, steaming meal placed at his bedside.

"Here is your dinner," said the nurse next day, as she gave the glowering patient a spoonful of tapioca pudding, "and the doctor emphasizes that everything else you do must be in the same proportion."

Two hours later the nurse heard a frantic call from the bed chamber.

"Nurse," breathed the man heavily, "I want to do some reading, bring me a postage stamp."

HAVE CRAZE FOR FORMULA.

Smokers Follow Fashions in the Use of Tobacco.

"Make me up a package of tobacco according to the formula used by Edwin Booth," said the man with a southern accent. "That is the third man who has asked for that kind of tobacco to-day," said the dealer. "It is strange that people from remote parts of the country as well as New Yorkers make a fad of buying the same brand of tobacco that Booth smoked. And it isn't always the Booth mixture that they want. I have filed away the formulas for mixing the favorite tobacco of many famous persons. Smokers the country over have heard of this collection of recipes and one feature of every man's trip to New York is to try a pipeful of some big man's favorite tobacco. In most cases this special mixture is so strong that the nerves of the average smoker cannot stand it. He has to give up after a few pipefuls and go back to a popular mixture, but he has the satisfaction of having had the experience."—The New York Sun.

St. Louis rejoices in the sobriquet of Mound City from the fact that the original settlers found there many elevations which it is supposed were relics of that strange people who dwelt in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and are known to modern times only as the Mound Builders. No adequate explanation has yet been found of their strange mode of leaving memorials of their existence. The limestone bluffs on which a part of St. Louis stands furnish a solid foundation for the business buildings.

Held Up.

"Stop!" shouted the man on the country road, holding up a warning hand. Muttering something about rural cops, the automobilist obeyed.

"Turn around and come back to town with me," said the stranger. "You were going at least 35 miles an hour."

"You're a constable, I suppose," said the automobilist, with a covert sneer, when they had reached the village.

"Me?" replied the passenger. "No, I'm a farmer and had to come into town when all the teams was busy. Nice growing weather? Thanks. Good-by."

Ensuing comment is purposely omitted.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Belling a Rat.

You have probably read or heard that the best way to rid a house of rats is to catch one and fasten a bell about its neck. A boy in Delaware tried the experiment two months ago. He was badly bitten in making the bell fast, but he turned the rat loose and expected the tinkling of that bell would have great results. It did have. In the first place, the rat who wore it was constantly on the move all night, and the tinkling bell kept the family awake, and in the next the sounds brought scores of new rats to the house. Instead of being afraid of the bell, they were charmed with the music. Had the boy tied a harmonica to another rat's tail, the rodents would have had a dance every night.

She Was Willing.

"Yes," says the husband, "I have consented to accept the nomination."

"I am so glad the party is beginning to recognize your merit," beams the wife.

"Now my dear," the husband continues, "you know that political affairs are not love feasts, by any means. You must expect to see me vilified and attacked in a scandalous manner. No doubt the opposition will try to dig up sensational rumors about me, and all that sort of thing, but you must not——"

"Well," she interrupts, "I am really glad of it. You have always been strangely silent about whether or not you ever were engaged to anyone before you met me."

A small boy, who had recently passed his fifth birthday was riding in a car with his mother, when they were asked the customary question: "How old is the boy?" After being told the correct age, which did not require a fare, the conductor passed on to the next person.

The boy sat quite still as if pondering over some question, and then, concluding that full information had not been given, called loudly to the conductor, then at the other end of the car: "And mother's 31!"

A Definition of Success.

How have the hypothetical scientists and the exponents of unbelief benefited themselves or humanity at large by sowing the seeds of doubt broadcast in the world? The real scientists do not fall in the category, for they are believers in the real sense of the word; they know too much, they have seen too many mysterious manifestations of the Divine creative power. Now, those who have disposed of the Bible and all evidences of inspiration, have written a great many books and some of them have won what the world at large lightly calls fame. According to the ordinary measures that are applied in such cases, they have been extremely successful, but real success means the benefit of humanity in some form or other. If no such benefits can be shown as the result of their labors, their success is not equal to that achieved by the direst poverty, and the deepest ignorance. — Joel Chandler, in Uncle Remus' Magazine.

WHEN A "HUNCH" HELD GOOD.

Chinese Laundry Ticket Suggested a Bet on "Wing Ting."

Key Spence, a well-known horseman of Mexico, Mo., won $1,000 at the Louisville, Ky., race meeting a short time ago as the result of a "hunch." Mr. Spence has a large breeding stable of "runners" near Mexico, and attends all the big racing events in the country. Not long since he was in Louisville and entered the betting ring to see what odds were being offered on the various entries. He found that Joaquin was the favorite at even money, and pulled his wallet from his pocket, intending to bet on that horse. His attention was attracted by something that fell from his wallet to the ground, and he stooped and picked it up. It was a Chinese laundry ticket. He looked at the "books" again and found that there was an entry with a Chinese name, Wing Ting, at ten to one. That settled it, for he considered he had received a "hunch" that could not be overlooked. Wing Ting won handily. Needless to say, those who backed the favorite considered Spence the seventh son of the seventh son.—Kansas City Star.

"BOO-HOO"

Shouts a Spanked Baby.

A Doctor of Divinity, now Editor of a well-known Religious paper, has written regarding the controversy between Collier's Weekly and the Religious Press of the Country and others, including ourselves. Also regarding suits for libel brought by Collier's against us for commenting upon its methods.

These are his sentiments, with some very emphatic words left out.

"The religious Press owes you a debt of gratitude for your courage in showing up Collier's Weekly as the "Yell-Oh Man." Would you care to use the inclosed article on the "Boo Hoo Baby" as the "Yell-Oh Man's successor?"

"A contemporary remarks that Collier's has finally run against a solid hickory "Post" and been damaged in its own estimation to the tune of $750,000.00.

"Here is a publication which has, in utmost disregard of the facts, spread broadcast damaging statements about the Religious Press and others and has suffered those false statements to go uncontradicted until, not satisfied after finding the Religious Press too quiet, and peaceful, to resent the insults, it makes the mistake of wandering into fresh field and butts its rattled head against this Post and all the World laughs. Even Christians smile, as the Post suddenly turns and gives it back a dose of its own medicine."

"It is a mistake to say all the World laughs. No cheery laugh comes from Collier's, but it cries and boo hoos like a spanked baby and wants $750,000.00 to soothe its tender, lacerated feelings."

"Thank Heaven it has at last struck a man with "back bone" enough to call a spade a "spade" and who believes in telling the whole truth without fear or favor."

Perhaps Collier's with its "utmost disregard for the facts," may say no such letter exists. Nevertheless it is on file in our office and is only one of a mass of letters and other data, newspaper comments, etc., denouncing the "yellow" methods of Collier's. This volume is so large that a man could not well go thru it under half a day's steady work. The letters come from various parts of America.

Usually a private controversy is not interesting to the public, but this is a public controversy.

Collier's has been using the "yellow" methods to attract attention to itself, but, jumping in the air, cracking heels together and yelling "Look at me" wouldn't suffice, so it started out on a "Holier Than Thou" attack on the Religious Press and on medicine.

We leave it to the public now, as we did when we first resented Collier's attacks, to say whether, in a craving for sensation and circulation, its attacks do not amount to a systematic mercenary hounding. We likewise leave it to the public to say whether Collier's, by its own policy and methods, has not made itself more ridiculous than any comment of ours could make it.

Does Collier's expect to regain any self-inflicted loss of prestige by demonstrating thru suits for damages, that it can be more artful in evading liability for libels than the humble but resentful victims of its defamation, or does it hope for starting a campaign of libel suits to silence the popular indignation, reproach and resentment which it has aroused.

Collier's can not dodge this public controversy by private law suits. It can not postpone the public judgment against it. That great jury, the Public, will hardly blame us for not waiting until we get a petit jury in a court room, before denouncing this prodigal detractor of institutions founded and fostered either by individuals or by the public, itself.

No announcements during our entire business career were ever made claiming "medicinal effects" for either Postum or Grape-Nuts. Medicinal effects are results obtained from the use of medicines.

Thousands of visitors go thru our entire works each month and see for themselves that Grape-Nuts contains absolutely nothing but wheat, barley and a little salt; Postum absolutely nothing but wheat and about ten per cent of New Orleans Molasses. The art of preparing these simple elements in a scientific manner to obtain the best food value and flavor, required some work and experience to acquire.

Now, when any publication goes far enough out of its way to attack us because our advertising is "medical," it simply offers a remarkable exhibition of ignorance or worse.

We do claim physiological or bodily results of favorable character following the adoption of our suggestions regarding the discontinuance of coffee and foods which may not be keeping the individual in good health. We have no advice to offer the perfectly healthful person. His or her health is evidence in itself that the beverages and foods used exactly fit that person. Therefore, why change?

But to the man or woman who is ailing, we have something to say as a result of an unusually wide experience in food and the result of proper feeding.

In the palpably ignorant attack on us in Collier's, appeared this statement,—"One widely circulated paragraph labors to induce the impression that Grape-Nuts will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis. This is lying and potentially deadly lying."

In reply to this exhibition of—well let the reader name it, the Postum Co., says:

Let it be understood that appendicitis results from long continued disturbance in the intestines, caused primarily by undigested starchy food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, partly cooked cereals and such.

Starchy food is not digested in the upper stomach but passes on into the duodenum, or lower stomach and intestines, where, in a healthy individual, the transformation of the starch into a form of sugar is completed and then the food absorbed by the blood.

But if the powers of digestion are weakened, a part of the starchy food will lie in the warmth and moisture of the body and decay, generating gases and irritating the mucous surfaces until under such conditions the whole lower part of the alimentary canal, including the colon and the appendix, becomes involved. Disease sets up and at times takes the form known as appendicitis.

When the symptoms of the trouble make their appearance, would it not be good, practical, common sense, to discontinue the starchy food which is causing the trouble and take a food in which the starch has been transformed into a form of sugar in the process of manufacture?

This is identically the same form of sugar found in the human body after starch has been perfectly digested.

Now, human food is made up very largely of starch and is required by the body for energy and warmth. Naturally, therefore, its use should be continued, if possible, and for the reasons given above it is made possible in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts.

In connection with this change of food to bring relief from physical disturbances, we have suggested washing out the intestines to get rid of the immediate cause of the disturbance.

Naturally, there are cases where the disease has lain dormant and the abuse continued too long, until apparently only the knife will avail. But it is a well-established fact among the best physicians who are acquainted with the details above recited, that preventative measures are far and away the best.

Are we to be condemned for suggesting a way to prevent disease by following natural methods and for perfecting a food that contains no "medicine" and produces no "medicinal effects" but which has guided literally thousands of persons from sickness to health? We have received during the years past upwards of 25,000 letters from people who have been either helped or made entirely well by following our suggestions, and they are simple.

If coffee disagrees and causes any of the ailments common to some coffee users quit it and take on Postum.

If white bread, potatoes, rice and other starch foods make trouble, quit and use Grape-Nuts food which is largely predigested and will digest, nourish and strengthen, when other forms of food do not. It's just plain old common sense.

"There's a Reason for Postum and Grape-Nuts.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Judging by the price being paid for fat hogs, which is about 6 cents a pound, and the price of pork, from 12 ½ to 18 cents a pound, some one must be making more money "hoging it" than the farmers who raise the hogs.

The County Commissioners are summoned to meet tomorrow to "act" on the county seat removal petition. When they finish this job they had ought to be able to get a job in a theatrical company, if there is any demand for "queer actors."

Thief River Falls News: A good many of the papers are working overtime trying to tell the people who will be next governor of Minnesota. He will have to be a man who stands next to the people, and will work for certain reforms demanded. The voters in this state are getting wise and can't be fooled.

Greenbush Journal: If the reader wants to settle in a wide-awake community, all he has to do is to look at the local news papers. A wide a wake, well supported home newspaper is always associated with good schools, churches, active business, and and intelligent people. It never fails. No business man or pioneer in any community makes any better investment than the support of a home newspaper.

St. Hilare Spectator: It is reported that John D. Rockefeller is coming to Minnesota to have a surgical operation at Rochester. More skilled surgeons than the Mayo brothers no where to be found on either continent, but an interesting line of speculation is suggested by the prospect of the operation. The Mayos are reported to fix their fees in meanure by the ability of the patient to pay—with due regard, of course, for the nature of the operation. What will Mr. Rockefeller pay?

The strength and extent of the movement in favor of Secretary Taft as the successor to President Roosevelt is becoming a matter for searious discussion everywhere. Taft is generally accepted as the choice of the president, and the believers in his policies are lining up behind him with a quiet vigor that mean something. The country believes in Roosevelt, so thonrly that millions of voters will accept his judgement as to his successor without hesitation.

Beltrami County will have two exlections within three months, of the two murders, Munn and Mathison. The date of exlection is to be set by governor Johnson and it is to be hoped that he will not show them any mercy, as both murders were cold blooded and without justification. The claim made by Mathieson that the shooting of Johnson was accidental is not entitled to momentis consideration, for if it was an accident; why did he not notify the neighbors, instead of stripping the body and sinking it in Gull Lake? Munn has nothing to say in his defense that would justify him in shooting Franklin down in cold blood, and we are not flush on the jury for Beltrami, yet it seems to be about time to enforce the extream penalty of the law in Beltrami County, as a warning to others, that might be tempted to commit crime.

BIG CROPS UP THIS WAY.

Peter Hodgen took a load of wheat to Thief River Falls last Saturday, which brought him a little over $60., at the rate of $1.5 cents per bushel, and he has about eighteen hundred bushels of the same kind of wheat left. Who says the Eleven Towns is not a good wheat country? Wait to hear the news from Highlanding when we thrash.

The White Seal SALOON:

Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

A King Examiner.

Sir John Bolder was dearly loved by the students when he was professor of music at Oxford. "As an examiner he was most considerate," said one who studied under him, "and would always do his best to get you 'through.' I remember his asking me a paper in a viva voce examination. He waited patiently for the answer, but, partly through my nervousness no doubt, I could not think of it. At length he exclaimed testily, 'Dear me, how stuffy this room is, to be sure,' and he went and began tugging at the ventilator cord. It was quite two minutes before he got the thing open, and by the time he had sat down again and rearranged his gown I had the answer ready. Comparing notes later in the day with a man who was examined quite soon after me, I told him how the ventilator had served me. 'How remarkable!' he replied. 'Why, when I was stuck he said, 'How extraordinary dreamy this place is,' and spent quite two minutes in shutting the ventilator'"—Manchester Guardian.

The Razor in Shakespeare.

"And he told her all, which, and said nate her, there hath not come a razor upon mine head, for I have been a Nazarite unto God from my mother's womb; if I be shaven, then my strength will go from me, and I shall become weak and be like other men."—Judges xvi. 17.

Hair on man or brute is a step of strength. He who desires to keep at a safe distance from dentists, tet him keep also at a good distance from the knife of the barber. To shave is a sort against nature. Provoke nature, and in return nature will provoke you.

Said Daniel Webster: "——the razor! It has taught me to curse. It has cost me more time and more trouble than all my speeches."

Rufus Choate, the lawyer, called the razor an instrument invented by Lucifer to fill up hell with barristers.

Edward Everett never used profane language, but before shaving he would take time to give vent to all sorts of French barbarisms.

Jordan Water.

There is a general impression, that the Jordan water which is used at royal baptisms is taken from the sacred stream, put into a bottle, hermetically sealed and left untouched until the bottle is opened by the officiating priest. As a matter of fact, the water which flows out of the lake of Galilee and descends a rocky gorge to a level far below that of the Mediterranean is full of organic substances. If a bottle be filled with the water and kept tightly corked for a few days it turns perfectly black and offers to the nostrils all the odors of the tropics. The precaution is therefore taken of boiling the water and straining it before it is sealed up, and this is why the baptismal water at royal ceremonies possesses the crystal clearness which one notices on these ceremonial occasions.—Modern Society.

A Two Edged Cure.

A story is told of the wonderful cure from deafness of a patient who was recommended to hear a Wagner opera and to sit near the orchestra by the trombones. The physician accompanied his patient and sat beside him. Suddenly, while the crash of the instrumental was at its loudest, the deaf man found he could hear. "Doctor," he almost shrieked, "I can hear!" The doctor gave no sign that he noticed the remark. "I tell you, doctor," repeated the patient in ecstasy, "you have saved me! I have recovered my hearing." But the physician was silent. He had become deaf himself.—Harper's Weekly.

A Disguised Pastor.

A French Protestant pastor was the guest of a Scottish preacher at a parish. One morning happened hurried call served at breakfast. The French pastor asked the meaning of "cappit." His host replied that it meant "to provoke." On taking his leave next day the French pastor, wishing his host's child, said, "May the Lord dapper you up good friend."

REWARD: Fifty Dollars,

will buy more GOOD dry lumber, Sash Doors, Building Paper And The Like At The BIG

LUMBER YARD, At St. Hilaire, than any other yard in the STATE.

We still have snaps in second hand lumber and brick. If you don't take advantage of this, you are missing a good thing.—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY

St. Hilaire Minn.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARK'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
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Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, "
Martin Klein, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Richland ing, Minn.
Miss Walseth, Espelvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.

Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

Why They Are So Clean.

"How is it that French children are so tidy?" asked a foreigner in Paris inquire. Because from the time they understand—in elementary sentence it is dinned into them that it is very wrong to run fast, to fall or to dirty their dresses in any way, and, above all, it is awful to muss their hair. In ordinary rooms in the Bois is where two children arrive in their auto accompanied by a nurse and governess. They (the children) are dressed in light silk dresses and wear long white gloves. They start to play ball. Every time the ball touches the ground, which happens once in awhile, the nurse rushes up and wipes every bit of sand very carefully off the ball before it is handed back to the children. Is it a wonder that their long gloves are clean?—New York Post.

A General Utility Nag.

A certain stockbroker once went to a horsedealer and tried to pick up a general utility nag. He explained that he was a volunteer and wanted a nice, quiet, good looking charger, which could be driven by his wife in a dog cart and would not object on occasion to being ridden up to a lawn mower. The dealer listened to him with rapt attention and finally asked to inspect hands. "Would you want him to wait at table at all, sir?"—Grand Magazine.

Taking Mother's Place.



Thoughtfulness, or the deserted eggs and the conscientious chick.—Tatler.

A Heretic.

Very few persons exalt themselves nobly in their maiden speech. At a wedding feast recently the bridegroom was called upon, as usual, to respond to the given toast, in spite of the fact that he had previously pledged to be excused. Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose to his feet. He intended to imply that he was unprepared for speech making, but, unfortunately, placed his hand upon the bride's shoulder and looked down at her as he stammered out his opening (and concluding) words:

"I'm—I'm—nothing has been thrust upon me."—London Tit-Bits.

Oddities of Sight.

The two eyes really see two objects. If the two forefingers be held, one at the distance of one foot, the other two feet in front of the eyes and the former be looked at, two phantoms of the latter will be observed, one on each side. If the latter be regarded two phantoms of the nearer finger will be observed mounting guard, one on each side.

Good and Evil.

Accustom yourself to submit on every occasion to a small present evil to obtain a greater distant good. This will give decision, tone and energy to the mind, which, thus disciplined will soon be victory from defeat and honor from repulse.—Colton.

Gallant.

"That pen will never come to perfection," remarked a young woman waiting through a garden with Sydney Smith.

"Then let me lead perfection to the pen," said he gallantly offering her his arm.

A Difficult Locke.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—George Washington.

Caught the Policeman.

All the countryside is laughing at an experience of the police at Lough Neagh, Ireland. An intercounty cockfight was arranged between birds from the boundary and Ashton and was held on one of the islands in the lough. The police got wind of it and arrived, but only caught the kite. All the available boats had been pressed into use by the spectators, and the police, after trying vainly to secure transportation to the island, determined to swim for it. Just as they arrived the fight ended, and every boat put off for the mainland again. The police had a swim back for their pains, and when they reached the mainland they found that their clothing, over which they had negiected to take a guard, had disappeared. They had a few table mats in fetpiice underclothes to the nearest barracks, where they were put to bed until new uniforms could be procured.—Liverpool Mercury.

Brides Priced.

To us it seems a curious custom which on the part of our ancestors of the eighteenth century that in their marriage announcements they should so often connect with the brides. Here are two cases in point: "Mr. James Coutts of Jeffry's Square, to Miss ——, daughter of Knightsbridge, £20,000." "W. Smith, gentleman of the 2d Troop of Horse Guards, to Miss Ann Gardiner, a maiden lady, aged, 'tis said, near 70, with a fortune of £20,000."—Chambers' Journal.

Out of the Public.

When I was a very little boy, writes Sir William Gregory in his autobiography, my grandfather, who was then undersecretary for Ireland, took me to his chief secretary's room in Dublin Castle and formally introduced me to Lord Melbourne.

After I had been with him for some little time he said, "Now, my boy, is there anything here you would like?"

I answered, after pondering for a very long time, as seems my way, "Yes, I should like to have that little boy in livery who is standing by the fire." (The little boy was the son of the housekeeper, who, as was the custom in those days, was always to be got out of the public as much as you can.—Harper's Weekly.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing color. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnecki, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

WE WILL SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

How is this for Indian summer weather?

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Butter 22 cents. Eggs 25 cents per dozen, at the Big New Store, at Highlanding.

The next time you go to the post office do not forget to send your subscription to THE SUNBEAM.

Peter Hedeen, was up this way Tuesday looking after a girl to do house work. He wants to hire a man and wife to work by the year on his Kratka farm.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 22 cents per lb. Eggs 25 cents per dozen at the new Highlanding store.

The weather has been very fine the past week and our farmers are improving every minute of it by hustling their fall work along.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

School did not commence in this District this week, for the reason that we could not get a teacher. I have advertised, and written to every one that I have heard there was any prospect of getting, but have not been able to get one yet.-W. G. Hunt, Clerk.

State game warden Wm. Munch, of Crookston was up to Little Oak last Saturday and seized 10 muskrat hides from the Indians, which had been caught out of season. The season does not open for rats and mink this year until November 15th.

Mr. George Singer and C. L. Clark drove down to Thief River Falls Sunday on a business trip, returning Monday evening. Mr. Clark bought another horse of Newberry & Bolsman, to replace the one he lost last Friday, and was ready to carry the mail, as usual Tuesday.

Chas Hoeb, Fred Harris, and Ed. Kedem, of Crookston, and Andy Erickson, of Thief River Falls, with their hoes, boats and guns passed by here on the Dan Patch, last Saturday on their way to the upper Red Lake River on a duck hunting trip.

Things are very quite about a daily mail service on this rout at present, and it is to be hoped the matter will be revived next spring, as there is no particular call for a daily at the present time. Three times a week with regular service and no trips missed will do us for the present, thank you uncle Samual.

Mail carrier C. L. Clark had a serious runaway accident on Friday last. He left his team to chase his pipe home, that had strayed, when they took fright and ran. They did not run more than 40 rods when one of them fell and broke her ankle so bad that it was necessary to shoot her, to end her sufferings. It is a serious loss to Mr. Clark, as it breakes up his mail team.

If we should have a red hot county seat scrap this winter it would help warm up the cold weather some. When the flight comes, the line up should be so as to make it about even between the two towns, than it would be interesting. Thief River Falls has a little the advantage as to numbers but they have to get 60 to the other fellows 40 so this will make it about even with Red Lake Falls a little the best of it, should the line up be about the same as last fall.

A TERRIABLE TALE.

We have been sending statements of subscription past due to a large number of our subscribers the past week and we expect to call them all to remit soon. Now we make this proposition: When you receive our statement go to your post master and ask him to send the amount to us and deduct the amount of expense of Registering from our statement, so all you will have to pay is the bill. We pay for sending us the money.

In addition to this we will send the American Farmer, a first class farm paper one year FREE to every subscriber paying up. If you have been receiving THE SUNBEAM for years and never paid a cent, this means you, so attend to it the next time you go to the post office. Send a year or two subscription, whether you get the statement or not.

A Good Job.

I desire to hire a man and wife to work on my farm, by the year, three miles south from Kratka. 15 miles east from Thief River Falls. Will pay first class wages. Call on, or Address.

PETER HEDEEN
Kratka,—Minn

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

It seems as if we were getting another summer again.

Mr. Lunde and crew left for Grit with their threshing rig on Monday.

Mrs. E. Carlson and family returned home on Monday from an extended visit from Hill River.

Miss B. Hall visited with Miss Annieholl Rolandson on Sunday.

Mr. Theodore Hyland is back from Dakota again.

Mr. J. Hunson brought down to Plummer on Saturday a load of butter for the Clearwater creamery.

Butter maker Hoveland left on Friday for Winger to attend a grand dance which was to take place on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Ottos visited with Mrs. Ed. Rustad on Monday afternoon.

There will be confirmation Oct. 31, at the school house east from Lillo by Smidjohns old place don't forget the date and place.

SCHOOL ORDER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that there is money in the treasurey of School District No. 3 town of Equality for the payment of school orders No. 49, 50, 54, 56, and 57. No interest on above orders will be paid after date of this Notice. Present your orders and get your money. Dated October 4th, 1907.

J. S. Hanson, Treasurer.
Lillo, Minn.

TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE COUNTY OF RED LAKE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a petition is on file in my office, signed by legal voters of said County to the number of Two Thousand Three Hundred Forty-Two, praying that the County Seat of said County of Red Lake be changed to the City of Thief River Falls in said County, and that a special meeting of the County Board will be held at the Court House in the City of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County, Minnesota, on the 1st, of October A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; to consider said petition at which time and place any legal voter of said County may appear, in person, or by counsel and be heard.

Dated October 1st 1907.

John S. O'Brien.
County Auditor, Red Lake County Minn.
(Seal)

Wisdom.

The woman who told that she knew her husband didn't drink because he drank so much water in the morning hasn't in it with the woman who says that the reason her husband doesn't go to church is because he is already as good as he can be.—Detroit Free Press.

Misconstrued That.

"Hannah," said the mistress to her new girl, "you can take that brown dress of mine and put it in soak."

"Sure," said Hannah. "Who's yure favorite newspaper?"—London Answers.

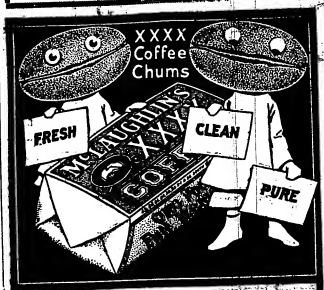
Yes We have plenty Of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.
D. A. WINTON,
Manager.



A Really Good Coffee At a Reasonable Price

McLaughlin's XXXX comes to you in clean, sanitary packages; always fresh and sweet. Each package contains one full pound of *coffee*, and it's a good, satisfactory drink every time, for it is always the same.

In fact, it can be called the Standard Coffee.

Do not confuse, XXXX with inferior coffees put up in packages.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINGER BROS.-RHODA, Minn. CLAUDE HANSCN, Hilds, Minn.- ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing Minn J. L. RADNECKI, Radney Minn E. E. HAVICK, Grit Minn.- SIDEN & GJERNES, Gar nes Mnn.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M
Sub. Sta. for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade low priced machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

M. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place, THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Will LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

SprinG & SummeR, OF 1907.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best prices for what you have to sell.

WE Are It, at RHODA.

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

Flour & Fd, always on Hand.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

RHODA---MINN.

CURING A WILL

By Margaret Johnson

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Sylvia had stayed on after the early tea to help Mrs. Webster wash up and put away the dishes. She was very fond of her Aunt Lucy, as she called her, though she was not her own aunt, but a cousin of her mother—a blood relation, who stood now at the sink, patiently, while Sylvia, her slender waist girt about with a big apron, went lightly to and fro across the kitchen, and little Jane paused and sang to herself by the window, her dark head and scarlet dress vivid in the fading light.

"You ought to have a cupboard in the dining-room for these pretty cups, Aunt Lucy," said Sylvia, stopping for a moment in her work to look at the piece of old china in her hand.

"Yes," said her aunt; "so I've told the squire. But he says we've always got to keep 'em there. You know how it is with your Uncle Lemuel. If he says he'll, he will, and if he says he won't, he won't."

"Yes?" said Sylvia, reflectively. She stood with her pretty head on one side, forgetting to wipe the cup.

"It's just that way about the pump," Mrs. Webster went on, in her thin, gentle voice. "There 'tis, up on top o' the hill, and the path steep and stony, and slipp'ry in winter, and not one of the neighbors but what has got a pump in the kitchen now. But the squire says his folks always got along with the well up there, and what was good enough for them's good enough for us, and I don't believe anything in the world would induce him to put a pump in the house. 'Tain't that he cares. It's just that will of his. Once he's set his foot down, he won't budge.

"Of course, the boys bring the water sometimes; but Lem's away so much, and Luke, he's really too small. There's little Jane," she went on proudly, nodding toward the child. "She's got it, too. Just like her father, for all the world. Set's an name for it. Ouco she gets her mind on a thing, you can't move her any more'n you could the side o' the house. Queer how it runs in the family. The squire got it right from his father, and now he's handed it down to little Jane, straight's a die."

A few weeks later Sylvia, coming to the house one afternoon with a little package carefully wrapped up in her hand, was met at the kitchen door by Luke.

"Good morning, Luke!" she said, brightly. "Where's your mother? Hush! Don't say anything! It's her birthday, you know, and I've brought her—"

She stopped, seeing that the boy's face was grave, his manner full of an unwonted and hesitating solemnity.

"What is it?" she asked quickly. "Jane," said the boy. "She's worse —lots worse. I—I guess she's goin' to die!"

"Oh—no!" cried Sylvia. "Why, she was better—Lem said so!"

"She's worse," he repeated stubbornly, his boyish face working. "I guess she's goin' to die."

"Sylvia!" called Mrs. Webster, softly, from the stairs. "Is that you? Wait—I'm coming down." Her thin face was worn and white with anxiety. "She was better," she said, dropping down at the foot of the stairs. "You fever's left her, and the pain—but now she's took it into her head she won't take her medicine nor her food. Not like when we got past her lips—we daren't force her—and we've coaxed and argued, and the doctor he's tried, and—it's no use.

"I've just sent her father in." Mrs. Webster went on, drearily. "I thought maybe he might be able to do something with her. But I don't know —I don't know!"

"May I go up?" asked Sylvia. She did not wait to take off her shawl, but ran lightly up the stairs, and slipped into the room just before the squire came in with his heavy, cautious tread over the creaking floor.

Little Jane lay quietly on her pillow, her small white face white as itself, framed by her tangled black hair, her dark eyes open, wide and watchful. She did not move as her father bent over her. His rugged old face was drawn and tremulous.

Instantly the pale lips were compressed in a set, unchildlike look of determination.

"—can't!" she said, in a low whisper.

Sylvia put her hand to her own. The parcel which she still held in her lap rolled off and fell to the floor. As she stooped to pick it up, something occurred to her. Her face brightened.

"Jane, dear," she said, softly and cheerily. "Look! I have something pretty to show you. Do you know what day it is? No? Why, it is mother's birthday! You forgot, didn't you? And mother was so busy taking care of you that she forgot, too. Wouldn't it be nice if we could give her a surprise, Jane—you and I and father!"

A little color came into the child's face.

"What?" she asked, faintly. "What could we?"

"Here's mine. I've made a pincushion," Sylvia undid her parcel slowly, and held up the cushion with its gay ribbons before Jane's wistful eyes. They brightened still more.

"It's pretty; I like it!" she said, with a low laugh of pleasure.

The squire caught Sylvia's look as she glanced toward him, and chuckled to himself.

"She's a cute one—Sylvy!" he muttered under his breath. "She c'n manage if anyone can!"

"And—what can you do?" Sylvia went on, gayly. "You can't make her anything, because you're sick. But—oh, suppose you were to eat up all your bread and milk before she comes upstairs! Wouldn't that be a surprise for her!"

"I said I wouldn't, and I can't!" she said in her little weak hat resolute voice, shutting her eyes upon the tempting cushion.

"And father," Sylvia went on, not noticing, "what do you think he could do—to please mother? I know something—something that she wants over and over so much. He could put a pump in the kitchen for her! Wouldn't that be a surprise for her!"

"Wh—what!" gasped the squire, gripping the arms of his chair, and half rising in his amazement.

"He said he wouldn't, and he won't!" murmured Jane, in a cold little wintry pattering of her pale lips.

"Oh, yes, he will," said Sylvia, lightly and confidently. "To please mother on her birthday. Just because he thought he didn't want to do it once —he wouldn't stop for that! Why, he can change his mind, can't he?"

The squire cleared his throat sterntoriously, crossed and uncrossed his legs, and finally got up and walked to the window, running his fingers



through his gray hair till it stood on end in a confusion that matched the chaos of his thoughts.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," Sylvia went on, gayly. "You can do what father can, can't you? If he says he'll put the pump in, you'll eat up your bowl of bread and milk, and then we'll have two pleasant surprises for mother. Shall we, Jane—will you?"

She bent closer to the child, who responded to the magnetism of her merry eyes with a feeble laugh of wonder and assent.

"Come, Uncle Lemuel!" cried the girl. "You'll do it, won't you?"

"If he says he will, he will, and if he says he won't—"

Little Jane's weak voice, with its old note of whimsical amusement, chanted the familiar words, hoarsely, unconsciously. Its weakness and hoarseness went to the squire's stubborn old heart. He wavered under Sylvia's compelling glance.

"Eh!" said the squire, suddenly. "Why, yes—yes, of course I'll do it! Yes, to be sure!"

"Yes, to be sure he'll do it!" repeated Sylvia, smiling, and taking the medicine glass from the table. Jane turned her head on the pillow with a soft sigh. Her tense little body seemed to relax all over, and her lips opened obediently as Sylvia held the spoonful of medicine to them.

"Now a little bread and milk," said the girl, softly. "You shall look at the cushion while you eat it. And won't mother be pleased!"

Two or three nights later, he and his wife sat together silently in the sitting-room after tea when Sylvia came. Luke was upstairs playing with little Jane, who was sitting up in bed and getting well fast.

"Uncle Lemuel," said Sylvia, "I'm afraid I was naughty the other day—about the pump—maybe. But it was all just for little Jane's sake, you know. It flashed over me all at once that she could do what you did—she's such a little monkey for imitating—and she loves you so; and it was really the only way to manage her just then. But of course you needn't do it, you know—unless you want to!"

"Of course not!" said the squire, explosively; "certainly not! When I say a thing, I stick to it. You mean well, Sylvy, and I won't say as you were wrong, s'long's it's turned out the way it has, but I give my word, you understand, about that matter, and that's all." His voice fell at little, and he stopped abruptly.

"But, Uncle Lemuel!" cried Sylvia. He put her aside with his hand.

"To little Jane," he finished, still looking at his wife. "I give my word to little Jane, and that's all there is about it. Long, which side the kitchen shall we, would you, rather her that pump?"

Attractive Gowns

Described by Sadie Merritt



HOME-DRESS FOR A MATRON

A cool dress for house wear, and one that will meet with the approval of most ladies, is made in fine navy-blue alapaca; this skirt which is cut in two pieces, should be lined with silkette or some thin firm lining that will slip easily and not add to the weight; each side the foot of seam are buttons with loops of cord, then down each side is a band of velvet on the cross made up on muslin.

The bodice has a vest of tucked silk muslin and rows of insertion; two straps of velvet trim each side, and a wide fold which stands out over the shoulder is trimmed with buttons and short loops. The over-sleeve and cuff are also trimmed with velvet, cord loops, and buttons.

Material required: Eight yards alpaca 46 inches wide, one and one-half yards velvet on the cross, three and one-half dozen buttons, five and one-half yards skirt lining, two and one-half yards bodice lining.

A SIMPLE SERGE COSTUME

The autumn gown is now receiving attention, and many simple, yet beautiful ones, are shown, such as the one illustrated here. This is in light heliotrope fine serge, trimmed with rows of cashmere silk. The skirt has a seam up center front and back; it is cut walking length, and has an interfacing of canvas at the foot, through which several rows of machine stitching are worked. The silk chine-stitching are shown the stitching; buttons and loops of cord form a further trimming.

The coarse is made with a vest of embroidered silk hooking invisibly in front; the edges are bound with the silk, the collar and cuffs being embroidered.

Hat of light felt trimmed with anemones and ribbon.

Materiel required for the costume: Nine and one-half yards 46 inches wide, two yards silk on the cross, one dozen buttons.

THE NEW WINTER FABRICS

Imported Materials More Exquisite in Color and Texture Than They Ever Were Before.

Materials brought over by the dress makers who have returned from their busy pilgrimages to Paris are, if possible, softer, more lustrous, more exquisite in color and texture than ever.

The velvets in particular invite attention and admiration. Some of the velvets are so wonderfully supple and light of weight that they seem hardly more bulky than the beavier crapes de chine and in lustre and coloringe they are marvelously beautiful. Many fancy velvets show stripes and checks, but the one tone effects in plaid or shaded weavings are particularly smart and there seems no doubt that velvets will have an unusually successful season.

A voile de sole in a delicious shade of new plak has a deep skirt border and narrower border for color trimming a trailing vine and blossom design of velvet exactly matching the voile in color.

A delicate lavender bine chiffon sprinkled with tiny velvet dots at wide intervals is bordered by graduated velvet dots ranging in size up to the diameter of a silver dollar. A jade green crepe de chine has an effective scroll border design of velvet of the same tone.

Sheer materials are to hold their own throughout the winter and indeed are to be more than ever worn for dayitime purposes under the long separate coats which will be one of the most pronounced of the season's modes.

Road to Beauty.

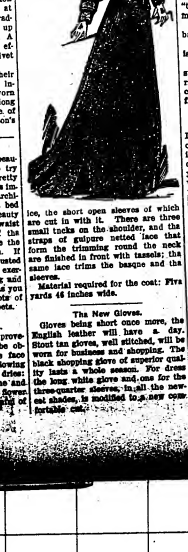
There is just one royal road to beauty, and that is good health. To try to mold a beautiful figure and a pretty face out of an unhealthy body is as impossible as it would be for an architect to build his foundation on a bed of sand. Before you try those special exercises to reduce the hips and waist and to fill out the hollows of the neck stop and think if you have the physical foundations to build on. If you find you are nnaemic, exhausted and tired, postpone the beauty exercises and pass your time resting and getting strong. Sleep as much as you can, take long walks, drink lots of water, and do not eat many sweets.

Improving the Complexion.

In many cases a wonderful improvement in the complexion may be obtained by merely washing the face several times a day with the following lotion, leaving it on until it dries: Take half an ounce of glycerine and mix with it half a pint of orange flower water. To this add a tablespoonful of powdered borax.

A DAINTY ALAPACA COSTUME

Type of Simpla and Attractive Gown That is Much in Vogue for Autumn Wear.



Alpaca is being much used this season for seaside costumes; it is a durable fabric that washes well and does not crease easily. Here we have a plain long skirt in cream alpaca with a blouse of washing silk; the feature of the costume is the coat, which has a long full basque and a blouse bodice, the short open sleeves of which are cut in with it. There are three rows of small tucks on the shoulder, and the straps of guipure netted lace that form the trimming round the neck are finished in front with tassels; the same lace trims the basque and the sleeves.

Material required for the coat: Five yards 46 inches wide.

The New Gloves.

Gloves being short once more, the English leather will have a day. Stout tan gloves, well stitched, will be worn for business and shopping. The black shopping glove of superior quality lasts a whole season. For dress the long white glove and one for the three-quarter sleeves, in all the new tint shades, is modified to a new open or fortable cut.

QUALITIES OF WIT AND HUMOR

Alike, Yet in Many Ways Fundamentally Different.

Wit and humor are such elemental fundamental things that it has always been found difficult to analyze them, says a writer in The Atlantic. Upon some points, however, those who have essayed this puzzling task agree, for they all hold that wit is an intellectual, humor an emotional, quality; that wit is a perception of resemblance, and humor a perception of contrast, or discrepancy, of incongruity. The incongruity is that which arises between the ideal and the fact, between theory and practice, between promise and performance; and perhaps it might be added that it is always or almost always a moral incongruity. In the case both of wit and humor there is also a pleasurable surprise, a gentle shock, which accompanies one perception of the hitherto unsuspected resemblance or incongruity.

A New England farmer was once describing in the presence of a very humane person the great age and debility of a horse that he formerly owned and used. "You ought to have killed him," interrupted the humane person indignantly. "Well," drawled the farmer "we did —almost."

A REAL "HOSS" RACE.

Country Fair the Place to See It at Its Best.

If you would see a horse strapped, hooted, bruised and goaded to the limit, you must seek such a track as you see at the old-time country fair. Here come an awkward four-hitch gray which never went under 2:50 in his life. He is bobbled and checked and goggled, and hitched up sidewise, lengthwise and crosswise until there is more harness than horse. You wonder how his driver ever got him into the rigging, and how he will get him out again without cutting him free with a jackknife. A farmer with a gray beard and twinkling eye observes to his neighbor:

"Last time John Martin had that plug out on the road I told him he had the old critter overloaded with fast-dicks-he-injured. Them straps that was ca'lated to hoist up his knees must be pulled too tight and critter was yanked clean off the ground. What John was gettin' ready for was a race for fair' sure—but not a hoss trot."—From "The Country Fair," by David Lansing, in Outing.

Didn't Need Cyclopedia.

The canvasser for a cyclopedia came to the home of a colonel, whose record he had carefully studied before his visit. The colonel was especiely proud of some of his sons, so the canvasser began with:

"Those are very fine boys of yours, colonel."

"They are," replied the colonel. "I reckon you are ready to buy anything those boys want!"

"I am so," said the father of the fine boys.

"Well, then, let me sell you this cyclopedia. There's nothing will do your sons so much good."

But the colonel looked at him aghast. "Why, them lads of mine don't need any cyclopedia. They ride mules!"

Saw It Come Out of a Cow.

A little city boy and his sister Dorothy were taken to the country for the first time.

The two children were happy as the day was long. In the late afternoon they watched the cows come home, heard with delight the tinkling cow-bells, and in the little boy even went in the barne to see the milking done.

At supper, just as Dorothy was lifting her glass to her rosy lips, the boy cried out:

"Oh, Dorothy, don't! You mustn't drink that milk. It's not fit to drink. It came out of a cow. I saw it!"

Excusable.

"I suppose," remarked the coy widow, "that you are an advocate of early marriages!"

"Oh, yes, I am," replied the scanty haired bachelor.

"Then," continued the c. w., "why is it you are still a bachelor?"

"That's another matter," answered the Bachelor. "The only marriages I believe in are early ones, because there is some excuse for youthful follies."—Chicago News.

Most Unhealthy Work.

According to a German physician, Dr. Horn, miners are to rapidly because of their unhygienic surroundings that they present all the aspects of senile decay at the age of 50, the period which few are able to ply their vocation.

QUALITIES OF WIT AND HUMOR

Alike, Yet in Many Ways Fundamentally Different.

Wit and humor are such elemental fundamental things that it has always been found difficult to analyze them, says a writer in The Atlantic. Upon some points, however, those who have essayed this puzzling task agree, for they all hold that wit is an intellectual, humor an emotional, quality; that wit is a perception of resemblance, and humor a perception of contrast, or discrepancy, of incongruity. The incongruity is that which arises between the ideal and the fact, between theory and practice, between promise and performance; and perhaps it might be added that it is always or almost always a moral incongruity. In the case both of wit and humor there is also a pleasurable surprise, a gentle shock, which accompanies one perception of the hitherto unsuspected resemblance or incongruity.

A New England farmer was once describing in the presence of a very humane person the great age and debility of a horse that he formerly owned and used. "You ought to have killed him," interrupted the humane person indignantly. "Well," drawled the farmer "we did —almost."

A REAL "HOSS" RACE.

Country Fair the Place to See It at Its Best.

If you would see a horse strapped, hooted, bruised and goaded to the limit, you must seek such a track as you see at the old-time country fair. Here come an awkward four-hitch gray which never went under 2:50 in his life. He is bobbled and checked and goggled, and hitched up sidewise, lengthwise and crosswise until there is more harness than horse. You wonder how his driver ever got him into the rigging, and how he will get him out again without cutting him free with a jackknife. A farmer with a gray beard and twinkling eye observes to his neighbor:

"Last time John Martin had that plug out on the road I told him he had the old critter overloaded with fast-dicks-he-injured. Them straps that was ca'lated to hoist up his knees must be pulled too tight and critter was yanked clean off the ground. What John was gettin' ready for was a race for fair' sure—but not a hoss trot."—From "The Country Fair," by David Lansing, in Outing.

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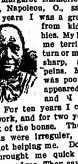
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TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.



Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton St., Napoleon, O., says: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused sharp, shooting pains. My weight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The Kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GIVING HIM A CHANCE.

Surely Time for Hubby to Do a Lively Sidestep.

Mrs. Wilson's husband was often obliged to go to New York on business, and frequently did not reach his home until the arrival of the midnight train. Mrs. Wilson had been in the habit of sleeping peacefully at these times without fear, but a number of burglaries in the neighborhood during one of her husband's trips to New York had disturbed her calm.

On the night of his return Mr. Wilson was stealing carefully up the front stairs, as was his wont on such occasions, so that his wife would not be wakened, when he heard her voice, high and strained:

"I don't know whether you are my husband or a burglar," came the excited tones, "but I am going to be on the safe side and shoot, so if you are Henry you'd better get out of the way."—Youth's Companion.

Man Whose Memory Was Bad.

For more than an hour a witness for the defense had been subjected to the thrifty memory was particularly exasperating for the counsel for the plaintiff, who was unwilling to recall the witness' recollection an event of four of five years previous. Eventually the man remembered something about it."

"Ah," continued the lawyer for the plaintiff, "what did you think of it at the time?"

"Really," said the witness, speaking before the lawyer for the defense had time to interpose objection, "it was so long ago I can't recall exactly, what I thought of it."

"Well," shouted the cross-examiner, excitedly, "if you can't recall, tell us what you think now you thought then."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Cats as Plague Preventive.

An Italian correspondent of the North China Daily News writes: "The newspapers have latterly been full of all sorts of suggestions for the stamping out of plague. For instance, never kill rats; if you do the fleas for which rats are driven to feed on you. Also, compel each householder to keep cats. In fact, let the cat flourish as it did in ancient Egypt be revived in India. Plenty of cats, no rats."

Reason This Out.

An English clergyman was charged with assaulting one of his mates, and when the case was carried into court, the eyewitness of the occurrence gave some curious evidence.

"He tuk a pick an' he tuk a pick," the eyewitness began, "an' he hit him wid his pick, an' he hit him wid his pick; an' if he'd hit him wid his as he hit him wid his pick, he'd have killed him, and not him bim."

Fictitious Impression.

"I cannot help thinking of the wonderful thought displayed in your daughter's composition essay last week," "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "judging from that essay, you would think she was as much interested in The Subservience of Individual Ambition to Eternal Destiny,' as she is in ice cream soda. But she isn't."

Lightning in Town and Country.

Lightning is most destructive in level, open country. Cities, with their numerous projections and wires, are comparatively exempt.

"Boo Hoo"

Shouts the

Spanked Baby

The "Colic" of "Collier's" treated by a Doctor of Divinity.

Look for the "Boo Hoo" article in this paper.

"There's a Reason"

WOOED IN AN AUTO

LOVELY SINGER WHO IS TO WED IN GERMANY.

Maria Brodgynski, Once a Favorite of the Czar, Driven From Russia, Finds Romance in America.

Boston.—Wooed and won on a sight-seeing automobile away out in Seattle, Washington, Maria Sophia Brodgynski has just set sail for this city, bound for the continent. In Dresden, Germany, she will meet the man who carries her heart with him, a heart which now belongs to him because he could sing and sing well. So can she, and their courting was carried on in songs from a famous opera while the announcer on the auto was telling about the points of interest in the far-off northwestern city.

Early in the life of the soon-to-be bride, she thrived and prospered in the mixed atmosphere of coevest seclusion and the brilliant gayeties of the Austrian court. Before she had reached her 18th year, she had to flee from her native land and go to Russia because of the emperor's displeasure due to the fact that two of his nobleman had fought a duel over the right to seek her hand in marriage.

Hardly had she entered Russia, however, when her mother, who left Austria with her, fell in love with the Grand Duke Boris. This escapade of the older Brodgynski lift the younger woman practically alone, but her charm of manner and excellence of taste and judgment concerning matters of coert, soon won her a way into the graces of the alite of the Czar's land.

Soon a favorite with the czar, Miss Brodgynski was one of the honored guests at the palace. She advanced with the leaders of that mighty court; she listened to words of admiration from the lips of Nicholas; she accepted and flattered above all the others until she aroused the envy and jealousy of the noblewomen.

After a somewhat brief career as a leader among the social leaders at St. Petersburg, the attention of the czar shifted to some other favorite and Russia was no longer that home for which she was pleased. She was accused of plotting against the life of the emperor and he listened to her accusers, and to escape deportation to Siberia she fled to London. There thrown on her own resources she joined a comic opera company, her charming voice winning her great favor.

After singing there for three seasons she came to America, and at last found herself at Seattle whither she had gone in search of friends, and that is where her romance began.



MISS SOPHIA BRODGYNSKI

The lucky man in the case is Lionel Harrison, or Harry Lyon, as he is better known to the people of Seattle, where he worked as clerk in a leading hotel, and sang when opportunity offered. But no one dreamed that Harrison spent his winters in Germany studying the leggiage and grand opers at Bayreuth, while during the summers prior to this he traveled with light opera companies and saved every peeey he could to help defray the expenses lecidect to his life work on the stage.

He had accepted an engagement this summer with a company at a fair salary, as usual. But the money was not for them evidently, and the "show closed." Lyon settled in Seattle with two cents. He began to look for a job and landed behind a hotel desk, while he hired a room at another and cheaper one and kept his voice flexible by daily work at the parlor piano.

One day he started out to took at Seattle as the big auto. He sat on the back seat. Shortly after a bewitching type of brunette was given a place at his side. She looked curiously at him and finally asked if he did not remember her.

Lyon leaned forward and said:

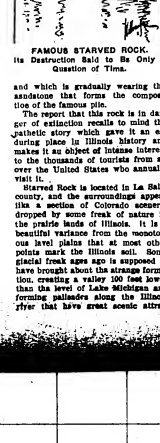
"I em sure thet I do remember you! You saeg with me in 'Convent Garden, London, in 'The Bohemian Girl,' did you not?"

That settled it. The most vociferous notes from the megaphone failed to arouse them. The spieler was disgusted and prossoused them "deaf, dumb and blind." They saw little of Seattle, but much of each other, and when Lyon left the hotel recently for the east, Maria had preceded him by a week. They will meet in Dresden, Germany.

STARVED ROCK DOOMED.

Famous Pile on the Illinois River Slowly Disintegrating.

Utica, Ill.—Starved Rock, considered by many the most beautiful scenic resort in Illinois, and rich in historical interest, is said to be slowly disintegrating, due to the action of the Illinois river, which flows at its base



FAMOUS STARVED ROCK.

its Destruction Said to Be Only a Question of Time.

and which is gradually wearing the sandstone that forms the composition of the famous bluff.

The report that this rock is in danger of extinction recalls to mind the Isabella story which gave it an era during place in Illinois history and makes it an object of intense interest to the thousands of tourists from all over the United States who annually visit it.

Starved Rock is located in La Salle county, and the surroundings appear like a section of Colorado scenery, dropped by some freak of nature in the prairie lands of Illinois. It is a beautiful variance from the monotonous level plains that for most other points mark the Illinois soil. Some glacial freak ages ago is supposed to have brought about the strange formation, creating a valley 100 feet lower than the level of Lake Michigan and forming palisades along the Illinois river that have great scenic attractiveness. The rock rises abruptly from the water to a height of 157 feet, and from all sides presents a bold and rugged appearance.

About the year 1770 a series of melancholy incidents occurred in the territory of the Illini tribe of Indians, the memories of which gave to the rock its name. Its beauty is unchecked from that which marked it when it was first seen by white men, Marquette and Joliet, the famous French explorers, in 1673. Here is found in miniature, the wonder work of water and stone. There are hidden, rocky-walled lairs decorated with ferns and lichens, with some lone cedar or pine, standing lofty on an inaccessible, rocky ledge.

Marquette and Joliet landed opposite the rock on the plain upon which the great Indian village of the Illini was situated. In 1681, La Salle, who was given the right to trade with the Indians by Louis XIV., erected a fort upon the rock, calling it Fort St. Louis. This fort was later destroyed.

The final tragedy, which gave the rock its name was caused by the murder of Pontiac, the great Pottawatomie chief, by one of the Illini.

TELLS THE WHOLE STORY.

Civil Service Applicant Willing to Give Complete Information.

The civil service commission has received something unique in the way of a communication from Buckley Levin, an applicant for the position of janitor of a post office building in an Ohio city.

It seems the blank furnished him to fill out was not explicit enough in its answers for the commission, which sent it back for more information concerning the antecedents of the applicant. Here is Levin's reply:

"I was born in Meigsville, Morgan county, Ohio, the eighteenth day of April (have forgotten the hour), 1855; am 53 years six months and 16 days old. My father was born on the thirteenth day of December, 1817, in Guernsey county, Ohio. He is 82 years ten months and 14 days old. My grandfather was born at South Acworth, Mass., A. D. 1765; have forgotten the month and day. He had 24 children —15 boys and nine girls. He is dead now.

"His father, my great grandfather, was born in Loudonderry, Ireland; don't know the date. He was one of triplets, three boys being born at once. I don't know whether he was first, second or third at that birth, but I think I could find out if necessary."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Some Indiana farm hands think when they water the stock that they are Wall street brokers.

ROAD AND FARM WORTH IMPROVEMENT

THE ROADSIDES.

Keep Free From Weeds, but the Trees Are an Improvement.

No matter how smooth and well constructed the traveled way may be, if the roadsides are not cared for, the road, as a whole, will not give a good impression. All rubbish should be removed and the excavations and embankments smoothed and planted with grass wherever it will grow. Unsightly brush should be cut and grubbed out. Sometimes, however, the brush and small trees, if suitably trimmed, add to the attractiveness of the roadside.

All trees that are ornamental or which have value as shade trees should be preserved and protected, unless they grow so closely that they make too dense a shade. In hot, dry climates particularly, and, indeed, in most places, trees are a considerable factor in reducing the cost of maintenance, since they lessen the evaporation of the moisture from the ma-



A Nicely Kept Roadside.

cadam. In exposed places where the sweep of the wind would be otherwise unbroken they serve to prevent in a measure the blowing away of the fine dust from the road surface. Unfortunately in such places it is often difficult to make trees grow. Care in the selection of the kinds of trees best suited to the locality is important.

In Massachusetts, Surrey, Norway and white maple and American elms have been set out to a considerable extent along the state roads with satisfactory results. These trees grow fast and at the same time are fairly long lived.

A good arrangement along roadsides for trees with large tops is to set them about 40 feet apart on each side, and alternated so that there will be a tree every 25 feet along the road.

BLACK LOCUST FOR POSTS.

Farmers Can Grow Them with Little Trouble and Much Profit.

Farmers are beginning to realise that growing timber is the very best way to solve the post problem. From experience and observation I am convinced the black locust excels. The mulberry and the osage are its equal in point of durability, but they are of slower growth. The latter has a very bad habit of spreading. The cedar is not so durable in small posts and harder to grow. Black locust can be grown in some rough, onbot-theway place, on poor soil or in our wild pastures. Many fine vistas of black locust are found in Kentucky and elsewhere. When it is desired to remove the trees they are cet out, and a sprout is allowed to grow from each stump. Some locust sprouts may be bought of nurserymen and set out along the roadside or to form a grove. They cost about $16 per 1,000 when two feet high. Protection must be provided when they are first set out, as stock will nip off the main sprouts, causing them to form a head rather than grow tall and slim. In dense native groves nature does the pruning, hence the importance of planting close in groves. Along highways and where scattering it is necessary to do some pruning. The head should be run up very high, says Orange Judd Farmer. Sometimes a post may be cut from a six-year-old tree, but better results are had when the tree is left to smooth up another three posts, two on first section and one on the second. The value of these posts varies.

Destroying Rats.

The following advice on conquering the rat pest is given in the New York Farmer: "By the persistent use of traps, occasional resort to poison and the exercise of forethought in the construction of farm buildings so as to minimise the opportunities for harborage, farmers and others may prevent the greater part of the loss and annoyance they now experience from rat depredations. The same statement applies in great measure to city and village conditions. Hence cooperation in the warfare on rats is particularly important and cannot be too strongly urged.

Currants and gooseberries delight in a deep, rich soil, a little shade and thorough tendering. Plant them in fall as they start into growth early in spring.

RHEUMATISM RECIPE

PREPARE SIMPLE HOME-MADE MIXTURE YOURSELF.

Buy the Ingredients from Any Druggist in Your Town and Shake Them in a Bottle to Mix This.

A well-known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which any one can easily prepare at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

The manufacturers state that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being a vegetable extraction, are harmless to take.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time.

Inquiry at the drug stores of even the small towns elicits the information that these drugs are harmless and can be bought separately, or the druggists will mix the prescription if asked to.

THE KISS IN JAPAN.

One Western Idea That Is Popular with Eastern Maidens.

She was a Japanese college student, lithe and fair, and very graceful in her Paris gown.

"The kiss," she said, blushing faintly, "was unknown in Japan 50 years ago. Now, among the aristocracy, it is becoming quite renowned.

"Yet it seems a great shock at first. It is so different, you know, from anything in a Japanese girl's experience. I have known maidens who fainted at a first kiss that was perhaps too rudely bestowed. Yet these very maids became afterward ardent advocates of the new western embrace.

"Frankly, I like the kiss myself. Its stimulus, and the feeling, as of red satin, when mouth touches mouth —all these soft shock—yes, frankly, I like the kiss, and I find it extremely difficult to deny an eager young man so innocent and so delightful an embrace.

BABY WASTED TO SKELETON.

In Torments with Terrible Sores on Face and Body—Tore at Flesh —Cured by Cuticura.

"My little son, when about a year and a half old began to have sores come out on his face. They began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than all others. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands and even night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton and was unable to walk. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since, and now he is the finest boy the sores of any precious child would have died from these terrible sores. I used only one cake of Soap and about three boxes of Ointment. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 22, 1906."

Peculiar Ice Cave.

A summer attraction in Colebrook, N. H., is the "ice cave" in Dixville notch. This cave is formed by a fissure in the ledge of the mountain that fills with snow in winter, and is protected from the sun's rays at all seasons.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Which goes the faster after being broken—a thoroughbred colt or a $10 bill?

—Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

One wise counsel is better than the strength of many.—Euripides.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

After pleasant scratching comes unpleasant smarting.—Danish.

A Delicious Thing.

Canada Sap on a nice plate of hot cakes. "Ask the man" at the grocery store.

—Borrow is an evil with many feet.—Foxidippus.

"Did you ever hear anybody improvise?" he asked.

"No," said she, and he sat down to the piano and improvised for about an hour and a half. At the end of that time, he turned around, his face full of expression, and said to her:

"What do you think of it?"

"Lovely!" she exclaimed. "Beautiful! I never heard anything like it!"

But this is what she said to the hallboy when he was gone:

"If that long, lank lunatic who improvises asks for me again, you tell him I am out."

Bush Over Buried Treasure.

There is a tradition in Germany that it was customary in the Middle Ages to put an elderberry plant over buried treasure. A farmer at Oelsdorf while plowing close to such a bush unearthed a vessel containing 2,300 silver coins of the eleventh century.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feminine curiosity originated with Mother Eve when she took the first bite of that apple.

Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us today. Write for tags & prices. R. E. Cobbs, St. Paul, Minn.

There is a place and means for every men alive.—Shakespeare.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Those lies which fote determines, man must hear.—Theocritus.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

Wherever we meet misery we owe pity.—Dryden.

Mr. Malaprop Just Home from Rome.

A regular Mr. Malaprop recently came home from his first visit to Europe. He grew enthusiastic about Rome.

"It was fine," he declared, "to go into them churches over there and see the old tombs—cigarrophaguses, they call 'em. And then the Sistean chopel is great, and as for the Vaccination, wherh the pope lives, well!"

But his stock of compliments give out when he got to the subject of bergans.

"I always rafused them peanies," he said, "because, you nee, I didn't want to set a bad prestige!"

- High Cream Prices.

Write us today for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO, St. Paul, Minn.

To a gentleman every women is a lady in right of her sex.—Bulwer.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES

375 "Guaranteed"

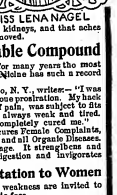
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses the scalp, stops hair falling. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—G (1907—42) 2200.

BACKACHE AND DESPONDENCY



MISS LENA NAGEL

Are both symptoms of organic derangement, and nature's warning to women of a trouble which will soon or later declare itself.

How often do we hear women say, "It seems as though my back would break." Yet they continue to drag along and suffer with aches in the small of the back, pain low down in the side, dragging sensations, nervousness and no ambition.

They do not realize that the back is the main-spring of a woman's organism and it radiates by aching a diseased condition of the feminine organs of the kidneys, and that aches and pains will continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from native roots and herbs has been for many years the most successful remedy in such cases. No other medicine has a record of cures of feminine ills.

Miss Lena Nagel, of 117 Morgan St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes:—"I was Miss Lena Nagel, of 117 Morgan St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes:—"I was completely worn out and on the verge of nervous prostration. My back ached all the time. I had dreadful periods, was subject to fits of crying and extreme nervousness, and was always weak and tired. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints, such as Backache, Falling and Displacements, and all Organic Diseases. Dissolves and expels tumors at an early stage. It strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache and Indigestion and invigorates the whole feminine system.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES THE WORLD

$2 SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY ALL PRICES.

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regularly. Does one teaspoonful to 4 lbs. of food, and makes the poultry assimilate all kinds of food, digest it thoroughly, and convert it into eggs and flesh. Guaranteed. One pack, 25c.; five, $1; twenty, one dollar. Sold by dealers, or by mail. E. S. SHERIDAN & CO., Boston, Mass.

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WESTERN CANADA

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Secular Standpoint, and Will Write Up His Findings. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

A Reform Sirocco Has Struck Wide-Open Shanghai

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

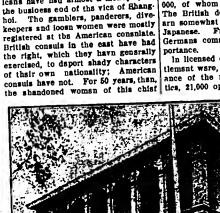
Shanghai, China.—The greatest moral sensation at present agitating the east is not being created by a missionary, but by an officer of the United States government, Judge L. R. Wilfley of the new circuit court for China. With the majority of foreigners resident in the open ports, Judge Wilfley is today probably more unpopular, even, than are the missionaries, and for largely the same reason. What the missionaries have been trying for generations to accomplish, in the way of cleaning up the American reputation out here, and improving moral conditions, Judge Wilfley has wrought almost over night.

The shame of Shanghai is international; in every part of the civilized world Shanghai is known as a wide-open city. As one resident expressed it: "There is no public sentiment here." Shanghai about fulfills the desire of Kipling's soldier:

"Ship me somewhere east of Suez,
Where the best is like the worst,
Where there ain't no Ten Commandments,
And a man can raise a thirst."

An American Monopoly of Vice.

But here comes the rub: the Americans have had almost a monopoly of the business end of the vice of Shanghai. The gamblers, dancers, dive-keepers and loose women were mostly registered at the American consulate. British consuls in the east have had the right, which they have generally exercised, to deport shady characters of their own nationality; American consuls have not. For 50 years, then, the abandoned women of this chief



The United States Consulate at Shanghai.

port of the orient have been claiming the protection of the stars and stripes. The result is that nowhere in decent circles in the east are the words "American lady" ever employed, for they have only one significance. An American father does not speak of his daughter as an "American girl." When first I came to this city it needed a few pointed and illuminating words from a friend to explain to me the large proportion of richly clad and artistically bedizened women, manifestly my compatriots, who rolled along Bubbling Well road in sumptuous equipages.

So open and shameless has been this corruption of Shanghai society, ramifying into the most extraordinary and unexpected places, that gradually brazen vice has crowded virtue to the rear, and, as a most eminent resident assures me, the demi-monde of Shanghai has held the center of the social stage. I have it on credible authority that leading business men, married man with elegant homes in Shanghai, have been in the habit of dropping in of afternoons to take tea with the "American girls." A short time ago a prominent British official was found, after spending an evening in "the American colony," that he had had disappeared. Now this particular watch bore autograph evidence that it was a personal gift from King Edward, in recognition of high public services, so every effort was put forth to recover it—without publicity, of course—but in vain. There is no absolute evidence that it was taken to the states by one of the scores of "American girls" who left on a single steamer a few weeks ago, but nobody would be surprised should it turn up in San Francisco.

Despite an occasional misadventure of this sort, the Britishers and other foreigners here have been very well content with the situation prior to Judge Wilfley's advent. The disgrace and legal responsibility were borne by America, so from their standpoint the matter was quite satisfactory. As one vexed Englishman said to me: "Really, this Judge Wilfley is making a deuce of a bother for the rest of us. He is doing a good thing for America, of course, but think of the trouble that is bound to come to other nationalities if they have to handle this thing."

In a word, the nations were quite willing to let America bare the blame for all their misbehavior.

How Missionaries Won Unpopularity.

Against this infamy missionaries have for years protested and labored in vain. Shanghai, like all other treaty ports in China, is an international extra-territorial settlement; each resident is under no law except that of his own country, as administered by his consul. The very fact of American laxity has caused disreputable characters, even of other nationalities, to seek the protection of that flag for their evil doings.

A few of the official figures from the settlement records may be enlightening in this connection—and be it remembered, these are not statistics of the native city, but of the foreign settlements, after which the Chinese have no control whatever. The unedifying spectacle has more than once been presented in Shanghai of "beathen" officials vainly pleading with the representatives of Christian nations to close up or restrict certain forms of evil, notably opium resorts, gambling houses and brothels. Nine-tenths of the thousands of Chinese who are being ruined therein. Shanghai's foreign population is 14,000, of whom 1,100 are Americans. The British dominate, although they are somewhat outnumbered by the Japanese. French, Portuguese and Germans come next in order of importance.

In licensed existence within the settlement were, at the time of the issuance of the recent municipal statistics, 21,000 opium houses and shops, paying a revenue of $68,000—or one such resort for every score of the 452,700 Chinese residents who live here under the white man's law. Of these, 520 are opium brothels, with 3,200 inmates. Besides there are 200 registered Chinese brothels with 600 inmates, 237 of whom are given weekly health certificates by the city medical examiners. Of foreign houses of a grade above this, there are seven reported on the books, with 55 inmates. Of the highest and most famous—or infamous—class is the "Astor Tower district," or the "American colony," as the neighborhood is indiscriminately called, there are seven public houses, with 47 inmates. In addition, there are numerous "amusement palaces" and beer gardens, which are outside the pale of what is called the "legitimate."

The Pace That Kills.

No census can tell the worst of Shanghai's shame. The evil that surpasses the widespread gambling and the open and honest practice in the brothels and their "face" is gone utterly. This swift, summary, ominous action at Shanghai's most notorious resort. What would this as yet uncomprehended judge do next?

Nobody had to wait long for an answer. Basing his action on the common law, Judge Wilfley summoned before him eight proprietresses of the most infinential resorts. One escaped by pleading Spanish citizenship, which the district attorney was unable to disprove. The Spanish consul issued certificates for two "American girls," but they were ignored by the court, and he afterwards attempted to withdraw them. Two pleaded guilty, thus leaving the Spanish consul in an unpleasant predicament. So all the remaining seven were given a fine of $1,000 each, which was more eloquent than many lectures. The immediate result was to send post-haste out of Shanghai and out of China more than half a hundred "American girls," whose influence for vice will not have been forever broken. Of course all this is revolutionary here. Women supported respectable Britishers and Americans objected, the judge deftly remarked that America is willing to surrender the monopoly of this sort of trade and reputation.

Shall he receive into his house, and give his social approval to, young men, who are known thus to have contravened a fundamental Anglo-Saxon conception of decency? Shall all the accepted traditions of respectable society be abandoned in order to win the approval of these young men away from home? Ordinarily, the missionaries decide in the negative. Thus there is a gulf fixed between the two classes of white men in Asia; and so mutual criticism is begotten. In the society which has dominated Shanghai the missionary, whatever his standing at home or his personal qualities, has been "persona non grata." Whether this state of affairs will altar with the newly-changed conditions remains to be seen.

When "Reform" Struck Shanghai.

One further explanatory point should be noted before describing Judge Wilfley's sensational reforms. Gambling has always been a Shanghai vice. During "race week" in spring and fall, it has been rampant. All kinds of gambling have been open and unashamed. There is no city in the western world to which this can be likened; foreign gentlemen, foreign riff-raff, Chinese gentlemen, Chinese riff-raff (not to mention woman of any nationality) met in a gamblers' democracy about the tables of success and mischance. Back of the worst of these fleecing schemes were Americans.

Last spring an anti-gambling crusade was skillfully conducted. Robert E. Lewis, the Young Men's Christian association secretary, being one of the prime workers in it. Without going into details, it is enough to say that the leading citizens who comprise the municipal council were enlisted to such pressure that the law allowed all race week gambling, except betting upon the races within the club house grounds. There was an enormous stride for reform, and the next step, the total abolition of gambling and licensed vice of any sort is inevitable and near. So Shanghai, the city where "everything goes" was acquainted with reform and made ready, psychologically, for the advent of the man of the hour.

Enter the Man with the Square Jaw.

Then came Jove with his thunderbolts. Nobody out here, or anywhere, apparently, had paid any particular attention to the creation by congress last year of a new United States circuit court for China. So its staff was on the scene before the significance of the event was at all understood. The judge appointed by the president was the one man above all others prominently qualified for his task.

Judge Wilfley had gone with Gov. Taft to the Philippines as district attorney. He had set the legal machinery in motion there, and had run out of the islands a lot of vicious camp followers, big Bill Lyle, who were exploiting the Filipinos and soldiers, and making trouble generally. Judge Wilfley is a quiet man, with a goodly frame, a square jaw and an even disposition; a man not given to delivering homilies from the bench or announcing his intentions beforehand or explaining his actions afterward. He is the sort of man to scour the United States escutcheon to Shanghai, where it has been more than a little tarnished in times past by Americans, official and unofficial.

The day after his arrival he calmly announced that American lawyers who expected to practice in his court must pass examination as to their professional qualifications, and present certificates of their moral character. That would seem an innocent enough procedure, warranted by practice in the United States, but no one has heard described the type of legal shysters who for the most part infest Shanghai, making the necessary examination stumbled the examination. Six of them failed ignominiously to attain an average of 75 per cent in possible 100. It is said by those close to the judge that had these men passed the examination, not a few of them would have been disbarred on the basis of character. At least one of them is a renegade from the bar of Japan, and had before felt Judge Wilfley's hand.

Consternation Among Crooks.

Here was a sensation for Shanghai. The rejected men had been doing business in this city for many years; their records were, presumably, an open book, so there is significance in the fact that it have been left to the judge to question the essential justice of the court's action. Naturally, the men caused pensive reflection in the local court, and their "face" is gone utterly. This swift, summary, ominous action at Shanghai's most notorious resort. What would this as yet uncomprehended judge do next?

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BASIS OF WEALTH

MOTHER EARTH KIND TO ALL HER CHILDREN.

THE GREATNESS OF NATIONS

Utilization of Natural Resources Goes Hand in Hand with Civilization—Exhaustible and Renewable Riches.

Old mother earth is the basis of all wealth. Greatness of nations is commensurate with the degree of utilization of the mineral elements and other products, all of which are the result of natural laws. The higher the civilization the greater and the more economical are the uses of the earth's resources. In the great commercial and manufacturing centers of the world is found the superior intelligence. Wherever there is industry there flourishes civilization. With the decay of commercial importance nations retrograde and lose power, and finally find a place in history only.

Wealth of countries can be divided into two classes; that which is exhaustible, and that which is renewable. The exhaustible is the mineral wealth, gold, silver, iron, copper, and all the useful metals—coal, salt, sulphur, oil and mineral products which once utilized in the manufacture and commerce are not renewable. The renewable wealth is natirely in the vegetable and animal kingdom and nearly all of it is included in the field of agriculture, using the word in its broadest sense, as represented by the crops of cereals, vegetables, fruits, fibrous plants, the useful gums, such as rubber, the woods of trees and all that is of utility in the arts and manufactures.

The wealthiest nations, and those that give promise of the longest existence, are those that possess both exhaustible and renewable wealth. Both classes afford a field for manufacturing and commerce, but the latter lacks the conditions necessary for the production of renewable wealth. Nations exclusively agricultural lands rapresenting renewable wealth, and every natural advantage for manufacture, and with its vast territory hundreds of millions of people can find homes and sustenance for thousands of years to come, and if necessary supply other nations with a surplus of its products. Then the nation will grow richer through disposing of its renewable wealth for what represents the labor and the exhaustible wealth of less favored nations.

The countries comprising Great Britain have little renewable wealth according to population, and relies chiedly upon exhaustible resources, with the utilization in manufacture end the value of the labor of its people in manufacture for commerce of articles produced by products both mineral and vegetable, imported from her dependencies and other nations. It is the fact that England not exchanges its raw, exhaustible wealth for the renewable wealth of another nation will grow poorer, and the nation that receives this exhaustible wealth in exchange its renewable will grow richer.

Principles that apply to nations in this regard, are also true of states and cities and people of nations, and in a republic like the United States, to its states and lesser communities. It is a patent fact that the state or community that employs its people in manufacturing from products to the greatest extent, instead of having them go to the markets of the world in a raw state, and retains within its borders the profits accruing from labor employed in the production of its articles of commerce, will advance in wealth and importance.

D. M. CARR.

SAPS LOCAL WEALTH.

Systems That Draw from Circulation Money That Should Be Kept Home.

That city, town or community from which the major part of the earnings of the people are sent elsewhere is destined to be hackered and take a place in the rear of progressive communities. It will never have the full benefit of what each is due it, and that it should have. It is the profits, the amount that remains after the average cost of production of products, and the earnings of the laborer above the expenses of his daily subsistance that profits of the merchants and others in business that makes a community wealthy. When these earnings are diverted to foreign places their local tax-paying and up-building power is destroyed to that place, receiving the money acquire a benefit. If you desire to see the greatest growth of prosperity in your own town, keep every dollar you can in circulation at home. The individual that has its existence elsewhere and has a mortgage on your farm or other property, exjoys a measure of making you bear a portion of the burden of taxes of another section than your own. It matters not by what means your money reaches outside your own bailiwick, it results in the same evil. You are helping those who pay none of the cost of maintaining the institution of your own town and county.

THRIFT AND ECONOMY.

Right Thinking Necessary to Greatest Success in Every Field of Endeavor.

Economy is one of the essentials to success. It matters not how great one's earnings may be, if there is no pennies laid by, there will be no counting of dollars to your credit. From childhood children should be taught lessons of thrift, and the value of saving. There is a difference between economy and stinginess. There is an excess which defeats the aim, and is the cause of loss and misery. That economy which prevents the former from spending money to properly house his stock during the winter, is paradoxical. It is a saving of dollars and the loss of dollars by the saving. That so-called economy which prevents the consuming of fuel in winter, which results in a cold house and sickness in the family, and perhaps a death, is shamefully stingyness, which is criminal. It is the saving of a few dollars in the coal bill, and perhaps a hundred or more to the doctor or the undertaker. There is no economy in cheap things generally. A bit of machinery that is needed about the farm should be the best. A cheap, poor mowing machine from some mail order house may break down when it is needed the most, and a result is the loss of time of hay several times the value of a good machine. Poor articles wear out rapidly, and are likely to give out at a time when most needed, and are a continual source of expense. A poor breed of stock is another illustration. Poor bony horses eat more than well bred ones, and this latter always find a ready sale, while the raw-boned cannot be disposed of at any price. The same with hogs, sheep, and all classes of domestic stock. A poor lot of animals should be gotten rid of as soon as possible. They are expensive and the poor economy to keep them.

It is in looking after the saving of a penny and haing blind to the dollar that could be gained that is the trouble with many. Savages have no idea of economy. They cannot forego a small pleasure for a greater one a little farther off. It is the ability to think out these matters that makes the civilized man superior to the barbarian. Think! Don't eat tired of using the reasoning brain that a good economist can be made. The secret of knowledge is in thinking, and the power to make comparison. One of the drawbacks of many schools is the teaching, the cramming of rules and facts without combining with them the importance of cause and effect. Teach one to think, and he will soon be a person of no mean value to the race. It is the thinker who wins in life, and on the farm, in the workshop, in the store, anywhere and everywhere, where brains are needed, you will find it is the active, keen and cereful bloker who forges to the front.

D. M. CARR.

INTERESTS ARE EQUAL.

Farmers Should Cooperate with Townspeople in Work of Municipal Improvement.

Among the many plans devised to further the interests of smell towns and cities, and which hes proved most successful, is the commercial club in which all business men of the community cooperate for the common good. Organization of this kind is known to most o eccesity in eny town where harmony is desired among the different business elments in the carrying out of plens for town improvement, securing the enterprises of various kinds and the general good of all in the community. There is no reason why these clubs in their membership should be confined to the residants of the town. The farmers in the neighborhood are as deeply interested in the building of town entuprisps as are the business men of the place, or at least they should be. They should belong the town towards prosperity will also help the farmer.

In many localities there is a sentiment in the interests of the farmer and the business men are not parallel. It is necessary that this feeling be obliterated as far as possible because there is no logical foundation for it. The better the town is the better the local market for the farmers' produce; the more equitable will be taxation and the better educational facilities. All these are matters that concern the farmer in the immediate neighborhood of the town. Many business men feel that a membership in clubs organized for promotion of town interests should be confined to business men; that perhaps the farmer would not be in accord with reference to the town in matters of public improvements. This is an error, a lack of confidence in the good judgment of the average farmer, who will generally realize how important the home town is to him, and all his neighbors. Than to the farmer sometimes thinks that he is not welcome in an association of business men, perhaps the best is he never been invited to take part in meetings held to discuss matters pertaining to town affairs. There is no good reason why these sentiments should exist. It is only by a harmonious pulling together of the residents of the rural districts and the business men that the greatest good can be brought about for the home town.

Insurance.

"You'd better take out some life insurance."

"Go on. I'm so healthy I won't die for 60 years yet."

"But if you get a policy you'll probably work yourself to death paying premiums."

Sporting Gossip.

Once more the racing whirligig has spun around—this time in record-breaking fashion—and at last the winning jockey-driver has again stopped opposite Sonoma Girl's name. The last $10,000 trotting stake of the year was contested at Columbus, O., and the "Girl of the Golden West," once again in har good form of early July and with the best manners that ever sent har into disgrace and kept her there for six weeks apparently forgotten, achieved another triumph.

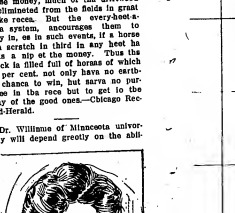
That is to say, she won a technical one; for the final result leaven har victory very questionable, and a decided doubt as to her real right to head the summary in which not her speed and stamina, wonderful as they are, turned the balance in her favor so much as did racing luck and freak conditions.

The race was decided under the thrae-heats-a-race-and-every-heat-a-race conditions—the senseless system," as it has been nicknamed and is generally known. This calls for a three-heat limit, the track to be called finished at tha close of the third heat, and the horse standing best in the three heats to be declared the winner.

Time and again this so-called "system" (save the mark!) has, during the past two seasons, been productive of summaries that were travesties. Horses that were roundly trounced in the so-called "deciding heat" being declared winners because of their standing in the earlier heats. And this is exactly what happened at Columbus.

Under the ordinary rules, on which only the horses standing fourth—or even third or better, may get of the purse money, much of the driftwood is eliminated from the fields in great stake events. But the every-heat-a-race system, encourages them to stay in, as in such events, it a horse can scratch in third in any heat he gets a nip at the money. Thus the track is filled full of horses of which 75 per cent can only have no earthly chance to win, but sarva no purpose in the race but to help the way of the good ones.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Dr. Williams of Minnesota university will depend greatly on the abil-



SCHUCKNOGHT, MINNESOTA.

ity of Schucknecht to round out a championship eleven. He is genorelly regarded as an all-star lineman.

England will challenge for the Dwight F. Davis International challenge cup and send the famous Doherty brothers to Australie to recapture it eerly next season. That is the news which was received in this country the other day. The surprising feature of it is that it meens that Hugh L. Doherty and Reginela F. Doherty (Doherty one the game after a season's absence. It was opperent from the tone of the letter that there was considerable amount of curiosity on the part of the Britons as to whether or not the Americans had any hankloo of spending a challenging team as far away as Australia.

That England would certainly challenge for Australasians for the cup next season was discussed during the recent international championdeciding of the national championships at Newport last ahle tournament at Newport. Those who were in touch with the facts looked for the challenge, long, for it was the suggestion that the Dohertyn would constitute the strongest combination of one the excutive committeemen remarked that as lawn tennis stood here at the present time the Americans would do well to establish their own games before they went seeking international honors over the sea. He declared thet he was very much afraid of a challenge for next year, and that so far as he was concerned with the intention of the others of the committee and among lawn tennis players generally they were against my challenge next year, believing that the journey to Australia was much too long for an American team.

Chicago Cubs are twice champions of the National league, absolutely, irrevocably, unbeatably, and the prediction is made that they will be until that "twice" is changed to "thrice."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1907. NO. 30.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

DIVING AND SWIMMING TEST FOR REAR-ADMIRALS

WASHINGTON.—Great consternation is felt in the navy over the announcement said to have been made by Assistant Secretary Newberry that rear admirals must shortly undergo a test to show whether they can swim or not. In the army a test of whether colonels can ride horseback was recently made. Mr. Newberry's declaration in favor of a swimming test for admirals, however, is considered far worse, although the average colonel weighs several times more than his horse.

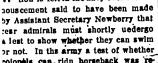
The assistant secretary's plan is to have rear admirals dive from shore to shore and swim to their ships. Many admirals who have not moved a wheel for years except from the navy department in the club are indignant. It is felt that what the assistant secretary is really proposing is a general harl- kari among the most eminent naval heroes of the age.



Nevertheless, the rear admirals accept Mr. Newberry's announcement as a fact against which there is no use in kicking and are preparing for it.

Reports from Rear Admiral Evans's friends say intimate friends of his are still "Fighting Bob" is confident of being able to comm up to Newberry's test. Evans, ever since the battle of Fort Fisher swims entirely with one foot, the other being used mainly as a sort of screw-propeller. The general effect is that of a flat-wheel locomotive trying to climb a hill.

Evans fortunately is the same size all the way down. He has nothing to talk about. The wails that are now deafening the Washington horizon arise from globular admirals with convex protuberances abaft and midriff that one volume had recently been recovered through the executor of the estate of one of the Pennsylvania soldiers. This volumn was carefully examined, and it was found that on May 21, 1760, the grand jury returned a presentment against George Washington for having dodged taxes on "a wheeled vehicle."



Washington was in good company, the presentment also naming George William Fairfax, William Mason and a number of other distinguished gentlemen of the day.

Washington, not being indicted, shows that the grand jury acted upon its own initiative, because had the matter been called to their attention by the prosecutor for the colony an indictment would have been returned. Thern is only one volume of the records of that time, and it does not show what became of the presentment.

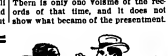
RECORDS CHARGE THAT WASHINGTON TOLD LIE

WAS George Washington a liar? Must mnither idol hn shattfed? These questiuns seem to be answered in the affirmative by official records now musty with age but in a fairly good state of preservation. For years there has been a legend in Virginia that George Washington was seven times indicted for perjury. No one gave serious consideration to the rumors, unworthy of association with the beautiful childhood dream of the little hatchet and the cherry tree. A young man of inquisitive temperament, hearing the legend, made inquiry at the congressional library to ascertain whether any records gave it support. He was cited by the expert in charge to the court records of Fairfax county. There he discovered that Mr. Dowell's men, after the battle of Bull Run, ransacked the courthouse and carried away most of the records, but

RACE WAR WITH COURT WRITS AS THE WEAPONS

THE injunctios bea been invoked in a local race war. The white citizens of a suburb of this city propose to restrain a negro from occupying a house he purchased.

The suburb known as Bloomingdale lying between the northern boundary of the old city and soldiers' home, was several years ago subdivided, and long rows of houses erected for sale. The purchasers were given a deed which stipulated in one of its clauses that at no time should the property be sold to a negro. One of the original purchasers sold his residence to a man who placed a second trust mortgage on it.



The holder of this second mortgage to protect himself, placed the house on sale with a real estate firm, which disposed of it to a negro. When the sale became known to the household- ers for blocks around they at ones started a subscription in which President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is reported to have joined.

There are few residence blocks in Washington upon which negroes do not occupy one or more houses, except in the ultra aristocratic section, and even in that section some negroes dwell. Racn prejudice is constantly growing more intense here and in the new additions in the suburbs the whites have attempted to protect themselves against negro invasion by restrictions placed in the original deeds similar to that carried by the Bloomingdale conveyances. The negro owner will assert his right to hold the property under the fonrteenth and fifteenth amendments and a merry race war is promised.



MRS. MEYER TO PRESENT DAUGHTERS TO SOCIETY

POSTMASTER GENERAL GEORGE VON L. MEYER has leased the Jewett mansion on the corner of Connecticut avenna and S street. It is thn intention of Mrs. Muyer to return to thn national capital in time to present her pretty young daughters to society during the social season. These girls havn been presented at the Rnssian and British courts, but it is now quite customary to give a series of debut parties. Miss Julia is barely 20 and her sister two years her junior, so they are still eligible to coming ant functions.

With Miss Edith Root, they will form a delightful trio of cabinet girls, and will be the only representatives in that depleted set.

With the passing of the Misses Shaw and Miss Hitchcock, Washington might well wall: "Wanted a few handsome and socially inclined maidens for the highest executive set." The Misses Meyer are unaffected girls, sure to be popular, for their intercourse with kings has not turned their heads any more than it has changed their charming mother. Both have studied music and art under the best masters abroad and having resided in many alien lands are gifted linguists.

Young Mr. Meyer, aged 16, has been the schoolmate of Kermit Roosevelt at Groton, and for a few months in the spring took a preparatory course at George Washington University, in Washington.

Mrs. Meyer is a delightful conversationalist and she can chat very entertainingly about royal babes whom she has known.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

MAY BE AMERICAN CARDINAL



Is Archbishop John Murphy Farley to be the third American Cardinal? Many believe he is. The consistory will meet late in November or early in December. No one can know upon whom it will confer the red hat. American Catholics are expecting an American cardinal, and not a few already see the great honor bestowed upon the venerable head of all the Catholic institutions of New York.

Though well along in years, Archbishop Farley is still a man of action. From his archiepiscopal palace in the rear of the St. Patrick's cathedral thn administers thn affairs or morn than a half thousand churches and schools and homes and institutions. He is the spiritual head of millions.

He is an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption and a churchman of instinct. He led the activity of the Irishmae, thn quickness of thn American, and the spirit of the church.

America has had but two cardinals, James, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and John, Cardinal McCloskey of New York, the latter now dead. The sentiment of the consistory has been known to be increasing in favor of a third American cardinal.

Over 80,000 young people are indirectly under thn training of Archbishop Farley. His parish schools have over 61,000 pupils and his academies and colleges nearly 6,500. Under him are 523 churchns, chapels and missions and 1,149 priests, regular and secular.

The property wealth of his diocese approkches at a conservative estimate $100,000,000, indicated partially by the following: Cathedral of St. Patrick, $10,000,000; sacrinnns, $1,500,000; seminaries, $1,250,000; 500 churches and chapels, $25,000,000; 60 presbyteries, $2,000,000; land, $10,000,000, and schools, $5,000,000, besides several millions in properties owned by the various religious communities.

Archbishop Farley was born in County Armagh, Ireland, April 20, 1842.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

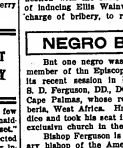


Sir John Charles Bell, who has just been elected lord mayor of London, will, when he is installed on Nov. 9, become the most powerful municipal officer in the world. Not only will he hn the representative of more people than there are in the whole of Canada, but he will have several powers that are not usually granted to mayors. For instance, he can forbid King Edward setting foot in the city of London, a right which is recognized by the sovereign always asking permission before he enters. He can forbid troops to march through the city with unfurled flag. He is regarded almost as a member of the cabinet, and is one of the first persons to whom is announced thn death of a sovereign and the accession of his successor. With the secretary and onn or two others he is an official witness of the birth of a possible heir to the throne, a precaution taken to prevent the ringing in of an outsider. He is the only mayor recognized in the giving of state benquets and other functions of a state nature. These are only a few of the powers that are invested in a successful brewer when he becomes lord mayor of London.

Sir John has already filled the office of high sherilf, but a sheriff's position is petty compared with that of the successor of the famous Dick Whittington. He has been since 1882 a member of the court of common council, and has filled many importnnt chairmanships since then.

Sir John is a member of the City Charlton, Junior Charlton, Ranelogh and Royel London Yacht clubs.

EXAMINING OIL TRUST



Judge Franklin Ferriss has been brought into world-wide publicity by his appointment to preside over the dissolution suit brought by the government to "bust" the Standard Oil trust into its seventy odd constituent corporations. As special examiner he is hearing testimony brought out by special U. S. Attorney Frapk B. Kellogg from officials of the oil concern.

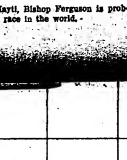
The immense significance of the proceedings, which may result in the disruption of this most monumental and most vituperated of trusts, gives a markable interest to the man who presides in inscrutable judicial state over the court.

Judge Ferriss belongs to the Empirn State by birth and education, bnt as a business man and legal luminary he is a product of St. Louis. To all present interest and purposes he is from Missonri, and Mr. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil people have "got to show" him.

Born in Peru, N. Y., in 1849, he entered Cornell university and was graduated in thn class of '73, with the degree of B. S. He was elected judge of the Eighth judicial circuit of Missouri in 1898, which position he resigned in 1903 on account of general dissatisfaction with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. Ho was also one of thn directors.

Judge Ferriss was chairman of the Republican advisory committee in the St. Louis "anti-boodle" campaign last spring. Two years ago, in connection with the samo crusade, he went abroad with the special purpose of indncing Ellis Wainwright, the millionaire brewer, who had fled under charge of bribery, to return to St. Louis.

NEGRO BISHOP AT RICHMOND



But one negro was entitled to a seat as a member of thn Episcopal gennral conference at its recent session in Richmond, Va., Rt. Rev. S. D. Ferguson, DD., DCL., missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, whose residence is Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. Hn brokn down race prejudice and took his seat in the closing hours of the exclusive church in the sonth, St. Paul's.

Bishop Ferguson is now the ranking missionary bishop of the American church in point of service. He was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1842, and was consecrated as a missionary bishop of the church in that city on June 24, 1885.

It is the custom of the church, wherever practicable, for the missionary bishops of the various dioceses to attend the gennral convention which comes nvery three years, for thn express purpose of placing before the convention the needs of the mission work in his field, and report thn progress being made. Missionary bishops gathered at Richmond from all the fields where the American church maintains mission stations, Japan, China, Cuba and Mexico sending their quota, as well as Africa, all of the other missionary bishops being white men.

Bishop Ferguson attended the Boston convention three years since, where he was made much of.

With the exception of Bishop Holly of Haiti, Bishop Ferguson is probably the only Episcopal bishop of the colored race in the world.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

WAITERS HAVE A CLUB IN EXCLUSIVE DISTRICT



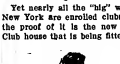
NEW YORK.—So agreeable is the sense of being a real live New York clubman that when he sits down to his bird and bottle in any first-class restaurant he feels that he is enhancing the reputation of the house, quietly but effectively, by his presence.

And if, above all other persons, the waitur who serves him were to take the opposite seat and open a general conversation as one clubman to another, it is fair to assume that the clubmen would repel the other's advances with the terse but forcible sentence: "Get the manager."

Yet nearly all the "big" waiters in New York are enrolled clubmen, and the proof of it is the new Waiters' Club house that is being fitted out on West forty-fourth street. The new foundation is right in tho heart of the city's most exclusive club district.

Outwardly it is a fourstory brownstone house, without any marks to distinguish it from the home of any ordinary affluent citizen. Inwardly it is being fitted with thick carpets, chandeliers, pictures, leather lounges, brass beds and a bar and a grill, and actually it is costing the New York branch of the International Geneva Association $5,000 a year for the single item of rent.

One of the especial things the club does is to afford American New York hotels and restaurants an opportunity of securing house help trained and grained in the best Geneva traditions.



NIGHT COLLEGE IS ONE OF LATEST DEPARTURES

GOING to night college on the part of New York men and women is one of the latest developments of this nocturnal city, which wants night to be just like day, and therefore has its all-night banks, all-night stores and restaurants, all-night dentists and barber shops, and practically everything but an all-night sleep. The lectured ou "seeing-things-at-night" wagon-can point to a rather novel sight in Washington square—a massive college building with the windows of its class room brilliantly lighted. But this night college is not to be classed with the other night features of New York. Its students are not butterflies eo fond of pleasure that they have no time to sleep before 11 o'clock.

The night college is called the Washington square division of the collegiate division of the New York University. The majority of the students are school teachers and professionel men who desire to complete n college educstion, but are unable to do by day. School teachers are in the majority in the college, but there are lawyers and men in many lines of business who wish to get the benefit of a college training, even men in factories and motormen or engineers who wish to rise, and as a preliminary seek to gain the many rungs in the ladder which education will give. A large group of students is composed of woll-to-do married women who live in the neighborhood of Washington square, Stuyvesant square or Gramercy Park, who come to study in the literature or language courses. There is a small contingent of Japanese in the night college, including a young woman, a graduate of the normal school of Tokyonaki, Japan, who last year took courses in English philosophy and sociology.

FEW SWINDLERS NOW IN WALL STREET BUILDINGS

ALMOST every expert swindler who comes to New York endeavors to secure n Wall street addrees because this, aside from effrontery, le his most valuable asset. By a Wall street address he can meet simply an office in one of the gigantic structures that actually lise the short and narrow conduit through which a great proportion of the world's money passes and from which the whole district takes the name of "Wall street," for no address on several other streets, such as Broad street or Exchange place, is almost as good for the purpose of the swindlers.

Certain blocks on Lower Broadway recognized as being a part of the financial district, fill the bill. Keeping the big office buildings in Wall street clean of crooks requires careful and constant watching and investigation these days. In fact, according to several private detectives employed at some of the new office buildings, there never was a time when so many crooked schemes were devised to get the public's money. With the putting up of new buildings with 20 or more stories there has come a determined movement on the part of at least some of the agents and superintendents to keep financial swindlers from securing offices in their buildings.

Once a bird of prey gets into a building it is a difficult thing to oust him, and for that reason no end of vigilance is exercised when applications for space are made. The drastic measures adopted by the legitimate brokers, bankers and promotors of Wall street to keep the swindlers and from swindlers here driven most of the "roll shifters" uptown, and if the investigators are to be believed the big Wall street buildings vero never so clean as at present.



GOTHAM FIREMEN ANSWER MANY ALARMS YEARLY

A VISITOR to fire headquarters in East Sixty-seventh street was prompted to inquire how the number of calls in a year in the busiest fire houses of Greater New York compared with thn number of calls for a year in the busiest districts in London. He was told that there was really no comparison possible, as the New York firemen answered more than twice as many calls a year at the London firemen.

It was found later that this was rather understating the case. Truck 18 at 84 Attorney street answered more calls in the year 1906 than any other company in Greater New York. It responded to 3,122 alarms in the year and did duty at 599 fires.

Engine 17 at 91 Ludlow street was a close second with 1,062 calls during the year, of which only 227 turned out to be real fires. In other words, the men of these two companies had to answer an alarm before sitting down to breakfast, dinner or supper, and bedtime.

The figures for London show an amazing disparity. The Whitechapel station, situated in the most thickly populeted part of the city, responded to only 376 calls in the year 1906, including false alarms.

Shoreditch reported 269 alarms of fire for the year and Manchester Square 266. The firemen at these stations on an average answered an alarm a day for two days, and on the third they rested.

Truck 30, installed only a few years ago at 2244 East 114th street, Manhattan, answered last year no less than 958 calls and did duty at more than half of them.

BALLOON TRAVELS ABOUT 500 MILES

CAPT. CHARLES CHANDLER AND J. C. McCOY WIN THE LAHM CUP.

Three States Crossed—Starting from St. Louis for a Night Test Flight, the Aeronauts Keep on Until They Reach West Virginia.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—Swinging through the atmosphere at a speed roughly estimated at 22 miles an hour, the United States signal corps balloon No. 10, in which Aeronauts J. C. McCoy and Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler, of the United States signal corps, ascended here Thursday evening, raised over illfeels and indiaea ning, passed over Alton Thursday night, and across Ohio the following day, and at nightfall was apparently about in line in the vicinity of Point Pleasant, W. Va.

The distance covered, on a straight line measurement, is approximately 500 miles, and the voyage was for the aeronauts the Lahm cup.

The Lahm cup was instituted by the Aero Club of America, soon after the international races at Paris in 1906, at which Lieut. Frank P. Lahm won the James Gordon Bennett cup for the Aero Club of America. So joyful were the members of the club at the victory that the cup was named for the pilot of the balloon United States, and it was put up by the club to be won by the aeronaut who traveled more than 400 miles, the distance traveled by the United States in the Paris races, provided the start was made from American soil. Lieut. Lahm has never held the cup, and this was the first time it was ever won.

Were Ready for Long Journey.

When the ascension was made here Thursday evening it was the intention of the aeronauts to remain in the air all night as a test of the gas to be used by the balloons in the international aeronautic contests which begin here next week. However, considerhers next week. However, considering the likelihood that they might be carried a long distance, they went amply prepared for a long flight.

Provisions in tin cans, sel&sealing by a limo&lacking device, were stored in the basket, and a number of different instruments for testing purposes were carried.

Reports from the Balloon.

The first report received from the aeronauts was a message dropped near Leesburg, O., and telegraphed by the finder to Chicago. The message stated the balloonists had dropped it at 3:45 a. m. Friday and they were then traveling southeast rapidly.

Later they were seen passing over Gallipolis, O., and by the middle of the afternoon they were in West Virginia, in the vicinity of Point Pleasant. There the balloon started up the Kanawha valley, according to a long distance telephone message to St. Louis. Members of the international balloon contest committee and other aeronauts here spoke of the flight with great enthusiasm, saying that it will establish a memorable epoch in balloon sailing.

Hawley and Post Descend.

The balloon Stevens No. 21, in which Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post ascended from here at 6:30 Thursday evening, landed Friday near London, Ind., 16 miles from Indianapolis, and began coasting down the valley at about 22 miles each hour, the balloon carried from St. Louis. The balloon carried 35,000 cubic feet of gas and Hawley and Post made the ascension simply as a preliminary test flight. The bag was filled with gas of as inferior quality compared with the gas used by McCoy and Chandler in No. 10 balloon.

TELLS OF STANDARD LOANS.

William G. Rockefeller Testifies in New York Suit.

New York, Oct. 19.—William O. Rockefellor, assistant treasurer of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, testified Friday in the government's suit for the dissolutue of the oil combine, that the Standard was a heavy lender of its surplus funds to the trust, for which it obtained the prevailing rates of interest. Mr. Rockefeller made this declaration when asked to account for the loans of $33,000,000 made by the Standard Oil company of New York, in 1906, to "interests other than the Standard."

Concerning the $30,000,000 loans" P. S. Traiscor by the Southern Pipe Line company, Mr. Rockefeller said he had no knowledge.

The hearing was adjourned until December 2.

Fatal Fire in a Saw Mill.

Bay City, Mich., Oct. 19.—The saw mill of the Kerr Manufacturing company was destroyed by fire Friday afternoon and William B. Lapham, a lumber inspector, was burned to death. The fire started under the band saw and spread so rapidly that the employes had to run for their lives, some jumping through windows and others dropping to the floor and crawling to safety through the smoke. The fire's loss will reach $75,000, insurance $30,000.

Burglars Butcher Aged Couple.

Morgan City, La., Oct. 17.—News reached here Wednesday of a double murder near Franklin, St. Mary parish, Tuesday night when persons supposed to have been burglars entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seifred, an old couple, and butchered them with an ax.

MAGILLS ARE NOT GUILTY

JUDGE INSTRUCTS JURY TO ACQUIT THE DEFENDANTS.

State Did Not Prove the Corpus Delicti—Verdict is Greeted with Cheers.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 19.—Acting under instructions from Judge Cochran, the jury Friday night returned a verdict acquitting Frederick Magill and his wife, Faye Graham Magill, of the charge of murdering Mrs. Pet Magill, the first wife of Magill.

In his instructions the judge said the state had failed to prove the corpus delicti.

The verdict was greeted with cheers despite the efforts of the court to maintain order. The crowd in the courtroom hurried forward and offered congratulations to the Magills. The jury afterwards filed by and each shook hands with the defendants.

On May 30 last, Mrs. Pet Magill was found dead in her home at Clinton, Ill., and a postmortem examination held six weeks after her death showed that she had been suffocated by chloroform. On July 5 in Denver Frederick Magill, her husband, and Miss Faye Graham, a young woman who had been a close friend of the family, were married. Four days later in San Diego, Cal., Magill and his second wife were arrested on a charge of murdering the first Mrs. Magill. They were brought back to Clinton and secured a change of venue to this city. In the trial the state claimed that Magill and Miss Graham by their conduct had driven Mrs. Magill to suicide and were therefore guilty of murder. The defense letter and letters written by Mrs. Magill duced letters written by Mrs. Magill shortly before her death in which she complained of "unbearable headaches" and constant "neglect" of her husband's relatives. Witnesses also testified that Mrs. Magill had often talked of committing suicide. In a letter to her father, written the day before her death, Mrs. Magill asked him to marry Faye Graham in case anything should happen to her. Magill was employed in a bank at Clinton, Ill., the chief owner of which is Venezuelan Minister, United States commissioner of pensions.

MISTAKEN FOR BURGLAR; KILLED

North Dakota Editor Shot by Woman Who Becomes Maniac.

Minot, N. D., Oct. 18.—J. T. Neal, editor of the Colombus Reporter, was shot and killed Wednesday night by Mrs. R. C. Rasmussen, who mistook him for a burglar. Editor Neal was at work in his office when he saw a house on fire down the street. He started for the fire, but on the way down stopped for Mr. Rasmussen who, however, had already gone. Neal attempted to enter the Rasmussen home and Mrs. Rasmussen thinking he was a burglar procured her husband's rifle and fired through the door, killing Neal instantly.

Mrs. Rasmussen became a raving maniac when she learned who it was she had shot.

FIVE WORKMEN DROWNED.

Boatload is Upset in Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 17.—Five men were drowned and 20 others narrowly escaped a like death by the capsizing of a small boat in the Illinois and Michigan canal about ten miles from Joliet Wednesday afternoon. The men were employed in the construction work of the Economy Light & Power company at its new Chaseshon power plant.

When the whistles blew at noon the workmen made a rush for the boat and 25 piled into it. As the boat neared the center of the stream it gave a lurch and threw the men to one side. In another instant all were thrown into the water.

ELOPER IS ARRESTED.

Daniel B. Brennan, Jr., in Custody at Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 17.—Following telegraphic instructions from St. Louis to Chief of Police Scott, Daniel B. Brennan, Jr., who secretly married Miss Lilly Ammerman, said to be a niece of the millionaire brewer, Adolphus Busch, in that city last Monday night, was arrested here Wednesday and with the bride awaiting the arrival of his father, who, it is alleged, ordered the arrest. The reason for the arrest is not known. The young couple arrived here Tuesday morning, and had intended to remain a few days and resume their journey to Mexico City.

Waldo Lincoln Heads Antiquarians.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 17.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale retired as president of the American Antiquarian society, and Waldo Lincoln, of Worcester, was elected to the office at the annual meeting of the organization here Wednesday. October 23 Dr. Hale will complete 60 years of membership in the society. Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester, also resigned, after 44 years' service as treasurer. Col. George A. Bullock was elected to the office.

Land for Hungarian Peasants.

Budapest, Oct. 19.—The Hungarian government is negotiating for the purchase of extensive estates owned by Count Pejacsevich and other aristocrats in order to divide the property into lots small enough to be sold or rented to the peasantry. The object of this course is to restrict Hungarian emigration to the United States.



FONTANET'S DEAD ESTIMATED AT 38

PROPERTY LOSS FROM TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN INDIANA TOWN IS $750,000.

Injured All Doing Well—Workman in the Powder Mills Says Disaster Was Caused by Sparks from Loose Boxing on a Shaft.

Fontanet, Ind., Oct. 17.—Thirty-eight lives snuffed out, 600 injured, of which number 50 were seriously hurt, and a property loss of approximately $750,000 is the latest estimate of the destruction wrought by the explosion at the Dupont Powder mills Tuesday morning.

From a workman employed in the grinding mill it was learned Wednesday that a "hot box," which was caused by too much friction on the shafting, causing sparks to be transmitted to some loose powder, was in all probability the cause of the terrible catastrophe.

Loose Boxing Blamed.

The employe, whose name is William Sherrow and who is dangerously hurt as the result of the explosion, said:

"The explosion in which so many lives were lost was caused by loose boxing on the shaft. The day before this terrible explosion happened we had to throw water on it when it became too hot. This time it got too hot and sent off the sparks that caused the explosion."

Another company of state militia arrived from Indianapolis Wednesday evening and immediately went into camp. The town is now under martial law, the two companies of state troops being in full control.

The injured at this place and Terre Haute are getting along nicely and it is thought no more deaths will occur.

Dupont's Honeymoon Spoiled.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 17.—Alfred O. Dupont, vice president of the Dupont Powder company, who married Miss A. Bradford Madden in this city Tuesday evening and who intended to take a long motoring trip as his honeymoon, was informed of the explosion at Fontanet immediately after the wedding. Mr. Dupont at once canceled his trip and went to Indiana to join Gen. Hanly for the immediate relief of the sufferers. He authorized the governor to use any amount in excess of the $5,000 if he finds it necessary. Mr. Dupont left Wednesday for Fontanet to personally supervise the work there.

Story of the Disaster.

Fontanet, Ind., Oct. 16.—Fontanet was practically destroyed by the explosion of the plant of the Dupont Powder company Tuesday. The dead number from 25 to 50. Over 600 persons were injured and every building in the town was wholly or partially leveled with the ground.

Without warning the powder mills, seven in number, blew up at 9:15 Tuesday morning. They stretched for a mile and of these 76 were at work when the first explosion occurred in the press mill. In quick succession the glazing mill, the two coining mills and the powder magazine blew up, followed by the cap mill. In the magazine, situated several hundred yards from the mills, were stored 40,000 kegs of powder. The concussion of which it blew up was felt nearly 200 miles away.

Every house in this town was destroyed. Farmhouses two miles away and schoolhouses equally distant were torn to pieces and their occupants injured. A passenger train on the Big Four railroad four miles away had every coach window broken and several passengers were injured by flying glass.

The Identified Dead.

Following is a list of the identified dead:

A. B. Monahan, general superintendent; Mrs. A. B. Monahan, Mrs. Monahan's sister, George Justice, John Bobo, George Bobo, William Sherrill, Henry Harrington, Sylvester Hall, Ad Webster, Tommy Nevins, —— Yates, Will Dalton, T. F. Kellop, Wilmington, Del.; Henry Chandler, W. E. Crist, Bert Wood, L. J. Carroll.

The mills went up with three distinct explosions, followed 90 minutes later by a fourth even more serious than the others when the magazines went up. Immediately following the explosion the wreckage took fire and the inhabitants of the town who rushed to the rescue of the mill employes found themselves powerless to aid those burning in the ruins.

Brave Work of Rescuers.

They worked frantically le constaet danger from possible succeeding explosions, uemiedful of their rutsed homes. Dead and dyieg were picked up eed collected. Hightece bodies horribly burned and mangled were gathered to the protected spot to await identification while the badly injured, eumbering upward of 50, were put on a special train and taken to Terre Haute for hospital accommodations.

The mills were located one mile south of the town. With the first explosion the employes ran for safety, but most of them were killed or wounded by the quick-following explosioes le the other mills. Whee the heat from the burning mills reached the giant powder magazine 90 minutes later, destroying le town by the concussion, many of those engaged le these work were badly injured and several killed.

Superintendent Monahan, of the plant, was killed while sitting in his office, and his wife sed sister-in-law were killed in their home some distance away.

That the death list is not far greater is due to the fact that the people of the town had left their houses at the first explosioe and were not le them when the explosion of the 40,000 kegs of powder le the magazioe hurled their homes to pieces and scattered their household goods in heaps of debris.

Many School Children Hurt.

Three school buildings were destroyed at Fontanet and Coal Bluff, two miles away. All were filled with school children, and every one of them was killed or less injured by the collapse of the buildings.

A four-room school building was torn to pieces and not one of the 200 children escaped unhert. None was fetally hurt. A two-room school building at Coal Bluff was turned over and collapsed. The teacher and 90 pupils were injured.

Rev. Henry at Indianapolis ordered the Terre Heute compsey of the Indiese eatioual guard to the scene of the ruined district and protect life sed property. The governor arrived in the evening about the time the soldiers reached here. He brought with him 700 teets and cots for the use of the homeless.

SHOOTS HIS FELLOW STUDENT.

Eureka Theological Seminary Boy Tries to Kill Another.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 19.—Lewis M. Wilson, a student at the Eureka College Theological Seminary at Eureka, Ill., Friday afternoon shot sed seriously wounded John Walsh, e classmete, during the assemblieg of the class for the day.

Wilson fired a revolver point blank at his victim, and the latter lodged a bullet eack near the jegular vein. Thersday afternoon Wilson challenged Walsh to a fight, which was declined, and Wilson purchased a revolver and practiced target shooting on the college campus just prior to the evening of the class. Walsh's home is at Sydney, Australia, and Wilson comes from a small town in Missouri.

Given Life Sentence for Murder.

Boston, Oct. 19.—Walter Stock was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Brown in the superior court Friday for the merder of his sweetheart, Mary Agnes Bates, at the street railway waiting room at Roxbury Crossing on April 30 last. Stock was indicted for murder in the first degree and the court accepted his plea of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Wooden Steamer Sinks Near Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—The wooden steamer Case of the Gilchrist fleet was sunk Wednesday afternoon in a collision with the Pittsburg Steamship company's steel steamer Mariska, opposite Amherstburg in the Lime Kilns Crossing. The crew were saved uninjured.

SAD HAVOC OF PRAIRIE FIRES

WILKIN COUNTY FARMS IN MINNESOTA ARE DEVASTATED BY THE FLAMES.

Boy Playing with Matches Starts the Fire. Damage at Least $50,000. Farmers Plowing the Land to Prevent Spread.

Barnesville, Minn., Oct. 21.—The worst prairie fire in years is devastating the northeastern part of Wilkin county, and seems to defy all efforts to check its progress. Three large farms have been entirely wiped out, and those seems no question but that others will go. The damage done so far is estimated at not less than $50,000.

The fire was started by a boy who was playing with matches on the farm of Charles Pundsocck, and all the buildings on that place, including the house, barns, granaries and sheds were destroyed. The wind was light, and the people living in the path of the flames had ample chance to escape, no lives heving been lost as far as is known.

The entire regioe is very dry, and the flames spread rapidly. Ten large heystacks, containing between 800 and 900 tons of hay were destroyed in an hour.

The old Lavally farm and the Erson place are in ruins, and the farmers throughout the region which is burning are working hard to obtain the conflagration by plowing up the country. The lack of wind is the only feature in favor of the farmers, as the combination of rain for days past has converted the prairies into hege tinder fields.

Considerable alarm was felt for the town of Lawndale on the Great Northern line, as it was directly in the path of the fire, but it was accepted without damege though the country all about it was laid waste. No other places will be reached until the flemes heve traveled several miles and it is hoped that enough ground can be broken up to check the fire's progress.

OAKES FIRE SWEPT.

Nineteen Concerns in the Busy Town are Entirely Wiped Out.

Oakes, N. D., Oct. 18.—Fighting against terrible odds in the shape of a heavy wind and the lack of water supply, the firemen and citizens of the town battled for hours to seboine a fire that threatened to wipe out the entire business district.

The blaze started in Jessee's mercantile store, spreading rapidly to the adjoining buildings and soon passed beyond control. The wind fanned the flames into a roaring sea of flame which swept a half block on Main street and then leaped across the street and destroyed another block. Pitchfork before it was possible to check its progress.

The citizens worked frantically to save the town, but it was not till several hours after the fire started that safety was assured.

The fire was started at 1:30 in the morning, and at noon the ruins were still burning. Nineteen concerns were burned out, and the total loss will not be less than $120,000, with an insurance not more than one-third.

Woman Kills Editor.

Flaxton, N. D., Oct. 17.—Editor I. P. Neal of Columbus, twenty miles west, was shot and instantly killed at his home Wednesday by the wife of a prominent banker and merchant.

At night Neal discovered fire in a threshing machine and ran to the Rasmussen house for an extinguisher and entered the back door unnoticed. Mrs. Rasmussen thinking him a burglar, fired, the bullet passing through his body.

Mrs. Rasmussen is nearly crazed by the mistake, as Neal and she were the best of friends.

Issue Fraud Order.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Orlan Clyde Cullen of St. Paul and Washington have been issued by the post office department as a fair performer in his line. Complaints against him have been pouring in to the department for more than a year, but so far Mr. Cullen has succeeded in eluding purchasers, and although the fraud orders have been issued barring him from further use of the mails.

Barn Burns.

Watertown, S. D., Oct. 21.—Arthur Way a farmer living ten miles northwest of here lost his barn and contents, including horses, cattle, hay and grain, in a fire set by an overturned lantern. The fire spread so rapidly that the immense barn was burned before the three men who were doing the evening chores barely got out with their lives.

Murder is the Charge.

Crookston, Minn.—A sensation has been caused in Twin Valley by the arrest of Miss Jane Kragero, daughter of Street Commissioner Kragero of Twin Valley, charged with child murder. The girl, aged 20 years, has been living on the Ole Omundsee farm, one mile west of Twin Valley, and Mrs. Omundsee discovered the body of an infant in a well in a pasture which he was used only to water stock. He notified the authorities and Miss Kragero was arrested and bound over to the grand jury.

WHAT IS PE-RU-NA?

Is It a Catarrh Remedy, or a Tonic, or is It Both?

Some people call Peruna a great tonic. Others refer to Peruna as a great catarrh remedy.

Which of these people are right? Is it more proper to call Peruna a catarrh remedy than to call it a tonic?

Our reply is, that Peruna is both a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Indeed, there can be no effectual catarrh remedy that is not also a tonic.

In order to thoroughly relieve any case of catarrh, a remedy must not only have a specific action on the mucous membranes affected by the catarrh, but it must have a general tonic action on the nervous system.

Catarrh, even in persons who are otherwise strong, is a weakened condition of some mucous membrane. There must be something to strengthen the circulation, to give tone to the arteries, and to raise the vital forces.

Perhaps no vegetable remedy in the world has attracted so much attention from medical writers as HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. The wonderful efficacy of this herb has been recognized many years, and is growing in its hold upon the medical profession. When joined with CUBEBS and COPAIBA a trio of medical agents is formed in Peruna which constitutes a specific remedy for catarrh that in the present state of medical progress cannot be improved upon. This action, reinforced by such renowned tonics as COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS, CORYDALIS FORMOSA and CEDRON SEED, ought to make this compound an ideal remedy for catarrh in all its stages and locations in the body.

From a theoretical standpoint, therefore, Peruna is beyond criticism. The use of Peruna confirms this opinion. Numberless testimonials from every quarter of the earth furnish ample evidence that this theory is not over enthusiastic. When practical experience confirms a well-grounded theory the result is a truth that cannot be shaken.

The Sinful Human Heart.

A clergyman recently addressing a congregation in Sunday school. "In illustrate the idea of regulating the sinful human heart he took out his watch and held it up that all might see it.

"See this watch," he said. "Just imagine that it does not keep good time—that it goes all weye but the right way. What ought I to do with it?

Instantly a little boy held up his hand.

"Well?" he shouted. "Sell it to a friend."

To live is the presence of great truths, to be dealing with eternal verities, to be led by permanent ideals; that is what keeps a man patient when the world ignores him, calm when the world views him with scorn.—Francis G. Peabody.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
75 "Guaranteed"

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Pain Paint
Return, this with be one cent stamp and we will send you a Dollar Watch, guaranteed to keep perfect time for one year. Address, Pain Paint Watch Dept., Chicago, Ill.

OLD VIRGINIA LANDS
Fertile lands in the Southside Virginia. Fertilizer information address the Secretary, Farmville, Va.

Profitable Fruits.

The more perishable the fruit, the more profit there is likely to be in growing it near a city in which there is a market for it, as competition is cut down.

Making of Woody Fiber.

The carbon of the air combines with the hydrogen from the tree roots and by the help of oxygne forms woody fiber.

There are 1,060 Chinese words that have each ten different meanings.

The School of Agriculture

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

The establishment of the Minnesota School of Agriculture at St. Anthony Park, midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul, in 1888 marked a departure in our educational system that was at once novel and far-reaching. The little home building, costing $17,000, with a capacity for fifty pupils, was not built without much hesitancy on the part of the regents. Many people looked upon it as a futile attempt to realize the dreams of a few agricultural fanatics. This building was considered of ample size for office, library, class rooms, kitchen, dining room, and dormitory for principal, assistant principal, students and hired help. Although small, it was well adapted to its purpose, furnishing the nucleus for what was destined to be the greatest school of practical agriculture in the world. Historically then, this building has great interest.

If one wished to epitomize the growth of this splendid institution and show the abiding faith its people have in it, it could not be better done than by comparing the first building "The Old Home" with the present magnificent new administration building just completed and equipped at a total cost in excess of $250,000.

The dreams of the most ardent enthusiasts in agricultural education are being realized and the farm boys and girls can find in this institution a place for training in their calling that is equal to that found in other departments of the university.

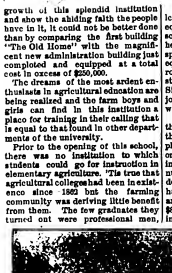
Prior to the opening of this school, there was no institution to which students could go for instruction in elementary agriculture. The leading agricultural colleges had been in existence since 1862 but the farming community was receiving little benefit from them. The few graduates they turned out were professional men, seeking government or college positions, or thinking of engaging in the farm. The establishment of the Minnesota School of Agriculture gave birth to a new idea in agricultural education. The regents of the state university, of which the school is a part, who foresaw this idea, undoubtedly builded higher and better than they knew. The idea was not the result of one man's thought nor the the combined knowledge of a score of men. It was the result of a gradual, persistent growth, the unquenchable desire on the part of the farming community for a school that would not only advocate their boys and girls in the so-called common branches but teach the solution of farm difficulties as well.



THE OLD HOME.

The first school building was completed in the fall of 1888 and on October 18th, the doors opened. Forty-seven young men from the country applied for admission and were received. The course of study was practical but much more limited than it is today. It met the requirements of that time but has been continually expanded in accordance with later developments and demands. That the original curriculum was well thought out is evidenced by the fact that every branch taught then, is in the course today, with one exception. After considerable agitation on the part of the public and deliberation on the part of the regents, girls were admitted on equal terms with the boys in 1895. The wisdom of this change has been amply justified in the constant increase in attendance and the better spirit shown in the school by the commingling of the sexes.

From this humble beginning the school has grown to such an extent that last year its enrollment numbered 560—385 young men and 175 young women. It receives students after they have finished the grades and gives them a three years' course, October to March inclusive each year, the balance of the year being spent by the student in practical farm experience. The wisdom of this plan has never been questioned. It gives ample opportunity to put into practical use the lessons learned in the winter and test their value. It also gives the student a chance to earn expenses during the school year.



THE NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The school is thoroughly democratic, being run on a plan of equality. In addition to the regular school buildings, twenty-two in number, the school is provided with a splendid—although at present inadequate—dormitory system. Each room is well furnished, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Since 1898, students have enjoyed the privileges of this school, of which number 870 have graduated.

In conjunction with this system there is a kitchen and bakery, and the dining hall accommodates 400 people. The meals are all furnished and put up by the students, thus providing a choice article at a low cost. A number of the bachelor rooms in the dormitories and board at the dining hall with the students. The expenses are very low and do not exceed $55.00 per year of six months. This includes fees, book rental, nurse attendance, heat, light, room, laundry and three good meals a day. To give an idea of what the mess is, the following bill taken at random, is given:

Friday, November 23, 1906.
Breakfast:—flaked barley, crackers, chipped beef and cream, bread, butter, steamed potatoes, coffee, milk.
Dinner:—clam chowder, salt salmon in cream, green peas, Hubbard squash, pickled beets, bread, butter, potatoes, tea, pears, peach pie.
Supper:—cold baked beans, brown bread, baked potatoes, bread, butter, tea, bread apples, cake.

The cost of heat, light, laundry, board and room in the dormitories has never reached three dollars per week.

What the Boys and Girls Learn.

Botany, the study of plant life, is one of the subjects given the first year, that the student may know how plants feed, grow, and reproduce themselves; and drawing, that he may learn how to make plans for his buildings. While the boys are engaged in blacksmithing, carpentry, military drill, and the study of general agricultural subjects, the girls are taking cooking, sewing, social culture and field agriculture.

Who has not wished for the conveniences and ability to weld a bolt during rush season when the binder was rendered useless by an accident? A trip to town may mean delay of hours when the remedy might have been applied in twenty minutes at home.

In addition to those named, which are given the first three months of school, the pupils study English, physiology, study of breeds, laundering, natural science, dairy chemistry, dairy husbandry, fruit growing, farm accounts, stock judging, vegetable gardening, breeding animals, household art, agricultural chemistry, farm management, forestry, entomology and zoology, poultry, handling grain and machinery, veterinary science, plant propagation, civics, dressing and curing meats, feeding, soils and fertilizers, home economics, domestic chemistry, and domestic hygiene. From a careful examination of the above it will be seen that each one has a special value to those engaged in farming.

"Art is the expression of one's joy in his work." Play is labor enjoyed. Work that has no joy is a drudge. There is an absence of joy in all work that is not understood. To take the student from the farm, unfold the mysteries of natural life all about him and lead him to see the beauties of nature in her various forms is one of the chief factors in producing content in farm labor. The School of Agriculture does these things and this is the secret of its great success. Eighty per cent of its graduates return to farm life enthusiastically, intelligently, and joyously, with eyes trained to see, and minds able to direct the natural forces about them. No wonder then that farm life is robbed of its drudgery. With such a knowledge of nature and her laws, farming becomes a science, labor a joy, and the man who directs and performs it, the most contented and independent of men.

Of especial importance is the subject of dressing and curing meats. This has proven of great value to the farmer who has not had cure much of the meat used on the farm if he uses it at all. The boys learn by actual practice how to prepare and cure up the various animals raised for meat and to locate and know the different cuts. This work could not be given if it were not for the dining hall run in connection with the school. It is also of great help to the dining hall, providing a good quality of meat at low cost.

Dairy School.

In addition to the regular school there has been established a dairy school to give instructions to the butter and cheese makers of the state who make their product on the factory plan. To enter the school one must have had some experience in a creamery or cheese factory. The course extends over a period of four weeks, usually beginning about the middle of November. The national reputation that the school has enjoyed as one of the foremost dairy states in the union is largely due to the instruction given in this school.

Farmers' Short Course.

To enlarge the influence of the school and to meet the needs of mature men and women who busy with farm work the greater part of the year, a short course lecture course has provided known as the Farmers' Short Course, and thru this, valuable service is being rendered to farmers. The course continues six weeks, beginning the second Monday of January each year. Some of the practical subjects considered are dairy husbandry; animal husbandry including beef, sheep and swine; selecting, developing, and managing farms; soils; farm mechanics including windmills, gasoline engines and the care of tools; farm implements and their uses; dressing and curing meats; farm horticulture, including planting, pruning, cultivating and the general care of fruit trees, plants, and shrubs; veterinary science; poultry; entomology; plant life; business methods; and judging grains, dairy stock, beef cattle, sheep, swine, and horses. Stock judging lessons are of special practical value and very interesting. In the study of beef cattle, the animals are judged alive, then killed, cut up, and the carcasses and their several parts scored in a large demonstration room, the entire class participating. Often times meats of different quality are judged and then cooked that the most practical test may be made. All farmers are eligible to enter the course and enjoy its benefits without reference to their age or educational qualifications.

Ronsezy.

There is no man, but for his own interest, hath an obligation to be honest: there may be sometimes temptations to be otherwise, but all cards cast up, he shall find it the greatest case, the highest profit, the best pleasure, the most safety, and the noblest fame, to lay hold of the horns of this altar, which, in all assays, can in Himself protect him.

Selling Days Not Over.

Just at a time when every one who is at all interested in the sea and ships is talking over the Lusitania, her size and her record, it seems a curious reminder of old times to catch sight of a new gold sign in the windows of a shop-keeper down at Bowling Green which announces a "sailing service to Australia and New Zealand."

A Vast Sum.

The amount of money which the government is called upon to redeem in the course of the year reaches an almost fabulous amount. In 1904, for instance, it totaled $913,000,000. This redemption is either for the purpose of securing clean, fresh notes or to get change of some other denomination.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Escaped.

St. Cloud—Anna Ouestrusky Jarmusek, kidnaper of the Glenque baby, who was taken to the reformatory recently to serve sentence for her crime, made a sensational escape from that institution.

She had not been in the prison long enough to have her picture taken or to become very well acquainted with the officials in charge. She apparently had thought of nothing but escape after being taken to St. Cloud, and she waited patiently until opportunity came.

That Mrs. Jarmusek is shrewd is now fully believed by those who have had anything to do with her. She first astonished the people of Minneapolis by successfully kidnapping a four-year-old child and securing from the city. She next startled the officials by jumping her bail after being indicted. She was recaptured at her home near Little Falls. Now she has escaped from jail just like any desperate man, and with a good start she has to make the chase after her an interesting one.

She was captured at Foley after a hard struggle with officers and returned to the reformatory.

Death from Fright.

Rushford—Knute Johnson, aged seventy-three years, a resident of Rush Creek Valley for six years, living at the home of his son-in-law, Jos Ames, four miles north of Rushford, met death in Rush Creek from fright by an accident. Although his body was found in the water, it was found that drowning was not the cause of his sudden demise.

He had been visiting his daughter in Fremont, and on his return home he attempted to cross the creek on a drift log. It is thought he lost his balance while fording and that his foot became securely locked between the limb and the limb of the tree. His body, thus suspended, was found by a searching party.

The coroner of Winona county was summoned and stated that death resulted from fright while the aged man was in the act of felling.

A Hard Question.

Stillwater—When a child over six feet tall and weighing 210 pounds or more presents himself in a saloon and asks for a drink of liquor, is the saloonkeeper deserving of a severe punishment if he fails to discover that the applicant for refreshments is a minor? This question was put up to the pardon board in the petition for a pardon for Andrew Ledin, sentenced from Isanti county, Sept 25 last, to the county jail for thirty days and to pay a fine and costs amounting to $76.86 for selling liquor to a minor.

The offense was committed in Cambridge about a year ago. There is no denial of the sale of the liquor to the youth of such ample proportions, although it is asserted that the sale was not made by Ledin personally but by his bartender.

Rich Ore in State Lands.

Grand Rapids—The continued rapid development of the iron lands in this section of the Mesabi range is bringing many solicitations for options on private property in this vicinity, and the owners have taken advantage of these opportunities to get some substantial benefits without letting go their claims. The drilling on the state lands lying about two miles southwest of Pokegama dam is showing that the land to be rich ore, and the prospects are that the state will reap a handsome profit from the development of this property.

To Spite His Wife.

St. Paul—Edward Casey, 228 West Seventh street, jumped out of a third-story window to spite his wife. His back is badly sprained and he is at St. Luke's hospital in a serious condition. It is believed that he will recover.

Cody and his wife quarreled during the evening and he threatened to make away with himself. He jumped from the third story window of their home and landed in a heap in the front yard.

NEWS NOTES.

One of the most inviting theatrical productions of the present season is that Murray's big production of the new College girl play, "Cupid at Vassar," which will be the attraction at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, for the week of October 27th.

Mankato—Proceedings were filed in the United States court asking that the Mankato Malting Company and Oscar Bierbauer, its president, be adjudged involuntary bankrupts. Judge Sanborn of Minneapolis appointed O. H. Osmundson receiver in both cases and placed his bond at $5,000 in each.

International Falls—Regular train service has been established by the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway. Work of connecting the passenger and freight depots has been started.

Minneapolis—Local directors of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent upon the common stock.

St. Peter—Stockholders of the Willow Lawn Creamery Company, whose plant at Traverse was destroyed by fire a short time ago, have voted to rebuild.

Death of John D. Ludden.

John D. Ludden, one of the notable pioneers of the state, died at his home in St. Paul. He was noted for his interest and generosity in public affairs. One of his acts was the presentation of an endowment fund of $10,000 to assist needy students thru the state agricultural school. At a school meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite mercy to call Hon. John D. Ludden from earth's labor to His eternal rest, now therefore be it

Resolved, by the faculty and students of the school of agriculture in chapel assembled, That we express our appreciation of his integrity, his ability, his public spirit, his sympathy and helpfulness to others, his modest philanthropy, and especially of his interest in the work of this school, and

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy for his bereaved and aged sister and other relations and friends, and

Resolved further, That the secretary of the school be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the members of the bereaved family and to the daily papers of the twin cities.

Organize State League.

Minneapolis—There is a movement on to form a Minnesota state basketball league to take the place of the Twin City Basketball League, of last year, and the separate city deganizations of years ago. The movement is fostered by C. T. Booth, who is sending out circulars to teams throughout the state, asking their opinions in regard to the matter and their cooperation, should they deem it a wise plan to organize such a league.

BRIEF NOTES.

St. Paul—Insurance experts say that fire protection in St. Paul is inadequate.

Winona—When passenger No. 504 on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad pulled into the station here Henry Schmidt, aged 40, of Dane county, Wis., was found hanging by his suspenders, which had been attached to pipes in the toilet room of the coach.

Brainerd—In an address on forestry at the high school, Forestry Commissioner Andrews, who had just returned from a visit to the Pillsbury reserves with Professor Green and Mr. Detwiler, said that 285,000 three-year-old seedlings, mostly Norway spruce, were planted there last spring on 150 acres, and that 95 per cent of them were found to be living.

Crookston—August Prick, a maid employed at the farm of William Handlon, took down a heavy shotgun from a hook over the door, and the gun was discharged, the full charge of heavy buck shot entering her hand and almost tearing off the entire arm at her. Prompt attendance on the part of members of the household saved the girl's life, as she almost bled to death.

Mankato—The general educational committee of the Evangelical Lutheran church, which has been in session at St. Louis, considering the proposition to buy the Dell's hotel property at St. James for the purpose of starting a college there, has decided to take no action until after it has submitted the proposition to the churches thruout the country, to be voted upon.

St. Peter—Luther C. Ives, a pioneer resident of Leaveworth township, Brown county, is making preparations for an overland trip to South Dakota over the trail he traveled forty-three years ago, when, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, he was brought in an ox cart from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Ridgely with the supply train of George Brackett, an army contractor.

Duluth—Barney Conway, the brewery wagon driver who killed Mike Mahar here Labor Day by a blow of his fist, and who was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, is again a free man. Under the law there is an alternative of a prison sentence for a term of years or a fine of $1,000. The judge imposed the fine, and the amount was paid into court and Conway was freed.

St. Paul—As a result of the campaign waged by W. H. Williams, state labor commissioner, the number of permits issued to children under sixteen years of age is continually decreasing, and with the hearty co-operation of the local school boards the laws relating to the employment of child labor are being more enforced better than ever before. Commissioner Williams said that the reports being received show that there is a decrease of at least 25 per cent in the number of children under 16 years of age who are at work.

Moorhead—A local man went threshing with a team belonging to himself and partner. When he got there he sold the team and his partner had him arrested for embezzlement.

Moorhead—C. B. Erdel, a saloon keeper, is wanted by the sheriffs of Ransom and Cass counties, N. D., on the charge of soliciting orders for liquor in North Dakota.

Lindstrom—Mr. and Mrs. Ola Slattengren, pioneer settlers of Chisago county, recently celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

President Roosevelt succeeded in shooting a large black bear.

Four persons were killed and many hurt in a trolley car collision at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Thorn, a heroine of the battle of Gettysburg, died in Harrisburg, Pa., aged 75 years.

The police of Manila were warned that an attempt would be made to throw a bomb at Secretary Taft.

A Chicago jury returned a verdict of life imprisonment for Michael Maher, accused of attacking an 11-year-old girl.

The Danish steamer Alfred Erlandsen was wrecked off Cestle Point, Scotland, and 20 of the crew were drowned.

Thomas Agnew & Sons, of Londoo, bought the famous Ashburton collection of paintings. The price paid is said to have been $3,000,000.

Robert C. Clowry was reelected president of the Western Union Telegreph compeny at the meeting in New York.

At St. Gregory's hospitel in New York five stitches were taken in the eyeball of Frank Post, an iron worker, a silk thread spilt four times beiog used.

Rev. John Potts, treasurer of Victoria college and secretary of the departmeot of educotioo of the Methodist Episcopel church of Cooeda, died at Toronto, Ont.

Gov. Gen. Grey of Canodn announced that some members of the royel family would visit the dominion in connection with the centenory of the loading of Champiein.

W. Jay Westcott, one of the most successful combiners in America and brother of Mrs. Ketherloo Thgloy, head of the Theosophist organization, is dced at his home in New York.

Severel hundred grizzled veterans of the civil war, survivors of the cavalry commend of Gen. Nothan Botford Forrest, met to Memphis, Teno., in their fifteoth eonuel reunion.

Upton Sinclair was rejected from the Vanderbilt meosioo at Newport, where he was serviog in o moolel copocity with a view to getting material to be used in a new book which he contemplates writing.

George Kinoid, head of the public works department in Yukon Territory, who was arrested at Dawson on a charge of stealing $40,000 from a registered mail sack, committed suicide by taking poisco.

A report to Washiogton says President Roosevelt ordered the suspension, of Pilot Nicholls, of the steamer Harrisburg, whose bilturgers on the boat during the Mississippi river trip kept yelling "Teddy" at the president.

The national commander in chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion, in annual session at Philadelphia, Pa., elected Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of New York, as commander-in-chief and as senior vice commander, Rear Admiral John C. Wilson, of California.

Criticises Anti-Asiatic Action.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 17.—With 40 delegates present, representing different sections of Arizona and California, the methodist Episcopal church conference is in session, with Bishop James Atkins, of North Carolina, presiding. Rev. E. L. Fitch, of Knight's Landing, Cal., preached the conference sermon in which he took occasion to criticise all anti Japonese and anti-Chinese action on the part of the residents of this coast.

Minister and "Affinity" Insane.

New York, Oct. 17.—Kings county hospital physicians have declared St. Luces' German Evangelical Lutheran church of Williamsburg, and Mrs. Dora Beuer, his "affinity," insane, the couple was discherged in police court Wednesday.

John Antrobus, Artist, Dies.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—John Antrobus, an artist who was widely known throughout this country and the father of Miss Suzanne Antrobus, the novelist, died Friday at his home in this city. Ho lived in Chicago and Washington before coming here.

THE MARKETS.

New York.	Oct. 16.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Yeal	$5 00 @ 7 50
Hogs	6 20 @ 6 35
Sheep	4 00 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter Straights..	4 05 @ 4 20
WHEAT—May	1 15⅝@ 1 15⅝
December	1 12⅝@ 1 12⅝
CORN—May	70 @ 70⅛
RYE—No. 2 Western	86⅝@ 1 00
BUTTER	19 @ 26
EGGS	19 @ 24
CHEESE	12 @ 13
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 65 @ 7 45
Fair to Good Steers	5 75 @ 7 50
Stockers and Feeders	3 75 @ 5 00
Bulls, Common to Choice	2 25 @ 5 00
Calves	3 50 @ 7 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	6 42 @ 6 50
Heavy Packing	6 35 @ 6 40
Heavy Packing	6 30 @ 6 35
BUTTER—Creamery	28½@ 31
Dairies	25 @ 30
LIVE POULTRY	10 @ 13
Ducks	12 @ 14
POTATOES (per bu.)	55 @ 65
GRAIN—Wheat, May	1 01⅝@ 1 01⅝
December	1 01⅝@ 1 01⅝
Corn, May	65¾@ 65⅞
Oats, May	55⅝@ 55⅞
December	56 @ 56⅛
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	1 12 @ 1 14
December	1 00 @ 1 00⅜
Corn, May	67 @ 67⅛
Oats, Standard	33 @ 35
Rye, No. 1	78 @ 79¼
ST. LOUIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$1 00 @1 00⅜
December	96⅝@ 96⅝
Corn, December	62⅝@ 62⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	47 @ 47⅛
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Best Steers	$4 25 @ 7 20
Texas Steers	2 80 @ 3 90
HOGS—Packers	6 25 @ 6 40
Butchers	6 25 @ 6 40
SHEEP—Natives	3 00 @ 4 00
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 25 @ 7 12
Stockers and Feeders	3 80 @ 4 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25 @ 4 25
HOGS—Heavy	6 25 @ 6 35
SHEEP—Natives	4 00 @ 4 25

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Irl R. Hicks says we will have the coldest and stormey, December and January that we have ever had. All right Irl, let her go, and if you beat last winter you will have to go some.

An Iowa man says we are selling land so cheap that the people down there think it is not good land. Well there will be a change as soon as the people get onto the fact that the land is all right, but to much of it for the number of settlers.

The voters in Polk County will have the question of county division to vote on at the next election, but some of the eastern end people that might have favord it, may vigerously fight it, after noticeing what a big proposition it is to move a county seat, from one town to another, by watching the Red Lake County fight.

S. W. Wheeler, of the Wheeler Land & Loan Co., of Crookston will make a trip to Illinois with two trunks of the products of Polk County for exhibition, just to show what we can produce up this way. He will have potatoes that 10 of them make a bushel, and yield over 800 bushels to the acre. A 10 pound cabbage, and other vegetables in proporition. That's the way to advertise, take the "letters" down there and show them fellows from Missouri.

"Hon. Halvor Steenerson is in favor of an other term for President Roosevelt and himself", says an exchange. Well why not give him another term, and then another term. We have lived in this and the old Seventh congressional District a good many years and we have not had a representative in congress that could do something for the district until we elected him, and since we have had him there them other fellows in Washington is beginning to find out, that "there is God in Israel" and such a place as the Ninth Congressional District of Minnesota, and as long as he will continue to represent this District as abely in the future, as he has in the past, the people should elect him by thunderous consent to succeed himself, term after term, as long as he will accept it.

For the office of municipal judge three candidates are in the field and it is not likely that any more will enter the race S. Cook, S.T. Johnson and J. M. Bishop are the ones that will contest for this office and all have friends who are working for their election.—Thief River Falls News.

It always looked to us as if J. M. Bishop was about the right man in just the right place for that position; and by the ways who is this S.S. Johnson? is he the old fellow with spavin, who ran on the "Anti Injunction" platform last fall? If he is well he dared if we will ever support him for office again. We urged all the boys to help him out, because he might have got elected, or chance to get office if he failed to get Mark's Commissioner. Now he has failed to get a candidate for municipal judge for county or state. Wonder's what's the "Cash" for?

Push It Along.

McIntosh, over in Polk County are to have their next market day on October 30th, and we are of the opinion that some of our Red Lake County farmers are getting into the habit of going over there to pick up bargains. Thief River Falls should have a market day, as it gives the farmers an opprotunity to meet and exchang stock, and the merchant to sell goods.

The White Seal SALOON,

Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

REWARD:

Fifty Dollars,

will buy more GOOD dry lumber, Sash Doors, Building Paper And The Like At The BIG

LUMBER YARD, At St. Hilaire, than any other yard in the STATE.

We still have snaps in second hand lumber and brick. If you don't take advantage of this, you are missing a good thing.—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But if must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousan ds depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

Rowers Beat.

People who were present smiled at the little passage of arms which took place between two young ladies at a luncheon recently. One of them, a bride, shaking hands in her characteristically cordial way, said to the other: "I'm so glad to meet you! You have afforded me so very much amusement just lately."

"Amusement!" said the other.

"Oh, yes," went on the bride. "I've been through my husband's desk and have read all his old love letters. I found several very affectionate letters from you, and I enjoyed reading them really ever so much."

"I'm so glad you enjoyed them," replied the other. "But do come and see me very soon. Here is my card. I have the answers to all those letters, and you might like to read them as well. Mr. X.'s letters are so much more affectionate than those I wrote to him. I know you'll enjoy reading them ever so much more than you did mine."

Size of Heads.

The average adult head has a circumference of fully twenty-two inches. The average adult hat is fully six and three-quarters size. The sizes of men's hats are six and three-eighths and six and seven-eighths generally. "Furies" hats are common in Aberdeen, and the professors of our colleges generally wear seven and one-eighth to eight sizes. Heads wearing hats of the sizes six and three-eighths and smaller or being less than twenty-two inches in circumference can never be powerful. Between nineteen and twenty inches in circumference heads are invariably very weak and, according to this authority, "no lady should think of marrying a man with a head less than twenty inches in circumference." People with heads under nineteen inches are mentally deficient and with heads under eighteen inches invariably idiots.—London Young Woman.

Then She Talked.

Reporter—Well, I've interviewed her. Editor—Did she talk without restraint? Reporter—I should say not! She wouldn't say a word until her husband came in and told her to keep still.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Daniel's Fame.

Deacon Johns—Why was Daniel the most popular man mentioned in the Old Testament? Brother Smith—Because he was lionized.

Uneasy at Bricklayers.

Bricklayers believe it is unlucky to lay the top brick at the north corner of a building. Some of them would hang a day's pay rather than imperil their fortune by doing such a piece of work. A bricklayer often bricks up in the corner of a wall a horseshoe with a cent tied to it. This he does for good luck. To lay the first and last brick of any building with chimes brings good luck to the bricklayer. Churches are the luckiest buildings to work on; the next are the unlucky. It is bad luck to break a trowel.—New York Press.

Not Even the Flesh.

Two ladies were being shown through the State Prison by the warden. As they entered a ward one turned to the other and said: "I pity her if that clock is right!"

"An inmate standing near overheard her and instantly replied: "Don't be sorry. It wouldn't be here if it was!"—Lippincott's.

The Difference.

Oh, what's the difference between the spinning of phonograph and reality? Why, nothing, only a person who can be prevailed to die, but never will die, will be ready.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Don't Lose Your Nerve.

Don't lose your nerve because you have been robbed. Don't lose your head because you have been bitten by a snake. Don't lose your temper because you have been insulted. Don't lose your money because you have been swindled. Don't lose your sweetheart because you have been jilted. Don't lose your life because you have been condemned to die. Don't lose your mind because you have been driven to distraction. Be bold! Bide patient!

Something to Remember.

Have you ever noticed the right way to put into a hammock when two people are present? Few persons know what it is. A man looks out of the side that is nearest the couch and backs in, keeping his face to it. This is wrong. If, on going in that way, you take the most comfortable couch you can come to easily and comfort, which otherwise is very apt

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARK'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Kuehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olof Bergland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Ellingson, Highland ing, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn. and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

To Calculate Longevity.

"Bacon took a deep interest in longevity and its earmarks," said a physician, "and Bacon's signs of long life and of short life are as true today as they ever were. You won't live long, Bacon pointed out, if you have soft, fine hair, a fine skin, quick growth, large head, early corpulency, short neck, small mouth, brittle and separated teeth and fat ears. Your life, barring accidents, will be very lengthy if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm flesh, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together and a hard, grisly ear."

Dogs That Worry

If you have ever seen a dog that has lost its master in a London street you will wonder whether even the lower animals have not the elements of worry to disturb them. But the man worries about many other things than loves or masters, and the dog never suffers from insomnia through fear of a future life or the state of his banking account.—Reader.

Wasted Sympathy.

Habgoodsit Dod Mac—I put poor Johnny to bed last night with a terrible stomach trouble. Poor fellow! He ate so much and he was so sorry for his poor little boy—he's not well.—Houston Post.

Lucky Diamonds.

The value of the diamond is all so much per carat, that is to say a certain fixed number of pounds sterling is the price of the stone increases. Suppose a carat diamond is valued at £100, a diamond weighing a half a carat is counted at the rate of £50 per carat. Three-quarter carat diamonds at £100 per carat, one and one-quarter carat diamonds at £160 per carat, one and one-half carat diamonds at £200 per carat, two carat diamonds at £400 per carat. Stones weighing more than two carats sell at about the same rate as that quoted for two carat stones, that is, the increase is rapidly going to the more limited demand for the larger sized stones.—New York Herald.

A Bungler.

Very few persons acquit themselves creditably in their maiden speech. At a wedding feast recently the bridegroom was called upon, as usual, to respond to the given toast, in spite of the fact that he had previously pleaded to be excused. Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose to his feet. His intended, to-imply that he was unprepared for speech making, but, unfortunately, placed his hand upon the bride's shoulder and looked down at her as he stammered out his opening (and concluding) words:

"This—er—thing has been thrust upon me."—London Tit-Bits.

Oddities of Sight.

The two eyes really see two objects. If the two forefingers be held, one at the distance of one foot, the other two feet in front of the eyes and the foremer be looked at, two phantoms of the latter will be observed, one on each side. If the latter be regarded two phantoms of the former finger will be observed mounting guard, one on each side.

Good and Evil.

Accustom yourself to submit on every occasion to a small present evil to obtain a greater distant good. This habit gives decision, tone and energy to the mind, which thus disciplined will often reap victory from defeat and honor from rebuke.—Colton.

Gallant.

"That pea will never come to perfection," remarked a young woman walking through a garden with Sydney Smith.

"Then let me lead perfection to the pea," said he gallantly offering her his arm.

A Domestic Labor.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—George Washington.

Caught the Policeman.

All the countryside is laughing at an experience of the police at Longi Nedzi, Arcoland. A recently recruited man screamed between birds from Lollodoliery and Antrim and was held on one of the islands in the lake. The police got wind of it and arrived, as they usually do, late. All the available police force had been pressed into service as spectators, and the police, after trying vainly to secure transportation to the island, determined to swim for it. Just as they arrived the local ended and every boat put off for the main land again. The police had a swim back for their pains, and when they reached the mainland they found that their clothing, over which they had neglected to leave a guard, had disappeared. They had a ten mile march in a frightful condition to the nearest barracks, where they were put to bed until new uniforms could be procured.—Liverpool Mercury.

Retaliation.

To do it seems a curious whim on the part of our ancestors at the eighteenth century that in their marriage announcements they should so often dresse and with such unfeeling complacency enlighten the world with regard to the amounts of fortune received with the bride. Take as we have in front: "Sir James Coutts of Jeffrey Sq., merchant, to Miss Pelgrom of Kinderhook Sq., spinster." Or: "Mr. Bentham, of the St Trinity or Horse Guards, to Mrs. Ann Dutcher, a maiden lady, with a fortune of £30,000." Chambers' Journal.

Not All Bad Fellows.

When I was very little boy, writes Mr. William Dressler in his autobiography, my father decided that I should be a lawyer, and he insisted, took me to the chief secretary's room in Dublin Castle and formally introduced me to that functionary.

After I had been with him for about a little while I said to him, "Oh, sir, isn't everything here good fellow like?"

"Yes," answered the secretary to a question from a stranger, pointing to a man who was sitting at a table writing, "that gentleman there is a splendid fellow, and a very good friend of mine." Then, addressing the man, he said, "Mr. Jones, I want to get out of the public service and I want you to get me a position."

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices
RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radneckl prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

With The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

WE WILL SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS—W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Marks Lung Balsam with tar will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

How is this for Indian summer weather?

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Edward Singer and Miss Caroline Skie took a pleasure drive to Kratka Sunday.

Butter 29 cents. Eggs 28 cents per dozen, at the Big New Store, at Highlanding.

John Smith returned to Rhoda last week and is making his headquarters at Singer Bros.

Harrey Livingston returned from Canada this week and is visiting the Singer Bros.

Stephen Singer came over from Kratka Wednesday to spend a couple of days at Rhoda.

Now boys don't forget that I pay the highest market price for fur when the season opens Nov. 15th.

John Radneckl.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 29 cents per lb. Eggs 25 cents per dozen at the new Highlanding store.

The heavy frosts that we have been having the past two weeks has killed all vegetation dead. Look out for prairie fires, but be sure and not set any.

The Kuehnel post office was moved over to P.O. Wolds place this week, and Miss Kuehnel will make her home at Thief River Falls for the present.

We had good success this year seeding timothy on wild river bottom land, and have a splendid stand, that will give us a good crop of tame hay next season.

There are some of the boys that are still hanging out in Dakota and they may do better than the early retiring ones, as the weather is better out there now.

Peter Hodson soon landed a man and wife to work for him when he advertised in The SUNBEAM, nothing like advertising in a paper that the people subscribe for and read.

It is getting so dry that a prairie fire would be liable to do a large amount of damage. There is a heavy fine for setting fire. But of course it is pretty hard to catch the fire setter.

L. J. Olson representing the E. M. Marie medicine Co. of Foston was selling to the Eleven town merchants this week. He was accompanied by Mr. Engebretson of Foston; and they made a pleasant call at this office.

W. G. Hunt was down to Kratka on Saturday last, fixing up the bonds of Stephen Singer as boat master at that place. Kratka will be a money order office now.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

We added two more names to our Kratka subscription list on Saturday last, that of John S. Johnson and Anton C. Skaug. Mr. Skaug had just finished his threshing on his fine farm here in Kratka, on which he got hundreds of wheat and 18 bushels of flax per acre. The Eleven Towns is a good farming country, "hey."

Under the October apportionment of school money by the state each district will receive $2.50 for each pupil enrolled, in addition each high school will get about $2.150. Each graded school gets $535 each and each semi-graded school gets $220. Where normal instructions are given in high schools an extra $720 is given.—T. P. F. News.

NOTICE TO PAY UP.

We have been sending out a large number of statements to our subscribers, asking for past due subscriptions and very few of them have responded. We feel that we have earned this money and are in need of it now, as we have a long cold winter ahead of us and poverty staring us in the face. Please remit.

Wallace Grace came over from Dakota Monday for a few days visit with friends and aquaintances.

G. Swanson of Deer Park township was up this way Monday making a deal for logs for a new stock barn.

The river on Hibbs to be so low that it is doubtful if boats can be run this fall, but the roads are in fine condition.

Miss Emma Wolds and Miss Knuhnel were transacting business here Monday in connection with the transfer of the Kuehnel post office.

The P.C. Wolff threshing machine has moved into the neighborhood on the north side of the river and some of our farmers will soon know how rich they are.

Adolph Ranson made a trip down river this week with the Dan Patch station supplies for his store and some extras for the new barge which they are building for the farmers steam boat.

School will commence in this District next Monday morning with Walter Jollyson of St. Hilaire as teacher. As this is to be only a two months term, scholars should procure to go the first day.

There will be a wedding in Highlanding next Sunday. Faint us, and we wont tell who it is until after it is over for fear some of the "late mate" would stick their nose into the deal as they usually do if they think there is anything going on that they have not got a hand in.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike McAndrews drove over from St. Hilaire on Saturday last for a days visit with his brother Walt and family here. Mike took a little interest in helping us to secure a teacher for our school, and met with such good success that one arrived here today ready for business. If the County Superintendent is unable to secure you a teacher, just call on Mike.

The Red Lake Falls Milling Company have been shipping out from four to six cars of flour on every train the past week, and it is expected this will be the banner month for shipments in the history of the mill. Grain has just begin to move and while the receipts here not been large the reports of yield are good. This is encouraging for the country in general and Red Lake Falls has just reasons to feel proud of this milling concern.—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1, 1909, to all new subscribers for $1.50 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidents campaign and will give you a live up to date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Jack frost is visiting us very regular

Mr. Ney Green is back from Dakota and thinks that home is the best place of all.

Mrs. Ed Hasted went down to Plummer on Thursday to consult Dr. Clark.

Miss Anniebelle Rolandson went down to Thief River Falls on Wednesday to visit with her relatives down there.

Mr Roy Levington is visiting with old time friends at Rhoda.

A. W. Smith came in from Plummer on Tuesday and went out to Rhoda on some business transaction.

Miss Bella Legvold went down to Plummer on Wednesday to do some shopping.

Mrs. Hanven called on Mrs. Rolandson on Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lillo went to Plummer Saturday.

Mr. L. Hanven who is clerking for Singer Bros at Kratka spent Sundays at his home near Lillo.

Mrs. Gunderson and Mrs. Kenison visited with Mrs. Rolandson on Sunday.

A Good Job.

I desire to hire a man and wife to work on my farm, by the year, three miles south from Kratka, 15 miles east from Thief River Falls. Will pay first class wages. Call on or Address.

PETER HEDEEN
Kratka, Minn.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.



A Really Good Coffee At a Reasonable Price

McLaughlin's XXXX comes to you in clean, sanitary packages; always fresh and sweet. Each package contains one full pound of coffee, and it is a good, satisfactory drink every time, for it is always the same. In fact, it can be called the Standard Coffee.

Do not confuse XXXX with inferior coffees put up in packages.

McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is Sold by

SINCLAIR MERCANTILE CO.—CLARK BRANSON, Hilda, Minn.—ANDREW ELLINGSON, High Landing, Minn.—J. E. RADNECKI, Radney, Minn.—E. HAVICK, Gate, Minn.—MOEN & GJERNES, Garnes, Minn.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, At This Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for Butter and Eggs & Fur.

Don't Forget The Place, THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING, MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON, Proprietor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof, give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGR Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, modern, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
—COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

When Josephine Kept House

By L. Robbins

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Miss Josephine Packard and Miss Alberta Hathaway were resting from their arduous studies of the Normal school, under the great elms on the grassy slope in front of the Packard farmhouse.

Josephine was 19 and good to look upon, with fair hair, blue eyes, a supple form and a dainty gown. Alberta, her friend, a year older, large, dark, dignified, stylish, was also good to look upon. Both were in the enjoyment of perfect health and each prided herself on her muscular development and powers of physical endurance—and intelligence.

In the farmhouse, in the kitchen, with a very hot stove for company, was Josephine's mother, ironing a much beruffled white muslin dress belonging to the aforesaid Josephine.

She was a plump, busy, cheerful little woman, whose greatest happiness in life was to have other people take comfort." She had two ideas of comfort; the one for her own exclusive use, the other for the rest of the world.

The first was work; she believed, or pretended, or imagined, that only in keeping everlastingly at it could she by happy. Her ideal for everybody else was idleness.

There was one exception, however, to this almost universal acquiescence, and as Mrs. Packard finished the muslin this exception appeared in the doorway, and resting his hands high up on either side of the door, looked into the kitchen—a well built young man with a frank, pleasant face. He remonstrated with his aunt in a half joking, half vexed way, for doing the work of "those two lazy, good-for-nothing girls."

"They are much better able to do it than you are, and I have half a mind to go and tell them so."

"Oh, well, they're young," said his aunt, indulgently. "Do let them take comfort while they can. Hard work will come to them soon enough."

"I wish it would come right now," said Sam. "They deserve a good shaking, and I'd like to be the one to give it them."

That evening a message came which was an urgent summons to the bedside of a dying sister.

"How can I go!" exclaimed Mrs. Packard, in great distress of mind.

"What is to hinder your going?" cried Josephine, warmly. "I should think it was great if Alberta and I couldn't do the housework for a day or two. You must go—you shall go."

Sam took her to the railroad station very early in the morning, speaking comfortably to the anxious little woman, who felt almost like a criminal in thus spoiling the sorely needed vacation of the two fragile maidens whom she left behind.

"Now, don't you worry, Aunt Elizabeth," he said, as he bade her goodbye. "I'll keep an eye on the girls and see them a bit now and then, and if they show signs of collapse, I'll take hold and do the work myself."

"Aunt Elizabeth seems to think you girls are a pretty helpless lot," observed Sam, carelessly, after he arrived home.

"I know it," returned Josephine, half vexed. "I don't see but what we get along beautifully, and I believe that nine-tenths of the complaining about housework being so hard and disagreeable is clear rubbish."

"I am surprised, really, to find it so easy and pleasant," said Alberta.

"I wish mother didn't make such hard work of it," continued Josephine, with pensive regret. "She keeps trotting all day long, and there isn't a bit of need of it. But of course," she added, excusingly, "she can't move or think as quickly as a young person."

Sam turned his head to look at a very broad smile.

"It seems a pity she should marry home, when it is so wholly unnecessary, now doesn't it?" he questioned musingly. "She so seldom gets away, and there are a host of relatives around there that she has been wanting to visit for years."

"Why not write and tell her to stay?" said Alberta.

"I could do that," said Josephine. "It would be great fun."

So the letter was written—indeed, each member of the family wrote a letter, even Mr. Packard, who detested letter writing from his very soul, and "Mother" was given to understand that everything went on harmoniously without her, and that her presence in the family circle was not desired for six weeks at the very least.

Sam very kindly offered the girls the loan of his alarm clock, and set it for them at half-past four, for Mrs. Packard was to begin on the meadows the next day, and they would want an early breakfast.

It seemed to Josephine and Alberta as though they had hardly fallen asleep, when "whir-r-r-r-rrrr-r-r—r-r" went the alarm clock, and it was time to get up.

They arose reluctantly and with many sighs. It would have been so pleasant to take one more nap.

Then their troubles began. The first day, Thursday, the meat for dinner was only half done; the beans were badly burned and the biscuits were as hard as rocks.

When the girls sought their beds that night they agreed that it was the longest day they ever lived, and that they had never before felt so tired.

The next day was Friday and bore a strong family resemblance to its predecessor. Saturday was not unlike Friday. The work dragged fearfully. Though Josephine was learning wisdom from experience in the culinary line, the food was still execrable, and Mr. Packard's countenance wore an expression of settled gloom.

That evening after supper Sam came into the kitchen, and finding it dark and still, was somewhat startled, on striking a light, to see his cousin lying face downward on the lounge.

"What is the matter, Josephine?" he asked, going to her.

"Nothing," was the muffled reply. "There is something—you are crying," he retorted.

"I'm disgusted with the horrid, hateful, everlasting, abominable housekeeping, then, if you must know," she exclaimed peevishly.

"Oh, that's it, is it? Well, I'm about to start to the post office—you can send for your mother."

The taunting way in which he spoke stung Josephine to the quick, and she bounced to a sitting position, her eyes blazing indignation.

"I know you think pretty meanly of me, Sam Wells," she burst forth, "but in this one instance I don't deserve your contempt. I haven't for an instant thought of sending for mother. I'm going to write to her to-morrow and paint everything rose-colored, and not tell of my failures. And I am going to insist on her staying six weeks longer. She's been working here like a slave for 25 years, and if I can't stand it for a few weeks, I'll—I'll perish in the attempt!"

Josephine and Alberta had been perfectly reckless about "putting things in the wash," and as a result it required their united efforts and two days to do the washing that week, and their united efforts and three days for the ironing, after which they de-



"I Am Disgusted with the Horrid, Hateful Housekeeping."

cided that fastidiousness and light cotton dresses were to be dispensed with.

But as there is no lane so long but it has its turning, so in good time Alberta found herself away in order to pay a promised visit to another schoolmate, and Mr. Packard wrote that she was homesick and was coming home.

"I didn't expect you'd be so glad to see me," exclaimed the good little woman. "Josephine gave such glowing accounts of how well you all got along without me, that I began to think I wasn't of any use in the world."

"I've enjoyed every minute of my visit," she said a little later, as they lingered at the tea table, "but it does seem so good to get home. And how nice everything about the house looks, Josephine. It couldn't look nicer."

"Don't praise me, mother," begged Josephine. "I don't deserve it."

"Yes, she does," said Sam. "She's done nobly."

The next morning Mrs. Packard was up bright and early, as of old. Josephine was up bright and early, also, but her mother secured such surprised, as well she might, for early rising had never been one of Josephine's strong points.

"I'm as fresh as a daisy, and I don't need rest any more than a cat," said Josephine. "Mother, I have been looking forward almost ever since you went away, to these last days of my vacation, and thinking what a perfectly lovely time we would have working together. And now you must shirk your part of it all. Of course, if you don't want—my—company—"

"My child, of course I want your company," cried her mother, in a shocked tone, "but I didn't suppose you really wanted to help me. Why, Josephine, I've always wished that we could take comfort working together."

"Mother," cried Josephine, taking her by the shoulders and giving her an affectionate shake, while she laughed through the tears which had risen to her eyes, "you are a humbug—a regular little humbug."

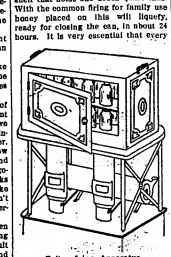
POULTRY and the BEES

LIQUEFYING HONEY.

How Ona .Bee Keeper Managas .to Keep Ahead of His Orders.

After my honey is put up in glass cans, it begins to thicken, and look milky, as soon as cold weather sets in. This takes place, generally, during September, and, long before winter begins, every can, if let alone, would be as solid as a rock, figuratively speaking. But I don't give it the chance, if I can help it, writes a correspondent of Bee Culture, for as soon as it begins to look milky, I begin to remelt it. It takes less heat, and it can be more quickly done at that time than later, after it has had time to become solid. This, too, seems to squeeze all the purpose, for it will generally remain liquid all through the winter after this one treatment.

We have over our kitchen stove a shelf that holds one dozen quart cans. With the common firing for family use honey placed on this will liquefy ready for closing the can, in about 24 hours. It is very essential that every



Reliquefying Apparatus.

granule should be melted to prevent granulation a second time later on. I always unscrew the top of each can a very little when I expose the cans to the heat. This may not be necessary. Years ago I liquefied pound bottles in the same way without removing the corks, and it seemed to work just as well. However, I think it better to give the packages a chance to "breathe."

As long as I have liquid honey on hand to supply the market, I keep this shelf only occupied with cans, changing whenever necessary, but later on, when the markets begin to call more regularly for honey—the shelf is foo plow. To keep ahead of my orders, I use a two-wick oil-stove with a shelf of iron over. The latter accommodates two dozen cans at a time, and with blaze turned so low that the cans can be handled comfortably bare-handed at any time, two batches can be liquefied in a day. This gives me a liquefying capacity, including the dozen on the shelf, of five dozen a day, more than enough to keep me supplied.

BUYING BREEDERS.

Use Great Care in Their Selection If You Would Do Well.

During the fall season thousands of birds will change hands for breeding and show purposes. Great care should be exercised in their selection. It is much better to buy what you actually need than what you think you want. While there is a great deal of pleasure in rearing a bird that has won a prize there is far more pleasure and profit to be had from a specimen of the same breed, mate, and Mr. Packard wrote that she was homesick and was coming home.

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MIX THIS YOURSELF

RECIPE FOR SIMPLE HOME-MADE KIDNEY CURE.

Inexpensive Mixture of Harmless Vegetable Ingredients Said to Overcome Kidney and Bladder Trouble Promptly.

Here is a simple home-made mixture as given by an eminent authority on Kidney diseases, who makes the statement in a New York daily newspaper, that it will relieve almost any case of Kidney trouble if taken before the stage of Bright's disease. He states that such symptoms as lame back, pain in the side, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night; painful and discolored urination, are readily overcome. Here is the recipe; try it:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known physician is authority that these ingredients are harmless and easily mixed at home by shaking well in a bottle. This mixture has a peculiar healing and soothing effect upon the entire Kidney and Urinary structure, and often overcomes the worst forms of Rheumatism in just a little while. This mixture is said to remove all blood disorders and cure the Rheumatism by forcing the Kidneys to filter and strain from the blood and system all uric acid and foul, decomposed waste matter, which causes the afflictions. Try it if you aren't well. Save the prescription.

WHEN MILESTONES CHEER.

They Always Gladden the Heart of the Pedestrian.

In a walking trip a milestone along the way is the most companionable fellow in the world; your spirits rise as you near him and sink as you pass him, though you seldom a human friend, and they keep almost consistently on his high level till the brother a mile distant advances to meet you.

And when you overlook one of this friendly company because of an encroaching bank or screening shrubs, says the Travel Magazine, his neighbor further on comes to you doubly welcome. At the latter end of this passage fo the journey your spirits flag a trifle as though oppressed by a sense of discomfort. You feel a lazy scowl at the overhanging bank which is more than a party to this concealment.

Those worthy persons who attend to the roads should see to it that every milestone within their province stands out frankly from its lowly background. Observance of this, however, would be the wayfarer of that leap of the heart which is his when the stone tells the story of the miles done rather than one. For however much the landscape and the minute world at his feet may claim the pedestrian's admiration he still keenly alive to the virtue of decent distances covered in his day's journey.

Cannot Get Enough of Us Wasted.

Ben Cery bed near his house a swamp, which was a breeding-place for herds of musquitoes. Some enterprising neighbors, who learned of the crude oil treatment, went to Ben and tried to persuade him to exterminate the pests.

"Exterminate 'em?" said Ben. "Not much. Not much. Why, Mis' Cary an' I just paid $32 for screening the side piazzer that she's been pestering me about for years. How you goin' to get any good of it, if we kill off the skeeters?"—Youth's Companion.

OLD SOAKERS

Get Saturated with Caffeine.

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and naturally declined in health, it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not it has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., says she used coffee for about 40 years and for the past 20 years has had severe stomach trouble. "I have been treated by many physicians but all in vain. Everything failed to give relief. Was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I commenced using Postum, I finally concluded that coffee was the cause of my trouble and stopped using it. I tried tea in its place, but then milk, hot—neither agreed with me; then I commenced using Postum, but I hesitated to make it as I was very pleasing to the taste.

"I have now used it four months and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I never could sleep, but would toss

"I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. Words fail to express how I appreciate Postum." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Lost Race of Hindo-China.

The great mystery about Indo-China and one which must ever be insoluble is the story of the lost race and the vanished civilization of that strange country.

The mighty walks of Angkor-Wat, rising in the midst of sparsely settled jungles, remain as the memorial of a great empire which has utterly disappeared and is altogether lost to history. No one will ever know who planned this gigantic temple or what tyrant hounded on his myriads of people to build up those immense blocks of stone and carve them with the utterly as the busy myriads who once populated the wastes and solitudes of Memphis.—Singapore Press.

Rich Mines in Cuba.

Active exploratation of a new Cuban deposit of iron ore, according to the Iron Age, has brought to light above 500,000,000 tons, which would add five per cent. to the figure representing the world's total iron ore supply, as published last year in a report of the Swedish government experts.

IN LIFE'S BRIEF SPAN.

Experiences, Joys and Sorrowes of the Human Existence.

The loves and friendships of individuals partake of the frail character of human life, and are brief and uncertain. The experience of a human life may be shortly summed up: A little loving and a good deal of sorrowing; some high ambitions and many bitter disappointments; some gorgeous Thursdays when the skies are bright and the heavens blue, when Providence, heeding over us in blessings, glads the heart almost to madness; many dismal Fridays, when the smoke of torment beclouds the mind and undying sorrows gnaw upon the heart; some high exhilirations and many Waterloo defeats, until the heart becomes like a charnel house filled with dead affections, embalmed in holy but sorrowful memories; and then the chord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken, the individual life—a cloud, a vapor, passes away.—Matthew Hale Carpenter.

A Whistler Criticism.

The late James McNeil Whistler was standing barehanded in a shop, the clerk having taken his hat to another part of the shop for comparison. A man rushed in with his hat in his hand and supposing Whistler to be a clerk angrily confronted him.

"See here," he said, "This hat doesn't fit."

Whistler eyed the stranger from head to foot and then drawled out:

"Well, neither does your coat. What's more, if you'll pardon my saying so, I'll be hanged if I care much for the color of your trousers."—"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree" In Everybody's.

Old Coins Discovered.

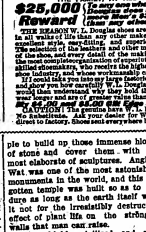
Workingmen in demolishing the old cmelter house of the first United States mint, on Seventh street, Philadelphia, have uncovered a number of relics of the early days of the republic. These relics consist of a number of foreign and domestic coins, deting as far back as 1793. Some of the interesting finds are a number of test coins that were experimented with by the officials in the olden times. These coins are similar to Chinese money, each containing a hole in the center that was filled with various kinds of metal to bring up the value of the coin.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL.) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Vast Sum.

The amount of money which the government is called upon to redeem in the course of the year reaches an almost fabulous amount. In 1904, for instance, it totaled $912,000,000. This redemption is either for the purpose of securing clean, fresh notes or to get change of some other denomination.

Mend—She is a woman who has suffered a good deal for her belief. Ethel—Deer me! What is her belief? Maud—She believes that she can wear a No. 3 shoe on No. 6 feet.



25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

ST. JACOBS OIL CONQUERS PAIN

FOR STIFFNESS, SORENESS, GRAIN OR BRUISE, NOTHING IS GETTER THAT YOU CAN USE]
LUMBAGO'S PAIN, RHEUMATIC TWINGE,
YOUR BACK'S LIKE A "JACK-KNIFE" HINGE]
SCIATIC ACHES ALL PLEASURES GIVE,
FOR HAPPINESS USE ST. JACOBS OIL.

FIVE MONTHS IN HOSPITAL.

Discharged Because Doctors Could Not Cure.



Levi P. Brockway, 3. Second Ave., Anoka., Minn., says: "After lying for five months in a hospital I was discharged as incurable, and given only six months to live. My heart was affected, I had smothering spells, and sometimes fell unconscious. I got so I couldn't use my arms, my eyesight was impaired and the kidney secretions were badly disordered. I was completely worn out and discouraged when I began using Dodn's Kidney Pills, but they went right to the cause of the trouble and did their work well. I have been feeling well ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Only Royal Doctor.

The only royal doctor in Europe is Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria. Few German princes have been a more romantic career then Duke Carl Theodore. He recently completed, with his wife as his assistant, his five-thousandth operation for cetaract.

Poor people flock to his hospital, where they are treated free, the duke asking payment only from those who can easily efford it. He it was who successfully treated the kaiser, when, eight years ago, he was temporarily blinded by a swinging rope when cruising on the Hohenzollern in the North sea.

"Do you believe Bygmutt really needs an operation for appendicitis?" "No; but his doctor has just returned from his vacation."—N. Y. Press.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

There are dear wives and dear wives; one kind is dear to e man's heart, the other to hie pocket book.

A Delicious Thing.

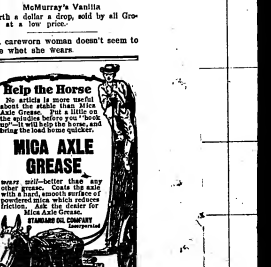
Canada Sap on a bice plate of hot cakes. "Ask the man" at the grocery store.

It's easier to run up a bill then it is to run down one.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

A careworn woman doesn't seem to care whot she wears.



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEAT IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY—ALL PRICES.

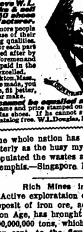
$25,000 To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas shoes are not the best $3 and $3.50 shoes made, or that they do not hold their shape better, wear longer, fit easier and give more satisfaction than any other make.

Reward

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all parts of the world than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting and superior wearing qualities. The stamping of his name and price on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factories is a guarantee of the value, and protects the wearer against the high prices and inferior qualities of unknown manufacturers. W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled workmen in the world, each one an expert in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If you could take your letters and visit the factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of more real value than any other shoe.

Take no substitute if the dealer cannot supply you, but write direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



The whole nation has disappeared as

AUTUMN ENTERTAINMENTS

By Mary Ross.

Several Novel Suggestions That Will Be of Aid to Perplexed Hostess.

A Harvest Home Supper.

A harvest home supper that is the proper thing this month. Hostesses who rejoice in country houses always wind up the season with one of these delightful affairs. Perhaps the invitations say "en costume," and then all the guests go in country guise, hayseeds from Podunk and gay farmer lads and lasses all gather in one big frolic.

Usually a hay wagon with four horses is sent to meet the guests, and tin horns are provided for the men with which to wind a merry tune as the load is conveyed along the road. After dancing, supper is served, and the ceremony of bringing in the last sheaf of wheat is sometimes observed by people who love to adhere to all the dear old customs of the past.

At such a dinner, which is to be given the last of the month, everything served on the table is to be home grown, and the favors, of which I had a glimpse, are all symbolic of gardening or farm work.

The centerpiece is to be a minature load of hay drawn by three horses abreast, and there is to be a real barn with the fascinating loft animals in the barnyard. The hostess said she spent nearly an entire day in search of these novelties with which to make her dinner complete.

The guests are asked to come promptly at 5, and there is to be a drive over the farm before sitting down to the table at 6 o'clock. To the invitation a time table was enclosed with the train to be taken marked, and it was also added that the guests were to come in hostless suits.

A recipient of one of these mouthdesired "invited" said: "There is a woman after my own heart; she never lestes a fellow in doubt as to just what to do." Many of us might take the hint and remember to be more explicit.

Two Luncheon Menus.

There are so many requests for simple but correct menus for lunch eons that I give two which should be within reach of every one.

FIRST.

Halved grape fruit, pisio or with grapes and maraschino.

Bouillon.

Chops with peas. Potatoes. Hot Rolls. Salad. Wafers. Cheese.

Sherbert. Bonbons. Nuts. Coffee.

SECOND.

Canteloupe or fruit mixture. Clams on half shell.

Creamed chicken. Rice Croquettes. Tomato aspic.

Charlotta russe. Coffee or chocolate.

MADAME MERRI.

Silk Undervests.

Italian silk is coming moro and more into favor for undervests, its heavy texture having been found to absorb perspiratioo more readily and thoroughly than the ribbed spun silk. Some of the latter models are draped into the waist and are edged around the neck and armholes with narrow Maltese lace.

To Remova Ink Spots.

Wet the spota in milk and then cover with common salt. It should be done before the garments have been washed.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

She Must Be the Willowy, Hipless Girl of Centuries Ago.

Back to har own comes the willowy girl, the girl with the "Grecian bend." Away with the pads and bustles of the early nineties, back to the slender, the hipless state.

It is interesting to note the fickleness of our friend, Dame Fashion, from the time of the Grecian next-to-nothingness, down through the periods of hoops and pads, to the present day of tightly-strapped anatomy.

First the stately gowns of the



Elizabethan period gave way to the picturesque Watteau costume. Then came the polonaise of Mme. Du Barry, succeeded in 1800 by the Empire period.

After the Empire period came the somewhat modest styles of 1830, with their short waists and short, full skirts. During the period of the Second Empire and the civil war period the waist line grew gradually longer and the skirts fuller. It was at this time that the hoopskirt reigned supreme.

The low-cut bodices of the preceding periods gave way in 1870 to the plain, high-cut basque, still with the extreme hoopskirt. In 1880 came the "tie-back" skirt, a modern modification of the clinging Greek robes. Then the fickle feminine fancy veered again to fullness and gave birth to the "overskirt." Next, in 1890, came the bustle. Five years later the bustle was supplemented by various kinds of hips bulged with startling audacdenness, augmented by the tiny girdle corset. With the new century came the "straight front" girl—the girl with the "kangaroo walk."

And, now, in the wake of the "girl with the sudden curves" comes the hipless girl. This winter's hipless models have the waist line halfway up the back behind, and well on the way to the knees in front. The "slope" from the middle point of the waist in back to the corresponding point in front is like the recent change of weather—sudden and severe. The coats have the "Empress Josephine backs and low dip fronts."

Long Wrap for Winter



The woman who hasn't a picturesque enveloping coat to wear over sheer frocks this winter will be, sartorially speaking, lost.

Not that many seasons past the separate coat or wrap has been gradually gaining in importance and taking unto itself more and more attractiveness, but the increasing vogue of sheer materials for all the year round wear has promoted the long wrap from a luxury to a necessity, and this autumn sees the cult of the garment at high tide.

There are, of course, many semi-fitting and somewhat formal separate coats of redingote character, but these belong more properly to the realm of the costume coats, and it is of the loose, flowing, artistic wraps we would speak, the wraps all soft texture and fluent lines and lovely coloring. Some of these are elaborate to an extraordinary degree, compact of rich embroideries and rare laces and hand stitchery, but others, the majority, while expensive because emanating from master hands, have a certain artistic simplicity, trust much to their lines and have but little elaborate ornamentation.

THE STORY OF A RECORD

That's Where the Driver Had the Best of the Preacher.

A New York clergyman, who often spends his vacation in fishing the streams of the Adirondacks, was on one trip adopted by a handsome setter dog, which insisted on following him from camp to camp, as he moved along the stream.

One day he met a party of men working upstream with a native guide. The guide immediately recognized the dog as his own property.

"Trying to steal my setter, are you?" he shouted at the clergyman. "I'll have you in jail for this! There's a law in the woods just as big as you have in the city."

The clergyman endeavored to explain that he was an unwilling companion of the dog, which had refused to be driven away, but to little effect until he added a two-dollar bill to his arguments.

"It's queer what strange things happen to a man up here," he said to the stage-driver who later carried him away from the woods. "That is the first time I was ever accused of stealing a dog."

"Yes, sir," replied the driver, sympathetically, and added, after a moment's pause, "For myself, sir, I have never been accused of stealing anything."—Youth's Companion.

SKIN SORE EIGHT YEARS.

Spent $300 on Doctors and Remedies but Got No Relief—Cuticura Cures in a Week.

"Upon the limbs and between the toes my skin was rough and sore, and also sore under the arms, and I had to stay at home several times because of this affection. Up to a week or so ago I had tried many other remedies and several doctors, and spent about three hundred dollars, without any success, but this is to-day the seventh day that I have been using the Cuticura Remedies (costing a dollar and a half), which have cured me completely, so that I can again attend to my business. I weot to work again to-night. I had been suffering for eight years and have now been cured by the Cuticura Remedies within a week. Frits Hirschlaff, 24 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y., March 29 and April 6, 1906."

Delicate Shade of Meaning.

A keen critic is credited in the late Dr. Hale Brown, master of Charterhouse.

His brother-in-law, Dr. Porter, the master of Peterhouse, another famous English school, wrote him, inquiring his precise meaning in an article that a boy's character was "generally" good.

"When I say generally," he replied, "I mean not particularly."

THE MILK PAIL is kept free from staleness, aluminum and stee! when if it is washed with Borax and water in the following proportions—1 tablespoonful to a quart of water.

The Way of It.

Stella: How do you know Jack is going to propose?

Bella—His speech leaked the last time I was with him.—N. Y. Sun.

Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Work is not a man's punishment; it is his reward and his strength, his glory and his pleasure.—Geore Sand.

We Pay Top Price for Cream. Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

When you hear a man say "married life is the only life" it's a sure sign he has been married nearly a week.

Hides, Pelts and Wool. To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A woman would rather have big feet than not have a high instep.

We Want Your Cream. Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Lots of people are poor subjects for a mind reader.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

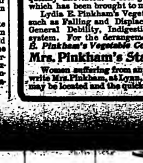
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

One trial will convince you that Sloan's Liniment will relieve soreness and stiffness quicker and easier than any other preparation sold for that purpose. It penetrates to the bone, quickens the blood, drives away fatigue and gives strength and elasticity to the muscles. Thousands use Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache sprains, contracted muscles, stiff joints, cuts, bruises, burns, cramp or colic and insect stings. PRICE 25c, 50c, & $1.00
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

Revillon Freres, Inc.
invite trappers, collectors and shippers to send all their raw furs to Revillon. Because we are the largest manufacturers in the world we can afford to pay highest prices for all your raw skins.
Pay Highest Prices for Raw Furs
Write to us for our forecast for the coming season. It will make money for you. Don't delay, but write to-day. Address
REVILLON FRERES, Inc.
19 West 19th Street
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DEFIANCE Gold Water Starch
makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 ozs. pkg. 10c.

A. N. K.—G (1907—43) 2201.



MISS ADELAIDE NICHOLS

PERIODS OF PAIN

While on woman it entirely free from periodic suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Irregularities and pain are positive evidence that something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to serious derangement of the feminine organs.

Thousands of women, have found relief from all periodic suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science.

It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Adelaide Nichols of 324 West 23rd Street, New York City, writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"If women who suffer would only rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound their troubles would be quickly alleviated. I feel greatly indebted for the relief and health which has been brought to me by your inestimable remedy."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints such as Falling and Displacements, and Organic Diseases. Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and inaugurates the whole feminine system. For the derangements of the Kidneys of either sex *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* is excellent.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.

Sons of the choicest lands in the grain growing belts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the Homestead Regulations of Canada. Thousands of homeseekers and others are now available. The new regulations make it possible for every to be made by proxy, the opportunity that many in the United States have been waiting for. Any man or woman, or family may make entry for any other member of the family, who may be entitled to make an entry for himself or herself, at the Dominion Lands Office in the district in which land is open for entry. Any even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North West Provinces, except sections 8 and 26, reserved, may be homesteaded by the entry, personally, by the head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

The fee in each case will be $10.00. Churches, schools and markets convenient. Healthy climate, splendid crops and good laws. Grain-growing and cattle raising principal industries.

For further particulars as to rates, routes, best time to start and where to locate, apply to

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. S. MACLACHLAN, Box 118, Waterloo, S. Dakota; E. T. HOLMES, 325 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

20 Mule Team BORAX
All Dealers. Sample, Booklet and Parker game "Whiz," 10c. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

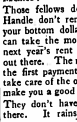
DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

Your Rent Money Will Buy a Farm in the Texas Pan Handle

Do you know that you can take the money you would pay for next years' rent and *buy* a farm in the Pan Handle country of northern Texas, Western Oklahoma and eastern New Mexico?

Those fellows down in the Pan Handle don't rent. You can bet your bottom dollar on that. They can take the money you'd pay for next year's rent and buy a farm—out there. The rent money'll cover the first payment. The crops will take care of the other payments and make you a good living besides.

They don't have crop failures out there. It rains enough to grow most any crop. You can dig down 25 to 50 feet most anywhere in the Pan Handle and strike good water.



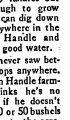
Don't Do It.

You never saw better crops anywhere. A Pan Handle farmer thinks he's no good if he doesn't get 40 or 50 bushels of corn to the acre. 20 to 30 bushels of wheat is nothing unusual, and they figure right along on getting 60 to 80 bushels of oats. You ought to see the alfalfa—2 to 2½ tons to a cutting is what they get from an acre and they cut 3 and 4 times a year!

The land is a dark chocolate loam 5 to 8 feet deep, with a clay subsoil and it ought to raise good crops.

Think of land like this, ready for the plow, selling for $10 to $15 an acre. It beats anything I ever saw.

It won't be so cheap very long. It's selling for more now ever was this time last year and I know what I'm talking about when I tell you it will sell higher next year.



Over a Farm Like This Ought to Sell.

The Pan Handle is filling up with the best people you ever saw.

The climate is so fine they thrive on it. Lots of schools and churches.

How do you stand alongside of the Pan Handle farmer? At the end of the year what have you got to show for the rent you paid? Nothing.

What's the Pan Handle farmer got? A fine big farm nearly paid for and getting more valuable every year. Who's got the best of it?

Why don't you go down to the Pan Handle and do the same? It would pay you to take a trip down there just to look around.

It doesn't cost much—only $20 from St. Louis or Kansas City and $25 from Chicago round trip. The Rock Island-Frisco lines have four routes to the Pan Handle—each one goes through a different part of the country.

I have got a book about Texas that's mighty interesting reading. Another about Oklahoma and another about New Mexico! I know you'll want to know all you can about the Pan Handle country before you go down there. They're yours for the asking.

The Rock Island-Frisco Lines have no land for sale, and are interested in getting good, energetic settlers for the desirable, but unoccupied, lands along our lines.

I have chosen several specific sections where conditions are especially favorable for new settlers, and I am advertising those sections. If you would prefer some other section than the Pan Handle country for any of the settlements of this people, write me for special literature about the section you are most interested in.

JOHN SEBASTIAN
Pass. Traffic Mgr.
1548 La Salle Station
Chicago, Ill., or
1546 Frisco Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.

Rock Island
FRISCO

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health more than 10 times the price we will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membranes, relieves inflammations, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh, inflammation of throat, sore eyes, sore throat and kindred troubles. Women who have suffered over four years from these troubles in extreme cases have been immediately relieved. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember however, Paxtine is not a cure-all, but is recommended for local troubles only. Sold by druggists. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

97 Years
is a long time for an article to remain on the market and retain its reputation for reliability.
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
Established in 1810, holds this record. Taken internally on sugar it has no equal in curing coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, etc. Externally it relieves pain. Sold by druggists. Write for booklet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

$30 AN HOUR Has Been Made by Many Men With Our MERRY GO ROUNDS
We also manufacture Handy Peanut Roasters, Candy Machines, Etc. HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN CO., Carnival Amusement Outfitters, North Tonawanda, N.Y. Dept. B. F.

PATENTS Write for Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted. Sent free. Highest references. Best results. Secure patents through Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished Author and Traveler is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Non-Partisan Standpoint, and Sending Back Unbiased Reports. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

THE BOXERS AND AVENGERS HAVE TRANSFORMED CHINA

Peking, China.—Neither missions nor politics in China is comprehensible until the Boxer outbreak is understood. All roads of investigation lead back to 1900. That was the most eventful year in China's history. Already its vast economic and political significance looms so large that the massacre of more than 200 missionaries is coming to be regarded as a mere phase of a great epoch.

The Boxer trouble was the birththroes of a new China. In those terrible days the nation, all unwittingly, broke forever with her self-satisfied, self-secluded past. And the pariah-like treatment meted out to her, including all the horrible and shameful excesses of the foreign troops, and everything else that was outraged within that unprecedented orgy of lust, loot and lawlessness, has put the fear of civilization into the hearts of the Chinese. Whatever reaction may come—and I write in the midst of one—that fear cannot trace any conversions to the shining heroism of the men and women, native converts and foreigners, who laid down their lives for the gospel.

Instead, there are villages where all the Christians were murdered in 1900 into which the missionaries are still unable to penetrate. The people say that Christianity has caused them enough suffering; they want no more to do with it. In numerous communities where mission work was conducted before the massacres, there is no mission work now, although the missionary force has been increased. Similarly, for years after the troubles that inquirers concerning "the Jesus way" who had been reached through the street chapels, medical work and otherwise, were forcibly prevented by their families and friends from having anything to do with the church. All this is contrary to the expectation and preconceptions of Christendom, but the truth is more sacred than any theory.

Wherein the Boxers Failed.

Certain manifest results from the Boxer days are apparent. As already stated, that uprising, which was primarily directed against Christianity, secondarily against all foreigners, was a futile attempt to stamp out the western religion. China now knows that Christianity is here to stay, a force to be permanently reckoned with. This is an immeasurable gain for missions.

By the wiping out of mission work in North China, all the tactical mistakes of missions were obliterated. The missionaries were enabled to map out an entirely new plan of campaign. With the wisdom of experience, the most strategical places alone were reoccupied. A readjustment of forces and methods followed, which has borne fruit in a markedly increased success.

The Empress and the American.

For the reasons enumerated, and because of the spirit of progress which was imparted to China at the bayonet's point, the converts of the missionaries have not only been more numerous, since 1900, but also of a higher class as well. Before that time, while much —too much—was said about the favor of Li Hung Chang, of the presentation of Bibles to the empress, et cetera, the fact remains that the missions were reaching practically only the lowest class of Chinese. The "rice Christian" was far more in evidence then to-day. Now the sons and daughters of the highest officials attend mission schools. The social standing of the missinary has vastly improved. In Tung Chow, for instance, the proportion of gentry belonging to the church far exceeds the proportion in the community at large.

This state of affairs runs right up to the top. Probably no foreigners, certainly no foreign woman, has met the empress dowager so often as Mrs. I. T. Headland, one of the Methodist missionaries in Peking. On one occasion Miss Sheffield, of Tung Chow, met the empress, and that shrewd old woman, who seems never to forget a friend or forgive an enemy, asked, "Are you the daughter of Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, of the American board, who was so kind to Prince So-and-So, and treated him and his house so honorably during the foreign occupation?" Upon learning that her surmise was correct, the empress sent grateful messages to Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield and the other American board missionaries, whose conduct had been so greatly the reverse of hostile as they had saved the lives and property of one of the imperial princes. When, shortly afterward, Miss Sheffield was married to Dr. Steele, of the same mission, the empress sent her sumptuous presents. It is said, by the way, that the empress has richly rewarded all who assisted her in that hurried flight from the palace at the approach of the allies.

Rubbing Clothes with Murderers.

The world has never learned either the full extent of the horrors of the atrocities perpetrated by the Boxers and the allied soldiers (these last having violated every law of God and man), or of the part played by the missionaries in the siege of Peking. On the former point conditions forbid the feelings of the families and friends of the martyred missionaries has prevented a full recital of the indignities to which their bodies were subjected.

The magnanimity and the courage of missionaries now working at the scene of the Boxer troubles are beyond praise. They show no resentment, but only forgiveness. For the sake of these murderers of their friends the missionaries are glad to return. And they are unafraid, although they are not blind to their danger. They know full well that it is only the dread of the merciless and all-devastating foreign troops which keeps the Chinese from falling upon them again. At Paotingfu we were entertained at the Presbyterian compound, and Miss Bowman, a quiet, self-effaced, serene-eyed little woman from Canada, gave up her own room to us. Something was said about rugs and bureaus, and Miss Bowman replied, "You know I lost everything in the troubles, and I did not think it would be right, considering the possibility of a similar experience, to put in more expensive furniture." That was the only allusion made by Miss Bowman to the presence of danger, and she Hinerates freely out in the country; yet she lives, unruffled in spirit, in the constant presence of the realized possibility of following her friends to a martyrdom.

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Sweet is revenge—especially to women.—Byron.



Yuan Shih Kai, China's Greatest Man, But Now Out of Favor and Power.

Yuan Shih Kai, China's Greatest Man, But Now Out of Favor and Power.

the nation will never again array itself blindly against the world. Furthermore, 1900 convinced China that Christianity is here to stay; the sword, the fire and the stake of torture cannot extirpate it.

Since 1900 each year in China's history has accomplished more progress than formarly was achieved in centuries. Undoubtedly this country has made greater strides in the past six years than in the preceding two millenniums. The change has been so swift, so startling, so kaleidoscopic, that the world outside cannot comprehend it. Missionaries who come back after a year's furlough have to pinch themselves to make sure that they are awake.

China's Greatest Man.

This province of Chili, which includes Peking and Tien-Tsin, affords the most extraordinary evidences of the Manchu reactionaries who now dominate Peking. It was Yuan Shih Kai who created and controlled the modern army of 70,000 men which is one of the assets of new China. It was Yuan Shih Kai who made over into a modern city a large part of old native Tien-Tsin. It was Yuan Shih Kai who established there and at Peking a police system and a fire department, and instituted regulations which have diminished to an enormous extent the filthiness of the streets. It was Yuan Shih Kai who made the narrow, rough and tortuous alleys which throughout centuries have passed for highways give way to wide, smooth, straight, avenues of approach. It was Yuan Shih Kai who fostered a system of modern education, of all branches, and who opened public reading rooms and lecture halls, thus instilling the leaven of modern progress into the minds of all young China.

To-day Yuan Shih Kai's sun is under a cloud. He has been shorn of the command of the army, of all his numerous posts except his viceroyalty, and of what is all important in Chinese politics, his enormous revenues. The Manchu reactionaries who compose the palace clique are on top; but no one expects them to attempt the mad folies of seven years ago. Hated as a reformer by these, Yuan Shih Kai is also hated by the extreme wing of reformers themselves, whom he betrayed in 1900, thus making possible the "coup d'etat" whereby the empress seized the reins of power from the feeble hands of the emperor. There is said to be a blood feud between the emperor and his most powerful subject, and all sorts of conjectures are made as to what will happen when the empress dies.

But the reform spirit grows daily. The revolutionary society is increasingly formidable. Nobody here would be surprised at a national political conflagration and revolution which would be as different from the present sporadic outbreaks as a war is from a skirmish. But, at the same time, nobody expects China to go back to the old days. From what I could glean of the opinions of Sir Robert Hart and the diplomats, merchants and missionaries, a general massacre of foreigners is not an impossibility; but it will not be by government connivance as before. And whatever comes, China is inevitably destined to become one of the nations controlled by the western ideals of civilization.

Martyrs Have Not Made Converts.

This much of the political consequences of the Boxer outbreak it has been necessary to write in order to make plain the religious conditions, with which this article is primarily concerned. On every hand I have heard in America, that "the blood of the martyrs" had again proved to be "the seed of the church." It is a surprise to find to what a slight extent this is true. Undoubtedly extraordinary progress has been made in mission work since 1900, but the direct results of the faithful testimony of the many who heroically sealed their loyalty with their lives I have looked in vain. I have talked with the missionaries in Pekin, Paotingfu, Tung Chow and other scenes of the great massacres. They sadly admit that they cannot trace any conversions to the shining heroism of the men and women, native converts and foreigners, who laid down their lives for the gospel.

Instead, there are villages where all the Christians were murdered in 1900 into which the missionaries are still unable to penetrate. The people say that Christianity has caused them enough suffering; they want no more to do with it. In numerous communities where mission work was conducted before the massacres, there is no mission work now, although the missionary force has been increased. Similarly, for years after the troubles that inquirers concerning "the Jesus way" who had been reached through the street chapels, medical work and otherwise, were forcibly prevented by their families and friends from having anything to do with the church. All this is contrary to the expectation and preconceptions of Christendom, but the truth is more sacred than any theory.

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WEALTH BY BILLIONS

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

WHAT THE EARTH PRODUCES

Agriculturists Have it in Their Power to Curtail the Operation of Trusts and Prevent Unequal Distribution of Money.

Farms of the United States in 1907 will produce more wealth than all the mines of the world have ever produced in 20 years. Conservative estimates place the value of all farm products at approximately $7,000,000,000, or about $200,000,000 more than their value in 1906. The farmer is the magician, the alchemist, that makes use of nature to enrich the world. The farmers' corn crops alone average a billion dollars a year, and all the other cereals another billion, with cotton, tobacco, hay and flax worth another billion, and the fruit, garden truck and animals a few billions more. Thus it can be seen that the farmer, produces more wealth than all the men from it by the miners for its precious gems and minerals. There is no other foundation for the wealth and business of the world other than the land. Men cannot eat gold; the coal is only useful to him as a means of utilizing what the earth grows; there is nothing in the mineral world that will sustain life, or anything that is necessary unless mortals eat, drink and wear clothes. When there is abundance of agricultural productions there are prosperous times, and a famine when the opposite occurs. The whole financial fabric, the entire commercial system, is dependent upon the farmer, and his work.

One billion dollars is an amount beyond the comprehension of the average man. The life of an individual is not sufficiently long to count it cent by cent should he work ten hours a day, from his tenth year until death. This is the average value of the corn crop alone that the farmers of the United States produce yearly.

One would believe that if only a small portion of the vast wealth, which the farmers produce could be retained in the agricultural communities, there would be a class of rich men greater than in any commercial community. Yet statistics show that for the amount of wealth yearly produced, the farmers are retainers of only a small portion of it. The tendency is toward concentration of wealth in great financial centers. It is not the people at large who control this great wealth, that trusts are built up, and the machinery put in operation that automatically draws from the agricultural sections the great wealth produced. Farmers are at their will, living about as cheap by a simple adherence to the home trade principle; by patronizing of local business institutions instead of the concerns in the large cities.

D. M. CARR.

FOR THE HOME TOWN.

Be a "booster" for your home town. By patronising other than local institutions you are creating a boomerang that is likely to fly back and do you injury when you least expect it. No one can be an ideal citizen and talk and work against the interests of his home town. So long as you are a resident of a community, do your part toward assisting it to greater progress.

Those who are opposed to the evils of capitol concentration, the building up of trusts and work against the interests of the masses, should consider the fact that any end every system that tends to distribute instead of draw the country of the wealth it produces strengthens the system of business and financial concentration. One of the most baneful systems that at the present is working against the interests of the smaller cities and towns, and is the greatest medium of draining wealth from agricultural communities, is the mail-order plan of doing business. From some rural towns from 40 to 50 per cent. of the trade goes to foreign concerns. If that trade were confined to the home town, its business would be doubled, employment given to twice as many people; the profits accruing from mercantile business would seek local investment, and within a few years the population of the town would be more than doubled, and all living within the district would be benefited.

Every kind and class of goods have a real value, and this value is based upon the cost of the raw material, the price of the labor in producing it, and the profit of the farmer as well as the merchant that the latter use its columns freely to tell of the latest goods, goods freshly received, etc. The farmer wants to buy, and the merchants want to sell, and the farmer will buy when and where he can save money. The merchant who lets business go away from his town through lack of advertising rightly is not a very enterprising business man.

It is well to be on guard when dealing with itinerant agents, sellers of groceries, carriages, machinery, patent rights, etc. It is a pretty good idea to never take grab-bag chance when you wish to buy an article. See what you are purchasing before paying for it.

POOR GOODS, CHEAP PREMIUMS.

How Money is Sometimes Squandered in Patronizing Prize-Package Concerns.

The economical housewife is a blessing. She who will watch the prices, teas and coffees from some club-order concern with a view of getting cheap premiums that are offered with each lot of goods? There is no economy in this method. Women as well as men should remember that there is never anything of value given without an equitable compensation, and when purchased on the club plan the profits paid are generally enormous. You cannot get something for nothing. If you desire to purchase $10 or $20 worth of groceries, the best place to buy them is at some responsible grocery establishment in your own town. You can see what you are getting, and you know that the goods must be good or you can return them. When you get a premium with a lot of soaps or spices or extracts, you will find that while the goods may appear all right, there is a great chance of fraud that you little look for. The bars of soap will be of light weight, poorly dried, made of cheaper materials, and would be dear at your home store at half the price that you are compelled to pay for them. The spices will be half ground bark, and the extracts synthetic, never made from fruit flavors, but out of the dirty-looking coal-tar, a by-product of gas-manufacturing, and even the teas and coffees will be of the poorest kind and doctored up to look well. Then how about the premiums? You will find that they, too, are of the cheapest class, and could be purchased at the store for half what they are represented to be worth. Women are only doing their duty in trying to assist their husbands, but too often they waste money by patronizing premium and club concerns that operate from distant cities in small towns and rural communities.

CRIES OF THE SIREN.

Alluring Promises Made in Exaggerated Advertisements to Gain Trade.

"Don't be robbed," "Save the profits that your storekeeper makes," and many like catch phrases is the principal element in the stock of the concerns who claim to sell at "wholesale" prices direct to consumers. Their advertisements appeal to women and men who have little knowledge of commercial methods. It is the appeal of selfishness that wins for the concerns who seek business among the residents of farming districts rather than institutions instead of the concerns in the large cities.

The business of the big mail-order concerns has been gained by extensive advertising and continuous aggressive work. It has been the apathy of the merchants in the country towns that has allowed these concerns to take from them "under their very noses." Conditions that allow the steady drain of money from the agricultural districts to small towns to the big cities are to be deplored. There cannot be doubt as to the evils of the mail-order system as a factor in the concentration of wealth in the great financial centers, and the resultant building up of trusts. For the last quarter of a century the trust evil has been constantly developing and keeping pace with it, is the mail-order system. Much like the leprosy, its progress is such that the evil has a firm foothold in American attention is paid to it. The cry of "Save the dealers' profits" is synonymous with "Kill the Industries of your own town; help to build up the trust tiee firmer about your own heads." Don't be a traitor to your home town, even though there is a promise of a small saving in cents and dollars. Do your part to head off the business concentration evil.

FREE TREATMENT.

A Method That Should Cure People of the Habit of Patronizing Quack Doctors.

It matters little how widespread through the press it be the information as to frauds being operated in the country, there is always a field for the people who live by petty graft. One of the latest plans to defraud has recently been worked in a number of western states. Strangers, purporting to be agents of a free hospital, would approach a farmer, inquire as to his health, and promise him free treatment should he be ailing, claiming that the state medical department would furnish the medicine free. A lengthy statement of his complaint would be written and his signature secured. A few weeks later a note duly signed by the farmer would be presented to him by his home bank. This appears to be a fine scheme, but nevertheless more than a score of farmers in one Minnesota county were caught for from $50 to $200 each. Don't sign any contract or statement unless you are positive of its character.

Sporting Gossip.

Pitchers come close to being the decisive factors in baseball, after all is said and done. Batting by the teams is so much a matter of luck, chosen by the opposing pitchers that it is hard to arrive at a balance between the effectiveness of the pitcher and that of the batters. The only way to judge of the real batting ability of a team is by the work it does against pitchers of known efficiency, as teams and batters which hold good records against that of the weaker kind. That pitching holds the preponderances in the game over batting is shown by the fact that the best batters are doing well when they get one hit out of three times ot bat, and that when a pitcher is going at his best even the best batters fail to hit them successfully. One of the troubles in reaching e true balance in the relative importance of pitching, batting and fielding is that there is not always good pitching when the number of hits are made. There are two reasons for this. One is that the pitcher does not work with his fielders, and not a few errors are really due to bad pitching. The other is that pitchers do not always play their part in stopping base running. The catcher plays an important part in this latter respect in throwing to bases, but the pitcher is, if anything, of more importance still. The catcher must depend to no small extent upon him to hold men close to bases, and he can prevent the better from helping the base runner to advance by using the right kind of delivery. When a pitcher is twirling good helt, not only in the way of holding down the hits, but also in helping his fielders and catcher along, and doing his share in preventing base running, it is a poor team indeed which is not able to win.

If experience counts, Tom Brown, the new American league umpire, should make good easily. Brown worked in the Tri-State league until the season ended, when he was appointed by Jim Johnson and officiated in a few games before the season closed. Brown played baseball, starting out with Providence in 1882 and finishing the season with Baltimore.



TOM BROWN

He played with Columbus in 1883 and 1884, and then graduated into the National league, playing with the Boston Nationels in 1885-9. In 1890 he was a member of the Boston Brotherhood team, and a year later he associated himself with the Boston American Association team. Since 1892 he has played with Louisville and St. Louis, managed Washington, Springfield and Denver clubs, until 1902, when he branched out as a National league umpire. In 1903 he was an Eastern league official, and in 1904 handled the Indiator in the Pacific Coast league. He put in an idle year in 1905, but last year and this season he did excellent work in the Tri-State league.

American golfers are yearning for a simplification of the rules. They want to walk the links in calmneoo and serenity, unvexed by complications of a mixed and confusing code. Not long ego the executive committee of the United States Golf association sent an intimation of the frame of mind of our players to the conservators of the rules, and the committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf club of St. Andrews, Scotlnnd. In the friendly reply the latter said that the rules were to be revised and that a draft would be sent to the American committee for the consideration of the latter. Many of our golfers believe that it will be idle to tinker the old code again. It is plainly framed to suit conditions on a few Scottish links, the revisions of every five or ten years have not clarified the rules, and in some instances have created a conflict of judgments. "The rules have been added to, subtracted and divided enough," to quote an American player, "and it is time for a new act." But there must be no change in the old golf!

Dr. William Bull, who was graduated from the Sheffield scientific school in 1888 and who was one of the greatest drop kickers Yale ever had, is favorably impressed with the Yale squad and predicts a brilliant season.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1907. NO. 31.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

WASHINGTON.—In the absence of President Roosevelt in the canebrake and with "Pete" the bull dog sequestered on Surgeon-General Rixey's farm, the white house grounds have not been left unguarded. A couple of bulls—not bull dogs, but real bovine bulls—have taken upon themselves the task, formerly well discharged by "Pete" of seeing that the grounds are supervised by undesirable citizens, mollycoddles or milksops.

Since the president and Pete went away newspaper men, mollycoddles and the criminal rich have roamed the white house grounds with impunity. Undesirable citizens have shown a tendency to stand on the walks and bark at the white house, and neither "Slippers," the six-toed cat, nor Quentin Roosevelt's snakes have proved oquni to the task of preserving the roquiate calm.

How the two patriotic bulls discovered the stots of thiags and decided that it was up to them to rectify it will never be known. It is a fact, however, that early the other morning they took up a position in front of the white house from which they could command both walks. The first trespasser to appear was an Afro American named Charles Lancaster. It was still dark when he arrived, and the bull at the west corner let him get a little distance by before he made up his mind as to Lancaster's undesirability. Then he discharged a bellow and advanced on the enemy, head down and tail up.

Lancaster moved eastward with some haste, and the bull did likewise. At the east corner the west bull's colleague came charging out with a few savage remarks.

Lancaster emerged from the east gate about as conservatively as a shot departs from a gun, and the two bulls fortunately got jammed in the doorway. The Afro-American never stopped till he got to the house of delegations.

How the two bulls, finding the mollycoddle crop a little short, tired of the job and wandered to Iowa Circle, where they were later arrested by a policeman and locked up.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

EX-GOTHAM RAILWAY MANAGER



Herbert H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Securities Co., the holding company of a number of the street railway concerns now under investigation by the public utilities commission in New York city, who resigned as manager of the New York Railway company under the federal court receivers, who appointed him to that post immediately after they took charge of the property of the insolvent corporation, is said to have presented to himself a bill for $25,000 salary and expenses, to have audited it himself and to have signed the check to pay it, without itemizing the expense account. This was testified to by Lemuel E. Quigg, who dispensed $217,307 of traction money "to mold public opinion" in favor of the traction companies.

Vreeland is said to be a direct descendant of Michael Jansen Vreeland, who came to the United States in 1636 from Broeckhausen, near Brabant. Mr. Vreeland began his career as an assistant engineer on the Long Island railway, which was shoveling gravel. He on a delivery wagon. His first railway work was shoveling gravel. He worked his way up to general manager. William C. Whitney first brought Vreeland prominently into the limelight by selecting him to bring order out of chaos in the many street railway lines which Whitney controlled. All these lines were changed from the old horse car and cable systems to electricity without a hitch on the part of Vreeland. Then Whitney, gaining complete confidence in the man, entrusted him with the financial and legal discipliaian of the sternest kind. He encouraged the organization of the 17,000 traction employes into the Mutual Benefit association, and for a number of years was president of the association. He also put into effect a pension system, the only one of its kind on any street railway in the world, to take care of the superannuated employes of the system.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

NEW YORK.—The curb crowd is rapidly dwindling, and chaos reigns among the comperetively few brokers of the "outside" market who congregate on Broad street these days. At least 25 per cent. of the men who were selling unlisted stocks during the flush times have departed for more lucrative climes. Many have gone to the western mining camps, and a few have obtained positions in mercantile houses.

Stock Exchange houses that had been paying their curb representatives $50 a week have reduced the salaries to $25, and the men have not objected, being glad to get that sum. Only the salaried men on the curb are making money enough to live on. The veterans of the curb are in a measure pleased by this gradual elimination, for it is taking from the market what are known as "wildcat" traders, men who come there to make money any way and on any stock. These have been the first to go, and conservative men do not mourn their departure.

The effect of the lack of business in the outside market is pronounced in many ways. The traders, for instance, in flush times smoked Perfectos cigars and bought the best that the dealers in the financial district had. Since the slump in the market started they have taken to pipes, and now smoke a cheap mixture of tobacco, which they buy in bulk and load. The high-priced cafes have been deserted for cheap restaurants.

Formerly Commissioner Bingham's guardians of the peace were kept busy preventing the brokers during the dull periods matching coins. Now they have nothing to do, for money is so scarce on the curb and in the pockets of the brokers that they are not inclined to risk it. Again, every baseball and football game and horse race was made the excuse for a bet. Now the handbook men who reaped large harvests have departed to other fields, and no betting of any consequence is indulged in. Telephones have recently been given up by brokers, and arbitrage wires have been cut out of the offices of some of the largest brokers, as they, from the top to the bottom, from the employer to the messenger boy, there is sadness in Broad street.

ACT OF "DRYS" MAY EMBARRASS ROOSEVELT



IF congress at the coming session prohibits the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, as now seems probable, President Roosevelt will be in on embarrassing position—the prohibitionists say "between the devil and the deep sea."

For tactical reasons the prohibitionists will tack their bill to an appropriation measure so as to expedite its passage. Should an appropriation bill comes before the president he will have to decide, first, whether he can afford to jeopardize the interests of the branch of the government to which either and a dozen in the ottic set aside as a storeroom for liquors.

He did away with them both. The cellar is now used for machinery and the dark room is a part of the quarters for the servants.

furnish no wine to guests at the White House. There is no power on earth that can compel the president to observe any low.

As all writs in the District of Columbio run in his name, it is obvious that he would not arrest himself for disregarding the law. That he had disregarded it would be notice to all peace officers that he decided not to enforce it against himself.

All presidents of the United States have on times set wine before their guests. Until Theodore Roosevelt became president the White House had its wine cellar and a darker room in the

DRINK MIXER TO MAGNATE



From o mixer of drinks to a dealer in jugglery is the life story in brief of Anthony N. Brady, the man who, it was brought out in the Metropolitan Street Railway company investigation, sold the Metropolitan a paper street car line for $965,607.15. As a wearer of the blue white apron Brady used to set the glasses out on the bar for some of the men he is now interested with in some of the biggest deals that ever were acted in Wall street.

Brady's first job was that of bortender in the bar of the old Delavan house in Albany. There are those who yet remember that when the young man across the mahogany mixed a cocktail he did it so well that the taste of its drink lingered long. Also young Brady was obliging and of a friendly disposition and he soon won the favor of many of the politicians and capitalists who resorted to the state capital, and their influence stood him in good stead in later years.

The bartender saved his money and in a few years he had enough to start a tea store. He made a study of tea (one of Brady's characteristics is that when he becomes interested in an enterprise he masters all its intricacies) and his store was soon such a success that he established others in Albany and then cut into other towns.

About this time Brady saw the possibilities of granite as a material for paving and building, and secured possession of all the quarries that were available. There was a boom in granite, and Brady was quickly roted as a rich man. Next Brady developed an interest in Albany gas; and he went to Roswell P. Flower, whose acquaintance he had made in his bartending days, with a scheme for controlling Albany lighting. The banker-politician financed the scheme, and both men made o vost omount of money out of it.

GOTHAM THE GREATEST THEATRE CITY IN WORLD



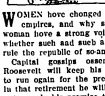
NEW YORK is the greatest theater city in the world. Its growth, theatrically, has been phenomenal since 1826, when the Bowery theater was built, in which went the large audiences of those days to hear Forrest, the elder Booth, Charlotte Cushman and others only a little less in ability. Since then the theater center, by easy stages, has come to Broadway at about Forty-second street, with its arms reaching out into the other boroughs until now the city has 36 places of amusement filled with pleasure seekers during the season.

While New York, with its 4,500,000 of population, has 96 places of amusement, London, with 6,500,000 in its metropolitan district, has 78, and though average n smaller ottendance than do these in New York, and during the season there is a large proportion of New Yorkers in their audiences. Theater for theater, New York hos more money invested in buildings and fittings than London.

At the height of the New York amusement seoson there are oe mony as 114,000 persons in its places of public amusement in oce night. They are now rapidly approaching, thet condition since the home-coming season has set in, and the number of strangers is increasing with the advneing autumn. The attendance is now growing from night to night, and is particularly noticeable in the houses where are the more successful plays.

Then New Yorkers ore noturol theotor attendents and many of them take on of their relaxotion in this monner. This is true of the mon with a small salory oe well on of the man of wealth, and vast sacrifices ore often modo to eave money for theater tickets.

PLEDGE TO WIFE KEEPS TEDDY FROM THIRD TERM



WOMEN hove chonged the faces of empires, and why should not a woman hove a strong voice in soying whether such and such a man should rule the republic of so-and-so?

Capital gossips ossert Theodore Roosevelt will keep his promise not to run orain for the presidency, and is that retirement he will be fulfilling not merely his promise to the people but his pledge to his wife.

Mrs. Roosevelt has informed exceedingly close friends that her husband and she long ago decided that, purely as a family affair, not a political one, they and theirs would leave the white house on March 4, 1909.

It is said that Mrs. Roosevelt reluctantly consented to introduce her young daughter Ethol to Washington society, probably in Christmas week of 1908.

Mrs. Roosevelt, says the confidante, is determined to shield Ethel from the publicity that came to Alice Roosevelt and she would prefer that the former girl wait until the family should be established in private life. Still she realizes what it is for a young girl to make her social bow in the white house, and for that reason she will grant to Ethel just three months as a social grown-up.

Mrs. Roosevelt from the first bour of the president's tenancy has been solicitous about its effect on her children. Often she has pleaded with persons not to spoil the children and has exerted all her influence to keep all their doings out of print.

It is likely Miss Roosevelt will spend the two years after she leaves Washington in traveling abroad and studying modern languages. She will not be 18 antil the summer of 1909.

STANDARD OIL OFFICIAL



Charles M. Pratt, who has been giving the most startling evidence in the suit to "bust" the Standard Oil trust, is one of the younger men who has done in comparative obscurity the real work of the trust. So carefully has he avoided the limelight, that few people have ever heard of him, although he has long been a director and secretary of the company.

To the surprise of everyone, Mr. Pratt has been a frank witness. He admitted that when the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio was "dissolved" by the courts it was simply reorganized. The stockholders of the old company were the stockholders of the new, and each held his proportion of the stock. It was the same company under a new name.

Mr. Pratt is the son of Charles Pratt, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Co. He has accumulated considerable wealth of his own, for while the elder Pratt left 22,302 shares of Standard Oil stock, his son has now accumulated 6,000 shares of his own. Mr. Pratt has two sons at college, and if their tastes lie in the same direction as their father's they too will be found in the future employ in overalls and learn the business from the ground up, just as their father and their uncle did, for Mr. Pratt's younger brother is now in the refining department of the company.

DAILY VISITS OF WIFE SOLE COMFORTS OF THAW



VISITING him daily in his cell at the Tombs, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is the sole comfort of her husband these days. Deserted by her husband's friends and left almost in the lurch by her counsel, who seem to carry cheer from the outside world to the men whose love for her caused him to kill Stanford White, the actress-wife has been faithful and uncomplaining.

Alone in her apartments in the Lorraine, the young wife seems to have been a prisoner herself, for her only ventures out of doors have been to the street, from where Thaw sits planning when they will take a trip to Europe. Her visits mar lift Thaw to cheerful hopefulness, for, of all those connected with the case, he is the most certain of acquittal in the next trial.

Although this strain of more than a year has told on the beautiful model, Evelyn Thaw still retoins the girlish appearance and olmost childlike demeanor. There are times that she has entered the living room of her husband pale and wan, but the clouds disappear before she reoches her husband. Her mission there is to carry sunshine.

While showing this devotion to Thaw, the wife gained one distinction last summer. She was the only wife of a millionaire who remained in hot New York while the summer resorts were open.

Thaw's buoyoncy is remarkoble. Far from fading and wasting away, the prison officials say that he eats like a laborer and his moody spells seem to have disappeared.

Thaw, for once, seems to be pleased with the legal arrangements, and appears willing to have his case in the hands of attorneys.

WINTER LIFE AT CAPITAL ATTRACTIVE TO WOMEN



THE fascination of Washington as a place of residence especially to those who have tasted the delights of official life, is once more illustrated by the announcement that Mrs. John E. Reyburn, wife of the recently elected mayor of Philadelphia, will continue her home at the national capital, notwithstanding her husband's position as the municipal chief of the city of Brotherly Love.

Quite another type of woman seeking a residence in Washington as a relief from a less satisfying city is Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, wife of New York's great financier, who last season bought and furnished the former residence of the late Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston with a view to passing her winters in Washington. Right in the heart of the smartest residence section with Representative and Mrs. Longworth as her immediate neighbors, Mrs. Ryan lives entirely apart from the social world.

Everybody, or nearly everybody, socially speaking, called on Mrs. Ryan, of conrse, but few persons got beyond the white and yellow portal, which is guarded by a sphinxlike butler, who gently informs all comers his mistress is "not at home." Within a week each person leaving a card receives one in return, with the written message that Mrs. Ryan regrets she is unable to receive or make visits.

To the few who have been fortunate enough to make her acquaintance and win her friendship, Mrs. Ryan is a gracions kindly woman of strong personality, interested in the affairs of the world as far as an intelligent appreciation of life goes, but far removed from its frivolities.

MAY BE AMBASSADOR



David Jayne Hill, minister to the Netherlands, it is reported, will succeed Charlemagne Tower as ambassador to Germany, taking over all the numberless problems that are continually arising from the restrictions placed upon American trade, and the annoyances to which German-American citizens are subjected in the Fatherland. Mr. Hill has several qualifications which will fit him for the post. He has made a special study of European relations, has a charming manner and speaks German fluently. Mrs. Hill is descended from German forefathers, but the family has been American since the Revolution. She combines wit, beauty and fascinating personality, and speaks German, French and Spanish as fluently as she does her native tongue.

The Hills are not so wealthy as their predecessors in Berlin.

Mr. Hill was a college professor at the age of 29. He served ten years as president of the University of Rochester, resigning that position to accept the chair of history and study international law. His work in organizing travel in Europe and study international law. His work in organizing a school of diplomacy in connection with the George Washington university attracted favorable notice, and in 1898 Mr. McKinley made him assistant secretary of state. It was said in Washington that he was not liked by President Roosevelt, and when the latter sent him as minister to Switzerland it was said to be a case of ordering him. Two years later he was transferred to the more important post of minister to the Netherlands.

FAMOUS POLITICAL CENTER WILL SOON DISAPPEAR



THE Passing of the Fifth Avenue hotel will mark the disappearance of the last of the city's hotels possessing a distinctively political atmosphere. The Fifth Avenue hotel has been the center of Republican activity in New York almost ever since the party came into existence.

Until the last campaign the party headquarters for the state was in the hotel, and during the years when Thomas C. Platt was the boss he resided there. Now Platt, boss no longer, has moved to an obscure side street, and only a few old-time politicians are to be met wandering through the corridors of the famous building on Madison square.

The Hoffman house once occupied a position in democratic politics similar to that of the Fifth Avenue in Republican affairs, but the old building has been replaced by a new one, much as the old leaders of Democracy have been.

About the only prominent political figure at present closely identified with any metropolitan hotel is Gov. Hughes, who has announced that his legal residence is the Hotel Astor, frooting on Broadway, at Longacre squore. If the Hughes political star rises as far as the governor's admirer's expect, it may be that the new Astor will fall heir to the political glorioe of the old Fifth Avenue. It is more probable, however, that the fate of the great new establishements like the Astor and the varied interests centered in them will prevent them from becoming famed especially for their political importance.

GERMANY WINNER IN BALLOON RACE

POMMERN CAPTURES BENNETT CUP, TRAVELING 990 MILES FROM ST. LOUIS.

L'lale Da France Second—Only the Ocean Checked Wonderful Flight—Lincoln Beachey Wins the Dirigible Airship Contest.

St. Louis, Oct. 24—Proclaimed as the most remarkable ballooning contest in the history of the world's aeronautics, with every racing record broken, the second international cup competition, which started from here on Monday last, ended Wednesday with Germany accorded the winning laurels.

The finish of the race was the closest and most exciting the followers of the sport have ever known, the victorious Germans balloon, the Pommern which landed at Asbury Park Wednesday morning, having but slightly more than five miles the advantage of the French contestant, L'lalo de France, second in the race, which descended during the afternoon at Hertbertville, N. J., a few miles from the Atlantic coast and slightly northwest of Point Pleasant.

Another German balloon, the Dusseldorf, stands third in the race. American entries are fourth and fifth, a third German team is sixth, a French team seventh, American eighth and English ninth.

Pommern Made 880 Miles.

The unofficial estimated air-line flight of the Pommern is 880 miles, and that of the L'lale de France is 875. The Dusseldorf landed near Dover, Del., and is estimated to have covered 790 miles. The official measurements will be computed at the geological survey of the United States government at Washington.

Only the proximity of the Atlantic ocean stopped the wonderful flight of the Pommern. The balloon could have remained in the air many hours longer and undoubtedly would have sailed several hundred miles in her record but for the expanse of water ahead.

French Make Duration Record.

While losing the distance record and possession of the cup, the French team selling L'lale do Franco gained the honor of the world's record for duration of flight. Starting from here at 4:10 p. m. (central time), they landed at 1:10 p. m. (eastern time), making their time in the air just 44 hours. The previous record was 41 hours 5 minutes, held by Count de la Vaulx, of France.

Germany having won possession of the silver trophy, presented by James Gordon Bennett, the race next year will be in the home of the German Aero club. Final possession of the trophy rests with the club which wins it three times. Aside from possession of the cup, the Germans won a cash prize of $2,500, also donated by Mr. Bennett.

Beachey Wins Airship Race.

Sailing to windward and return over a course measuring one mile and a half from start to finish, Lincoln Beachey, of Toledo, O., won the dirigible balloon or airship race Wednesday, which marked the close of the St. Louis aeronautic carnival of 1907. The prize was $2,000. In his "Beachey airship," a cigar-shaped affair propelled by a four-cylinder gasoline motor, the winner covered the distance in four minutes and forty seconds.

Busch Offers Balloon Race Cup.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—In a letter addressed to G. H. Walker, representing the Aero club of St. Louis, Adolphus Busch announced Friday that he would offer a cup valued at $1,000 as the trophy for a balloon race to be held here next year and open to the world. The cup, to be known as the "Busch cup," is to be raced for annually by balloonists, starting in St. Louis, and any contestant winning it three times will be entitled to retain it.

ALFONSO HAS TUBERCULOSIS.

King of Spain Will Consult Specialist in London.

Madrid, Oct. 26.—The alarming reports circulated earlier in the morning regarding the health of King Alfonso appear to be confirmed. It is understood the king, who will travel under the strictest incognito, arrived at Toledo during his comlog visit to London, will submit to the examination of a specialist in tuberculosis, from which disease his father died. The king's open air life thus far has kept the hereditary disposition in abeyance and an operation was performed on him recently in the hope of checking the growing symptoms of consumption.

Miss Gould at Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 24.—Miss Helen M. Gould was present Wednesday at the dedicatory services of the new army Y. M. C. A. building at Fort Leavenworth, given to the soldiers by Miss Gould.

Iowa Central Shops Burned.

Marshalltown, Ia., Oct. 26.—Fire Friday night destroyed the lowa Central car shops, paint shops, machinery, stock, coaches, box and flat cars and lumber, entailing a loss of $300,000.

Novelist and Poet Dies.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 26.—Hanson Penn Dilts, aged 50, novelist, poet and journalist, died Friday of an accidental overdose of chloral taken to relieve pain.

MOORS DEFEAT THE FRENCH

DRIVE DRUDE'S TROOPS BACK TO CASABLANCA'S WALLS.

Spanish Warship Helps Save the City —Castle Anfioos, Full of Treasure, Is Menaced.

Tangier, Oct. 23.—According to semi-official information received at the Spanish legation here Tuesday, the French forces at Casablanca, under the command of Gen. Drude, suffered a serious repulse at the hands of the Moors Monday.

Moorish troops, estimated to number 7,000 men and equipped with field guns and modern rifles, not only drove the French back to the city walls, but menaced the town to the extent that the French authorities found it expedient to request aid from a Spanish warship in the harbor to repel the attack.

Castle Anfioos, located at Timzourin, near Mogador, which is known to hold half a million dollars, is endangered by the advance of the Third division under Moulai Hafid. The castle is being defended by Caid Anfioos himself, who represents Sultan Abd-El-Aziz in the south.

WESTINGHOUSE COMPANIES HIT.

Put into Receivers' Hands Because of Money Market Stringency.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company, the Westinghouse Machine company and the Security Investment company, a holding company for the Westinghouse interests, were put in the hands of receivers appointed by Judge Ewing, of the United States circuit court, Wednesday.

The Pittsburg stock exchange was closed promptly when informed of the situation by the Pittsburg Clearing House association.

Statements issued by George Westinghouse, prominent bankers, officers of the stock exchange and the clearing house committee show conclusively that the financial position here is sound, and there is no danger.

The severe stringency in the money market is solely responsible for the Westinghouse difficulties. The solvency of the embarrassed companies is not questioned.

NEVADA BANK CLOSES DOORS.

Carson Concern with Several Branches Runs Short of Money.

Reno, Nev., Oct. 24.—The State Bank and Trust company, with head quarters at Carson and branches at Goldfield, Tonopah, Manhattan and Blair, closed its doors Wednesday morning. The state bank examiner is in charge.

The difficulty is due to inability to realize on stocks placed as securities for a $400,000 loan made to the Sullivan Trust company last year. T. B. Hickey, president of the bank, is one of the wealthiest men in the state, and the bank's assets are thought to exceed its liabilities. No fear is entertained that depositors will lose a cent. Hickey is now in San Francisco.

RUSSIA TO KEEP HER WHEAT?

Rumor That Emperor Will Forbid Exportation of Grain.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 24.—The Oregonian says that private cables were received in Portland late Wednesday from Liverpool stating that there is a well grounded rumor in circulation to the effect that the emperor of Russia will issue a ukase forbidding the exportation of wheat from Russia, as was done in 1892. The paper ventures the prediction that following this announcement, grain charters will go to 45 shillings or better.

Convicted Man Jumps Bail.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—Charles S. Cameron, president of the Pittsburg Coal & Tube Railroad company, a line not yet constructed, failed to answer to his name when called for sentence before Judge Fraser in the criminal court Wednesday. Bonds amounting to $12,000 were declared forfeited by the court. Cameron and C. R. Richardson, a broker, were convicted some time ago of conspiracy to bribe councilmen.

Illinois Editors Choose Officers.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Illinois Daily Newspaper association closed its annual convention Wednesday, to meet in Chicago on the third Tuesday in May, 1908. Officers elected are: President, E. E. Bartlett, Rockford; vice president, H. M. Pindell, Peoria; secretary, A. A. Dale, Galesburg; treasurer, W. W. Millar, Quincy; directors, Verne E. Joy, Centralia; W. F. Short, Springfield; J. H. McKeever, Moline.

Back at the White House.

Washington, Oct. 24.—President Roosevelt reached the White House from his southern trip Wednesday afternoon. He said he was thoroughly pleased with his journey, and glad to be home again. He was gratified especially by the warm reception he received in the south.

Mikado Decorates an American.

Tokio, Oct. 24.—The emperor has conferred upon Judge Thomas Burke, head of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition commission of Seattle, the Order of the Third Class of the Rising Sun.

Killed by Fall from Window.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 25.—A. G. Frey, a salesman of Springfield, O., fell from the window of his room on the seventh floor of the Seelbach hotel Thursday evening and was instantly killed.

STILL WAITING FOR GOOD ROADS.



NAVY NEEDS MORE MONEY NEXT YEAR

CABINET CONSIDERS SECRETARY METCALF'S ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES.

Canal Locks Discussed—Some Naval Officers Think Them Too Narrow—Congress May Be Asked for Three New Battleships.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Navel matters occupied the attention of the cabinet during a considerable part of Friday's meeting. Secretary Metcelf has just completed the compilation of the estimates for the maintenance of the naval establishment, and as these show a great increase as compared with the current fiscal year, thereby promising to cause much debate in congress at the approaching session, the president and the secretary of the navy are giving their most earnest attention to them.

The secretary advanced a proposition to increase by $5,000,000 the standing appropriation for the pay ment of enlisted men in the navy. According to his estimate, this increase would admit of the recruitment of about 3,000 blue jackets in addition to the present force. The proposition was received with favor and will be included in the estimates to be submitted to congress.

Wider Locks for the Canal.

Another matter, not entirely naval in character but deemed worthy of report by Secretary Metcalf because of its influence upon the character of naval vessels to be constructed in the future, was the recommendation of the isthmian canal commission, brought to Washington a few days ago by Civil Engineer Rossean, looking to the widening of the locks of the Panama canal, and this subject was discussed at some length.

Some naval officers, whose views were reflected by Secretary Metcalf, held that a width of 100 feet in the locks would be quite sufficient to meet all naval needs within the next half century, but it appeared that another element believes that the locks would prove too narrow in the course of ten years. The president decided to await a detailed report from the canal commission upon this important subject.

May Ask Three Battleships.

Secretary Metcalf also has before him the report of the naval general board, headed by Admiral Dewey, upon the new construction required to meet the plans of the board, and this was touched upon incident to the construction of the width of the canal locks.

It is pointed out that by reason of the fact that he last year expressed the opinion that one new ship would be all that should necessarily be authorized at this congress, the president has somewhat embarrassed himself, but as several of the battleships which were last year supposed to be perfectly serviceable have since proved to be unsafe type, it is not apprehended that the president will have any difficulty in explaining to congress the necessity for amending the original estimate, for it is now quite certain that no less than two and probably three battleships of the first order will be recommended in the estimates.

Automobile Kills $8,000 Horse.

Pittsburg Pa., Oct. 26.—A horse valued at $8,000 by its owner, H. Verrack, of Buffalo, N. Y., sent here for the horse show, which will open next week, had to be shot Friday after an automobile had struck it, breaking both hind legs. The driver of the automobile, George Schuman, was arrested.

Col. Stephen L. Littler Dies.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 26.—Col. Stephen L. Littler, a capitalist, died Friday of typhoid fever, aged 37 years. During Gov. Tanner's administration he was a member of the governor's personal staff.

DR. W. R. GILLETE CONVICTED

FORMER INSURANCE MAN FOUND GUILTY OF PERJURY.

First Conviction in Cases Based on Disclosures in New York Legislative Inquiry.

New York, Oct. 25.—The first conviction in the cases based on the disclosures in the legislative investigation of insurance affairs in 1905-1906 was obtained by the district attorney's office Thursday night when a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court found Dr. Walter R. Gillete, former vice president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, guilty of perjury in the third degree.

The verdict was accompanied with a recommendation for mercy. The maximum penalty for this degree of perjury is ten years' imprisonment.

The jury was out one hour and 25 minutes. In the interval Dr. Gillete chatted with his son and daughter. If he was at all nervous he did not betray his state of mind. When called to face the jury, however, he pale of perceptibly, the pallor giving way to a flush as he heard the verdict. For a moment he appeared surprised, but promptly recovered himself.

Dr. Gillete is 57 years of age and is well known in medicine from the practice of which he retired some years ago. He was born in Philadelphia.

The specific charge upon which Dr. Gillete was found guilty was that he had testified falsely before the grand jury on May 24, at which time he was vice president of the Mutual. The indictment alleged that Gillete, under examination by District Attorney Jerome, stated that certain moneys in the Dodds Ferry bank were his personal funds, and that subsequently under a cross examination he admitted that he there were really the property of the Mutual Life.

COOKE AND McREYNOLDS LOSE.

Illinois Supreme Court Confirms Conviction of Two Chicagoans.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 25.—The decision of the appellate court affirming the six-month term in the circuit court of Cook county, which found John A. Cooke guilty of embezzlement, and the sentence of Circuit Court of Cook county, and sentenced him to imprisonment in the penitentiary was affirmed by the supreme court Thursday. The supreme court found no grounds for error in the case.

The supreme court also affirmed the judgment of the criminal court of Cook county, which found George S. McReynolds guilty of embezzlement and sentenced him to the penitentiary. McReynolds had issued warehouse certificates against grain owned by himself and his own elevator, and deposited the receipts as collateral for money borrowed from banks on the grain, and when the receipts were redeemed there was no grain in the warehouse.

HELPED WIFE COMMIT SUICIDE.

Jamaa Wardell, of New York, Convicted of Manslaughter.

New York, Oct. 26.—Charged with having aided his wife Laura to commit suicide on June 7 last, James Wardell Friday was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. Wardell's defense was that his wife had committed suicide without his knowledge. The woman was found dead with a bullet wound in her head, but an autopsy showed that she had died from gas asphyxiation and that the bullet was fired into her body after death. Wardell, who is 22 years old, was remanded for sentence on Thursday next.

Death Day for Two Murderers.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 26.—Gov. John son has fixed Friday, February 7, 1908 as the hanging day for Merton S Minnn and Peter Mathieson, both convicted at Bemidji for murder. Munn shot and killed August Franklin last June and Mathieson shot and killed Johan Johanson last February.

88 ARE HURT, DOZEN MAY DIE

STATE FAIR SPECIAL ON THE M. K. & T. ROAD HITS FREIGHT AT HIGH SPEED.

One Man was Instantly Killed. Nearly a Hundred are Injured some of Whom it is Believed Cannot Possibly Recover.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 27.—The Missouri, Kansoo & Texoe south-bound Passenger Train No. 207, heovily loaded with passengers coming to visit the Texoe state fair, collided with a freight engine while running at full speed, seven miles north of Dallas early Sunday. Firemen P. O. Frenoh of Denison was instantly killed and forty more persons were injured, some of whom, it is thought, will not recover.

Both of the engines were prectically demolished. The heggage car was thrown upon the tender, the trucks of the coaches were turned almost completely around, the ends of three cars were stove in and the first two coaches were telescoped.

A relief train was made up at Dallas and hurried to the scene of the wreck, arriving there about two hours after its occurones. The train however, carried no physicians and no medicines or bondages for the injured.

Those most seriously injured are:

T. E. Link, Jockson, Mich., seriously injured about back with internal complications; may die.

Sam Hinton, Rowe, Texas, leg broken in two pieces; serious.

Adelade Ray of Denison, Texoe, (colored) serious internel injuries, may die.

J. G. Royce, Denison, broken leg, J. O. Blair, engineer passenger train, seriously ont and burt.

Bob Slayton, engineer on freight, both legs and head cut; serious.

FIRE SWEEPS BATHGATE, N.D.

An Entire Block of Business Houses Consumed in Flames.

Bethgate, N. D., Oct. 26—In a fire which destroyed the business places for a block on the main street Saturday the losses were $34,700 and total insurance $20,000.

Fred Howard, grocery store, $1,000 on store and $1,500 on stock; total insurance $1,500.

F. B. Boswick, hardwere store, $1,000 on store and $5,000 on stock; insurance $4,000.

J. J. Augur, grocery store, $4,000 on store; insurance $1,000.

Wilmer & Dawson, drugs, $3,000 on store and $6,000 on stock; total insurance $3,000.

Citizens state bank, $6,200 on building and fixtures, covered by insurance.

Andrew Richardson, butcher shop, $500; no insurance.

Demers & Ardes, hordware stock, $6,000; insurance $4,000.

Frenk Fieldc', building occupied by Demers & Ardes, $1,500; insurance $600.

F. B. Boswick's unoccupied building, $1,000 fully insured.

DEATH BY FIRE.

Exploding Coal Stove in Boarding Car Kills Two Men.

Walhalla, N. D., Oct.26.—Fire destroyed the office car of the O. Sutherland construction camp at Hokett, nine miles north of here at 4 o'clock in the morning, burning Foreman Mike Hannahan so that his bones remain, and William Stanbury, the time keeper, was so badly burned that his chances for recovery are very light. Both men were asleep in the car and it is thought fire started by the stove exploding and that they were partially smothered before they were awakened.

The night watchmen heard the explosion and saw the fire start and awakened the balance of the crew to save the train which was done by uncoupling the car.

Coal Deposits Found.

St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 26.—A fair grade of lignite coal, close to the surface, in large deposits, overlaid by clay, and which is believed to have a commercial value worthy of investigation, has been uncovered on the land of a farmer in Benton county. Tests have been conducted in the offices of local attorneys, and the test showed a good grade.

Introduced Liquor.

Yankton, S. D., Oct. 28.—Abraham Four Generations and Charles Thundercloud, two Yankton Sioux, have been bound over by United States Commissioner E. S. White to the federal court on charge of introducing liquor into the reservation.

Husking Union.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—The example set in other sections of the state has been followed in Blackhawk county, where the farmer boys have formed a corn husking trust, and a cent a bushel will be paid this year by all owners in order to get their crops gathered, unless outside help is imported. Meetings have been held at country school houses, and the young farmers are well organized. The movement is general thru the county, and fully 200 members have pledged themselves not to husk a bushel for less than 2 cents.

ADVICE TO VICTIMS

TELLS READERS HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM AT HOME.

Directions to Mix a Simple Preparation and the Dose to Take—Overcomes Inner Kidney and Bladder Trouble Promptly.

There le no much Rhoumotism everywhere thot the following odvice by an eminent nuthority, who writes for readers of o large Eostern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from eny good phormacy one-half ounce Fluid Extroct Dondelioo, ono ounce Compound Korgon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sorsoporilla. Shako these well in a bottle and take in teospoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple reolpe le cold to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of tho Kidneye so thot they can filter and stroin from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheunatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who knows their kidneys are not healthy and octive, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to moke up this mixture, as it le certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after while.

Everything Bad.

A prominent farmer recently had occasion to visit some of his holdings in southern Arkansoe. The land was situated several miles from a railroad, and it was necessory to finish the journey lo o buggy. So he took a hand with him and started out.

After traversing several miles of sporsely settled country, they came upon a man plowing corn on the side of e hill. The planter, whiling to appear civil to his neighbors, stopped his horse and yelled at the man, who came to the fence, mopping his face with a red bandana.

"Good morning, mister!"

"Mornlo', mister!"

"You live here, I suppose?"

"Yep."

"How's crops?"

"Fair to middlin'."

"That's a bad hill you're plowing."

"I know it. Bad hoss, pullin' th' plow, bad plow, bad everything."

"Why, you talk like you were the poorest man in Arkansos," laughed the planter.

"Well, though," was the response, as the young fellow smiled goodnaturedly, "Another feller owns half o' this crop."

Not Discharged.

An old Antebellum negro in o small southern town was orrested and brought before the village magistrate for drunkenness. He asked for a lowyer who had helped him out of scrapes before, and the magistrate sent for the attorney.

The young man came into the little court room and listened while the spectator had gathered, and asked the old negro: "Well, William, whot are you charged with this time?"

Sadly the ancient dorky replied: "Boss, I'e eborged wid whisky!"—Harper's Weekly.

Had Tried It.

"You ought to wear glosses. They'll sovo your eye," cold hie friead.

"Nuttin' in it," contemptiously answered the victim of fate. "I tought dey would meself wunst, an' I put on o pair when I heard a big chap wuz lyin' fur me. He said he saw me, yew know, to hit o men wid glasses on 'im. Well, sir, de big chap happened along. He couldn't see over, tried dem glasses off me face, on' den he bunged me eye up, good an' proper."

TAKE THEM OUT

Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On.

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do: either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N.Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overwork, but Mother having heerd about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It has not been long before I was over my other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like o good fellow. My nervousness headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the least tired.

"My face was pale and thin, but in less than a month after beginning to use now round and has considerable color. In strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed each of my examinations with o reasonably good percentage, extre good in some of them. That is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from o yesr's delay in entering college.

"I will be glad ther after bove both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother woe troubled with sleepless nights and got very thin, and looked care worn. She hss gained her normal strength end looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Mystery Cleared Up.

Duluth—The mysterious disappearance of Fred Patarson of Two Harbors a year ago has been cleared up, but just how he came to his death may never be known.

The skeleton of a man lying beside the skeleton of a buck deer was found in the woods between the Split Rock and the Gooseberry rivers, and from some articles found in the clothing it is believed that the disappearance of Peterson has been solved. The rifle that Peterson carried has also been identified. The weapon lay near the skeleton.

The mystery now is, How did Peterson get killed? Had he killed the deer and was he packing it out of the woods, or did the himself misteken for a deer and shot? Did Petarson wound the deer whose skeleton lay on the ground, and did the animal attack and kill him? The theory of people who have investigated the case is that the buck, after being wounded, had attacked and slain the hunter.

A Deep Water Way.

Washington—"A navigable depth of water in the Mississippi from Minneapolis to its mouth, sufficient to carry heavy freights, is bound to come in the future, near or remote," said F. H. Newell, chief of the reclamation service.

Mr. Newell is a member of the inland waterways commission, members of which recently made an inspection of the Mississippi from St. Paul to the mouth, part of the time being with President Roosevelt.

"The time when the deep waterway project is approved by congress depends upon getting the people interested," continued Mr. Newell. "Of course, the people residing in the country immediately contiguous to the great river are enthusiastic over the the project. I mean that other people should be informed as to the value of making the river available for traffic along its entire length."

State Assets.

Minneapolis—According to the tax lists for 1907, Minnesota is a "billion dollar state" for the first time in its history. Last year the real estate assessment of Minnesota was $783,-583,000. The tax commission has added $121,000,000 in one lump, on the assessment of the iron mining properties. New assessments of real estate, for tracts added to the tax rolls and for improvements, add another three or four millions to the total, bringing the real estate valuation up to $875,000,000 in round numbers. Personal property was increased about $5,000,000 this year, and without deducting the exemptions will reach $190,000,000, bringing the total for taxable property in the state to $1,065,000,000. Even deducting the exemptions the figure will be at least $50,000,000 in excess of a billion dollars.

Lynx Came to Town.

Crookston—A big Canadian lynx was shot in the heart of the city of Crookston within half a block of Main and Robert streets, the busiest corner of the city. The animal was first sighted early in the morning by a boy on his way to work. He at once notified the police, and the latter, armed with rifles, started in search of the animal. The lynx was finally located in the rear end of a building on Robert street, and was shot as it was trying to escape. The animal is a fine specimen of the species, and is said to be the largest ever killed in this section of the country. It is supposed that the animal came down from the Red Lake river country, and was attracted to the city by the numerous rabbits that are found in the woods in the vicinity of Crookston.

Farmers Interested.

Crookston—The farmers of the Red river valley are showing decided interest in the fitting annual meeting of the Red River Valley Dairyman's association, which will be held in this city on Nov. 5 and 7. J. R. Morley and L. Sweet, of the State Dairyman's association, will deliver addresses. J. G. Moore, of Wisconsin, formerly secretary of the State Dairymen's association, will also be in attandance.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul—Governor Johnson issued a proclamation offering a reward of $250 for information leading to the arrest of Albert Pontonier, wanted in Minneapolis to answer to the charge of murdering his wife Anna, recently at Cloquet.

New Ulm—Thomas Lowry, president of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, and of the Soo Line, has interested himself in having the Hermann Sons' monument moved from New Ulm to Como park in St. Paul. He has made a definite proposition to the Minnesota grand lodge of the Sons of Harmann regarding the matter.

Duluth—Woodsmen, hunters and others using the woods are daily violating the game laws in the northern counties of the state, according to a visitor to Duluth, from the Beaver bay district.

Farmington—Mrs. William Nixon, a Farmington milliner, won the gold medal at the recent convention of the National Millinners' association in Chicago.

Glencoe—Beginning last Sunday, Glencoe had a sure-enough Sunday "lid." All places of business not except under the state law were closed.

St. Peter—A contest for butter scorers will be a feature at the convention to be held here.

St. Paul—Mrs. Josis Raverty is accused of attacking her mother-in-law with a butcher knife.

Preston—United States Senator Tillman spoke here to an audience of 700 on the race problem.

St. Paul—The Western Association of Electrical inspectors holds its third annual convention at the Ryan.

Little Falls—Great preparations are being made for the big dairy meeting to be held in this city on Nov. 5.

Minneapolis—Chairman Mills of the state railroad and warehouse commission does not look for a car shortage this winter.

St. Paul—The new Swedish Baptist church, on the Bethel academy, was dedicated by Rev. Magnus Larson, of the First Swedish Baptist church.

St. Cloud—Charles Bachelor, who was reported as dead at Duluth, has turned up alive and well at Olso, a small town in Marshall county, this state.

Granite Falls—A reception was tendered Judge and Mrs. Gorhan Powers at the apera house here, the occasion being their twenty-fifth marriage anniversary.

Rochester—George Klingensmith, a saloonkeeper, was fined $15 and costs for violating the state laws prohibiting a posted man from entering public drinking places.

Minneapolis—Harry B. Clarke, 40 years old, was found dead in his bed at the Bijou hotel, 10 Washington avenue south, as the result of accidental poisoning by gas.

Minneapolis—Safe robbers who threw back the bolts of a safe without the use of explosives worked on the strong box in the store of the Town Market Furniture company.

St. Peter—While cleaning a rifle at his home in New Sweden, Christ Peterson, aged 20 years, shot himself accidentally. The bullet entered his right knee and inflicted a bad wound.

Mankato—W. W. Weller, a farmer of Rapidan township, reports finding a curiosity in his hen coop. It is an egg as large as a goose egg and inside of it another perfectly developed egg about the size of ordinary hens' eggs.

Sauk Rapids—Matt Fleigic received a check for $548 for 680 bushels, which he raised on seven acres of land. A few years ago he purchased this land for $5 an acre. He raised enough hay from it by the first crop to pay for the land.

Minneapolis—Soo Line train No. 75, west bound from St. Paul, crashed into a string of freight cars drawn by a Great Western engine, and delayed traffic on the Northern Pacific road between the twin cities for more than two hours.

Grand Meadow—An insane man about 20 years old was found stark naked in a barn in this village. His clothes were with him, but he refused to put them on until forced to do so by the officer. He had not been shaved for many months and seemed half starved.

Sauk Rapids—A rig occupied by Charles Peterson and Nick Wiedera was struck by a passenger train one and one-half miles this side of Rice. Peterson was hurled fifty feet in the air, one arm and several ribs being broken in the fall, besides receiving internal injuries.

St. Paul—It will be necessary for the state of Minnesota to borrow about three-quarters of a million dollars from the twin city banks very shortly, or else hold back payment for some time of special state aid to the school districts of the state. If the banks are unwilling to loan now on account of the crop needs, the schools will have to wait.

Winona—George Kromer has been arrested here by Sheriff Farr and has confessed to having sold jewelry stolen from Cohen's jewelry store in Minneapolis recently by James Moran and Jack Kline, who are now being held at La Crosse, having been arrested there through Sheriff Farr. The two rings recovered are valued at $1,500.

Duluth—Ole Hanson of 1915 First street was killed today in a thrilling manner. He worked at the Minneapolis docks here, and while going from one dock pocket to another slipped on the icy timbers and plunged sixty feet through one pocket into the hold of the steamer Sylvania. Hanson was twenty-six years old and has relatives at Cloquet.

Mankato—Samuel Mace, a prominent Brown's farmer, is suffering from a broken leg, dislocated knee and other injuries due to an accident while plowing. The horses overturned his plow and dragged it over him. He stopped them and unhitched them and climbed upon the back of one and rode home, but it was several hours before surgical assistance could be secured.

St. Paul—Mrs. Josie Raverty attacked her mother-in-law, Mrs. O'Connell, with a butcher knife at their home and but for the interference of neighbors might have killed the aged woman.

Sauk Rapids—One Sauk Rapids elevator in one day paid out $2,518 for ten loads of clover seed, all marketed by Benton county farmers. The price was $8 per bushel.

St. Paul—C. J. Osborn, indicted for attempting to pass a forged check, pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

It was estimated that 600 persons lost their lives in the Italian earthquake.

Four Italians—Corbin, Ky., are a hazzard. One died and the others were made dangerously ill.

The employes of the New York Central railroad, it is reported, will strike unless given raises in wages.

Morris Paul, a Chicago store keeper, confessed that he set fire to his place so that he could have a "free sale."

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed at Birmingham, Ala., against the Southern Steel company.

Two men grabbed $9,000 in the subtreasury at Philadelphia and fled, but were captured and the money recovered.

William Durgal, of Lake Placid, N. Y., was killed by George Martin, of Averyville, N. Y., who mistook him for a deer in the Adirandacks.

The British steamer Pemplco, Baltimare to Rotterdam, has been abandoned in latitude 47 north, longitude 32 west. The crew was saved.

Three armed men held up a freight train five miles from Los Angeles, shot the fireman, who resisted, and took $250 and two watches from the crew.

A census of the high buildings in New York shows that if all the skyscrapers were piled one on top of another the pile would be 6,000 stories high. The highest is 48 stories.

Count Okuma, of Japan, in a letter to Dr. Louis L. Seaman, ex-surgeon major, United States army, criticises the sending of the American fleet to the Pacific as "not good diplomacy."

William Lepper, an aged resident of Laremie, Wyo., shot and perhaps fatally wounded ex-Judge Charles W. Brammell, then killed himself. Brammell had been his lawyer in some long-drawn-out litigation.

Thirty-three suits against the Southern Pacific company have been filed in the United States circuit court at San Francisco for violating an act of congress to prevent cruelty to animals in transit on the cars.

Four hundred Chinese who had just landed near Santa Cruz, Mexico, made an attack on the English ship Woolmore and fatally injured several officers. The Chinese were fiecnsed because 200 of their number were being held on board the ship by the sanitary inspector.

Federal Judge Dayton at Wheeling, W. Va., issued an injunction restraining John Mitchell, president; T. L. Lewis, vice president, and the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America from organizing or interfering in any way with about 1,000 nonunion miners employed by the Hitchman Coal company, Glendale Coal company and the Richland Coal company, located in the Wheeling district.

ANOTHER DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Franch Officers Arrested as Traitors —One, a Jew, Confesses.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The arrest of Engineer Charles D. Ullmo, of the French navy, at Toulon Thursday, on the charge of being a spy and his confession to having intrusted to secret naval signal book and the naval cipher code, was followed Friday by the arrest at Vendome of an officer named Berton, who is charged with negotiations with an agent of a foreign power for the sale of military secrets.

The arrests are creating a great stir, as Ullmo is a Hebrew, the papers term his case a second Dreyfus affair.

It appears that Ullmo offered certain documents to the minister of marine for $30,000, saying that unless his offer was accepted he would sell them to a foreign power. A dummy correspondence was begun, ending with Ullmo's capture.

A search of his lodgings revealed that he not only possessed the secret code signals, but was in possession of complete plans for the mobilization of the French navy, the location of harbor mines in the event of war, photographs of the mechanism of France's famous 75-millimetre field gun, etc.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Oct. 26.	
LIVE STOCK—Beeves	$4 35	@ 6 15
Hogs	5 90	@ 6 15
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 60
Fed Winter Steaklngs	3 75	@ 4 25
Calves—Veals	7 00	@ 8 50
Buttermilks	3 75	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter	3 60	@ 4 00
RYE—No. 2 Western	72½	@ 74
BUTTER	25	@ 32
EGGS	31	@ 37
CHEESE	11½	@ 12½
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$6 60	@ 7 00
Fair to Good Steers	5 25	@ 6 50
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	@ 4 50
Bulls, Common to Choice	2 25	@ 4 50
Calves	4 00	@ 7 50
HOGS—Prime Heavy	5 70	@ 6 00
Mixed Packing	5 60	@ 5 90
Heavy Packing	5 60	@ 5 90
Pigs, Common to Choice	4 50	@ 5 60
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 32
Dairies	23	@ 30
LIVE POULTRY	10½	@ 11½
DRESSED POULTRY	11	@ 14
POTATOES (per bu)	55	@ 71
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	1 00	@ 1 00
December	97½	@ 1 00
May	96½	@ 98½
Oats, Standard	36½	@ 36½
Rye, No. 2	72	@ 72½
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$ 95½	@ 96
December	96½	@ 97
Corn, December	47½	@ 47½
Oats, May	40½	@ 40½
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00	@ 7 75
Texas Steers	3 75	@ 4 75
HOGS—Packers	5 75	@ 6 00
Butchers	5 80	@ 6 00
SHEEP—Natives	3 25	@ 4 50
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ 6 75
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	@ 4 60
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 5 00
HOGS—Heavy	5 80	@ 6 00
Yorkers and Pigs	5 80	@ 6 00

KEPT HIS ENGAGEMENT.

Was Ready to Make Good on the Hot Air Proposition.

"I'm not much for a hand at card playing," said a thoughtful looking man the other day, "but I couldn't help listening to the line of hot air, fourflush talk that a fellow behind me on the Euclid beach car a few nights ago was handing to a girl. He kept it up all the way from East Ninth street clear out to the beach.

"Most of the talk he was getting off was about the princely salary his firm had to put up to keep him and about how smooth he was.

"I turned around and looked at the two of them out of the tail of my eye, and then I knew how he managed to get away with it, for the girl was one of those willow looking affairs that would believe you if you told her you were the men that built Niagara falls. I was tempted to lamp an him and he looked to me like a man whom you could rob of an entire two weeks' salary and yet commit only petit larceny.

"But I couldn't help listening to his talk, for when he left he gave him give the girl his telephone number. 'Call me up some afternoon when you're in town,' he said, 'and we'll have lunch together.'

"I jotted down his phone number and waited to get some slow to his name. By and by I heard her call him Frank, and I thought that would do.

"Two days after that about noon I had my stenographer call up his number and ask for Frank. Then I had her tell him that she wanted that lunch he promised her on the Euclid beach car. Frank was right in for it, and said that he would go over and order a lunch at a hotel that he mentioned. The girl promised to meet him in half an hour, if he would go ahead and order.

"In about 20 minutes I went over to watch developments. There sat my hot-air neighbor of the beach car at a little table for two, waiting—patiently waiting. I went away and came back for another look an hour and a half later and he was still waiting."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A GOLDEN BALL.

British Soldiers Played the National Game With It.

Probably no game of ball, by professionol or college team, was ever watched with such inner interest but with such outward indifference as one described in Gertrude Vanderbilt's "Social History of Flatbush." It happened in revolutionary times, when the British soldiers were stationed on Long Island. The inhabitants had hidden their valuables in the most possible places. One lady concealed some gold coins in a fatherly pincushion of the kind worn by the Dutch housewife, suspended et her side.

She was sitting sewing one day when a party of British soldiers entered the room. A young officer, spying what to him was a golden ball with the sword end ribbon by which the cushion was hung and began a game of ball.

Soon the rest of the company joined the sport. Bolsterously, from hand to hand, the ball was batted to and fro. It was roughly snatched and tossed, and sometimes it fell into the ashes of the fireplace, and there ensued a conflagration. Now and again a soldier would catch it on the tip of his sword and send it spinning on with a rush in its wake.

Every moment threetened to reveal the precious contents. To show that she had entirely lost interest in the secret and the owner was forced to sit unmoved, apparently intent on her work, while her fortune flying through the air, at the mercy of the enemy. At last the cushion, torn and battered, but still guarding its treasure, was returned to its mistress, and the incidents, tired of their play, left the house.—Youth's Companion.

A Joke Astray.

An English clergyman confesses in the London Tribune that once, relying on his hearers' fund of humor, he made a joke at a public meeting. He said: "In repose to a vote of thanks," ran one paragraph, "the reverend gentleman explained the joke in connection with the Cornish dialect by the fact that he himself worked in the Cornish mines until he was 21 years of age."—Youth's Companion.

Prizes for Farmers.

Austria provides an object lesson in dealing with waste lands. Prizes are given to farmers to encourage them to recover waste lands and lay their down as pasturage, and also to erect shelters or stables for cows in high altitudes. The importance of this may be seen from the statement that one-quarter of the total fodder required for cattle and horses in that empire is derived from Alpine districts.

CITY HAS BOY MAYOR

R. W. BINGHAM, 21 YEARS OLD, RULES LOUISVILLE, KY.

Entire Cabinet Composed of Young Men—What They Have Done—Youthful Gavernment Result of Court Declsion.

Louisville, Ky.—Mr. William Dean Howells described "A Boys' Town," in a book some time ago. Louisville would find materiel for "A Young Man's Town."

Louisville is now experiencing government by men who are comparative youths and is also experiencing the most vigorous administration of the laws she has enjoyed in years.

This youthful government is the direct result of the recent decision of the court of appeals which ousted the former administration of Louisville on the ground of an unfair election and delegated to Gov. Beckham, himself a man well this side of 40, the power to fill practically all the offices. Here are some of the principal officers:

Robert Worth Bingham, mayor, 35 years old; A. Scott Bullitt, sheriff, 39; Edwin P. Morris, commonwealth attorney, 28; W. W. Davies, chairman of the board of safety, 32; James B. Brown, chairman of the board of works, 31; Dr. Ellis Duncan, coroner, 34, and Will N. Cox, member of the board of works, 25.

The board of safety and the board of works control all the departments and have charge of all the work done by the city of Louisville, so the chairmen of these boards, with the mayor, practically dominate the city.

The first thing Mayor Bingham did when he came into office was to give notice that the "lid" must stay down on Sunday. He appointed a chief of police who would carry out his orders and his board of safety gave the police force a shaking up that proved decisively it meant business. The result has been to show that a "lid" can be kept on when it is meant to stay on. Louisville is a dry town on Sunday now. There are scarcely any attempts to tilt the "lid," and these are speedily checked by the police, who are exercising the utmost vigilance that is the price of a well fitting "lid."

The mayor did more. He took the police and fire departments out of politics, started an investigation of city institutions that revealed a fearful condition of the city hospital, that is being remedied; exposed and started a number of scandals and is now having an investigation of the water company, Louisville's prize municipal institution, the effects of which have been carefully kept from the public for 30 years and which is suspected of having been the scene of riotous extravegance.

A few days after Sheriff Bullitt entered his office he assembled his force of deputies, without saying where they were going, piled them into automobiles, dashed out to the pauirooms,



MAYOR ROBERT WORTH BINGHAM

raided them, arrested the operators and stripped down the blackboards and paraphernalia and closed the doors. They have remained closed tight since.

The cases of those arrested are pending in the county court, where Mr. Page, the youthful county attorney, is prosecuting them as vigorously as Sheriff Bullitt raided.

As the result of the vigorous work of these young men Louisville is enjoying the best city government it has known within the memory of a generation.

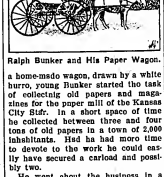
The latest achievement of Mayor Bingham and Sheriff Bullitt has been to prevent a street car strike which threatened the greatest industrial conflict ever known here.

OLD PAPERS PAY HIS WAY.

Kansas Youth's Unusual Way of Defraying College Expenses.

Boston.—Ralph Bunker, a graduate of the Sobotha high school in Kansas, took an unusual way of assisting in defraying his expenses at Harvard college for the ensuing year.

Several weeks ago, with the assistance of two or three hired workmen,



Ralph Bunker and His Paper Wagon.

a home-made wagon, drawn by a white buro, young Bunker started the task of collecting old papers and magazines for the paper mill of the Kansas City Sfar. In a short space of time he collected between three and four tons of old papers in a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Had he had more time there would be no doubt but what nearly five secured a carload and possibly two.

He went about the business in a methodical manner. Monday mornings he visited the residences, securing therefrom the voluminous Sunday editions of city papers, as well as the week's accumulation of newspapers and magazines. At some houses there were many old magazines that their owners had long wished to get rid of. Others gladly gave him the advertising sheets from the magazines when they desired to retain the reading matter.

Bunker called at the stores three times a week. His supplied all business houses with boxes into which every scrap of paper was thrown. When he called there was no necessity for moving any one; he simply cleaned out the box.

All alleys and outlying districts were visited one of the remaining days of the week end were left to better shape than they had been found in.

The last day, Saturday, which was too busy a dey for both housekeepers and storekeepers to be disturbed by any one, Mr. Bunker wisely devoted to packing and binding his papers in bundles to be ready for shipment.

Sabetha woman and merchants ware rather enthusiastic over the efforts of Mr. Bunker, which not only assisted him, but disposed of the summer problem of what to do with papers with no farmace running. Sebetha, always a well-kept town, was absolutely Spotless Town during the paper collection.

Mr. Bunker made enough money to pay for his board and room for several weeks.

Teakwood, or Indian oak, will sink in water. It is one of the hardest of woods.

FEW WOMEN WANT OFFICE.

Experiences in Colorado Shows Fair Sex Cares Little for Political Plums.

Denver, Col.—Contrary to expectation, it was found in a recent investigation of the subject in Colorado that few women had any desire to hold office. The position of state superintendent of public instruction was the only state office which bns been conceded to woman, and that of county superintendent is the only active one which has been filled by her to any large extent. During the first years of equal suffrage it was the custom to elect three women members to the legislature from the county of Arapahoe (Denver), but this is no longer done. Neither of the last two legislatures has had any women members. There are now 29 women county superintendents elected, 505 school directors, and scattered throughout the state one woman representative in the offices of county



Miss Jessie M. Crandall.

Twin State Superintendent of Schools in Colorado.

clerk, county treasurer and assessor.

At the present time there is only one county office, outside of that of county superintendent, held by a woman, namely, the treasurer of Gunnison county. Seventy-eight are now directed almost entirely by the men.

Cutting Off Supplies at Greaser Gulch.

The Tenderfoot—What are you going to throw at the bad actors this season? Eggs?

The Native—Nope. Too dear.

"Vegetables?"

"Too scarce."

"What then?"

"Wal, stranger, we reckon we won't throw nothin'. Them fellers used to eat th' eggs an' carry off the vegetables, and we reckon when they don't get naither they'll feel as so they wux treated a dum sight wuss than if we pelted 'em good an' plenty."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the immense empire governed by the czar of Russia, 60 languages are spoken.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30. 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3. 1879.

An Exchange tells of a farmer who sold his wheat and put the money in the bank, and then paid all his bills by check, so he had a receipt for all of them. It is a nice way to do business, but we found it had one drawback, and that was the money in the bank became exhausted before all the bills were paid.

The meeting of the County Commissioners to act on the new county seat removel petition resulted in the matter being thrown into court, where it will remain until next summer, at least. We wonder if anyone has looked lately to see if the petition was in the pigion hole, all safe?, but we suppose it will be safe enough uutil the lawers get theough with it, then look aut.

Homestead entrys made after today November 1st, 1907, will have to be lived on and cultivated for at least fourteen months before final proof will be allowed. This rouling only applies to homestead entries made after this date, so do not get excited and flood the Land Office with letters of inquiry abont it. The rouling was undoubtly made to protect the government from spectulators who never had any intentions of making their home on the land, but it is a goodeal like locking the barn after the horse is stolen, so far as this reservation is concornad, for they came and are now gone, and took the deed for the land with them.

The Undertaker's Shop.

"The one thing in New York that I can't get used to," said the country visitor, "is the manifold uses to which undertakers put their shops. I used to be of the opinion that the only possible errand a person could have at an undertaker's was to purchase funeral supplies, but in this town I find that people go there for all sorts of purposes. They go to vote, to get married and to transact all the legal business that a notary public is capable of transacting. Yesterday I even saw a party eating luncheon in an undertaker's establishment. They had come into town apparently to attend a funeral and instead of patronizing a restaurant they calmly munched their midday meal in the midst of those lugubrious surroundings." — New York Globe.

Irascible Carlyle.

A lady who lived near Thomas Carlyle kept Cochin China fowls, and their crowing was such a nuisance that the philosopher sent a complaint to her. The owner was indignant upon hearing the appeal.

"Why," said she, "they crow only four times a day, and how can Mr. Carlyle be seriously annoyed at that?"

Upon hearing of her attitude upon the subject Carlyle replied, "The lady forgets the pain I suffer in waiting for those four crows."

Once Too Often.

"What's all this excitement about?"

"Nothing worth mentioning. Man got knocked down."

"Accident?"

"Not exactly. One of these men who always catch hold of you and push you out of their way when you happen to meet them at a crowded corner grabbed the wrong man just now. That's all."—Chicago Tribune.

Saving Time.

Father (to his son, early in the morning)—What is the meaning of this? You are lying in bed with your clothes on. Son (a student)—Yes, father. I do that so that if I oversleep myself I shall not be late at college.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Torture.

A shrewd old doctor once said: "If I wanted to torture an enemy, I would tell him he had an incurable disease. His life would be miserable, and he would be almost certain to die before his time."

How mankind defers from day to day the ... can do without ... that lost time is lost eternally.—Muller.

The White Seal SALOON,

Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

It Couldn't Be.

Dean Farrar quotes Tennyson as having related to him the remark of a farmer who, after hearing a fire and brimstone sermon from an old style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally, that must be wrong. No constitooshun couldn't stand it."

America's Failings.

America has little of the economic sagacity of England, intellectual acumen of Germany or social rhythm of France.—A. E. Winship in Armenia.

Brides Priced.

To us it seems a curious whim on the part of our ancestors of the eighteenth century that in their marriage announcements they should so often choose and with such seeming complacency to enlighten the world with regard to the amount of fortune received with the brides. Here are two cases in point: "Mr. James Coutts of Jeffry's Sq., merchant, to Miss Peagrum of Knightsbridge, £30,000." "W. Smith, gentleman, of the 2d Troop of Horse Guards, to Mrs. Ann Gardiner, a maiden lady, aged, 'tis said, near 70, with a fortune of £20,000."—Chambers' Journal.

Another Smart Girl



Awful Child—Mamma said you were pretty old.

Visitor—Well?

Awful Child—You are old, but you ain't pretty.

Preference.

The Court—Six years at hard labor. You'll get a chance to learn a trade, my man. Burglar—Judge, couldn't I be permitted to learn it—er—by correspondence course?—Puck.

For the burdens which God lays on us there will always be grace enough. The burdens which we make for ourselves we must carry alone.—A. W. Thorold, D. D.

An Arabian Legend.

The Arabians had a tradition that when the devil started forth from his own place to the garden of Eden he was too lazy to walk and begged all the animals, one after another, to carry him. All refused except the serpent, which was then a quadruped and the most beautiful of all beasts. Yielding to the entreaties of Satan, the serpent took up the devil on its back and carried him the rest of the way, no one knows how far, and after the consequences of the devil's entry into the garden became apparent the angels were commanded to look up the serpent and punish it, so Michael cut off its legs, and it was doomed henceforth to travel about as best it could flat on the ground.

Willing to Oblige.

"I may as well tell you, young man," said Miss Spooner's father, "that I always close up the house and turn out all lights by 10 o'clock."

"Don't bother tonight, sir," replied Jack Nerty. "I'll attend to that for you."—Philadelphia Press.

Matinee Accessories.

George—Did you have a good time? Gertie—Oh, lovely, lovely! George—Was the play good? Gertie—No, but I had on my new hat and had a box of delicious caramels with me.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Out of the Public.

When I was a very little boy, writes Sir William Gregory in his autobiography, my grandfather, who was then undersecretary for Ireland, took me to the chief secretary's room in Dublin castle and formally introduced me to Lord Melbourne.

After I had been with him for some little time he said, "Now, my boy, is there anything here you would like?"

"Yes," I answered, pointing to a very large stick of sealing wax.

"That's right," said Lord Melbourne, pressing on me a bundle of pens; "begin life early. All these things belong to the public, and your business must always be to get out of the public as much as you can."—Pearson's Weekly.

Unexpected.

"Can your wife make as good pies as your mother did?"

"Yes, indeed. Mother uses my wife's recipe."—Cleveland Free Press.

Assistant Fool Makers.

It doesn't take much of a girl to make a fool of any man. Nature does so much.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LUMBER.

The Largest Stock Of Lumber Ever Carried In A Retail Yard, Is At Your Disposal,

At St. Hilaire Minn.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles $3.50 per M.

2 X 3 Plank, which have been used before, but still good, At from $8, to $15, per M.

* * * * * *

—ST HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

Special Notice To Readers Of The Sunbeam.

MARK'S LUNG BALSAM,

Will break up your cold and will stop your cough.

FOR SALE BY,

Carl Jensen, Kratka, Minn.
Auguste Kuehnel Koehnel "
George Kronschnabel Gully, "
Bolstad & Melbo, " "
Ida M. Lillo, Lillo, Minn.
K. K. Moen, Greibrok, "
Winsor Merc. Co. Winsor, "
Olef Bergland, " "
Martin Kilen, Winsor Minn.
Jona B. Witchterman Lindsay, "
Andrew Eltingson, Highlanding, Minn
Miss Walseth, Espetvet, Minn.
L. K. Moen, Garnes Minn.
Ed. Havik, Grit Minn, and in any store where medicines are kept for sale.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

A Remarkable Bridge.

Among the many odd nooks and corners and crannies of the auld Emerald Isle is Carrick-a-rede, on the Great Northern railroad of Ireland. It is an isolated rock, separated from the main land by a chasm sixty feet wide and more than eighty feet deep, and it is at this place that the salmon are intercepted in their retreat to the rivers. A rude bridge of ropes is thrown across, which remains during the fishing season, and this bridge, which is protected by a single rope rail, swings about in the most uncomfortable manner, often rendering it a dangerous feat in stormy weather save to the natives, who cross it with the utmost indifference. The name is derived from "Carrig-a-ramhadh" (the rock in the road) on account of the intercepting of the salmon. Near by on the west side of the island is a cavern in which have been found the bones of horse, ox, deer, sheep, goat, badger, otter, water rat and of several kinds of birds.

Persian Justice.

Professor Williams Jackson tells in his "Persia Past and Present" some stories illustrating character in the land of Omar Khayyam. One is of a man who, suffering from inflamed eyes, went to a horse doctor for treatment. The veterinary gave him some of the salve that he used on animals, and the man lost his eyesight. He then brought suit in court to recover damages. The judge, after weighing the evidence in the case, handed down his decision as follows: "There are no damages to be recovered. The man would never have gone to a veterinary if he had not been an ass."

Nemesis.

Nemesis is lame, but she is of colossal stature, and sometimes, while her sword is not yet unsheathed, she stretches out her huge left arm and grasps her victim. The mighty hand is invisible, but the victim languishes under the dire clutch.—George Eliot.

A Desperate Case.

Walk O. Nights—Doctor, what is a ... remedy for sleeplessness? Doc... ... Walk O. Nights—... ...

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn, on December 16th, 1907, viz:

George Wagner.

H. E. No. ... Red Lake Series for the S. W. ¼, Sec. 36 Tp. 151 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edwin Hanson, John Dahlen, Andrew Hanson, William Blower, all of Brookeborg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN OLSON SORDAL, of Hilda, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1005 made December 14, 1904, for the Lots 4, & 5 Sec. 7 Tp. 152 N. Range 39 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on December 2nd 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Eugene Dempsey, Theadore Torgerson, Olaf B. Henson, B. Henery Costello, all of Hilda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

DO YOU OWN A HORSE?

Electric Light Plants Are Like Horses In Some Respects.

The subject of depreciation is well worthy of the careful consideration of those who are prone to ignore that item in estimating the cost of lights supplied by municipal plants. But as more people own horses than lighting plants it may be helpful to consider depreciation as applied to horses.

You pay $250 for a five-year-old horse. That's original cost. If you borrow the money you must pay interest on it. If you don't borrow it you lose the interest you would get if you didn't buy the horse. Either way it's interest. You feed the horse, and perhaps hire a man to take care of him. That's operating expenses. You get him shod occasionally and call in the veterinarian when he is sick. That's renewals and repairs. After a few years, in spite of the best of care, the horse is no longer capable of doing the required work and is sold for $50, a loss of $200 as compared with the original cost. That's depreciation. If you haven't laid that by year by year out of the horse's earnings, you've got to borrow it to buy a new horse, and you may not find it easy to do so if you haven't repaid the original loan. That's what happens to municipal plants that don't provide an adequate depreciation fund

Great Writers Not Correct Writers.

There is not a single great author in our literature in whose works numerous errors have not been pointed out or thought to be pointed out. They are charged with violating rules involving the purity if not the permanence of the language. A somewhat depressing inference follows from the situation thus revealed. The ability to write English correctly does not belong to the great masters of our speech. It is limited to the obscure men who have devoted themselves to the task of showing how far these vaunted writers have fallen short of the ideas of linguistic propriety entertained by their unrecognized betters. As a result of these critical crusades there is no escape from the dismal conclusion that the correct use of the language is not to be found in the authors whom every one reads with pleasure, but is an accomplishment reserved exclusively for those whom nobody can succeed in reading at all.—Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury in Harper's Magazine.

... your ... be enlarged ... ... you ...

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rolls or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS, DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnecki, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

WE WILL SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Sam. Swanson returned home from Dakota on Monday and will go to horse keeping on the old farm. He is still single.

The Red Lake River is getting so low that the Indians have not got water enough to run their canoes.

Butter 22 cents. Eggs 25 cents per dozen, at the Big New Store, at Highlanding.

Now boys don't forget that I pay the highest market price for furs when the season opens Nov. 15th.

John Radnecki.

Albert Nelson, one of the pioneers of Gully, returned to McIntosh last week, after a years absence in Alaska.

Wm. Martainson of Nymore Minnesota was here today looking over realestate, and may decide to buy some land.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, it should cure you.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 22 cents per lb. Eggs 25 cents per dozen at the new Highlanding store.

Singer Bros. completed a contract with the government this week, for the delivery of a big lot of supplies to Red Lake Agency for the Indians.

The Ladies Aid Society, of Rudell will have an Auction sale at the Radney hall tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock P.M. Grand ball in the evening. All are invited,

Mrs. Eva Shosten and Mr. Carl Elg, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride, at Highlanding on Sunday last. We extend congratulations.

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

John S. Johnson threshed a little over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, on his farm in the town of Kratka last Monday. Where is the man who said this was not a good wheat country?

School commenced in this district on Monday last, with Mr. Walter Johnson, of St. Hilaire, teaching. This will only be a short term and parents should get their children to attending at once.

Ljet Sigurdson, Ole Overum, Andrew Ellingson and T. S. Jacobson, of Highlanding were over here Wednesday evening to get bonds fixed up for Mr. Sigurdson as biddei to carry mail from Hilda to Highlanding.

MASCOT Flour is the best After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

Sixteen deputy sheriffs from Thief River Falls Falls passed through here last Sunday bound for Red Lake Falls to get an old automobile stationed there. They ran up against an injunction and went home —St. Hilaire Spectator.

We heard Sheriff Nelson had promised a deputyship to quite a large number and he is negotiating to take them in flocks now, so as to pay up his political debts quicker, but what's the difference the tax payers foot the bill, and Red Lake County is a rich Corporation, but we do wonder if Thief River Falls will have that Ir running around the coun try next year as "Our candidate for Sheriff", and telling people if they don't vote for him they are not fit favor of Thief River Falls for County seat.

NOTICE TO PAY UP.

We have been sending out a large number of statements to our subscribers, asking for past due subscriptions and very few of them have responded. We feel that we have earned this money and are in need of it now, as we have a long cold winter ahead of us and poverty staring us in the face. Please remit.

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1. 1900, to all new subscribers for $1.50 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidental campaign and will give you a live up-to-date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

Contrasted Types.

The saltspoken romance of the fin quan is sometimes trying to those of a different habit. The author of the traveling notes called "From a Holiday Journal" describes a young girl whom she met at a Geneva bath, a pretty, doll-like creature, named Marie, who knew how to sit still and do nothing all day long.

Presently it was discovered that Marie had a lover. She disclosed the fact boldly.

"My beautiful is young, handsome, rich," she said proudly looking up to a tall English girl of seventeen. "And have you not a bridegroom too? Or did you never have one?

The English girl felt never before felt the humiliation caused by the lack of a bridegroom. So she shamefacedly confessed that some one liked her, only this spring, but—

"But you do not love him," interrupted the German girl in loud but very bad English. "Oh, I love my treasure so! I love him so!"

The English girl shuddered and blushed to the roots of her hair. The words had been distinctly spoken and had evidently proved very amusing to a party of English in the vicinity.

"Oh," she implored, "would you mind saying 'like' instead of 'love' next time? We never say 'love' in English. We have co such thing!"

How She Died.

A minor poet who talked of his lady's person being "curiously mix'd" would not be enthusiastically reviewed nowadays. But so startlingly beautiful was the lady in question, one Susanna Perwich, who died of rheumatic fever at Hackney on July 3, 1661, "in the flower of her age," that these lines in praise of her have not only been preserved, but they have even escaped classification with nonsense verse. This explanation is, perhaps, necessary before quoting the inspired account of her death:

Behold, damp sheets
Cling close about her in the bed,
At which she, waking, said, "I'm dead!"
Shall I the careless maid go blame
And tell her what a horrid shame
It is that by her negligence
So choice a one is lost from hence?

—London Chronicle.

Dancing.

It is quite usual after a ball to find that the action of the heart shows traces of fatigue, particularly in delicate young women, who complain of a vague sensation of uneasiness, sadness and even of pain and are, in a word, in a peculiar condition that is not yet disease, nor is it health—much nearer the former than the latter. Diseases caused by dancing are commoner in women than in men. The most frequent are laryngitis, particularly in women who talk a great deal while dancing; colds, bronchitis and sometimes pneumonia and pleurisy. Dancing should be absolutely forbidden in all cases of consumption, which may assume a very rapid form from this cause. It is counter indicated as well in all cases of heart trouble.

To Waterproof Canvas.

Scientific American gives this recipe for waterproofing for canvas: Soft soap dissolved in hot water and a solution of iron sulphate added. The sulphuric acid combines with the potash of the soap and the iron oxide is precipitated with the fatty acid as insoluble iron soap. This is washed and dried and mixed with linseed oil.

Masculine.

Mrs. Hix—Mrs. Jinx strikes me as being entirely too masculine for a woman. Mrs. Dix—Yes, indeed. Why, every time she has an ache or a pain she makes as much fuss about it as a man would.

Discretion.

First Lawyer—It seems to me you let that last witness down pretty easily in your cross examination. Second Lawyer—I had to. He is my tailor, and I owe him a big bill.

When a man says, "Of course it's an impression of mine," it is a sure sign that he is going to do the best he can to make it his business.

Yes We have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. S. WINTON, Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 9 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's & arrives at the same days, at 1 p. m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not a necessity to make trips to the city now, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Pay is paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Liquid Metal Polish.

Take eight ounces of Spanish whiting, which must be perfectly free from grit, and put in one quart of gasoline. Shake up the whiting and gasoline thoroughly. You will notice the whiting settles immediately, leaving the liquid as clear as water. To remedy this and, farther, to make it a better polishing agent, add to each quart of the mixture thirty-two drops of oleic acid—no more, no less. Shake again and the whiting will not settle. Apply to gold, silver, nickel, brass, glass or any kind of metallic surface with a piece of cotton flannel, rubbing well. Polish with a piece of same cloth.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Waterproofing Dress Goods.

One of the most important processes used for waterproofing dress materials is on the lines of the old alumino process. In this case the factor used is rosin dissolved in a large bulk of petroleum spirit. The fabrics to be proofed are passed through a bath of this solution and dried to drive off the solvent. Following this, the goods are treated by pressing with hot polished metal rollers. This last process melts the small quantity of rosin which is deposited on the cloth and leaves each single fiber with an exceedingly thin film of rosin on it.

The Small Mouthed Bass.

The small mouthed bass fully deserves his reputation for being vicious and gamy from infancy. He is extremely pugnacious by nature and has fighting tactics peculiarly his own, which for strength, activity and cunning are unequaled. I once took a bass four inches long on a spoon hook, the bowl of which was more than two inches long. This bass does not hesitate to tackle that terror of all other fishes, fierce and voracious pickerel. With his first dorsal fin rigidly set, up he lays of some ten or twenty feet and then makes a rapid dash right into and under the "long jack," forcing him to clear out at once or ripping his so badly that he is hors de combat. The fact has been established that bass introduced into a pond containing pick erel will ultimately destroy the latter. The same fate awaits other fish, including trout.—Outing.

Oldest of British Sports.

Hawking is the oldest of all British sports. To the uninitiated the most marvelous feature of hawking is the manner in which the hawks themselves, naturally the wildest and wariest of the feathered tribe, have been trained to surrender voluntarily their liberty and return literally like a bolt from the blue in obedience to the will of the falconer. This indeed seems the more remarkable when one learns that the best birds are those which have attained maturity in a wild state. —London Ladies' Field.

The "Kedgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Little Soap Used in India.

English firms are trying to secure a market for soap in India, but up to the present time that country has remained practically soapless. Indeed, throughout Hindustan soap is regarded as rather a curiosity, and rarely, if ever, kept in stock by the native storekeepers.

Shadow Etiquette.

"I saluted the Kaffir chief respectfully and hearty," said the sailor. "Can you imagine my surprise when he give me a kick?

"'Get off my shadder,' he says.

"'Wot?'

"'Get off my shadder.'

"I was standing, by crimus, on his shadder, the shadder of his stomach. I skipped from there to the face. He groaned. When I got on to sunlit ground again he says to me:

"'Didn't you never have no bringup? Look at you now, lengthenin' out your shadder league's mine. Crouch, consarn you, or I'll warm your hide with this here club.'"

The sailor gave a long laugh and emptied his glass of milk.

"Them Kaffirs," he said, "regards their shadders as part of themselves. A polite Kaffir would no more walk on another's shadder than a polite American would hit a lady. They have a regular shadder etiquette. You mustn't on no account let your shadder be longer than a superior. You must crouch to make it smaller, and that there crookt for the purpose of flattenin' the shadder is thought by the Spencerian philosophers—I don't say I think so, mind—to be the origin of the bow."—New York Times-Democrat.

How Sound Makes Music.

Statistics compiled by authorities on the condition of the deaf and dumb in this country present one significant fact in regard to the matrimonial affairs of that body of citizens. It is revealed therein that while many women deprived of the power of speech have been sought in marriage by men whose five senses were unimpaired only a few the comparative willingness and unwillingness of men and women to marry mutes is a question, but the fact re-

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

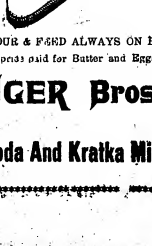
On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get the largest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

with a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Mandy's Emancipation

By Ella Randall Pearce

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

'Mandy did not resemble either of her parents. So far as appearances were concerned, one might trace in sort of composite likeness. There was the Osborn nose, but the prominent lump of that feature was modified in her case to an aristocratic little curve, and the straight, red mouth would have been the Alger mouth but for the dimples at the corners.

As 'Mandy grew up the same antagonistic spirit grew with her parents. She was very pretty, and her childish ways clung to her. At 19 she was slight and undeveloped, with her soft blue eyes wide open and innocent as a baby's under their curling brown lashes, her cheeks round and pink.

Frank Day and 'Mandy had been like brother and sister since Frank had appeared at the Jersey farmhouse, a poor, forlorn orphan boy from the city, and asked for work.

Nathan Alger gave him a chance on the farm, and he proved such a quiet, trusty, active worker that he kept him, allowing him to go to the village school with 'Mandy during the winter and treating him as one of his household. He was only two years older than 'Mandy, and he said pa and ma just as she did, and considered himself lucky that he escaped parental disputation.

"Dear time 'Mandy was thinkin' of gettin' married, ain't it?" said Nathan, one evening.

"Married! That child!" replied the wife. "Are you in such a great hurry to get rid of her?"

"Rid of her? Lor' no. I'll keep her right here all her life."

"An' let her be a lonely, spiteful old maid! Nice future for a pretty young girl!"

Nathan smiled covertly.

"'Mandy is pretty," he said. "An' I guess others see it, mother. Cyrell Newman can't keep his eyes off her at meetin'."

"Cyrell Newman!" repeated Mrs. Alger contemptuously. "He needn't make eyes at my daughter."

"What's the matter with him?"

"I don't like his family."

"They're rich," said Nathan, who was inclined to place a high estimate upon an extensive tract of fertile land.

"I'm. I don't like the Newmans, an' Cyrell's wild."

Mrs. Phebe had her plans for 'Mandy, but it was useless to broach them then. She had not been visiting the Manosquan store for nothing. She could buy goods cheaper in Asbury Park. She knew why she always took 'Mandy with her, and why a deep delight possessed her soul when the proprietor's son, a pale, slender, light-haired young man, who sat at the desk, peered out between the wires that surrounded him and forgot to attend to his customers for a while after mother and daughter had left the store.

Arthur Gleason was dignified and intellectual, and his natty attire and debonair air had made a deep impression upon Manosquan belles.

Cyrell was really very fond of the slender, golden-haired girl, and the Newmans had always been known to be "very set in their ways."

Young Gleason from New York was a cipher to 'Mandy's fresh charms also, and, despite his languid efficiency, he took not without a will of his own. He had been a spoiled child at home and used to having his way in all matters. Now he was determined that no Jersey farmer should triumph over him.

Frank came out of the barn one day. He saw a blue skirt whisking into the summer kitchen, which was used only for storage purposes then. Walking up to the little square window, he peered in. To his surprise he saw 'Mandy sitting in the little rush-bottomed chair near the table, with her face buried in her apron. In an instant he was beside her.

"What's the matter, sis?" he asked, acutely.

'Mandy raised her tear-stained face. "Oh. Frank, I'm so wretched," she said.

"I'm and nun at it again?"

"It's nothing now," replied the girl hopelessly. "You see what they're trying to do. They think I haven't got any feelings."

"Which one do you like best?" asked Frank, as he had done once before.

"I don't know, I don't know!" wailed 'Mandy. "They're both nice, and they both want to marry me; but if I marry one, pa'll disown me, and if I marry the other, ma'll never speak to me again. Oh, I wish I was dead!"

She covered her face with her apron again.

"There, sis, don't worry," said Frank, stroking her rippling hair and trying to comfort her, just as he used to do in the old school days. "I wish I could help you. Come, let's talk it over."

The next day, during 'Mandy's temporary absence from home, her affairs approached a crisis. Arthur Gleason and Cyrell Newman had driven up to the Alger gate at the same time and alighted together. Unpleasant words were exchanged, and Cyrell, who had been indulging in Newman thirst, struck the storekeeper's son, whereupon young Gleason, his dignity gone, his white face set, and his opponent, whose whip was out at hand, had snatched a billet of wood from the woodpile. Then, after a further exchange of hostilities, the young men had sprung into their respective vehicles and driven away at a furious rate in opposite directions.

Mr. and Mrs. Alger, witnessing the scene from the sitting room windows, felt that the time had come for decisive action. At five o'clock that afternoon 'Mandy returned. On either side of the fireplace her parents were respectively seated, grim and hostile. All the brightness died out of the girl's face.

"'Mandy," began her mother, solemnly, "Mr. Gleason an' Cyrell Newmon were here today, an' that mis'ble drunken wretch struck Mr. Gleason in the face. I don't b'lieve he will ever come here again."

"It mostun brought it on hisself," retorted Nathan, with the Alger mouth tense. "His'n knew him to it. I don't blame Cyrell a bit."

"'Mandy," pursued her mother, "you must write a note to Mr. Gleason



To His Surprise He Saw Mandy.

an 'tell him how sorry you are. Tell him that Cyrell Newman will never darken your door again."

"Tell him you're goin' to marry Cyrell Newman!" shouted her father, feeling that strategy was no longer available.

"Do as I tell you," said Phebe, her voice rising and her eyes snapping. "I've promised you to Mr. Gleason."

"An' I've promised you to Cyrell," thundered Nathan, bringing his fist down upon the oaken table.

Silence stood in the center of the room with her head bent, her lashes touching her cheeks, her arms hanging before her with interlaced fingers. Her lips moved once as if to speak, and closed again. Then her slender shoulders arched in a queer, tense way, and her fingers gripped each other silently.

"Pa, ma, you can't promise me—you can't dispose of me, either of you," she said in low, faltering, but clear tones. "I'm married!"

An awful silence followed. Phebe Alger said afterward that she felt as though 'Mandy had slapped her in the face. Undoubtedly that action would not have left the mother without an idea of a punishment fitting the crime, but now she sat forward in her chair, dazed and speechless.

Nathan looked helplessly from mother to daughter.

"It ain't true, 'Mandy?" he asked at last.

"Yes, pa," came in the girl's soft tones, and beneath the drooping lashes a tear crept, leaving a shining trail across one flushed cheek. "I was married to-day."

Mrs. Alger's eyes began to sparkle again. Which one of the belligerent lovers had sought 'Mandy that day and persuaded her into hasty wedlock?

"Are we lookin' at Mrs. Gleason or Mrs. Cyrell Newman?" she asked sarcastically. "I'd like to know, seein' as I'm interested, if I wasn't asked to the weddin'."

'Mandy looked up then, straight into her mother's eyes, and for the first time in her life the Osborn nose and the Alger mouth seemed to form an aggressive combination.

"I'm married to Frank," she said, steadily. "I didn't want either of those other men. I like Frank better than anyone I knew. You both wanted me to get married, but I couldn't marry two men. Frank wanted to tell you, but I said no, we'd get married first. I knew how 'twould be if we told you. Pa'ge you'll both be mad. I can't help it. All my life I've tried to please you, but I—I couldn't marry—I—I'm—I'm—I'm—"

Then she broke down and, as the door opened, she turned and ran toward it and laid her face against her young husband's broad shoulder. And Frank put his arm around her and stood there with uplifted head, calmly facing the stupefied parents.

It was six months before Mrs. Phebe Alger spoke to either of them; but Nathan was so rejoiced over his wife's defeat that he forgot his own, and gave the young couple a tract of land, upon which young Day had a small, neat cottage speedily erected.

Autumn Neckwear



So long as blouses remain in fashion the subject of neckwear must, perforce, be an important one. At present wash ties are in order, but oo vast is the number worn that it is really impossible for any definite statistics to be given. Hand embroidery, of course, has an important place on both stocks and ties, and although there are no striking novelties in design, individual taste often results in pretty variations of the fashionable modes.

Turnover collars are still usual, and great favor is shown for those worked in polka dots. Sometimes a bit of color is introduced into the collar, but rarely. The color is usually found in the tie. Small butterfly bows still are done in the womanly fashion, so becoming are they to most people that their days will be long. Drop folds of plaited batiste, lace and embroidery are much worn, because the plaited frills look well at the throat where the coat leaves an open space.

Here are three new designs, indicative of present taste. The lace yoke is an excellent arrangement, for it will serve upon many blouses. Frills for the front of the shirtwaist are as popular as ever, and this season stripe of lace edged with ruffles of lace or embroidery will also be worn.

PATCHWORK AGAIN A FAD

Delightful and Fascinating Pastime Is In Favor.

Patchwork is once more in fashion. Our grandmothers used to do patchwork when they were sedate, prim little girls, and then for years it was never done and was called old-fashioned. Now it is in vogue again and it is delightful and fascinating pickwork. Mothers will be wise who who will interest their little girls to start on patchwork. Delightfully dainty quilts and slumber robes may be made of odd pieces of gingham and any kind of wash goods. Others are made of scraps of lightweight woolen goods. Surprisingly quaint and pretty pillow covers may be made of scraps of silk and satin and ribbon.

This work is really the best practica work for girls learning to sew, as the stitch used is the simplest one there is and the work grows so rapidly as to keep up the interest of the little worker. These patchwork articles are made in the most elaborate designs, but there is none much prettier than the simple square pattern. Cut a paper pattern of the size you desire your squares to be and measure each block by it. Never cut one square by another; always go back to the original paper pattern. Lay the pattern on the goods to be cut by. Cut exactly and carefully, for the quilt will be spoiled if the blocks are not perfectly even.

Sew the blocks together in long strips, the length of the quilt, overseaming them with close stitches. The children can do this when the weather is bad.

Dolly Varden Styles.

Dolly Varden styles that are different are being revived daily. A stunning green silk blouse made very full by means of myriads of pin tucks hundrun is fashioned of two pieces of silk tucked on the shoulders instead of the usual seam, and ending in a high-fitted girdle made of repeated folds accurely stitched to a firm foundation. The sleeves are very full and wrinkled with a narrow band of Greek embroidery done with fine gold threads and from under them fall rather scant draperies of old lace.

Mauva Carpets tha Latest Novelty.

Since mauves and purples have become so universal in dress a matter of much consequence is that fashion's sway would invade the carpet factories, says a writer in Vogue. Yet this has been done and a royal purple wilton is the latest novelty in that line. It remains to be seen how the room in which such carpeting is to be used will be handled by the decorator chosen. White and gold wood and wall treatment or carved mat white woods and pale mauve silk wall covering, perhaps?

Close-Fitting Coats.

Some fashion authorities predict that with the coming of winter the very long coats will be more closely fitted, but the chief reason for the pause in accepting this prophesy is the fact that a similar style prevailed two seasons ago, and consumers much prefer to go back to early century modes for their new ideas than to anything so recent.

THE STYLES IN SLEEVES

No Hard and Fast Rule In Fashion This Season.

Ever since last spring women have been interesting themselves inarguably in sleeve development. Now it is settled that a woman may wear a big sleeve if she sort of has chosen, a long silky sleeve in her house or evening bodice if she will, but the short bodice sleeve, the three-quarter sleeve for dreasy coote—theee are as modish as they have been for a year past.

For novelty's sake many women will have at least one or two frocks made with the long close wimpled sleeve which has had a place among



summer modes and is illustrated in many lovely fall models. Moreover, a sleeve of this sort will essentially change a last season's bodice, and since the prettiest of the sleeves are of transparent stuff, such as net chiffon or lace, they can be used for freshening an old bodice even when there is none of the bodice material available save for the inevitable shoulder drapery, sleeve cap or kimono shoulder.

Sleeves with long transparent cuff below upper sleeves of the frock material are shown, but usually the small gigot lines are retained, the cuff and upper sleeve merging without the appearance of a definite cuff and puff top such as prevailed among dressy long sleeves of earlier seasons.

Modified kimono lines are a feature of overskeeves and sleeve adjustment, and the short overskeeve with transparent undersleeve is seen as frequently among the short sleeves as it was last season.

Wanted Plain Food.

Richard Mansfield had long cherished a plan of establishing a chain of English inns throughout this country, with plain furnishings and good plain food.

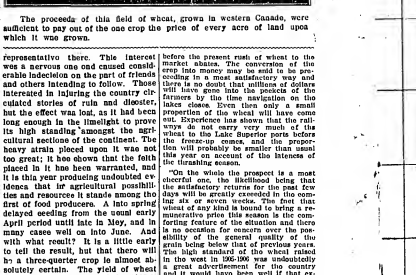
THE CANADIAN CROPS

THREE-QUARTERS OF THE AVERAGE YIELD IS REPORTED.

THE FARMERS DO NOT LOSE

Increased Prices for Grain More Than Compensates Them for the Decrease in Quantity—Reports from Crop Experts.

Most of the states of the union felt the unusually severe winter of 1906-7, and the effects of the succeeding late spring were everywhere apparent. Corn was pleasted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered and generally there was a nervous feeling on the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dokotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those who passed through the experience. Naturally the same conditions were prevalent throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in western Canada, and with from 250,000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States a large degree of interest was manifest in almost every state of the union, for every state has some



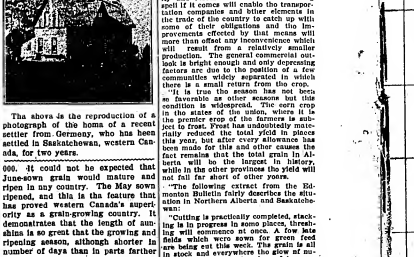
The proceeds of this field of wheat, grown in western Canada, were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of every acre of land upon which it was grown.

representative there. This interest was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow. Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, but the effect was, as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing amongst the agricultural sections of the continent. The heavy grain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the feith placed in it has been warranted, and it is this year producing undoubted evidences that its agricultural possibilities and resources abound in the similar six or seven weeks. The fact that wheat of any kind was bound to bring a remunerative price this season is the comforting feature of the situation and there is no occasion for concern over the possibility of the general quality of the grain being below that of previous years. The yield per standard of the wheat raised in the west in 1905-1906 was undoubtedly a great advertisement to the country and it would have been well if that exact record could have been continued, but it is not reasonable to expect that 90 per cent. of the wheat will be of the same grade every year as it was in the years mentioned. If 75 per cent. or even 60 per cent. of this season's yield be up to the contract grade there will be room for congratulation. The west will from such large returns of the investment of money, time and labor this year as it did in any previous season, and in so doing it will have done its whole duty to those who have placed faith in the fertility and resourcefulness. The breathing spell it affords will enable the transportation companies and other elements in the problem to catch up with and do some of their obligations and the improvements effected by that means will more than offset any inconvenience which will result from a relatively smaller production. The general commercial outlook in Canada and the contributing factors are due to the position of a few representative writers quoted in which there is a small return from the crop.

"It is true the season has not been so favorable as other seasons but this applies to the west as widespread. The corn crop in the states of the union, where it is a prominent crop of the farmers is subject to frost. Frost has undoubtedly materially affected the total yield in Alberta this year, but after every allowance has been made for this and similar causes there remains that the total grain in Alberta will be the largest in history, while in the other provinces the yield will not fall far short of other years.

The following extract from the Edmonton Bulletin fairly describes the situation in Saskatchewan and Alberta generally:

"Cutting is practically completed, stacking is in progress in some places, threshing will commence next week. Late sown wheat which were sown for green feed are being cut for the grain as well and everywhere the glow of autumn mingles with the silver of harvest. A large number of oat fields show the typical yellow of ripened grain, the latter, however, are too pale a yellow to indicate full development and ripening. Some late oats will be fed in the straw which is held by good cattle leaders to be the best way to feed oats in no year in the history of the spring wheat industry has there been a better growth and production of plant and if the crop of 1907 had been favored with more propitious condition during September all previous records of wheat production in this country would have been eclipsed. On the farm known as the Macleod farm 4½ miles northeast of the city on the Fort Saskatchewan trail, samples of Red Fyfe were taken that were uniformly plump and hard and of excellent color. This field should run 35 bushels to the acre.



The above is the reproduction of a photograph of the home of a recent settler from Germany, who has been located in Saskatchewan, western Canada, for two years.

000. It could not be expected that June-sown grain would mature and cure in this country. The May sown ripened, and this is the feature that has proved western Canada's superiority as a grain-growing country. It demonstrates that the length of sunshine is so great that the growing and ripening season is sufficiently long to allow of the maturing of wheat sown in May. Moreover, a large number of days than in parts farther south, in hours is as great or greater. A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, a most careful purveyor of news, writing from Winnepeg, Manitoba, says:

"Excellent progress in the process of converting the crop into marketable commodity has been made. The days have been fairly warm considering the season of the year and while the amount of sunshine per day is less than in an ordinary harvest the grain has matured well. The reports from far and near show that the aggregate yield for the whole grain-growing country is likely to be large, and there are those who assert that the quantity will be equal to about 75 per cent. of that secured last season. The quality will be the important consideration especially in view of the steadily rising markets. Cash wheat in Winnipeg closed yesterday at 81.11⅛ per bushel, Fort William delivery. The cost of freight and handling for wheat strikes an average of 11c per bushel for the whole west. This means that the average price to the farmer for contract wheat all over the prairie country is exactly 81 per bushel. The farmers have been looking for the day when dollar wheat would rule and they have it now. Some old wheat is still coming forward from the elevators and a little of last year's crop remains in the hands of the farmers. This nearly all grades up to the contract, and it means a great gain for those who held it. The new wheat is still grading very high. Taken into consideration the conditions under which it was produced. Out of 493 cars, 228 in two days contained wheat which would answer for delivery on contracts. In other words over 200,000 bushels of wheat which would bring the farmers an average of about $1 per bushel, reached Winnipeg in two days. The significance of $200,000 worth of wheat being passed by the inspectors in two days at the close of an admittedly unfavorable season should not be allowed to sink out of sight at a time when returns from agricultural activity in the west are being anxiously awaited. These figures do not take account of the lower grades, of which there were 121 cars. More than one-third of these contained milling wheat, which would remunerate the farmer at the rate of 85c per bushel on the basis of to-day's closing figures. The balance consisted of low grade stuff which would vary greatly in quality and would show great "averade" in price.

"The approximate value of the two days' receipts of wheat, however, would be more than $400,000 calculating the capacity of a car at 1,000 bushels and eliminating the cost of freight and handling. As many of the modern cars contain more than 1,000 bushels and as the freight rate to Port William is less than 10c per cwt. on most of the wheat which is now coming forward, the estimate of $400,000 is low. The circulation of $200,000 per day among the farmers will not continue for the whole year, of course, but that figure is likely to be exceeded

THE DAIRY



BUILD YOUR OWN SILO.

Put in the Spare Days in Providing a Store House for Green Fodder.

Don't pay for ready made silos when you can build one for less than half the money. A square silo is just as good as a round one, undressed lumber is as good as dressed. In building a square silo, build it high and small in the square so that the pressure of the ensilage will be the greater. The joists, cautions Missouri Valley Farmer, have to be tight—either set in paint or painted on the outside to exclude the air.



A Round Silo.

Any farmer can haul a few logs to his local mill and have his lumber sawed for about 50 cents. He can then build his silo himself.

COVERED MILK PAILS.

Facts Which Go to Prove That They Are Best.

The Storrs, Conn., agricultural experiment station has carefully tested the various devices in covered milk pails in producing sanitary milk and in reducing the incident bacteria in the process of milking. In bulletin 49 in which these experiments are shown is the following summary of results and recommendations:

1. The use of the covered milk pail is of great advantage in any stable in excluding dirt and bacteria from the milk. The relative advantage gained by the use of the cover depends upon the sanitary condition of the stable.

2. The special form of cover does not seem to be important provided it is a device practical for use and the area through which dirt can gain access to the milk is reduced as much as possible.

3. Whether or not a strainer on the covered pail is desirable depends upon the style of the straining device.

4. The use of the strainer in a pail where the dirt which falls into the opening is likely to be driven through by the succeeding streams of milk is not desirable. Its use tends to increase the germ content of the milk and injure its keeping quality.

5. In pails where the dirt which falls in does not remain where the succeeding streams strike against it a strainer cloth aids in keeping down the number of bacteria which gain access to the milk.

DAIRY NOTES.

Keep in mind the old axiom, "a merciful man is merciful to his dumb beast."

Now is the time of year to begin throwing some fodder corn over the fence to the cows.

Have the cows freshen in the fall. The fall cow makes the most money for her owner.

Stand by your home creamery and help to build up a home trade in which you can have an interest.

No man can make a success building up a dairy herd who does not take good care of the calves.

Plan on rearranging the barn or shed in the fall if necessary in order to keep the cows warm next winter.

Don't milk the cow right up to the time of calving just because she shows a willingness. She needs a couple of months' rest.

If better is worked too much, it will show an oily or greasy look, and it is then that the grain is injured.

The dairy house should be so arranged that the temperature is directly under the control of the dairyman.

Feed only clean, wholesome food, and never feed strong flavored foods, such as cabbage, turnips, potatoes, etc.

Be Quiet With Cows.

The milking must be done in a quick, quiet manner and the milk removed to a clean, cool place as soon as possible after milking. It should then be thoroughly strained into crocks or immediately run through a separator and the skim milk fed to the calves, pigs or poultry.

Value of Good Care.

Don't give all the credit of great yields of butter to the breeding of the cow only. Remember good care is a factor to be reckoned with also, and counts next to good blood.

Care of Milk.

Cleanliness in milking is one of the most essential acts in the care of milk. The cow's udder should always be wiped clean with a clean, damp cloth.

VALUE OF DAIRY EXPERIENCE.

Dairy Experience Good for the Man Who Uses His Thinker.

The value of dairy experience depends on the man that has the experience. The man that thinks and sees and figures and calculates makes something out of his experience, while the man that never sees and never changes gain nothing in particular by his experience. He is like the race horse running round and round in the ring. He may in time gain a little extra muscle and be able to go a little faster, but he gains nothing else.

The progressive man experience is worth much. He is a scholar and is in the school of experience. Every day brings a new lesson and every day he is more able to do well with his work than he was the day before. He figures and calculates. He weighs the milk of all his cows and learns in a few months which cows are giving little and which much. He tests the milk of his cows and with the two kinds of information he is able to pick out his poorest cows and discard them. On the other hand, he is able to pick out his few very best cows and breed them to males that will give him excellent milkers. This kind of experience he turns into money, while the other kind of a man would not even lay hold of the facts in the case.

The value of experience depends on the man, says Farmers' Review. Many men run in a circle and are always contemplating the same facts. A few men try hard to get out of their circles and do this by a close scrutiny and analysis of the facts they see, by which they are able to mark out for themselves new circles on a broader plan. We all run in circles in spite of ourselves, but we can enlarge our circles if we try, and there is nowhere a greater necessity for trying than in dairying.

WHAT IS IT?

A Query as to the Difference Between Two Dairy Cows.

Two cows stand side by side in the stable. To both cows the same ration is fed yet one will extract from that food as much again butterfat as the other. The butter product of the cow is 100 per cent. greater with one cow that the other. This fact is seen in too great frequency in all herds of cows. What is that inner quality whereby one cow can produce so much more than the other from the same food? It is hard to find the right name for it, but it may be called "dairy quality." Now, certain breeds of cattle are distinguished for this quality. They have the power to so compilish this work in greater proportion and perfection by reason of having been bred to that purpose from generation of ancestors of like quality. One would think that there would not be a dairy cow in the land who would not be keenly alive to the necessity and economy of using such cattle for dairy purposes. Even soon would we think he would cut hay with a reaper and call it the best way.

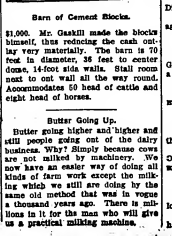
The application of general purpose notion has destroyed in not a few men the power to look into this question from the economical way, says Hoard's Dairyman. They seem to be unable to take the same advantage in their choice of cattle as when they do in choosing their mechanical machinery. They cannot be fooled into taking a horse for a cultivator, yet thousands of farmers will spend their lives in trying to make cows of beef-breeding do dairy work. If they were close students of "cause and effect" they would not be beguiled this way.

Why should not the farmer be a close student of cause and effect?

A GOOD ROUND BARN.

One Which an Indiana Farmer Built at Moderate Cost.

The illustration shows a round concrete barn, built by J. A. Gaskill, Greene county, Indiana, at a cost of $1,000. Mr. Gaskill made the blocks himself, thus reducing the cash outlay very materially. The barn is 70 feet in diameter, 36 feet to center dome, 14-foot side walls. Stall room next to out wall all the way round. Accommodates 50 head of cattle and eight head of horses.



Barn of Cement Blocks.

Butter Going Up.

Butter going higher and higher and still people going out of the dairy business. Why? Simply because cows are not milked by machinery. We now have an easier way of doing all kinds of farm work except the milking which we still are doing by the same old method that was in vogue a thousand years ago. There is millions in it for the man who will give us a practical milking machine.

SUMMER QUISH.

"Martha," said Mr. Harker, as they started on their vacation, "what kind of literature was that you were reading in the waiting room?"

"Why, that was the latest summer novel," replied Mrs. Harker, with much enthusiasm. "It is so interesting. So much variation, you know, it is easy to lose yourself in the plot."

"That so? Well, how does the first chapter go?"

"Why, it starts off by stating that 'he held her hands and kissed her.'"

"Does, eh? How about the second chapter?"

"He kissed her and held her hands."

"Great Caesar! Skip ten chapters. How about the thirteenth?"

"He held her hands and kissed her."

"Great Henry James! And the finish—quick, the finish!"

"The finish, dear? Why, 'He kissed her and held——'"

But poor Harker had fled to the smoker.—Chicago News.

A GREAT PLENTY.



Fresh—Yes; father said I could stay in college on one condition.

Soph—And what was that?

Fresh—I've forgotten, but I guess I'm safe enough. I'm under six conditions now. One in each study.—Chicago Daily News.

The Result.

To "market:" to "market,"
A fortune to win;
Home again, home again,
Shorn to the skin.
—Puck.

Dons.

"Of course," said the visitor, as he came in to bother the professional humorist, "I'm not any good at this business, and you can fix it up to suit yourself and—well, I don't want to take up too much of your time, but I thought maybe you could work up something about success d'estime, steam meaning hot air—success d'hot air—see? You could work it up and sell it somewhere." So we did.—Puck.

A Risk.

"Many a man has by simple economy, laid the foundation of a fortune."

"Yes," answered the man who doesn't figure closely, "but by the time you get your fortune, you are so liable to be grounded in habits of economy that you won't enjoy spending the money."—Washington Star.

Faster Than All.

The great man gave a cry of joy. He had just solved the problem of how trains could be made to run at the rate of 300 miles an hour.

"The speed will be wonderful," he cried. "Only one thing in the world can beat it."

"And that?" they asked.

"A bit of racy scandal."

Sorry.

"A man in your position must occasionally say something he is sorry for."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "in naming a price for certain services I once mentioned $50,000 and subsequently discovered that I might as well have had $100,000."—Washington Star.

Did He Speak from Experience?

"Heiter not wait for Charley say longer. You know what its when a fellow is calling on his girl. Ah, there they are now. He is just holding her good night."

"All right; let us go and have a game of billiards. We'll just have time."

Similarity.

Stubb—Yes, the fancy gardener has named his special radish after his wife.

Penn—Rather a warm compliment. Did he say why he did so?

Stubb—Yes, he said they never agree with him.

Out of Place.

"That chef of the crown princess of Germany ought to have come over on a personally conducted tour."

"Why so?"

"Wasn't he a cook tourist?"—Baltimore American.

On the Way to the Wake.

Mrs. Casey—Moike, did yez sind that shafe of whate?

Mr. Casey—Oi did not, Molly; but Oi brought this jug of rye. The mourners 'll loike nt better.—Puck.

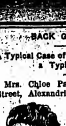
Easy Time.

Plones—I will be famous if I live long enough.

Smith—Well, that's all Methuselah had to do.—Cleveland Leader.

BACK GAVE OUT.

A Typical Case of Kidney Trouble and a Typical Cure.



Mrs. Chloe Page of 510 S. 7th Street, Alexandria, Va., says: "My back hurt me terribly, I had sharp, darting pains, changing to a dull, dragging ache. I could not stand for any length of time and my back hurt me when I sat down. My feet and ankles were badly swollen every evening, and my stomach was out of order. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of these troubles in 1902, and for five years I have had no return."

All dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

Recent Attempts to Tabulate the Beasts That Perish.

Every now and then some naturalist endeavors to make an approximate numerical count of known animal species. This kind of attempt is surely not without interest, but it must be acknowledged that its results are very uncertain. We are far from knowing all species, and there is yet a delightful prospect ahead for those who love systematic zoology and for zoologists who bestow mutual honors by giving each other's names to some animal hitherto unknown.

As Nurmann remarked to a recent meeting of naturalists at the museum, to which he presented his "Catalogues Mammalium," the species of rodents known in 1880 were only 970 in number; now they are 1,900. The number has thus, at least, doubled in 27 years. The number of living species of this creature now known is about 1,500, divided among 160 genera. This family is the most numerous of the class of mammalia.—Wissen fur Alle.

BABY IN TERRIBLE STATE.

Awful Humor Eating Away Face—Body a Mass of Sores—Cuticura Cures in Two Weeks.

"My little daughter broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away. Her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a newborn babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents. Mrs. George J. Riese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, O., Aug. 30, 1905."

A Simple Method.

"How do you make the distinction between popular and classical music?" asked the very young man.

"Oh, that's easy," answered the discouraged philosophic philosopher. "It's popular if I enjoy it and it's classical if I don't."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Their Natural Place.

"Don't you believe balloon inventors are visionary people?"

"Well, I must say, that as a rule, they are usually up in the air."

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No man is as dangerous as he thinks some woman thinks he is.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Co., 1st Ave. S., Paul, Minn.

If a man sleeps in church he doesn't necessarily dream of heaven.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. WILSON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

There is nothing more unsatisfactory than an unkissed kiss.

McMurray's Vanilla
Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

Precipitate counsel, perilous deed.—Danish.



More Eggs

Is the cry of poultry keepers during fall and winter when prices are highest. You can get them by using

SHERIDAN'S Ground Oyster Shell POWDER

the pioneer of tonics to make hens lay. Contains perfect assimilation of foods. Keeps poultry healthy. Makes chicks grow rapidly. Sold by dealers. 25c., 50c., $1.00, $2.50, $5.00. If not, send 25c. for 1-lb. pkg. prepaid.

H. E. SHERIDAN & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mail by Skyrockets.

The most remarkable method of delivering letters doubtless is that employed by the steamers passing islands of the Tonga group in the Pacific. On account of many reefs lending is extremely dangerous and the few letters to be delivered are attached to large skyrockets, which are fired and reach the shore in safety.

Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

When a married man doesn't find fault with his breakfast it's a sign that his wife is away from home.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A shut mouth keeps one out of strife.—Portuguese.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Books free. Terms low. Highest references. Best services.

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

A. N. K.—G (1907—44) 2202.

GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



ELLEN M. OLSON



CLARA E. DARMSTADTER

The responsibility for a daughter's future largely rests with the mother. The first influence and the later formation which is of vital interest to the daughter imparted at the proper time by the mother. A timely word at the time has not only saved the life but insured the success of many a beautiful girl.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when there is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, made from native roots and herbs, will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for them, are constantly being received.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 N. East St., Kewanee, Ill. writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"I have had the best doctors in our town for my sickness and they all thought that an operation was necessary. I had headache, sidesache, and my feet were so sore I could hardly stand. I took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when my periods were established and now I am perfectly well. Many days she went to bed with pains in her head. I have told our girl what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me and she is taking it now."

Miss Clara E. Darmstadter, of 453 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"For about a year, except during the past few months, I suffered with severe pains every month, with headaches and backache. I had no hope as I had tried so much. It is a pleasure to tell you that I have used Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash, with all this time prepare the system for the coming change, and that I am free from pain and am glad to give them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free, from a source that has no rival in the experience of women's ills, and it will, if followed, put her on the right road to strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs, is the remedy to use where others fail.

No other remedy has such a record of actual cures of female ills. Thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for them.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES

THE WORLD'S BEST
Best FOR STYLE, FIT AND WEAR
THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

$25,000 Reward *To any one who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make a full line of shoes that are worth more than $3.50 and $4.00 than any other manufacturer.*

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most competent workmen of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe trade, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I can't take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other make.

Take no substitute. Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no imitations. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W.L.Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



$3.00 Per Day—

cash, not promises—(8 hours' work) is the salary I pay my representatives. The work is not hard—you can do it. Or tell your best friend, if you have not the time. I give exclusive territory. For details write

ATKINSON, 1024 Race St., Philadelphia.

New and Liberal Homestead Regulations

WESTERN CANADA

New Districts Now Opened for Settlement



Some of the choicest wheat lands in the world are in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the Revised Homestead Regulations of Canada. Those as ide of homesteads and pre-emptions are now available. The best way to secure a homestead is to make entry for yourself. Any person can do the work required. Apart of the family may perform the duties for father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending settler.

"Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, Alberta, except 8 and 26, not reserved, may be entered for by the head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less."

The fee in each case will be $10.00. Churches, schools and markets convenient. Healthy climate, splendid crops and good laws. Grain-growing and cattle raising principal industries.

For further particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

CHAS. STEPHENS, Stillwater, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. S. MACLACHLAN, Box 115, Watertown, S. Dak.; J. M. MACLACHLAN, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. BROUGHTON, Marshall, Mo.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Other more popular brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They are in gold color better than any other dye. You can find any garment you want colored Fadeless Dye Book. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Fair and Discerning, Sympathetic and Non-Sectarian Standpoint.
Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

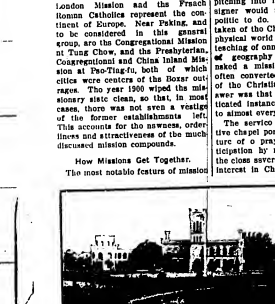
BOTH BLAME AND PRAISE FOR MISSIONS AT PEKING.

Peking, China.—The missions at Peking are often pointed out as models. And with reason. The workers are of a higher grade than ordinary, and they maintain pleasant social relations with the legation people and with the few other Europeans in the capital. They are on friendly terms with eminent Chinese. Their work is substantially planted, and housed in fine quarters. They display a degree of denominational comity far in advance of what is generally to be found in America. At least one prosperous native church exists, and a medical and educational service is rendered to the community which commands the praise of all observers. There are various grounds for criticism, also, and these will be mentioned later.

The American missions are the Northern Methodists, the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians, the London Mission and the French Roman Catholics represent the continent of Europe. Near Peking, and to be considered in this general group, are the Congregational Mission at Tung Chow, and the Presbyterian, Congregational and China Inland Missionary tent clean, so that, in most cases, there was not even a vestige of the former establishments left. This accounts for the nawness, orderliness and attractiveness of the much discussed mission compounds.

How Missions Get Together.

The most notable feature of mission



The North China College and the American Board Compound, Tung Chow.

work hereabouts is the union educational plan, to which all the missions are united. Thus the Congregationalists put into the schemo tho fino new college for men at Tung Chow, and the college for young women at Peking; the Presbyterians, the theological seminary, and the London Mission the great medical college and hospital at Peking. The Methodists unite only in the medical college. Each denomination has representatives on the faculty of all these institutions, and they are jointly managed. Each mission maintains its own primary or day schools as before.

The result is on educational work for the Chinese which must evoke the admiration of every one who sees it. The empress dowoger is a contributor to the medical school and hospital. All the buildings are large and well equipped, with the possible exception, to the last particular, of the theological seminary, and it has a fine body of students, and with high grade instruction. The quality of the teoching throughout, both in the institutions mentioned and in the leading universities, is the strength of the enterprise. If there were room, I should like to mnumerate the names of women who are pouring their power into the creation of a new leadership for China. Such teachers as Miss H. W. A. F. Martin, long head or the Imperial university; Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield and Rev. Dr. J. Wherry, the eminent authors and educators; Rev. Dr. C. Goodrich, linguist and theologian, whose dictionary is the best way to keep young and happy is to go to the foreign mission field.

Growth in Two Years.

Two years ago, in Pao-Ting-fu the martyrs' memorial church is worthy of a visit, having beeldn it the grave of 26 martyrs, including by simple headstones those of tho missionaries being no different from tho Chinese. Here in the bodies of Dr. Howard Taylor and Horace Tracy Pitkin. The Presbyterian martyrs are buried on the other side of the city. This is an independent Congregational organization of natives, who not only support all their own work, but maintain various philanthropic enterprises besides. The outstanding personality in Pao-Ting-fu is Rev. Dr. W. Lowrie, of the Presbyterian Mission, the man who saved the city from destruction by the allies. Although his own friends and comrades as well as his converts, had been massacred in liberalled upon the militant various philanthropic enterprises beside. The outstanding personality in Pao-Ting-fu is Rev. Dr. W. Lowrie, of the Presbyterian Mission, the man who saved the city from destruction by the allies. Although his own friends and comrades as well as his converts, had been massacred in liberalled upon the militant

no sad of Manchu reactions can overcome.

How Chinese "Get Religion."

I dropped into two street chapels in Peking, one belonging to an independent native church and oon attached to the American board compound. The street chapel is the approved method of reaching the crowds in Chinese cities. It is a typical Chinese room, open to the street, where a natives or a missionary spends two or three hours ovary afternoon expounding Christianity to whoever drops in, and there is a deal of coming and going, since it no longer brings disgrace upon a man to listen to the preaching of "tho Jesus way."

Various methods of approach are used, all depending upon the bent of the preacher's mind. At the Congregational street chapel I heard a native pitching into idol worship as a foreigner would scarcely consider it politic to do. Advantage is often taken of the Chinese ignorancn of the physical world to lead him up to the teaching of son God, opened to the facts of geography and astronomy. I naked a missionary if natives are often converted by a single hearing of the Christian story, and the answer was that occasional well-authenticated instances of such are known to almost every missionary.

The servico I attended in the native chapel portook largely of the nature of a prayer- meeting, with participation by numerous persons. At the close several hearers expressed no interest in Christianity and n dcsire

I found his church full of attentive hearers, many soldiers being among the number. Dr. Lowrie's mother, who came to China more than two years ago, is still working at Pao-Ting-fu. Here is a fine girls' school, conducted by Miss Grace Newton, and two hospitals. It was a spectacle to watch Dr. Charles Lewis put through a crowd of dispensary patients at the rate of more than one a minute, including minor operations.

From Pao-Ting-fu and Tung Chow itinerating is done out into the surrounding country, as also from Peking. Revarting to the capital itself, a word must be spoken concerning the weekly union service for English-speaking persons in th Congregational church, which are quite well attended. These are conducted by various missionaries, and managed, I believe, by Rev. Dr. W. S. Ament, the dominant personality of thn American Board Mission here. There is a weekly church of England service in the British legation chapel. There are also German and French churches.

The army and navy department of the International Young Men's Christian association maintains an association for the legation guards, but the general impression seems to be that it rather misses the mark. I visited it at three times when the American marines were off duty, but I never saw a soldier about the building.

A Much Criticised Compound.

All the mission compounds in Peking are imposing, but most impressive is that of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Mission, concededly the finest in China. In addition to the large buildings of the boys' school—or "Peking University," as it is called—and of the girls' school, there are the residences of the missionaries and the large church. The entire grounds are said to be larger than any of the extensive legation grounds, on which are housed not only ministers and attaches, but a detachment of legation guards as well. Their impressiveness is heightened by the park-like arrangement of the spacious gray-stonn homes of the missionories.

This is the most criticised mission compound in China. I havn heard legationers business men, traveling and other missionaries speak of it in terms other than praise. Most of these critics, it is fair to add, do not know that all except two of the missionary families living in these attractive homes have incomes indspendent of their salaries.

The compound was enlarged immediately offor the Boxer outbreak, when the Chinese were in a state of terror and poverty. The ground was bought at what one of the Methodist missionaries characterized as "good Chinese prices," the charge frequently made that the property was "looted" is unfounded. Nevertheless, the opinion seems to prevail among many Chinese and foreigners that an unwiso advantago was taken of peculiar conditions and that the Methodist church will ons dny rus its great "bnrgain," for the Chinese never forget. The buildings were erected with indemnity money.

A Methodist Scandal.

In connection with the securing of the land for this compound occurs the name of thn man whose personal intinitive put through the transaction, the senior member of the Methodist Mission. Concerning him I have heard repeatedly the charge that he has served as the representativn of corporations seeking mining and railroad concessions at Peking, using his influence as an eminent and honored missionary to secure privilego from the government for the companies employing him.

Sizing Up the Denominations.

Reverting to the splendid equipment of the Methodist mission nt Peking, it has been notsworthy that everywhere I have gone I have found the Methodist stations possessing thn best plants. Their work and their workers are better cared for than those of any other mission, so far as I have observed. Other missionaries have repeatedly spoken in admiration and praise of this; personally, I think thg on great personality stationed in a city or a village is better than a big institution, but most missionaries seem to think otherwise. It has also been pointed out to me that the large Methodists havn hy no means furnished the proportion of great men in China that have come from the ranks of the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians and the British societies, they have yet maintained a high average of general fitness and efficiency. As one Presbyterian missionary said to me: "Have you noticed that you almost never see a Methodist missionary of whom you would say, because of personality alone, he should go homn?' I do not recall one such in all China." Nor do I.

In contrast with the Methodists, the Presbyterians often under-man and under-equip their missiods. They seem to be spread out too thin. Good management would seem to advise fnwer stations and stronger. For instance, the Presbyterian hospital at Peking is closed, because it was made dependent upon one man, and when he fell sick, thn work stopped. Similarly, the Presbyterian seminary which went into the union of North China educational institutions most have made the Presbyterian workers blush for the inadequacy of their contribution to this great enterprise. One man, D. Courtenay H. Fenn, who still wins praise for the direction of the same qualities which earned him fame as "the miller of the Peking siege," is bearing two men's load in trying to make up for the shortcomings of his denomination in the matter, of the seminary.

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

GRAFT AND GRAFTER

ONE LITTLE HOMELY WORD THAT CONVEYS MUCH.

MANY HUMBUGS IN DISGUISE.

Human Nature Much the Same in All Ages—Psopis Easily Deluded Into Making Poor Investments.

Cant phrases have been invented, and words more noted for their force than elegance, havn hecoms popular as expressives of common things. In all that is sinng, it is doubtful if there is any hatter word than "grnft." Long before Chaucer indited what would now bn called "pigeon English," witty Greeks and Romans indulged in their aesthastic forms of vulgar expression, and there is no doubt that good old Socrates impressed Plato and some of his other pupils with pungent idioms, and in turn was called by Aristophanes an impious old grnftar.

It is quite evident thet "grnft" has a place among eupemiual words, and conveys an idee plainly and tersely. The famous Barnum, who sold some thing about the people almost as humbugged had a pretty good idea of human nature, and made the most out of his knowledge. The business man of to-day does not ignors the gullibility of the masses, and yearly millions of dollars are spent in printers' ink to convy to the people various kinds or information that will stimuate the lasting pr of dollars for the benefit of the grafter.

Pick up a copy of any current Sunday newspaper, flnd several religious publication, magazins or other periodical and look ovnr its pages!; Grnft is evident in such and every one. It is covert under the guise of artistic advertising. Thousands of cure-alls, wonderful discoveries, great bargains from bankrupt sales, exceptional chances for investment and Lord knows what not, heams from the pages to catch the eyes of the person who has not received sufficient lessons in the "school of grnft." The people like to be fooled. Thrn seems to be mors or less evarics in the meksup of most men, and women, too. The spirit of investing for a few littls or nothing is a common offer to gather in the dollars for the benefit of the grafter.

There was once a young man with ambition and o liking for work struggled along in the mercantile line in a small central western city. He decidsd to enlarge. Hn needed money. A spindrift theme presented itself. Why not get dollars needed to carry on a big business from the people? They needed a chance to investment. He was the fellow to help 'em out. Hn organized a big cooperative concern. He advertised broadcast. Told of the wonderful possibilities of his business, and lo! the dollars rolled his way by the hundreds of thousands. Soon the government ended his gams. He was charged with using the mails to defraud. Hundreds of thousands of dollers were lost by those who invested in his "cooperative society." Many similar schemes are on the consideration day after day. The people nsver tire of them. Just like hoping a lottery ticket comes to us or the world, and as long as the proposition looks good, the grnftar flourishes.

The wise men, he he farmsr or doctor, stockmen or storekeeper, will avoid jumping at such offers for investment. Look out for the cooperative organizer. Bewars of the grafters who want to "help you" in your business affairs, and at the sams time hold the combination to the safe.

D. M. CARR.

AGAINST PREMIUM GRAFT.

Laws Passed by Some States Prohibiting Prizes in Packages of Foodstuffs.

Some classes of peopls when they wish to purchase goods, look more after specialled bargains than quality, and quite often thn bargains prove expensive. It seems that the getting of something for nothing is attractive to the ovnrage person. Of late years there has grown up a practice among manufacturers of staplh articles, particularly in thn food line, of giving a prize with each package of their goods. It is apparent that there is an inclination towards gambling in thn making up of most people, and this spirit is appealed to largely by thn giver of prizes. The purchaser seems to overlook the fact that he is paying more for rather than he pays for. Whatevnr article is given as a premium represents so much more money taken from the manufacturer does not lose by the operation. Thn value of what is given must be made up by either the retailer or the consumnr, and it is generally the consumnr who pays the cost.

Retail grocers, as well as the people in general, havn cause to be thankful for the lawmaking body of some states in Premium and prize giving has been a cause of trouhln and disturbance, and has resulted in the making of inferior goods, palming off their poor productions, relying more upon the prize given to attract trade than the merit of goods. Thn wise housewife in whatevnr state she may live will be careful to discriminate between quality, and quality backed up by prizes. It is well when you buy articles in the food line to avoid buying anything which has a prize attachment. You are compelled to eat stone you pay for and that you require, but the prize as well.

WEALTH CONCENTRATION EVIL.

Operation of Injurious Trusts Can Be Curtailed by Efforts of the Masses.

An evil that at present is receiving more than ordinary attention is the process in the concentration of vast amounts of money in the hands of corporations. Thn accumulation of wealth in individuals when controlled by natural law, will inevitably become divided. The millionaire who has a family, at his death will apportion to each member a share of his wealth. Even though thsn divisions may be increased by work and by speculation and investment by thn children, they in return will divido the accumulations among their offspring and eventually, it matters not how great the fortunes of any one of thn family may become, it is only a matter of time until there is a scattering of the money, and a great portion of it will pass from the members of the family. On the other hand, corporation methods mann the building of a system that prevents the operation of the natural law. In other words corporations are machines that work continously, and when one part is broken it is replaced hy n new ons. Thus the accumulation goes on. The death of Rockefeller will not result in a discontinnance of the Standard Oil company; the death of the present stockholders of nay of the large trust companies, banks or insurance companies will make little difference in their existence. All will go ahsad.

The safsguards of corporations in many cases are excellent. But thn inclination to control trade by the crushing out of smaller concerns and the destruction of legitimate competition and the controlling of prices, assms against public policy. All classes are compelled to pay prices dictated by these trusts for the goods produced. Ench year finds new combinations to control trade. It is the centralization of capital, that makes such operations possible. The person who assists in concentrating money in these financial centers does his part toward hsping along such combines. It is only by individual action on the part of every small producer, and laborer in the country that conditions can hn changed. Stnnd by svery home industry and do your part in keeping money in circulation at homs, and thus bring ahout conditions that will make the operations of trusts and combinations impossihle.

SCIENCE OF TOWN KILLING.

Unwise Booming and Maintaining Exorbitant Prices an Effective Way.

There is a county seat town in one of the central western states that has a population of about 3,000. It is surrounds by one of the richest farming countries. For years this town has been at a standstill. If anything it is retrograding, and evsn form values near it are lowering, while poorer land some 20 miles away is advancing.

Why should such a condition exist? The answer is plain. A dozsn years ago there was a boom. With the boom real estats went to the top notch. Kesping pace with the hoom the prices of products of that town went up. There was a colisps in real estate values, but the merchants refused to accept to the high-price habit. That is they wanted more than an equitahle share of profit. Another boom came and carried them up to the heights. One of the farmers want there. It was found that the merchants were selling goods at a lower price. The stock buyer and ths grainbuyer paid a few cents a hundred more for their purchases. The habit of trading at the new town grew. Thn business men of the old town couldn't lenrn a lesson. Before they knew it their customers were leaving them. So it has been since then. The merchoots have been plodding along. Their money that should be retained in ths town went elsswhere. Much of it went to build up the competing town.

Mistakes like this one are made frequently. Towns hecome dead pinces instead of growing. Many of these towns are so dead that the farmers who withdrew their trnde from them are beginning to increase farm values. They take no interest in these places, other than to visit them now and then. Thn money that the healthy prices made by the merchants, and which are foolishly maintained, are quite certain to find its way, although it may be a county seat and have some advantages nearhy towns may not have.

Support Home Newspapers.

Thn country newspaper is a power in the land to-day. Its place can nnvar be filled by the big daily papers or the hnkky magazines that abound. Joh. Wanamaker said: "Thn ads a fluid entirely its own. It is the barometnr of, the place in which it is published. Before he him home represent thn life of the people, and its advertising pages should reflect the business activity of the town. It is the duty of every good citizen to give his support to the local press. Particularly should the business men patronize it with a view of bettering his trade. It is not money wasted to use advertising space in it. One good merchant in the town who understands how to advertise rightly, can make the town great in a few years. But every other business man in it. Bnt all should do thnir part, and the storekeeper who does not give him home paper thn support it merits is not the wisest kind of a business man.

Make Good Packing Paper.

Old newspapers make excellent packing paper, in which to put things in storage, as printing ink is disliked by insects.

Sporting Gossip.

Harness horse records have been made so rapidly during the season that it is difficult to keep track of them. The fastest two-year-old colt of 1907 is Binrdo, 2:26¼, a son of Bingera and Komura, by Kremlin,' while the fastest filly at the trot is The Leading Lady, 2:17, by Bingea, out of Miss Pratt, shs a daughter of Hsir-nt-Law, 2:05¾. This is the filly that recently sold for $10,000. The fastest two-year-old gelding at the trot is John Gray, 2:23¾, by Prodigal, dan by Axtail. The fastest three-year-old filly is Bell Bird, 2:11¼, by Jay Thn, dam Nancy Medium. The fastest four-year-old colt at the trot is Cadaro, 2:10¼, by Blagsn, dam Jolly Bird by Jay Bird. The fastest four-year-old trotting filly is Vestole, 2:20¾, by Parole. The fastest four-year-old trotting gelding is Bud Roosevelt, 2:15, by Prodigal. The fastest five-year-old trotters of ths year ors Athashom, stallion; Beatrice, Bellflower and Claire, mares, while Jack Leyhirn is the fastest five-year-old trotting gelding. The fastest aged stallion of the year is Kentucky Todd; ths fastest trotting mers of the yesr, Sconone Girl, and the fastest gelding Georgs G, 2:06. In the list of absolutely new performers Codern leads among stallions, Sconone Girl among mares, and Highball among geldlags. The fastest two-year-old pacing colt is Rey o' Light, 2:13¼, by Bellboy, 2:03¾. The fastest pacing two-year-old filly is Sarah Horns, 2:12¾, by Prodigal. The fastest two-year-old pacing gelding is Lord Prodigal, by Prodigal. Shakespeare leads the three-year-old division for pacing stallions, his record being 2:04¼. He is n son of Jny McGregor. Thn fastest three-year-old pacing filly is Lucy Brent, 2:10¾, by Pingsing. The fastest gelding, Hymettus, 2:06½, by Sombro. Thn fastest pacing four-year-old stallion for the year is Fred S. Hoi, 2:15¼, by McIlwan. Thn fastest four-year-old pacing filly is Elsie H. 2:10¾, by Bedwood Allsn. The fastest gelding is Mike A., 2:15¼, by Worren C. Thn fastest five-year-old pacing stallion is John A., 2:03¾, by Eddis Hsi, and ths fastest five-year-old pacing mare Mona Wilkes, 2:06½, by Demonic. The fastest five-year-old pocing gelding is Hidalgo, 2:04¼, by Warren C. The fastest pacing stallion of any age is John A.; ths fastest pacing mare of ths year Reprochable, 2:04½, by Direct Hal, and Grand Leal, by Prince Regent. Angus Pointer, 2:01¼, leads all pacing geldings of the present season.

President Comiskey, of the White Stockings, has announced the completion of a deal whereby Clark Stnhl, the former Washington manager, who was the property of the Chicago club, has been traded to the Boston Americans for Infsider Freddie Parent. Comiskey believes the acquisition of Parsnt will strengthen the White Sox. The refusal of Stnhl to sign o Sox contract with ths same, resulting in his failure to play any major league games, did not help the Sox in their fight for the



FRED PARENT.

American league pennant, and the Sox leader figures that Parent in action his team will make a stronger fight for the flag next yesr. Accordlng to a report the trade of Stnhl for Parent is only part of a three-cornered deal. Thn other nagle is that President Taylor has agreed with Mr. Frnzee to trnde him to the New York Americans for Infelder Laporte. Parent was one of the chief members of the Boston American league team when that organization invaded the east in 1901 and won a hnnging pennant in the championships which Collins' team won in 1903 and 1904. He played shortstop until this spring, when hn held ont for a higher salary, and was displaced by Wagner. Efforts were made to trnde Jake Stahl for him several timen during last season, but could not he consummated until recently.

Dudley R. Kennedy, of Youngstown, O., has been chosen hosohnll manager and Barry Hill, of Chicago, as track manager of next year's teams of the University of Michigan. Over 1,400 students have paid their coin and have become members of the Unlversity Athletic association.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1907. NO. 32.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

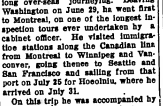
WASHINGTON.—During the summer months just closed the nine members of President Roosevelt's cabinet have spent more than 600 days away from their desks, and their vacation journeyings and business trips have covered thousands of miles over land and sea.

Of the nine, Secretary of War Taft is the greatest traveler. Already he has been away from his department more than 80 days, and, as he now is on his way around the world, he has traveled, including his vacation journeying and his official trip of the orient, something like 10,000 miles, with much more yet to come.

Next to Secretary Taft, Secretary of State Root remained from the capital longer than any other official, and, including his trip to Mexico, he will have been away so long that it will be hopeless for any other cabinet officer to attempt to equal his record.

Until Secretary Taft returns, Secretary Straus will hold the palm for long over-seas journeying. Leaving Washington on June 29, he went first to Montreal, on one of the longest inspection tours ever undertaken by a cabinet officer. He visited immigration stations along the Canadian line from Montreal to Winnipeg and Vancouver, going thence to Seattle and San Francisco and sailing from that port on July 25 for Honolulu, where he arrived on July 31.

On this trip he was accompanied by his wife, son, daughter and private secretary, only Secretary Straus' own expenses, of course, being borne by the government. It is estimated at the department of commerce and labor that Secretary Straus' trip cost the government not more than $1,500. And it is claimed for it that it was of immense business benefit to the department.



SOME MEMBERS ABSENT ON GOVERMENT BUSINESS

SECRETARY WILSON is another of the cabinet to have put in some strenuous traveling while inspecting conditions in his department in the west. He looked into the big timber reserves, and Secretary Garfield investigated while absent the public lands, Indian questions, etc., forming an important part of the work of the interior department. He spent only two weeks' actual vacation at his home in Ohio.

The vacations of the other cabinet officers were entirely for recuperative purposes. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou spent the summer on his farm on Long Island, near the president's home at Oyster Bay, and only an hour's ride from New York. Hence he was able to keep in close touch with the financial situation, and his actual presence here was not essential.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf went to California, his home state, and spent his entire vacation tramping through the mountains around Sacramento hunting small game, while Secretary Root, in addition to spending some time at his home in New York, took the now famous cure for several weeks at Muldoon's.

During his absence from Washington Postmaster General Meyer, with the exception of about ten days, when he was fishing in Canada, kept in close touch with the postal affairs in Washington, and Secretary Taft, while he was at Murray Bay, Canada, also found time to keep up with the more important matters requiring action by the head of the war department.

Attorney General Bonaparte, in addition to spending about a month at Lenox, was absent at different times during the summer at his home, near Baltimore, but he was at Washington every few days attending to important legal business of the government, so that it is hard to classify him.



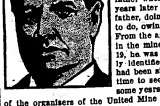
ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK THOMSON, progenitor of the scheme for having postal employes skate to work, undertook to demonstrate the other day and arrived at his office much confused and concussed. In rounding curve on Pennsylvania avenue he hit a "thank you, marm," and smote the asphalt with his nose. During the afternoon he was dispatched to hark at folks who came in to ask him questions about the roller skate procession.

His ideas, however, will be taken up in higher circles. A well defined movement among leading statesmen is said to be under way for having senators and representatives skate to the capitol when the session opens. A large number of them have been desirous of skating to work for a long time, but each has been back to the idea of being thought singular. Now a considerable number have agreed to start the skating movement simultaneously, and a general movement on the capitol is announced for the first Monday in December.

STATESMEN TAKE UP THE ROLLER SKATING IDEA

Speaker Cannon has been enlisted in the movement and promises to skate all the way down Pennsylvania avenue on the opening day, with John Sharp Williams, the minority leader. Mr. Williams and Mr. Cannon have been practicing holding each other's hands, and while this has been a little difficult because of Mr. Cannon's greater speed, they have now got so that they can keep step fairly well. Mr. Williams will go to the speaker's house on the opening day and make the start with him.

Senator Bailey at first held aloof on the ground that it would not look dignified to skate in a frock coat, and that he declines to remove that garment for any consideration. His friends, however, have put forth such strong arguments that in a letter received here the other day Mr. Bailey promises to skate, frock coat and all, if his rival and foe, Senator Culberson, can be induced to do likewise. Culberson wears a cutaway, but it is believed he will consent.



PENSION ROLL OF THE GOVERNMENT ON DECLINE

THE loss to the government pension roll, during the fiscal year 1907, by the death of civil war veterans, was 21,207, lowering the names of 844,238 survivors of that war on the roll June 30, 1907. During the year 1,993 more soldiers of the civil war died than during the preceding year.

The total number of pensions on the roll at the end of the fiscal year just ended was 967,871. The net loss to the roll for the year was 19,600, which was the greatest net loss for any year since Uncle Sam began to pension his soldiers. The present fiscal year began with the smallest number of pensioners remaining on the roll since 1893.

The amount disbursed for pensions during the year was $138,156,412.46. This money was paid to the pensioners from 18 agencies throughout the country, the largest amount being paid from the agency at Topeka, Kan., which includes Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and New Mexico. The amount paid from Topeka was $15,507,638.24, and the number of pensioners on the roll at that agency was 111,508, or 2,089 less than June 30, 1906. Recently, at the end of the year had 49,335 pensioners, who received $6,990,729.74.

These figures and facts are contained in the annual report of Pension Commissioner Warner. The report shows that the pension roll reached the high-water mark January 30, 1905.

If there were no deaths during the present fiscal year it would require $140,650,380 to pay Uncle Sam's pensioners. The average annual value of each pension is $145.46, this being an increase of $7.43 over last year.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

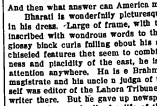
MAY SUCCEED MITCHELL

William B. Wilson, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, is a candidate for president after the retirement of John Mitchell, whose health has given way. Mr. Wilson is a Scotchman by birth, but his native place was Blantyre, but he came to America with his father when he was only seven years of age. Two years later he was working underground with his father, doing the work that the latter was unable to do, owing to an accident that injured his back. From the age of nine the boy worked continuously in the mines of Pennsylvania until at the age of 19, he was driven out because he was too actively identified with the labor union, whose secretary he had been since he was 14. He was forced at that time to seek work in Iowa, but he returned after some years and resumed his old life. He was one of the organizers of the United Mine Workers, and was elected a national secretary-treasurer, which position he has held ever since.

Mr. Wilson has had little of schooling in the ordinary sense, but he has educated himself by reading, for he has all the thirst for knowledge and eduction that characterize his race. He has also the scrupulous honesty of his forefathers, and although he has handled $20,000,000 in a year he has accounted for every cent that came into his hands. He looks upon money as being a "commodity" and cannot understand the fascination it has for some people. He has been the warm friend and personal adviser of John Mitchell for many years and Mitchell has profited much by the shrewd judgment of the canny Scotchman.

Wilson made his debut in politics in the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania last fall by running for congress against the machine candidate. He succeeded in converting a normal Republican majority of 14,000 into a substantial majority for labor, defeating the machine candidate in his own town and le his own precinct. He takes his seat in congress in December.

PICTURESQUE HINDU ASCETIC



Baba Bharati, Hindu ascetic, philosopher and apostle of the purely spiritual life, is on his way back to his native India, with the fear in his heart that the peace on which he sets his heart more than on anything else, is to be broken within a very few years by the orient pitting itself and casting out the white man. He has been studying the situation in America for five years and has come to the conclusion that before President Roosevelt leaves office, he will sign an exclusion act to which Japan will reply with an edict of nonintercourse, and the result inevitable will be war, between the races, and the white man will be driven out of the east. He says:

"America is trying to exploit the whole world, but would shut out foreigners from her borders. Is it not likely that foreign nations will retaliate?

And then what answer can American make?"

Bharati is wonderfully picturesque, both in his personal appearance and in his dress. Large of frame, with the yellow prayer cloth of his "Krishna" inscribed with wondrous words to the Hindu faith wound around his turban, glossy black curls falling about his shoulders, with bright eyes end strongly chiseled features thet seem to combina the vigor of the west with the calmness and placidity of the east, he is a figure that would command attention anywhere. He is a Brahmin of the first order. His father was a magistrate and his uncle a judge of the high court of Calcutta, while he himself was editor of the Lahore Tribune when Rudyard Kipling was a newspaper writer there. But he gave up newspaper work to become a religious ascetic, and for 12 years he lived a life of the most austere simplicity in Brindeben, one of India's most holy places.

MADAME FALLIERES



Probably the wife of no ruler over the destinies of a great nation possesses the unique accomplishments of Mme. Falliores, wife of Clement Armand Falliores, president of the French republic. The daughter of her husband at Lonpillon for a district sung in the troubadour lays and illustrious in the annals of romance and history. In the midst of Paris frivolities she leads the simple life of the Gascon gentlewoman, spinning, weaving, embroidering and directing, cves at a distance, the big country estate of her husband at Loupillon for Loi-et-Garonne. M. Falliores owns a farm of less than a hundred acres at Loupillon, but under the attentive care of madame he gets a comfortable income out of his flax and dairies. The wines and the fruits and the grain lands are his special care during the months he spends there.

Mme. Falliores, now in her sixty-fifth year, has been busy all her happy life, and the results nf her industry seem almost incredible. For she has spun and woven and embroidered all the household linen for the table covers and 13 dozen dollies of varying sizes and for different uses. Each piece bears the monogram of its fitnre owner and all are kept in a great chest awaiting the division of the patrimony, after the demies of the elders.

Mme. Falliores is utterly oblivious to Paris frivolity or Parisian extravagance. She gowns herself after the fashion of Gascon women, in plain dark silks enlivened with a bit of yellow lace or iridescent trifles and is as oblivious of the passing fashions as though she lived in a convent.

PROFESSOR FIFTY YEARS



Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve, professor nf Greek at Johns Hopkins, the great university at Baltimore which takes as freshmen the graduates of other universities, has the unique distinction nf having been a professor for 50 years. He is preparing to celebrate his jubilee. He was appointed professor of Johns Hopkins several years after the age allotted to man by Dr. Osler, for he had already served 20 years in the University of Virginia, but there was no chloroforming process for him. He felt that he had wasted some of his youthful years and he was seeking to recover lost time, so he was an indefatigable worker.

The first 25 years of his life were spent in Charleston, S. C. In the summer nf 1850, after a college course, he took a trip to Germany on a sailing vessel, perfected his knowledge of the language and took a degree at the University nf Gottingen. In 1856 he became professor of Greek at the University of Virginia, "but when the civil war broke out he joined the southern forces."

For five months he lay in a hospital studying Spanish, for he expected that he and the other impenitent confederates would be shipped out of the country, and he intended to strike for South America. He was dealt with more leniently, however, and resumed his professorship, which position he held for 20 years in all. Then he went to Johns Hopkins, where he has made an enviable record. He has a world wide reputation and holds honorary degrees from a score of universities both in this country and abroad.

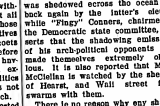
Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

NEW YORK.—The very latest style in New York is to have a shadow, and there is scarcely a man of prominence in the city, especially in the great financial district, who is without one. While they are worn at all times, these shadows are not those cast by the sun, but real detectives disguised in second-hand frock coats and false whiskers. Never before has there been such a rage for having people shadowed, and with exposures in high finance and politics coming daily the person who has not a shadow does not emount to much.

Stuyvesant Fish recently asserted that he has been followed for more than a year, and strangely enough E. H. Harriman has not the naturel allowance of one shadow, but five. While the public adds two and two and makes shrawd guesses, each of these refuses to say whom he suspects of having him shadowed. Comptroller Metz, who recently refused to shake hands with Police Commissioner Bingham, asserts thet he was shedowed across the ocean and back again by the inter's sleuths, while "Fingy" Conners, chairmen nf the Democratic state committee, asserts that the shadowing emissaries of his arch-political opponents have made themselves extremely obnoxious. It is also reported that Mayor McClellan is watched by the shadows of Hearst, and Wall street fairly swarms with them.

There is no reason why any shadow should be without a job. The number of private detective bureaus in the city hes more then doubled in the last two or three years, and ell ere kept busy. The New Yorker who has not e shadow nowadays is accredited with little standing.



MODEL SUNDAY SCHOOL TO INCREASE ATTENDANCE

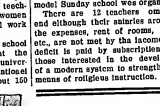
ONE of the problems of child life in New York which is e source of much thought and worry on the pert of the mothers is that of the Sunday school. Churchmen heva been facing e steady decline in Sunday school attendance for the past ten years, and now there is to be a systemetic investigation of the whole subject by a number of women's organizations connected with verious churches.

A peid teaching corps is one of the suggestions offered as likely to improve the attractiveness of the Sunday school, and several churches hova lately employed specialty trained teachers for the older children. Fortunately for the women interested in the general betterment of Sunday schools in this city, there is e unique opportunity to study methods of teaching and observe the work of women who ere making Sunday school work a profession.

This is at the model Sundey school held every Sunday morning at the Teachers' College, Columbia university. This school is undoubtedly the end has an attendance of about 150 children of ages from the kindergarten to the high school grade. A tuition fee of $15 is peid by the pupils, although there are also a number of free scholarships. The teachers are peid and are women who are working out new systems of teaching Bible history and ethics in a way to hold the attention of their classes and instill a thorough knowledge of the Christien religion.

Four years ago the first class was formed as a private family affair and about 20 children were enrolled. Arrangements were made to use the chapel and some classrooms at Teachers' College, and as the idea grew in favor some of the members of the faculty of the university and of the college became interested and a regular model Sunday school was organized.

There are 12 teachers employed, and although their salaries are small, the expenses, rent of rooms, music, etc., are not met by the income. The deficit is paid by subscriptions from those interested in the development of a modern system to strengthen this means of religious instruction.



AUTHOR STUDIES HIGH SOCIETY FROM THE INSIDE



DISGUISED as a servant, Upton Sinclair, the author of the scandal has been absorbing local color for his forthcoming books by living himself out in the midst of the rich at Newport, according to a report.

He is said to have found employment at "The Breakers," the seaside home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and to have worked several days until a fellow menial caught him recording observations in a notebook and reported him as e spy. He was then, says the report, summarily dismissed.

Another of his experiences was on the Niagara, Howard Gould's yacht, the story goes. Sinclair is said to have had no difficulty in getting a job as steward for Mr. Gould. There he had opportunity to stuff the pages of his diary with sufficient material to run a book press into the scrap heap. He is represented as having been a model flunky, patient and willing to please every whim nf his wealthy employers.

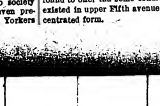
At "The Breakers" he is said to have appeared well in livery, and to have passed the less and spotted character even with the sincerity of one born to the place.

Sinclair is the past made it a point to write from experience, he says. Before he brought out "The Jungle," he lived among the working folk of Packingtown, and managed to look into every corner of the big peckeries.

He applied for jobs in different departments and was said to have got them, related to foremen and superiors with bosses, loafed about the saloons where many of the toilers spent their evenings, and at last came forth with a mass, or mess, of alleged horrible facts, which gave the nation long cause for meat.

Just whet sort of "society exposure" the young men is planning remains for time to tell.

ARISTOCRACY STILL RULES 'ON UPPER FIFTH AVENUE



KNICKERBOCKER families still prefer the aristocratic Fifth evenue, notwithstanding the influx of many mull-millionaires from almost every quarter of the globe, who have "taken" palatial residences in the most beautiful thoroughfare in North America during the last decade.

All the talk about Fifth avenue being overrun by ontsiders is without foundation, although the personnel of the city's best society is constantly changing. Ward McAllister's 400 eligibles may have become 4,000 available, and the residents of Fifth avenue come from many states, as befits the cosmopolitan spirit of American cities.

But the newer additions to society dn not rule. They dn not even predominate, because the New Yorkers still own upper Fifth evenns, and some of the newcomers would be unable to break into their society with e colddashed.

New York society, however, hes become more and more of an established institution. The rulers nro ell natives of Menhetlan. Many of the so-called Knickerbocker families removed uptown. Even the new older homes nn Washington square, lower Fifth avenue and Grammercy park, and if Murrey hill is pervoded by the atmosphere of quiet conservatism, these sections are, after all, offset by the newer hotels and epertment houses, by Central park west and the Riverside drive not behind. When the cross streets are considered they ere found to offer the some conditions that existed in upper Fifth avenue in a concentrated form.

QUIET PREVAILS IN MONEY CIRCLES

CASH ONCE MORE FLOWING INTO THE STRONGER BANKS OF NEW YORK.

More Gold Engaged—Lusitania Bringing About $10,000,000—Pittsburg Adopts Small Check System—Oklahoma Growers to Withhold Cotton.

New York, Nov. 2.—The financial situation was gradually clearing Friday without showing any striking features. Runs on the banks and trust companies are practically over, money, which was temporarily withdrawn from banks subject to runs, is flowing into the stronger banks and currency is being provided in most cases where the demand for it is considered legitimate.

Further engagements of gold by Boston and other points have brought up the total engagements abroad under the recent movement to $26,550,000. The Lusitania, which sailed from Liverpool Friday, has on board about $10,000,000 in gold, one of the largest single shipments ever made. Prices on the exchange were firm during the early part of the day and did not yield seriously at any time.

Domestic Exchange Blockade.

Balances with the clearing house have settled down to a normal condition, but there is still something of a blockade in domestic exchange through the unwillingness of New York banks to pay currency on drafts from other cities and the unwillingness of other cities to pay out their currency upon drafts from New York. The condition of affairs indicates a continued pressure for currency rather than a breakdown of credits, but reasonable demands are being met for regular customers of the banks.

The possibility of hastening the export movement of wheat and cotton still engages the attention of foreign exchange dealers, and also of those who endeavor to keep in touch with the general situation.

To Pay by Check in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 2.—The Pittsburg clearing house committee Friday night announced the details of a plan upon which it has been working for some days, whereby the vast industrial army of the Pittsburg district is to be paid in bank checks of small denominations in lieu of currency. The object sought to be attained by the action is to insure the steady operation of oil mills and factories in the district during the existing money stringency and to continue the present unexampled prosperity. It was decided to have the various manufacturing establishments pay their workingmen with checks in denominations of $5, $10 and $20, in place of cash. These checks, when properly signed by employers, will be used as currency and will be accepted as cash by tradesmen.

Will Withhold Cotton Crop.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 2.—Cotton growers in all parts of Oklahoma and Indian Territory Friday held secret meetings and discussed the cotton market situation. It was decided to hold the 1907 pick until cotton prices have advanced to a certain point.

The cotton growers have a compact organization and each member is sworn to secrecy. It is rumored the minimum price at which farmers will sell was fixed at 16 cents.

The action of cotton growers to hold the crop is considered in a favorable light by financial concerns, as indicating that the "flurry" has not frightened the agriculturists and that they are not in need of ready money. The fact that the banks will not be called on to supply cotton purchase funds will have much to do in restoring normal conditions. It is estimated that over 10,000 bales of cotton will be held out of the market in Logan county alone.

Guthrie Banks Reopen.

At one o'clock Friday afternoon the five Guthrie banks reopened for business under the limited payment plan, after a four days' holiday during which no business was transacted. The deposits greatly outnumbered the withdrawals. While there were scores who took advantage of the five dollar a day allowance the currency in each bank was increased by several thousand dollars.

SEEKS TO ENJOIN FOOTBALL.

Kankakee Lawyer Says High School Games Are Prize Fights.

Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 31.—Charging that football is prize fighting, Attorney S. R. Moore Wednesday filed a bill in the circuit court for an injunction restraining high school students from playing the game.

Moore declares that F. N. Tracy, superintendent of public schools, and L. W. Smith, high school principal, have aided and abetted prize fighting among students; that the game of football not only injures but demoralizes the student body; that the members of the team use profanity on the field and the game is degrading, unAmerican, unchristian and uncivilized.

Diphtheria in Kankakee Asylum.

Kankakee, Ill., Nov. 2.—Two male inmates and one woman nurse are sick of diphtheria at the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane and two cottages are quarantined. The cases, with one exception, are mild, and Superintendent Green believes that the disease will be under control in a few days.

NO TOBACCO CROP IN 1908

GROWERS OF KENTUCKY AGREE ON RADICAL ACTION.

Efforts to Form Pool and Drive Buyers from Fields Are Causing Much Disturbance.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31.—With "peaceful armies" of invasion in the dark tobacco districts and the buyers growers having reached a decision not to raise any crop next year, the tobacco situation in Kentucky appears to be serious.

From the western end of the state, and especially in the Green river and Henderson stemming districts, reports of rather an unsettling nature were received Wednesday. Bodies of growers claiming to be members of the American Society of Equity are riding through McLean county notifying buyers to quit the tobacco fields until the 1906 crop is sold and urging growers to pool their crop with the society. The same thing has already been done in Daviess county, of which Owensboro is the county seat; in Henderson county, of which Henderson is the chief city, and in several other neighborhoods.

In many instances the buyers have agreed to quit and the majority of the growers have expressed their determination to pool their crops, but especially in Henderson county has there been considerable opposition to the plan of the growers. In fact, the buyers of Henderson have refused to accede to the request of the growers.

Every warehouse of any consequence in Henderson and Owensboro is guarded by armed men and there is considerable uneasiness. Especially is this true as the time for delivering the tobacco which has been bought outside the pool approaches.

MUTINEERS IN BOLD BATTLE.

Crew of Russian Destroyer Fights Four Vessels and Fort.

Vladivostok, Oct. 21.—An exciting little naval battle took place in this harbor Wednesday between the mutinous crew of a Russian torpedo boat destroyer and their loyal comrades. The mutineers were finally subdued, but not before a number of men had been killed or wounded.

The mutinous boat is the Skory, and she gave fight to the gunboat Mandschur, the destroyers Garnovor, Smely and Serdita and the garrison of one of the harbor forts manned by the Twelfth regiment of artillery.

The Skory soon was overwhelmed and she had to be beached to save her from sinking. This was not accomplished, however, before her guns had done considerable damage and several officers and men of the other ships had been killed or wounded.

RECEIVER FOR PAPER CONCERN.

Friend Company, of West Carrolton, O., Is Embarrassed.

Dayton, O., Oct. 31.—The Friend Paper company, of West Carrolton, a suburb of Dayton, was placed in the hands of a receiver Wednesday afternoon on application of its president, J. Howard Friend. Henry L. Newell was appointed receiver by Judge O. B. Brown, of the common pleas court.

The petition states that the company has notes aggregating $1,000,000; that the petitioner is surety on 60 notes aggregating $300,000. Further it is charged that the stringency in the money market renders the payment of these notes impossible at present. The company is reported to as a protection measure to shield the property from attacks of small creditors. The company is declared, is entirely solvent and is doing a prosperous business.

ON PILGRIMAGE TO HOLY LAND.

Sixty Members of Holy Ghost and Us Colony Sail.

South Freeport, Me., Nov. 1.—The yacht Kingdon, with about 60 members of the Holy Ghost and Us colony at Shiloh on board and a crew of 20, sailed Thursday for the Holy Land. Among the number was Charles E. Hofter, known as "Moses," and who, during the absence of the leader, Rev. Frank W. Sanford, has been in charge of the colony.

Assassin is Hanged.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—The warrant for the execution of Mile. Ragozinnikova, who on October 31 shot and killed Gen. Maximoffsky, director of the department of prisons of the ministry of the interior, was signed Wednesday by Gen. Hasenkampf, chief of the St. Petersburg military district and who has charged Wednesday night. This was done in spite of Gen. Maximoffsky's wish, expressed before he died, that the young woman be not executed.

Cleveland Traction Man Indicted.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 31.—The grand jury returned an indictment Wednesday against John J. Stanley, vice president and general manager of the Cleveland Electric Railway company, charging him with endeavoring to influence a witness. The specific allegation is that Stanley endeavored to influence the testimony of two witnesses in the investigation of cases of alleged illegal registration of voters by the grand jury.

Wood Alcohol Kills Four.

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 31.—The bodies of four unknown men were found by a railroad track walker Wednesday at Maricopa. Investigation showed that death resulted from drinking wood alcohol stolen from a box car.



THINK HITCHCOCK MAY BE MURDERED

FRIENDS OF INDICTED ACTOR WON'T ADMIT THAT HE HAS RUN AWAY.

Accuses Blackmailers — Attorney Fromme Believes Gen Has Kidnaped the Man They Had Been Persecuting for Two Years.

New York, Nov. 1.—The disappearance of Raymond Hitchcock, following his indictment by the grand jury, which had been the storm of three years' trouble, was the absorbing topic Thursday on Broadway, where those who had known the star intimately during his ten years on the stage advanced half a dozen theories in explanation of his defeat.

The actor's closest friends, who have energetically defended his name since he became involved in trouble, are divided in opinion. Many insisted that, driven desperate by serious accusations, he had committed suicide.

Others were satisfied that he had been spirited away and possibly murdered by men who had practiced blackmail on the comedian and who feared exposure if the case against their victim came to trial.

This theory was voiced by Herman Fromme, the missing man's attorney, and by Mrs. Hitchcock, who before marriage was Zabelle Mangasarian of Chicago.

"Kidnaped or Murdered."

Mr. Fromme said: "Hitchcock did not go away of his own accord. He has been either kidnaped or murdered by the hand of blackmailers by which he has been annoyed, threatened and hounded for the past two years.

"Six of these men are known by name to me. Mr. Hitchcock has lived in a state of continual terror on account of their persecutions for two years. Nevertheless he has not left his wife voluntarily. He is an innocent man and there is no proof against him that there is the slightest foundation for the accusations made.

"Four men have been trailing him for months. Now it turns out that they are blackmailers. Last Monday Mr. Hitchcock was anxious to have this entire matter aired in court. The case was called for Thursday afternoon. I believe that he is the victim of blackmailers, who are not anxious to have the case thrashed out."

Police Hunt Diligently.

While these theories gained some credence, the police did not relax their efforts to locate Hitchcock. All outgoing steamers were visited and their passenger lists scrutinized. A wireless message was sent to the Majestic, which sailed Wednesday. Detectives also watched the train stations, but their vigilance was not rewarded. District Attorney Jerome sent two detectives to Boston. This action probably grew out of the statement of a railroad conductor who thought he had identified Hitchcock as a passenger on this city to North Adams Wednesday.

Some of Hitchcock's acquaintances think it likely that he has sought seclusion where, undisturbed for a few days, he can think over his predicament and decide upon a course of action.

Girl in Man's Clothes Arrested.

Kankakee, Ill., Nov. 2.—After travelling around the country dressed in man's clothes for six weeks, a girl, giving her name as Rosa Moore, of Newark, O., was arrested Friday. She said she wore male attire for convenience in getting around. The girl is but 17 years old, and that her father is James McKee, of Newark.

Wages at Houghton to Be Reduced.

Houghton, Mich., Nov. 1.—Notices posted about the Calumet and Hecla works announce a reduction of wages on December 1 of 12½ per cent, approximately equal to the increase granted early in the year. There is no reduction in the output of the metal or the size of the working forces.

BANK CASHIER A SUICIDE

OFFICIAL OF FIRST NATIONAL, CHARITON, IA., KILLS SELF.

Frank Crocker Notifies Bank Examiner the Institution Is Overloaned and Then Takes Morphine.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 1.—Frank Crocker, cashier of the First National Savings bank of Chariton, committed suicide early Thursday. His daughter found him dead in bed. He had taken morphine.

The bank is believed to be in good shape.

Worry over losses sustained in alleged use of Modern Woodmen funds is believed to be the cause. Crocker left a note saying:

"I can't bear this strain any longer."

Crocker was once grand treasurer of the Modern Woodmen of America, and held a national office in that order at the time of his death.

Chariton is a town of 5,000 inhabitants, 100 miles from Des Moines.

National Bank Examiner H. M. Bostwick is in charge of the bank. Crocker, before killing himself, addressed a note to Mr. Bostwick, whose visit was expected. This note explained briefly that the bank had overdrawed and requested the examiner to take immediate charge. The bank has a capital stock of $50,000, a surplus of $50,000, and carried about $900,000 in deposits.

The other banks of Chariton are entirely unaffected by the closing of the First National. The Bank of Russell, a private institution of Russell, Ia., of which Crocker was president, also closed its doors temporarily.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS BURN.

Incendiary Fire in Buffalo Destroys Records and Injures Fireman.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Police headquarters of this city was practically ruined Friday afternoon by fire discovered in the basement and which spread rapidly through the two top floors.

All of the 30 prisoners were removed safely, though the fourth time the building has been on fire within a few months.

Valuable records, the rogues' gallery and many important documents, including the original copy of Leon Czolgosz's confession to the assassination of President McKinley, were destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin. Two companies of firemen were caught in the collapse of the roof and cupola and eight men were seriously injured. None will die.

GAY NIGHT IN PITTSBURG.

Halloween Celebrated with Great Enthusiasm and Vigor.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 1.—Halloween was celebrated here Thursday night with more enthusiasm and vigor than ever before. The authorities enforced few restrictions and the result was that the people of this city and from many towns within a radius of 100 miles thronged the streets en masque and pandemonium reigned far into the night.

Halloween is to Pittsburg what the Mardi Gras is to New Orleans and New Year's are to New York. It is the one night in the year when everybody turns out for a good time.

Knoxville Saloons Closed.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 1.—As a result of the application of the Pendleton law by which cities of Tennessee can reincorporate without the saloon, over 100 saloons closed their doors in Knoxville Thursday night. The city is quiet and whiskies are being sold at any price. The people voted on the law by special legislative enactment last March.

Dr. Richard Mohr Falls Dead.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Dr. Richard Mohr, general director of the Hahnemann hospital in this city and professor of materia medica and therapeutics, dropped dead Thursday while walking down Chestnut street. Dr. Mohr, was 63 years, of age, and was widely known in his profession.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

MAY BE CALLED TO DEAL WITH THE EXISTING FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

President Roosevelt Is Urged to Convene National Legislature for the Purpose of Averting a Possible "Dangerous Condition."

Washington, Nov. 4.—It was announced here Saturday from undoubted sources that President Roosevelt is being urged to call an extra session of congress to deal with the financial situation. The request comes from conservative leaders in the financial world.

The president has been assured from the most reliable sources there will be no opposition on the part of the great industries of the country to the enactment of legislation necessary to carry out his ideas of federal control.

These assurances are made at this time to avert what has been represented as the most dangerous situation which has confronted the country during an extended historic period—that is the seeming lack of confidence based on known irregularities in business methods in some quarters and no sure and speedy means of separating the good from the unsound.

To this end it is suggested that the president set congress to the task, first making such amendments to the financial laws as will result in the maximum of flexibility with the minimum of basic change in our system. Next and perhaps most important since, that the president embody his suggestions on corporation control into sufficient recommendation for enactment into law.

The president has been told that the call for an extra session might have the reverse effect from that desired, that it would tend to emphasize in the public mind an apprehension of unfavorable conditions which do not exist.

Treasury officials are agreed that the financial situation is distinctly improved day by day, and advices from financial centers today were of a very reassuring character. News item opening this morning for business of the banks in Oklahoma and New Mexico was received with great satisfaction, and there is said to be abundant evidence that the fear of more serious conditions is subsiding. National banks in all parts of the country are arranging to increase their circulation, and the treasury officials and clerks are working overtime in the effort to keep up with their vastly increasing correspondence.

A DEADLY PRANK.

A Boyish Trick Results in Death of an Unsuspecting Austrian.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 2.—A Halloween prank cost Joe Vosnich his life at West Duluth. It was thought at first he was murdered, but it developed he met death by electrocution.

Some boys connected a bay wire with an electric light wire and then grounded it in an ort house where people going in and out might run against it and get a shock.

Vosnich grounded it was dead when found. He had just come from the Mesabe range where he had been working and was going west.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was found in his pockets. Three boys are arrested. They are Arthur Ehrburg, Herbert Daller and George Lazaroi, ranging from 12 to 14 years of age.

SHOOTS WIFE: DIES.

William Miller of Austin, Minn., Shoots Spouse and Then Himself.

Austin, Minn., Nov. 2.—After wounding his wife with three shots from his revolver, William Miller entered the room which caused his death soon afterwards. Mrs. Miller is expected to recover.

The tragedy was enacted in the Miller home on Water street at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Divorce proceedings, started by the woman as a result of differences of control of her property, is said to have caused the shooting.

Mrs. Miller, widow of Elmer Norton, a well-to-do farmer, married Miller several years ago. They have one small son, and Mrs. Miller has two children by her first husband.

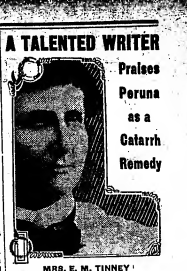
Shoots Down Two Men.

Rapid City, S. D., Nov. 4.—A double murder may be the result of a shooting affray here among the colored element who were holding a party. Angered because he was restrained from beating up Cora Devoe, Ed. Wallace turned a gun on John and Frank Graves, well known brothers, and shot down both. Wallace is held pending the result.

Train Robbers Arrested.

Helena, Mont.,—A dispatch from Kalispell says Sheriff O'Connell has arrived there with the two men arrested in Spokane on the charge of having robbed the Great Northern train here Sunday night, and which netted $40,000 to the desperadoes. The men put up a desperate fight in order to regain their freedom after the sheriff had managed to bring about their removal to Montana without extradition papers. The men give the names of Frankhauser and Mc-Donald.

A TALENTED WRITER



Praises Peruna as a Catarrh Remedy

MRS. E. M. TINNEY

Mrs. S. M. Tinney, story writer, 826 E. Nueva St., San Antonio, Tex., writes:

"During 1901 I suffered form nasal catarrh, which various remedies failed to relieve.

"One bottle of Peruna, which I took, entirely cured me, the catarrh disappearing and never returning.

"I therefore cheerfully recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted."

Mrs. Ellen Nagle, 414 4th street, Green Bay, Wis., writes:

"I have often heard Peruna praised and is more widely known here than any other medicine, but I never knew what a splendid medicine it really was until a few weeks ago when I caught a bad cold which settled all over me.

"The doctor wanted to prescribe, but I told him I was going to try Peruna and sent for a bottle and tried it.

"I felt much better the next morning and within five days I had not a trace of any lameness or any cough.

"I consider it the finest cough remedy."

PERUNA TABLETS—Some people prefer to take tablets, rather than to take medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna Tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of Peruna.

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Winchester make of cartridges in all calibers from .22 to .50 are accurate, sure fire and reliable. In forty years of gun making we have learned many things about ammunition that we can not learn in any other way. When you buy Winchester make of cartridges you get the benefit of this experience

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New and Liberal Homestead Regulations Now in Force

WESTERN CANADA

New Districts Now Opened for Settlement

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Some of the choicest lands in the grain growing belts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been thrown open for settlement. Entries for additional Homestead and Pre-emption Claims are now available. The new regulations make it possible for entry to be made by proxy. Any person can make entry for himself or herself, or for any member of his or her family, at any Dominion Land Agency (but not sub-agency) in the District by proxy, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

The fee in each case will be $10.00. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A settler may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of not less than 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

Entry may also be made at any of Dominion Land Agencies for Manitoba or Saskatchewan (after application for homestead entry) for the purchase of a pre-emption quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Coal lands may be purchased at $10.00 per acre. Irrigated lands, $20.00 per acre. Timber limits, not exceeding 23 miles square, may be leased for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1.00 per square mile. Mineral rights reserved.

Coal mining leases may be obtained for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $10.00 per quarter section.

Full information as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

CHAS. PILLING, Commissioner of Immigration, 11 Quincy St., Room 2, Chicago, Ill.; 801 Jackson Block, Winnipeg, Man.; 12 Second St., Detroit, Mich.; 214 Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.; 178 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; 315 Bullard Block, Watertown, S. Dakota; 2 Marquette Block, Buffalo, N. Y.; 801 Traction Building, Cincinnati, O.; 1325 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.; 811 Rose Building, Cleveland, O.; 811 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.; 1 Jackson Block, Sioux City, Iowa; 3 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; 1 Sixth Street, Duluth, Minn.; 1 Alexander Block, Regina, Assa.; 1 Alexander Block, Prince Albert, Sask.; 1 Alexander Block, Saskatoon, Sask.; 1 Alexander Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.; 1 Alexander Block, Calgary, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Edmonton, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Strathcona, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Medicine Hat, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Lethbridge, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Macleod, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Red Deer, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Wetaskiwin, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Vermilion, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Wainwright, Alta.; 1 Alexander Block, Battleford, Sask.; 1 Alexander Block, Yorkton, Sask.; 1 Alexander Block, Moosomin, Sask.; 1 Alexander Block, Portage la Prairie, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Brandon, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Dauphin, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Gladstone, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Neepawa, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Minnedosa, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Rapid City, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Virden, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Carberry, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Portage la Prairie, Man.; 1 Alexander Block, Winnipeg, Man.

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LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES

Of all descriptions. Write us for prices. Mention this paper. THE PRESS ENGRAVING CO., Chicago.

DEFIANCE STARCH Bullet to work with and starches clothes blood.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Rattlesnake Loose.

St. Paul—Passengers at the Union depot were given a bad scare as the result of the escape of a Texas rattlesnake from a box in charge of the Wells Fargo Express company.

The snake was one of six consigned to E. J. Erickson, Hamline, and had been shipped from Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 7. According to the officials of the express company the consignee refused to accept the snake, stating that they had arrived too late for the purpose for which he wished them, therefore the snakes have been kept at the express company's Union depot office since Sept. 7.

During the early hours of the morning one of the larger snakes managed to get out of the box and crept across the platform. Several passengers who were boarding the early morning trains saw the snake and a panic followed.

Finally a brakeman on the Great Northern who had evidently had some experience in handling rattlers, picked up the snake and carried him back to the box, which has been tightly nailed.

Forgery Charged.

Rochester—Charged with a series of bold forgeries, Mrs. Aimee Lloyd, of San Francisco, twenty-two years old and endowed with a charming personality, is a prisoner in the county jail. Mrs. Lloyd was Miss Sickle before her marriage and was well known here during her childhood and early girlhood. She is unusually pretty.

Several days ago Mrs. Lloyd came to Rochester from the West. She had not been in this city for ten years, and her old friends gave her a cordial welcome.

She made numerous purchases about town, and it is in connection with these transactions that it is alleged the laws were transgressed.

Badly Burned.

Franklin—Mrs. A. J. Olin received painful burns while cleaning a gasoline stove. She was pouring a fresh supply from a five-gallon can, which was partly filled, into a small vessel, when the fluid became ignited by coming in contact with a heated stove, causing an explosion and setting fire to Mrs. Olin's dress. Her hair was singed and her face, hands and other parts of her body were severely burned. She ran out of doors and neighbors helped her to smother the flames in her clothing. An infant child was sleeping in a baby carriage close by, but when the vehicle took fire the baby was rescued uninjured.

Suicide.

St. Paul—Miss Rachel Goldstein, 148 State street, returned home with a portion of the wedding trousseau she had purchased during the afternoon, and saw, thru a window, the body of her father, Samuel Goldstein, hanging from a rope. She gave the alarm, and several neighbors broke into the house and cut down the body. It was thought that Goldstein was still alive. A physician was called and pronounced him dead. Coroner J. W. Miller decided that it was a case of suicide.

Lid is Tilted.

East Grand Forks—Six affidavits were mailed to Attorney General Young to call his attention to the fact that Mayor John O'Connor has failed to put the lid on open gambling in East Grand Forks. The affidavits are signed by parties who claim to have gambled in resorts openly conducted. A communication was served on the mayor telling him of the affidavits and making a demand that he enforce the law. It is claimed that the mayor has wholly failed to keep his promise.

Dropped Dead.

Duluth—Charles W. Potter, of 1424 West First street, dropped dead at Lake avenue and Third street while attending with the local bodies of the Ancient Order United Workmen from their hall to the First Methodist church to listen to the annual memorial service, this being the thirty-ninth anniversary of the order. Mr. Potter was 74 years old, and is survived by a widow and five children. He was a steamfitter by trade.

Suicide in Court.

Minneapolis—Rather than again face a prison sentence Willam Blackman, 26 years old, 2116 Twenty-second street south, Minneapolis, a paroled prisoner from St. Cloud, shot himself thru the head while standing at the sergeant's desk at the Central police station. The ball, a 32-caliber, passed thru his right temple, killing him instantly, a portion of the brain oozing out on the floor.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul—Judge Orr rules that wife cannot testify against husband in larceny case.

Washington—The application of W. J. Smith, of Eveleth, and others to organize the First National bank of Gilbert, with capital of $25,000, was approved by the controller of the currency.

Faribault—Hog cholera has again become prevalent among some of the hogs in Rice county. A farmer living east of here lost 75 head of fattened hogs in a short time.

St. Paul—Kicked by a broncho, Mrs. Annie Perkins, lower St. Lawrence street, West Side, was seriously injured.

Minneapolis—Free vaccine is to be distributed by state board of health.

Moorhead—The presence of two "plain drunks" in police court testified that the "old" had been tilted slightly Sunday.

Brainerd—White Cross lodge celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of its organization with a program of addresses, music, etc.

Mankato—Bishop Cotter, assisted by local parish priests, confirmed a class of more than 300 at St. Peter and Paul's Catholic church.

Delano—The grain movement to the Head of the Lakes will not be interrupted, for the present at least, by the financial troubles.

Minneapolis—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Shumway were overcome by coal gas at their home, 3135 Third avenue south, and barely escaped with their lives.

Hastings—An attempt to burn the negro church of this city was made at about 9 o'clock p. m., but the fire department was called out and saved the building from destruction.

Owatonna—A telegraph received announces the death of Timothy L. Morehouse at Roseburg, Ore. Morehouse was killed in a stage coach accident, death being instantaneous.

Blwahk—Timothy Sullivan was killed near here by a Milwaukee road train. He was walking on the track and apparently did not hear the warning whistle or the bell, and was run down.

Minneapolis—Prof. J. S. Carlson, former head of the department of Scandinavian languages at the state university, fell 150 feet over the bluffs of the Mississippi river and will probably recover from his injuries.

St. Peter—Workmen are dismantling the Union house, one of the old landmarks of St. Peter. It was erected in 1858 and for years was one of the most prosperous and flourishing hoteleries in this part of the state.

Grand Meadow—Freight train No. 69, westbound, was wrecked two miles west of here and six cars and the caboose were derailed. The track was badly torn up for several hundred feet. No one was seriously hurt.

Mankato—Proceedings have been started in the district court in a struggle between the bondholders and the other creditors of Meyer Bros., Inc., to secure possession of their big machine shops and foundry and other assets.

Duluth—Jacob Hyoonen, a miner employed at the Canister mines at Boyer, was killed while descending the shaft on a ladder. A piece of board fell when he was within fifty feet of the bottom and knocked him off the ladder. Hyoonen was married.

Faribault—Capt. D. Cavanaugh of this city has received light from Washington a warrant on the United States treasury for $1.82, with a statement that this amount is due him for special services rendered as first lieutenant and adjutant during the civil war.

Duluth—According to the figures of the Duluth Directory company, just given out by C. B. Shelley, the superintendent, Duluth now has a population of 83,188, a gain of 4,625 during the year ending Oct. 1. The total number of names is 36,404 and to this is applied the multiplin 2.3.

Duluth—A man supposed to be a mineral explorer named Frank West, committed suicide here by running from the Northern Pacific dock into the harbor. His name is West, but whether he is Frank West or Frank E. West known in the West and South-west mining districts, is not fully established.

An event of importance in the theatrical season in Minneapolis will be the engagement at the Bijou Opera house, the week of November 10th, of the distinguished actor, Thomas E. Shea in an interesting program of characteristic plays including "The Bells," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and a new play of the Pompeian period, entitled "A Soldier of the Cross."

Grand Rapids—Forest fires were raging in section 16, township 55, range 25, Itasca county, near Grand Rapids, and in sections 4 and 5, back of Sugar lake. It burned also at or near the government dam three miles southwest of this village. The flames there were fought under the direction of Deputy Fire Warden A. G. Otis, with an army of drilled men, and it is partially under control.

St. Paul—His stand portrait of Gov. Johnson is now being painted at the capitol and will soon be added to the collection of portraits of the executive officers of the state now in the governor's private office. The portrait is the work of A. G. Warner of New York and formerly of St. Paul. The governor has been sitting for the portrait for some time and it is said to be an excellent likeness.

Alexandria—All of the elevators here and at the small towns near by have been closed until the companies can unload some of the grain and this will not be done for the present unless-fall seen in the markets has ceased.

Montrose — Charles Boehlke, a farmer living four miles north of Montrose, was bitten by a mad dog and left for treatment at the state university Pasteur institute.

Minneapolis—Jap Schmeman, seven years old, whose left foot was mangled by a train at the Minnesota transfer, died at the City hospital.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fire on State street, Chicago, did $500,000 damage to the N. B. Holden Shoe company.

Wages of Grand Fork (B. C.) miners and smelter employes were cut by the Granby Smelter company 50 cents a day. A strike may follow.

Heirs of George Washington are seeking to recover the value of lands on which the city of Cincinnati now rests.

Hugh B. Ely, superintendent of the insurance department of the Pennsylvania Railroad company 9 years, died at his home in Beverly, N. J.

John D. Rockefeller is reported to have procured all available laborers in the Tarrytown district to work on his new home on Pocantico hill.

Representatives of the principal steel producing companies, it is said, held a secret meeting in Pittsburg and formed a billet pool to keep up prices.

In a battle between United States troops and Indians in southern Utah three persons were killed and another wounded, all believed to have been Indians.

Nearly 5,000 Chinese arrived at the port of Salina Cruse, Mex., on their way to the United States, where they are under the impression they will be allowed to remain.

Physicians say bubonic plague caused the death of Mrs. George Osborne at Seattle, Wash. This is said to be the third death from the plague there in two weeks.

Experiments made with "incidescent" light at the New York Skin and Cancer hospital are declared to have demonstrated that intense light is a powerful cure for pain.

Dr. William Polls of the German weather bureau, who attended the aeronautical congress in New York, says America is far ahead of Germany in weather forecasting.

Mystery surrounds the death of Princess Shun, sister of the dowegar empress of China. Women connected with the foreign legations are stirred up over the princess' death.

A verdict of $200,000 against Joseph Ramsey, Jr., former president of the Wabash railroad, is a suit brought by John S. Jones, a financier and coal land operator, was handed down in the supreme court of New York.

Miss Josephine Hill, 80 years old, a teacher in the House of Mercy, a charitable institution conducted by the Sisters of St. Mary of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York, committed suicide by shooting.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Kirwan of Springfield, Mass., were injured by employes of a hotel in that city lying in their room critically wounded. The husband declared that he and his wife had tried to commit suicide by shooting.

A case which has been occupying the courts at Staunton, Va., for over 100 years has finally been adjudicated. It was known as Beirne vs. Beirne and $100,000 was at first involved. Only $8,000 remains to be divided between 400 persons.

Mischievous small boys in West Duluth, Minn., attached a piece of wire to an electric light pole and then strung it in front of an Austrian boarding house. Yvo Mahis, the first man to approach, stepped on it and was instantly killed.

Elmer H. Dearth, former Minneapolis insurance commissioner, who was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of accepting a bribe from W. F. Bechtel, former president of a Minneapolis life insurance company was acquitted of the charge in the district court at Minneapolis.

LIFE CONVICT KILLS GUARD.

Attempts Escape with Dynamite and Then Slays Self.

Rawlins, Wyo., Nov. 2—A convict named A. Eckard, serving a life sentence, Friday shot and killed Ed Samuelson, day cellhouse keeper at the state penitentiary, in an attempt to escape. Eckard had a pistol and a stick of dynamite and when Samuel son opened his cell the prisoner shot him dead. Eckard then tried to dynamite the ontside door and, failing in this, shot and killed himself.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Nov. 2.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$ 6	0 @ 8 25
Hogs	7	0 @ 7 15
Sheep	4	0 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter Straights..	3	90 @ 4 10
WHEAT—May	1	01 @ 1 01
December	1	00 @ 1 00
CORN—May		70 @ 70
HAY—No. 2 Western	1	00 @ 1 00
BUTTER—Creamery		25 @ 25
Dairy		24 @ 24
LIVE POULTRY		14 @ 14
EGGS		30 @ 30
POTATOES—per bu		75 @ 75
PORK—January	17	00 @ 17 00
	Minneapolis.	
Corn, May		70 @ 70
Oats, May		37 @ 37
Pork, May	17	00 @ 17 00
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$ 94	@ 96
December		97 @ 97
Corn, May		70 @ 70
Oats, May		37 @ 37
Rye, No. 1		77 @ 77
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$	96 @ 96
December		91 @ 91
Corn, May		69 @ 69
Oats, No. 2 White		37 @ 37
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Best Steers	$ 7	00 @ 8 00
Texas Steers	4	00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packers	7	00 @ 7 15
Butchers	7	00 @ 7 15
SHEEP—Native	4	00 @ 4 25
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 6	00 @ 8 00
Stockers and Feeders..	5	00 @ 6 00
Cows and Heifers	3	00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Heavy	7	00 @ 7 15
SHEEP—Yearlings	4	00 @ 4 25

Several

If your shave you couldn't handle
(A thing would of cost $25 trouble,
Or because you couldn't manage
(At the mention of them stop)
Hit you have to go to dinner,
Pause to think, as you're a sinner,
That a cocktail's not a winner
With a paper cap on top.

If you're in the "rubber" wagon,
Don't let your whole anchor lag on.
Make your motto "Perfect Thirst drag on,"
Then you're "top."
Some think if you don't drink water,
You're no better than you oughter,
So they "nothing send the porter
That has cherries at the top.

When with great ease of the nation,
Just drink in their inspiration,
Don't attempt more strong libation,
Or forget the secret cop:
For he's there to grab and clutch you,
While your friends will turn and bush you,
And forever that cocktail rub you,
With its cherry at the top.
—Baltimore American.

REPAIRING.



Bill—Well, it's "all aboard" for me now!

Gill—Going to see the yacht race?

Bill—Nope, going to build a fence.
—N. Y. Telegram.

One Thing or the Other.

When Uncle Fortune tackles men,
We're hither, thither hurled;
And then 'tis said of certain folks,
They're way up
in the world!
But others, not so lucky in
The hustling shoal,
Are this described, in pointed phrase,
"Poor things, they're down and out"
—Life.

Felt Duty.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Did you ever see a bee when it was busy?"

"Oh, yes, my boy."

"Well, did you ever see a wasp when it was busy?"

"Can't say that I saw a wasp when busy, but I've felt 'em!"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Gloomy Day.

Bilkins—Why do all the lawyers about the court-room look so glum today?

Jilkins—Why, haven't you heard? Mr. Richman is dead.

"He must have been very popular among them.

"No; but he died without leaving a will."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Righteous Protest.

Mrs. Brown—I see that over 1,000 unmarried girls from Europe have just landed at New York.

Miss Green (aged 45, estimated)—The very idea. One would think it wasn't hard enough now to capture a man without importing a lot of foreigners to interfere with the chances of our own girls.—Detroit Free Press.

Strong Indication.

"That boy of ours is certainly going to be at the head of a big trust some day," said Farmer Kornkob with pride, as he laid down the Weekly Screech.

"What makes you think so, Hiram?" asked his wife.

"His teacher at school says he refuses to answer questions."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Like Meeting Like.

"That," she murmured ruefully, as the patrol wagon drove off with its battered freight, "was the clashing of two hard wills."

"Say, what's my girl?" asked the sympathetic bystander.

"The contact of my Williams head with the policeman's billy."—Baltimore American.

Thoughtful.

"Say, pa, won't you buy me a drum?"

"No, I'm afraid you'd disturb me with the notes."

"No I won't, pa; I'll only drum when you're asleep."—Life.

Two Ciphers.

He—They say his income runs into five figures.

She—Yes, counting the decimal places.—Puck.

The Natural Result.

"Pa, what happens when railroad cars are telescoped?"

"I suppose the passengers see stars."—Baltimore American.

THE SITE OF CALVARY

INTERESTING ANCIENT REMAINS DISCOVERED IN JERUSALEM.

Wall and Gateway Undoubtedly Built During Time of Constantine to Inclose Shrines Covering Tomb of Christ.

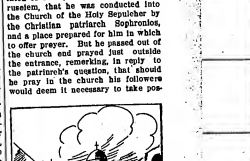
New York—Within the past few days some ancient remains have been uncovered in Jerusalem that are of unusual interest and throw a clear light on the much discussed question of the site of Calvary. The contiguous and imposing Russian hospice, to the east of the site of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, was rearred for the purpose of inclosing and conserving a bit of ancient wall and a gateway which were unearthed some years ago. The gateway is covered with a large glass case.

On the northern side of the rear wall of the Russian hospice there has just been brought to light, by the removal of rubbish in preparing for some alterations and improvements, another bit of old wall which is on a line with and part of the wall within the Russian hospice, and another old gateway. It is now clear that all of this wall and both of these gateways date from the time of Constantine, having been built by him to inclose the area on which he erected the shrines covering the then recently discovered tomb of Christ and Calvary. The gateway just uncovered opens toward toward the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, the massive pillars being rabbeted on the western side. It is nearly on a line with the two domes of the church, thus opening almost exactly upon the present church, which occupies the site of Constantine's original buildings. The place where the old bolt of the door shrouded the south pillar is plainly visible. From this gateway the wall extends south to a point within the Russian hospice, where it turns eastward, and the lower, or other old gateway, so carefully conserved, is in this part of the wall, and so at right angles to the recently discovered gateway. The pilot rock-ets in the stone sill, made for the door to swing in, show that it opened southward into the same area. With in this gateway still exists, in situ, fragments of the old pavement of Constantine.

Some eight years ago in digging in the narrow passage way on the north side of the Russian hospice, an old inscription was found, in Cufic characters, which has been cut in the stone of Constantine's wall on its outside face, and a little to the south of the gateway just discovered. It reads as follows:

"In the name of God the most merciful, the most gracious. The high command has gone forth from his majesty's victorious presence for protecting and repairing this place of worship, and that no non-Moslem should enter it, and that no one should transgress this decree, but rather should comply with it."

What spot this may refer to is not certain. It could not point to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, which has never been used as a Mohammedan shrine. On the contrary, it is related of Omar, after he had taken Jerusalem, that he was conducted into the Church of the Holy Sepulcher by the Christian patriarch Sophronius, and a place prepared for him in which to offer prayer. But he passed out of the church and prayed just outside the entrance, remarking, in reply to the patriarch's question, that should he pray in the church his followers would deem it necessary to take pos-



Part of Recently Discovered Wall of Constantine.

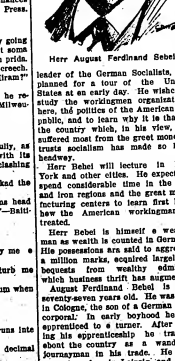
session of it as a mosque. Omar's praying there is a much valued item of Moslem history, and is said to have been the reason for the mosque which stands to the southwest of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher being called, after him, Omar's mosque. This is the assumption that it was outside the south entrance to the church that he prayed. The above inscription, however, proves that it was outside of this newly discovered entrance from the east.

The photograph from which the accompanying picture was made was taken looking eastward from a point immediately above the newly unenrthed pillars of the time of Constantine shown in the other photograph. It indicates the relation of the old portal to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and to the open air sunlight upon the shrines of Constantine. The largest dome seen in the picture is over the rotunda of the Holy Sepulcher itself, while the smaller and nearer one is over the Greek church. The bell tower of the church is also seen above to the left. The wall on the left with double windows is the rear wall of the Russian hospice.

GERMAN SOCIALIST COMING.

Herr Bebel to Lecture and Look for Slow Growth of His Cause.

New York.—One of Germny's most remarkable public men is to visit this city. Herr Bebel, the spectacular



Herr August Ferdinand Sebel.

leader of the German Socialists, has planned for a tour of the United States at an early day. He wishes to study the working man and politics here, the politics of the American Republic, and to learn why it is that in the country which, in his view, has suffered most from the greet moneyed trusts socialism has made so little headway.

Herr Bebel will lecture in New York and other cities. He expects to spend considerable time in the coal and iron regions and the great manufacturing centers to learn first hand how the American workingman is treated.

Herr Bebel is himself a wealthy man, his wealth is counted in German millions, acquired largely by bequests from wealthy admirers of which business thrift has augmented.

August Ferdinand Bebel is now seventy-seven years old. He was born in Cologne, the son of a German army corporal. In early boyhood he was apprenticed to a turner. After serving his apprenticeship he tramped shont the country as a wandering journeyman in his trade. He later opened a shop in Leipsig, and there joined the workingmen's movement.

As early as 1868 Herr Bebel had attracted the attention of the government to his radical utterances on socialism, and he was put in prison for his temchings. In 1872 he was arrested with the Socialist Liebknecht on a charge of high treason, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the fortress of Hubertusburg.

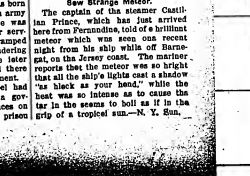
Altogether Bebel has been behind the bars fifty-seven months for political offenses.

For thirty years Bebel has been a member of the reichstag parliament of Saxony and has sat in the Relchstag for the second district of Hamburg.

THE MEXICAN CARGODORE.

Takes the Place of Drays and Express Wagons in Many Cities.

Mexico City.—The Mexican peon is capable of hearing great burden upon his back. The cargadore of Mexico answer the purpose of express wagons and drays in all of the principal cities and towns. They meet the trains at the depots and offer to carry the trunk and baggage of passengers to the hotels and other stopping places. They handle practically all the transfer business of the country. These men are capable of carrying several hundred pounds of weight. One of the industries in the vicinity of the town of Silao is the gathering and sale of wild sunflowers for fuel. It is formed into enormous bundles and brought into town upon the backs of the cargadore peons. Sometimes these bundles or wild sunflowers are



Cargodore Carrying Load of Wild Sunflower Fuel.

so large that the man motive power underneath is almost lost sight of. They trot along the streets with their loads, giving a very good sight of the great weight they are bearing.

Saw Strange Meteor.

The captain of the steamer Castilian Prince, which has just arrived here from Fernandina, told of a brilliant meteor which was seen on recent night from his ship while off Barnegat, on the New Jersey coast. The mariner reports thet the meteor was so bright that all the ship's lights cast a shadow "as black as your hand," while the heat was so intense as to cause the tar in the seams to boil as if in the grip of a tropical sun.—N. Y. Sun.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Governor Johnson will not be a candidate on the democratic ticket for president in opposition to Roosevelt. Pretty smooth politician that man Johnson.

Money has been tied up in the banks for a few weeks, and the fellows that are doing the most kicking about it are the ones that didn't have any money in the bank, but some of them are expecting a remittance of their share of the Rockefeller millions as soon as the Socialist party get into power, and they want the banks in shape to cash their drafts when they arrive.

There is some talk in the Democratic party of nominating P. M. Ringdal, of Crookston for Governor next year, if Roosevelt does not run for president, and Johnson should become the candidate of the dems for president, and if, but never mind any more if's, as the above is enough to put him out of the deal, but we might add, that if he was nominated he would not be elected.

Government To Dredge.

Petitions are being circulated asking for government aid to improve the Red Lake River, and make it fit for navigation, a petition is as follows:

To the Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, Washington D.C.

This petition for the improvements for Red Lake River, between Thief River Falls and Red Lake in the State of Minnesota, is by the undersigned respectfully presented for favorable consideration:—

1. The construction of a lock and dam at the outlet of Red Lake for the regulation of the flow of water from that lake; for the improvement of navigation on the river below.

2. Channel dredging and the removal of obstruction from the channel and bank of Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Highlandita.

The above is the copy of the petition as it will be presented to the voters for their signature, and every man living within ten miles of this river should see to it that his own and his neighbors name gets on this petition.

We shall have more to say on this subject a little later on, for we have been pounding at it for two years and shall keep at it until we get our railroad fixed up so we can ship goods on it.

An Event.

"What's the matter? You look as if something extraordinary had happened."

"Something extraordinary has happened. Do you see that street sweeper—the fellow who is stirring things up?"

"Yes. What about him?"

"When he saw me coming a moment ago he stopped and didn't try to chase me with dust and fervor."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Of Course He Did.

"He'd were nominated for the presidency of the United States," said Mr. Hemgack, "I would"—

"You nominated for president of the United States!" his wife interrupted. "What are you thinking of? You mean if you were nominated, don't you?"

"Then he wisely changed the subject."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Taboo Talk.

"Do you really believe you could be better than now?"

"Why, no, but I might do something [illegible]

The White Seal SALOON, Thief River Falls.

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

When a Man Lies.

"If you want to tell whether or not the man you are talking to is telling the truth, don't look him in the eyes," said a Denver bank teller to some friends last night. "I thought it was just the other way," said one of those present. "I've always understood that it made no matter for the liar if you looked squarely in his eyes." "That's a wrong impression," continued the bank teller. "The man who knows how to lie knows how to look you in the eyes when he's doing it. And the man who isn't a regular liar, but who has made up his mind to lie to you, decides first that he must look you straight in the eyes. It is the voice, when you don't look at the eyes, that tells you whether the other fellow is lying. We use the system frequently in the bank. A man will come in to tell us some business tale. We look at his feet or his hands or his knees, but never in his eyes. If he's telling the truth his voice will be firm and straightforward, and the absence of your gaze in his eyes will not effect it, but if he's lying he'll be confused by your action, and his voice will tremble. He'll ben and haw and clear his throat. You may rest assured then that he's stringing you."—Denver Post

Here Ben Jonson.

The epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," engraved on the tablet marking the burial place of the celebrated playwright in the "poets' corner," Westminster abbey, is said to have originated with Jack Young (afterward knighted), who, "walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow 18 pence to cut it." Dr. Brewer in his "Phrase and Fable" says Shakespeare called Jonson "Rare Ben," but does not say where. According to Chambers' "Book of Days," the phrase formed the concluding words of the verses written and displayed in the clubroom of Ben's clique at the famous Mermaid tavern. The epithet "Rare Ben Jonson" is said to have been first uttered after the appearance of his highly successful farce, "Bartholomew Fair." The epitaph has been copied once at least. When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster abbey the inscription on his covering stone was "O Rare Sir William Davenant."

Deception of Wild Birds.

Falcons—hawks the largest species—often compromise their dignities and look very thin if they think it necessary to do so. As to the owls, they can bump do so. As to the owls, they can bump and sometimes their think most suitable. It is useless to look for these self preserving traits in any of the family kept in zoological collections, for the birds are so accustomed to see large numbers of people passing and repassing or standing in front of them that they treat the whole matter with perfect indifference. They know that at a certain time their food will be brought to them and that they are otherwise perfectly safe. The raptores in a wild state have a bloom on their plumage, like the bloom on a bunch of grapes, which is rubbed off often even when in captivity.

A Train For Taft.

During Mr. Tyler's incumbency of the presidential office he arranged to make an excursion in some direction and sent his son Bob to arrange for a special train. It happened that the railroad superintendent was a strong Whig. As such he had no favors to bestow on the president and informed Bob that his road did not run any special trains for the president. "What?" said Bob. "Did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of President Harrison?" "Yes," said the superintendent, "and if you'll help your father in that condition you shall have the best train on the road."

A Casual Clock.

The famous cleopedra or watch clock at Dunkeld in Perthshire, Scotland, is a curiosity in its way. Three big earthen jars on successive shelves find a fourth and lowest one with a wooden cover contains the whole cleopedra. The water descends by slow drops from one jar to another, the brass scale on a float in the last jar telling the hours as it rises. Every afternoon at 5 o'clock since 1740 A. D. the lowest jar has been emptied, the upper one filled and the clock thus wound up for an other day.

Mentally.

"You have been abroad, haven't you, Mr. Sulphfish?"

"Yes, Miss Sharp. What made you think I had been abroad?"

"Why, I heard papa say you were 'way off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Candor.

Mabel (aged six)—Ain't you afraid of our big dog? The Parson (very thin)—No, my dear. He would let such a mere bit of me. Mabel—Oh, but he likes bones best.—Chicago News.

Every brave heart must consider so easy as a child but not simple to do

LUMBER.

The Largest Stock Of Lumber Ever Carried In A Retail Yard, Is At Your Disposal,

At St. Hilaire Minn.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles $3.50 per M.

2 X 3 Plank, which have been used before, but still good, At from $6. to $15. per M.

* * * * * *

—ST HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

Blessing the River.

In the little Balkan state of Montenmih it has been the custom from time immemorial for towns by the river Danube to keep the Christmas feast by a peculiar ceremony called "blessing the river." This used to be carried out on a scaffolding erected on the frozen river, but owing to an accident, when the ice broke, and hundreds of people were drowned, it is now held upon the bank. The people wear turbins of colored paper and carry long, white wands. Some are dressed to represent Biblical characters. The service, conducted by priests, lasts about half an hour, and then the ice is broken and a small wooden cross thrown into the water. Then people rush into the icy river after the crucifix, and the person who secures it is supposed to be assured of great good luck for the coming year.

His Modest Claim.

A claim for damages against a railroad company is so often a license for exorbitant charges that a simple bill, such as was rendered by an American railroad company many years ago, even apart from its humorous aspect, is refreshing. It ran as follows:

Yes — and — Railroad company Dr.
to John Smith
July 12, 1887.—To running your Locomotive into my wife, as per Doctor's bill for curing her $10.00
To smashing tan box and spilling her hat 2.25
To upsetting my deer horn (wagon) and breaking it 6.00
To hurting me 5.00
$23.25

There is authority for stating that the claim was paid immediately.—Scrap Book.

Her Chilly Retort.

The late Dr. —— Middleton, after pouring forth the story of his unfortunate love in the most touching manner for over an hour to a young woman who he hoped would become his fourth wife, was accepted the second time. He started for the door, but, looking ordered, he said in a most thrilling tone, "By heavens, you are the coldest woman I ever saw!"

The young woman looked up and answered sweetly:

"Oh, no, doctor; you have seen three colder than I!"—Boston Herald.

A Curious Notice.

This curious official notice was duly published in Germany: "At the request of Herr Wilhelm Leigsen of Inhabitant, Hamburg, Adolph Leigsen, who was drowned in May, 1899, on a Sunday from Steinhofer to Steinhorn in the river Elbe, Frederick, is hereby called upon by the courts to appear and report himself, or, in default thereof, will be declared dead."

Financial Item.

Terrell—Dogs you pay me that 5 dollars you owe me? I owe Johnson some money, and want to pay him that debt. Weil, I'll tell you what, pay Johnson, and you owe him and then I'll believe in shillings or 2 dollars and pay you.

Mistaken.

Finally Young Young let the diamond before the man in front of him in order to take a good look at it. Then he began talking about the stone, and the man, thinking he was being addressed, turned around and said: "Excuse me, but I was not talking to you, sir."

Young, with a look of pity, replied: "That's perfectly natural, for you will please not use your eyes for anything but looking."—Tit-Bits.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. to the Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn, on December 16th, 1907. viz:

George Wagner.

H. E. No.1031 Red Lake series for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 28 Tp. 156 N. R. 46 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edwin Haveon, John Dahlen, Andrew Hanson, William Blower, all of Brookeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. to The Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 29th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN OLSON Sandlak, of Hiltz, Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1005 made December 14, 1904, for the Lots 4, in S Sec. 7 Tp. 156 N., Range 39 W. and that said proof will be made before L. O. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on December 3rd 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Thomas Dempsey, Theodore Torgerson, Oliver B. Hesson, B. Henry Costello, all of Hiltz Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

You can waste a good deal of time telling how reliable you are.

You never say a man won't listen to reason if he agrees with you.

A bad habit is usually abused if he isn't polite, but how many say "Thank you" to a lady?

No one seems to have as hard a time earning money as the women who marries for it.

Even strange men's idea of religious liberty is the privilege of staying home from church.

Having good judgment and being "a fool for luck" are frequently the story of a single foolhtil success told by different parties.

"How poor are they who have no patience! What wound did ever heal but by degrees?" Who is the Author of these words? It is not important which er you can remember the author if you can soberly accept the passage taught.—Atchison Globe.

Caught the Policeman.

All the countryside is laughing at an experience of the police at Lough Neagh, Ireland. An intercountry cockfight was arranged between birds from Londonderry and Antrim, and the men and some of the islands in the lough. The police got wind of it and arrived, but they usually do, late. All the available boats had been pressed into use by the spectators, and the police, after a stiff chase, succeeded in intercepting the boats, determined to swim for it. Just as they arrived the fight ended, and every boat put off for the mainland again. The police had a swim back for their pains. When they reached the mainland they found that their clothing, over which they had negleted to leave a guard, had disappeared. They had a ten mile march in dripping underclothes to the nearest barracks, where they were put to bed until new uniforms could be procured.—Liverpool Mercury.

No Cause For Alarm.

Young Doctor—He said some of the symptoms were peculiar. I am afraid that he is a crackjaw. Merritt—Well I guess not. He has been in the last 3 times I have seen him, and my bill is paid.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Fitting Epitaph.

Visitor—Why do you call your master that? Darkey—Because he is dead.—Tit-Bits.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnecki, prop.

IF YOu WANT TO DO BUSINESS, with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County, You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

WE Will SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, will cure your cough.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Get a bottle of Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar for that cough.

There was a good sized attendance at the Radney hall dance last Saturday evening, and they had a good time.

Mark's LUNG Balsam with Tar has cured others. Why not you?

Butter 22 cents. Eggs 25 cents per dozen, at the Big New Store, at Highlanding.

Now boys don't forget that I pay the highest market price for fur when the season opens Nov. 15th.

John Radneeld.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, it should cure you.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 20 cents per lb. Eggs 25 cents per dozen at the new Highlanding store.

The threshing machine is in the neighborhood this week, and the printers are giveing it more attention than they are the newspaper.

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

There will be a grand ball at the Kratka hall on Thanks Giving night November 28th. All are invited to attend. First class music.

Ole Nesland and A Rolandson of Deer Park returned home on Monday evening last from Dak., where they have been threshing with the Peat Mills rig.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Sinker Bros. at Rhoda and Kratka.

Martain Moe and T. G. Rohe, of Rhoda remembered to give their subscription a jog ahead when they returned from Dak. Go thou and do likewise.

Slusser bros., will put in a new food mill at Kratka, to grind a part of the feed for their government contract. They will also do custom work for the farmers.

Rev. E. A. Mostue returned home from Belgrade N. D. on Monday last, where he has been the past two months looking after his farming interests He says the crops were very poor out there as they was damaged by the early frost.

AUCTION SALE.

ON Saturday Nov. 16th, at my farm on Section 2 town of Equality, one mile northeast of Lillo, I will sell at public Auction the following discribed farm property: 10 good Cows, 1 yoke of Oxen 5 and 6 years old, 2 good heifers with calf, 8 Heifer Calves, 1 bull 1 year old, 1 steer calf.

1 heavy bobsleigh, 1 Jones Mower in good repair, 1 Deering hay rake, self dump, good as new 1 Deering binder in good repair, 2 stubble plows, 14 and 16 inch. 1 steel lever drag; 1 cultivator, 1 scraper, 1 wood pump, 1 500 pound capasity De Laval cream seperator, used one year, 40 or 50 tons Upland hay, and some oats. Household goods and other articles to numerous to mention

Sale begins at 10 o'clock.

Free Lunch at noon.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums of $10.00 and under, Cash. On Sums over that amount time will be given until November 15th, 1909, on bankable paper at 10 per cent.

JOHN S. HANSON, Owner

INGVALD E[illegible]

E. [illegible]

The Government is out after bids for a daily mail on this line.

The latest news from the Automobile and County seat fight was, that they was still at Red Lake Falls,

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is sold by all dealers, Price 25 cent. 50 cents and $1.00.

Many of the former neighbors of Mrs. Audrés Christianson in Deer Park will learn with regret, that she is at the present time in the hospital at Grafton N. D., suffering with typhoid feavor. Mr. Christianson has met with the usal luck of about 90 per cent of the farmers who sell off their stock and move to town, which is financial ruin.

Martain Moe, of Deer Park found 10 calves that had strayed away from his place two months ago over at James O'Briens in the town of Kratka on Monday last. Mr. O'Brien had been trying to find the owner and Mr. Moe had been trying to find the calves, but if either one of them had put a Notice in THE SUNBEAM, they would have met in a week.

Wanted:

Local representative for Sunbeam, and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine, on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person.

Address, Publisher, Box 59 Stanton, New York.

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1, 1909, to all new subscribers for $1.50 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidential campaign and will give you a live up-to-date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

August Lillo and Ammud Lindvedt returned home from Minewaukan N.D. on Thursday last.

Miko Kolski and Lawrance Volerowjernowskie, returned home from N.D. Friday last.

Tilda Morsicie and sister Julia returned home from Dakota on Saturday last.

Mr. Lindtvedt is hearding tags now days.

August Lillo and Gunder Lindvedt visited with the family of Mr. Lillo on Sunday.

Says Red Lake Falls to Thief River Falls; "What ver talking about trying to get the county seat away from us, when you can't get an automobile away from us", says he.

Eddie Hyland and the Brucknan brothers returned home on Friday from Minnewakan N.D.

Miss Caroline Stie visited with her sister Anule over Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. Compton and came up to Deer Park with her on Sunday.

Miss Signe Vattendahl returned home from Dakota Saturday, where she has spent the fall.

Mr. Pattie Short and his sister Nellie made a trip to Plummer, and return Sunday.

Mrs Lars Heaven spent a few days as Kratka this week.

The ladies Aid Society met at Mrs. Iversons Wednesday,

There will be Mock Feast, in the school house east from Lillo on Sunday Nov. 16th. Lunch will be served to all.

Jim Walter and Pattie Short returning from the Dakota

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not unlecessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

BROILING.

If the fire should be too hot, sprinkle salt over it.

Birds and other things which need to be basted should be broiled inside first.

Always grease the gridiron well and have it hot before the meat is placed on it.

Never put your fork in the lean part of meat on the gridiron, for it allows the juice to escape.

Fish should be buttered and sprinkled with flour, which will prevent the flesh from adhering to the gridiron.

Remember that a hot, clear fire is necessary for broiling all small articles. They should be turned often to be cooked evenly without being burned.

Cover the gridiron with a tin pan or a baking pan. The sooner the meat is cooked without burning the better. The pan holds the heat and often prevents a stray line of smoke from touching the meat.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Paying Through the Nose.

"Paying through the nose" is to be indirectly swindled in a transaction or to pay an exorbitant price for a thing in consideration of long credit. A variant is "to be bored through the nose," "bored" here having the meaning of cheated, deceived:

At the instant he bores me with some trick—Henry VIII., b. i. [illegible]

Cho.—that hath fooled you, that hath bored you through the nose?—Taylor's Nat. H. 2d. iii. 1.

And Howell in his "Instruction For Forren Travell" (1650), page 59, "had knowne divers Dutch gentlemen grossly gull'd by this cheat (the selling of forged manuscripts to young travelers in Italy), and soon English bord also through the nose this way by paying excessive prices for them."—Notes and Queries.

All Hemmed but Him.

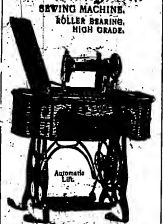
Mrs. Hentpeck—I had a dozen proposals before yours, all from smarter men than you too. Mr. Hentpeck—They must have been. How did they manage to crawl out of it?

How He Got a Drink.

An Indiana traveling man told a story the other day of an incident on the road. He was in the smoking car of an express train reading his paper when a man rushed in from the car behind the smoker, evidently in great agitation and said: "Has anybody in this car any whisky? A woman in the car behind has fainted". Instantly dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest one, drew the cork and put the bottle to his lips. With a long, satisfied sigh, he handed the flask back and remarked, "That did me a lot of good, and I needed it, for it always makes me feel queer to see a woman faint." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The "Redgetan" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying the reliable, honest, high grade Redgetan machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Samuel Warren's Vanity.

The vanity of Samuel Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," in his early years of authorship at least, was remarkable, and there is a story told of him to the effect that on one occasion at a friend's house he had to take down to dinner a lady whom he had not met before, and as soon as they were seated at table rowed her if she had ever heard of Samuel Warren. "Oh, certainly," was the reply. "My husband prefers Warren's blacking to any other. We always use it."—Westminster Gazette.

Choice of Evils.

"Well, old man," said Simkinson after the performance, "I certainly was surprised to see you in private theatricals."

"Yes," replied Brightly, "but you see if I didn't appear on the stage I'd probably have to sit in the audience and be bored to death."—Philadelphia Press.

Mother of Invention.

Talk about necessity being the mother of invention! No such thing. I assure you. Accident is the mother of invention in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.—Reader Magazine.

A Rude Little Girl.

Maiden Aunt (reading)—In heaven there is no marrying or giving in marriage. Small Maxie—It must seem like heaven to you here on earth, doesn't it, auntie?—Chicago News.

What is bred in the bone will hereditate out of the flesh.—Pilpay.



"How did you lose your hair?"
"Worry."
"What did you worry about?"
"About losing my hair."—Harper's Bazar.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time,

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8,

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

with a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DILLY'S DREAM

By MABEL GIFFORD

(Copyright.)

Such great, great troubles from such small, small offenses. That is the way my trouble grew. When you get into a little bit of a temper you had better "watch out," for you can never tell that a little bit of temper will not grow into a furious tempest before it clears off.

At home they called me "Dilly Dear," and after I was Dixon, it was "Dilly Dear" just the same. So it doesn't matter what comes after the first name, for it's always "Dilly Dear."

But that little bit of a temper—I will tell you about it. First, you should be informed that I live in a little country town. It's pretty enough and pleasant enough, but you know a little country town is about the same all the year around. This town is. And sometimes, you know, you wish something would happen.

One day a theater troupe came into town. Such a thing never had come to pass in this town long before to my knowledge.

I rushed at Donald when he came home to dinner and told him about it.

"Pshaw!" was what he said.

Now, such a dash of cold water over one, after one has been dancing all the morning in happy anticipation, is a tremendous shock to one's nervous system. Especially if one is not used to shocks.

"Dilly Dear, you don't care anything about that affair;" he put his arm about me and was leading me to the table as if there was nothing in the world of any consequence but dinner.

By this time I was feeling the reaction of the shock, and the hot blood rushing fast to my head set fire to my bit of a temper, and I answered Donald sharply:

"But I do care; I am going to the play."

"Oh, no, Dilly Dear; you will not go to such a low place as that," he said, marching me right along to the table.

"Low! It isn't low. It's nice green grass and a nice, big white tent and beautiful music and elegant people. Nothing ever came here before. I never saw anything anywhere, and I am just wild to go. I have been thinking of it all the morning; I couldn't wait for you to come home."

I leaned my head against Donald's shoulder. I did not expect it would be necessary to say anything more.

"Dilly Dear, I am sorry you care so much, but you must not go. It is not a fit place for you."

"Must not go!" just think of that; "must not!" Who ever had said such words to me before? I must go; indeed I must. I could not bear to be disappointed. I had promised my friend Mrs. Chase, I would go with her.

"Dilly Dear," then he put his hands on my shoulders and looked very kindly into my eyes, "then I shall have to forbid your going."

"Forbid!" indeed! I shook his hands from my shoulders. He made up his mind that I was an obstinate child, and dealt with me accordingly.

"If you cross me, I shall forbid you, but do not come back. Do you understand?"

Ah, yes, I understood. He meant to frighten me. Partly because I did not believe he meant it, and partly because I was so nervous, and partly, I believe, to tease him, I laughed.

"Mrs. Dixon," he said, with such a face as I never had seen before, "I mean exactly what I said."

Then he went out, and I listened until he was out of hearing. When I got to Mrs. Chase's I was out of breath.

When we got to the tent it was half filled with people, mostly men and boys, and the women—there were several I had seen in the street, but they were not my acquaintances, and the rest were not like any women I had ever seen in our little country town. I was not pleased with the audience.

But the play; I will not try to describe it. I had expected to be charmed, to be "carried away" by excitement, to laugh and cry and forget that it was not real. Instead of all that, it seemed affected and disgusting. The characters made silly jests and leered and frowned and threatened and fainted and raved, and I tried to forget that it was acting, and couldn't.

From the Chases' I went home alone. The house was dark.

"The hall lamp is left for me," I thought, and I ran up the steps and gave the door a good push and scrabbed to get in out of the rain as soon as possible.

The door did not open. I turned the key again and again, but in vain.

"Donald is so used to bolting it, he has forgotten," I said, and knocked vehemently. All was silent. It was the most desolate moment of my life.

I knew that Donald should have been the house lighted and been waiting for me. This lockout was ominous.

I ran back to Mrs. Chase's.

"Donald is so used to bolting the door, he has forgotten and bolted me out, and I can't make him hear without rousing the neighborhood."

Of course they carefully ushered me in and middle[illegible]ed me the night, but I saw them exchange significant glances, and I knew that Donald was not right. I forgave him that night as I forgave him many times after.

Morning came at last, and with difficulty I made my way to my home.

It seemed as if I must die then and there when I found the house closed, shades drawn, door locked and no sign or sound of a human being about the place. But pride and indignation came swiftly to the rescue. I feared some one would see me trying in vain to enter my own home and turned quickly away and walked on, thinking as I walked what my next step should be. I was very indignant with Donald for punishing me so severely for braving his displeasure. Now I would frighten him a little. Probably he had gone to my sister's or his brother's. He knew I could find him easy enough. He had been town lovers, cruel. Now I would take my turn. I had a roll of bills in my purse that Donald had given me the day before. I would go out of town for a day or two and let him find me if he could. And all the time something kept asking: "If he does?"

I had often heard people say that these mild-tempered people are terrible when once aroused, and now I began to understand something of it. I had not believed anything like this of Donald.

I recalled every possible acquaintance I had ever had that lived in the city. I decided upon an old school friend, whom I had not seen since she married and went to the city, and of whom I really knew nothing. I hunted her up, found her living humbly but comfortably, and quite delighted to see me. I told her I was taking a little outing and would like to engage a room for several days, she was so contented to be an ex-rustic that I wished to visit. Little she dreamed of the tragedy I lived during those days. I bought the daily papers and scanned their columns, hoping for some word meant for none of the thousands of readers but myself.

All in vain. My courage failed me so that I was afraid to go home. Then I began to scheme out how not every scheme failed. Little by little my pride and anger cooled away, and at last I was ready to go down on my knees before the whole world and beg my husband to take me back.

Then I went to my friend and bade her good-by and set out on my unhappy journey homeward. The thought of my husband now filled me with terror. He had grown into a sort of ogre during the last few days.

I was in such a fever of suspense as I neared the house that I could hardly walk. If it should be closed still!

I did not know what happened after that, until I heard some one saying in the tenderest of voices:

"Dilly Dear, what is it? Are you frightened? Are you ill?"

I opened my eyes to find myself in my own room and Donald bending over me with the most anxious concern in his face. I just put my arms around his neck and cried so violently I could not speak. He smoothed my hair and said "Dilly Dear, Dilly Dear," until I was quieter.

"What would you say to me, Donald, if I went to the play?" I asked, as soon as I could speak.

"Do you care so much about it? Is it that has sent you into hysterics?"

"Just supposing I go, what will you do?" I persisted.

"Why, do? Why—I shall have to go with you, I suppose. And if you are going to take it to heart like this we had better go. But, Dilly Dear, I am surprised at you."

And then I began to laugh, and laughed so long that Donald begged me to tell him what I was laughing for.

"Because you are the dearest husband in the world," I answered blindly, of course he was puzzled over that. "You wouldn't let me go off alone. would you? You wouldn't call me 'Mrs. Dixon,' would you? You wouldn't 'forbid' my going, and tell me I never should come back again if I went, would you?"

Having received a satisfactory answer to these questions I told him my dream. And he smoothed my hair all the time I was relating, and when I finished he said: "Dilly Dear,"



"Mrs. Dixon, I Mean Exactly What I Say."

Knitting Bag



A very practical bag for holding knitting is shown here; it may be made of art linen, silk, velvet or cloth, with lining appropriate to the outside material. The piece that forms the bag is cut 9½ inches long and 13 inches deep; turn the two horizontal ends over to form a hem, in which run two strips of whalebone; they keep the edges in shape and open well. Bind the edges with ribbon, and ornament the outside with straps of silk or ribbon, and sprays of holly berries and leaves worked in satin-stitch with embroidery silk.

Cut two circles of the material for the ends, tack them over buckram and line with silk, then bind the edges; they should be four inches in diameter. Seam the circles in the end of case, leaving about three inches at the top unseamed. Sew two straps of ribbon on the top for handles, and if an extra fastening is desired, a loop might be sown in the center of one edge of opening, and a button on the other.

FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

Warm, Hugging Garments of Gray Squirrel Have Tiny Fur Toques and Russian Caps.

Wee lads and lassies in the Gretchen shops are rigging themselves out in masqueraders as Teddy bears in warm, hugging coats of gray squirrel with tiny toques of fur and Russian caps of fierce aspect. Gray brilliantine cloth is lined with white fur to snuggle baby bruinlings in.

Truly wind-resisting top coats for the pet youngsters are genuine moleskins, some of which cost several gold pieces at the furriers, but which mothers, knowing how Gretchens grow, are willing to put up with moleskin cloth, of which a really nice coat trimmed with silk braid may be had for $10 anywhere.

The furry bearskin coats for toddlers are as popular as ever. One shown was of real white bear skin, thick and long haired, which was rather heavy for toddling, and yet the snuggest sort of a wrap for riding out in a perambulator.

A white bearskin cloth coat is decidedly cute. It is trimmed with claws and heads of funny animals that look like the Teddy bears in a picture book. White leggings accompany this garment, and a peaked Teddy cap with quaint ears is designed especially for it.

The pussy cat in the rival of the Teddy costume, and is equally realistic, while practical.

The pussy cat, or as some call it the baby bunting, outfit for cold days for youngsters under five years, is fashioned in toto of rabbit skins, from the white jack rabbit of the plains, and a few are shown of the big gray rabbit. The fur may be taken for thick ermine.

A pussy cat box coat is double breasted and buttoned on a flap under in front. The white fur collar turns up if necessary to protect the ears. At the throat a quaint cat's head made of white and black fur with whiskers and cat's eyes hides the big hook to hook over. Little cat heads and paws are applied in different ways to the coats.

Another novelty is a Brer Fox coat. This, of course, is of the rare white fox with pointed nose, head, paws and long brush and is intended for the period baby of a magnate. A red Brer Fox coat is lined with white silk and the foxy eyes look from heads on each shoulder while the tails hang down behind the pointed hood.

Thrifty folks who do not live in the cold prefer astrachan, bearskin and broadcloths. Bewitching arrays of these fur trimmed and braid trimmed ready to wear are ready to be seen at the department stores. All that a baby or toddler could think of is shown in cold-weather things.

BUTTERFLY DECORATION

The Imitation, If Not the Real Insect, Is High in Favor Just at this Moment.

The season seems a little late, perhaps, to talk of butterflies, but at present the artificial insect, if not the real, is in high favor for various decorative purposes.

A few years ago impossible creatures of gigantic proportions served as light-shades upon lamps—crepe paper monstrosities—but the butterfly craze of to-day is of a more realistic nature.

For luncheons charming paper butterflies of yellow, tinseled, are to be had. These may be scattered over the table or perched on the floral centerpiece. For a yellow luncheon this idea is a very pretty one.

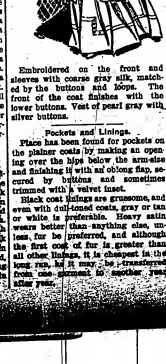
So much for the paper butterfly. But the real butterfly preserved in marvelous fashion is to figure largely in the season's fashions. The craze for butterflies upon hats is obtaining largely in London, where rare specimens are used with beautiful effect. It is impossible to imitate the gorgeous coloring and varying hues of the metallic wings of the South American electric blue butterfly or the exquisite Java specimens in black and yellow. On hats these butterflies are mounted on pins and rare moths are used in the same way.

On gowns both the real and embroidered butterflies are used on chiffon or net foundations.

Another butterfly novelty just coming into vogue in this part of the country is a medallion or locket showing portions of the butterfly wings under glass, just as clover leaves and such things have previously been worn.

The iridescent hues of the wings so preserved are extremely beautiful in their gold settings and sometimes very small butterflies, the whole insect mounted against a background, composed of a wing of a large butterfly. As pendants, pins and lockets, these butterfly charms promise to attain considerable vogue.

CLOTH SUIT



Embroidered on the front and sleeves with coarse gray silk, matched by the buttons and loops. The front of the coat finishes with the fronts of the jacket. Vest of pearl gray with silver buttons.

Pockets and Linings.

Place has been found for pockets on the plainer coats by making an opening over the hips below the arm-size and finishing it with an oblong flap, secured by buttons and sometimes trimmed with a velvet insert.

Black coat linings are gruesome, and even with coat-tinted coats, gray or tan is preferable. Heavy satin wears better than anything else, unless for be preferred, and although the first cost of fur is greater than all other linings, it is cheapest in the long run. Satin and sometimes figured serge, to match, are pleasant to another year after year.

Chinese Embroideries.

Chinese and other oriental embroideries, done in several shades of one color or a mixture of colors on silk bands, are to be more or less used on many of the handsome reception and calling costumes in the late autumn. These are especially effective with sheer black wools, also with the silk crepes. These bands have been in use for some time, and have indeed been the most appropriate trimming in connection with a mixture of silk sleeves.

Collars and Cuffs.

Collars and cuffs of velvet are to be worn with the fall suits, and the latter are to be of the three-quarter length. Velvet is also to be used for the trimming of the tailor-made suits, and the fashion is to be carried out in the lining of the coat.

Fall Hats.

Felts play a distinguished part in the new models, those with stitched velvet linings and deep borderings of the same being usually selected for the smartest hats. Fashions in colors for linings have undergone successive changes this season. At first it was black that had the running, then a brilliant shade of deep violet; lately a vivid green has been adopted, which in some few cases is applied to the new felt shapes, mostly those of a dark gray, drab and brownish hue. As a rule the lining is mostly of a lighter color or shade than the hat. Probably milliners next season will not confine themselves, as they have done this season, to a special color for linings. Carefully thought-out harmonies will be more fashionable than daring contrasts.

WILD TRIBE OF POETS.

Picturesque People That Are Found in the Philippines.

Among the wild tribes to be found in the Philippines are the Bogobos, the most picturesque people in the tropics. Their origin is unknown, and all sorts of opinions have been expressed concerning them. One tale told of them is that their first ancestors were all poets and musicians, and that the dislike for the practical which is always noticeable among them has come down through the generations.

Those that have taught among the Bogobos say that given a song or a poem to learn and they will study and dream over it for hours, but give the Bogobo a problem in arithmetic and he immediately becomes ill and wants to go home.

Living at Santa Cruz, in the Davao district, is Miss Benedict, a Chicago university woman, who is collecting everything peculiar to the Bogobo.

It has been found that the headwork done by them is quite like that of the American Indian, but there is no other likeness in the races beyond that.

FAMILY'S SKIN TROUBLES.

Eczema, Heat Rash, and Scalp Affections Affect Different Members, But Cuticura Cures Them.

"My wife had eczema for five or six years. It was on her face and would come and go. We thought we would give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. We did so and she has never had a sign of eczema for four years. I myself used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment some time ago for falling hair. I now have a very heavy head of hair. We used Cuticura Remedies for our baby, who was nearly bald when young. She has very nice hair now. She is very fleshy, and we had so much trouble with heat that we would bathe her with Cuticura Soap and then apply Cuticura Ointment. It would dry the heat up so much quicker than anything else. Mr. H. B. Springmire, 528 So. Capital Street, Iowa City, Ia., July 16, 1905, and Sept. 16, 1906."

Much the Same.

His Wife—I see by the paper that at a wedding in Oklahoma last week the man promised to obey instead of the woman. I wonder how the marriage will turn out!

Her Husband—Oh, about like any other marriage, I suppose. He probably didn't mean it any more than a woman does when she says it.—Chicago Daily News.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Seems Probable.

"Ma, didn't the heathens have a god for everything?"

"Yes, my child."

"Well, then was the god who ruled over kitchens?"

"I don't just remember; but I think it was the Great god Pan."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

There's no advantage in making men weary with a sermon inviting them to rest.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It's a fortunate thing that babies can't say what they think of the baby talk women hand them.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

By nature God is worthy of every palm to be acquainted with.—Plato.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Most married men do as they please in their absence.

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

Finishing is the hardest part of a lazy man's job.

A. N. K.—G (1907—45) 2203.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually, Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FREE To anyone sending this paper their name and address on a postal card, we will send per absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine, with full directions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and purifies the mucous membranes of the head, throat, mouth and stomach, and by its antiseptic properties destroys all germ life. Sore throat, tonsilitis, nasal catarrh, bad breath, inflammation caused by nursing baby, sore eyes, sore throat and nausea, are often relieved by one application. Paxtine is a powder to be dissolved in water as required. Its cleansing, healing and purifying properties are unequaled. Paxtine is sold by druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. Write us for free sample. Don't accept anything to try as "just as good." THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

MOTHERS

and grandmothers all over this country say they will never need a doctor if you will use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Applied promptly it puts right down to stay the pain, inflammation, bruise, sprain, sprain, soreness or stiffness.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Dr. S. D. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

L. F. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A Horse and Rig, some extra time, and business sense—this is all you need for my work. No capital required; and I pay $3.00 per day, in cash, to good workers. Write to-day for details.

ATKINSON, 1024 Race St., Philadelphia.

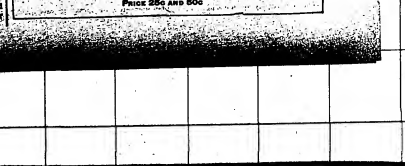
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JO-HE OIL SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Grippe, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds. Sold by druggists. Price 25c. and 50c. Write for free booklet. JO-HE OIL CO., Petersburg, Va.

OLD VIRGINIA LANDS We have many bargains in Farms and Timber Lands from $10.00 per acre upwards. For further information address the REYNOLDS REALTY CO., Inc., Petersburg, Va.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D.C. Advice, terms and references. Books free.



"OUCH, OH MY BACK"

NEURALGIA, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP TWINGES, TWITCHES FROM WET OR DAMP ALL BRUISES, SPRAINS, A WRENCH OR TWIST THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY THEY CAN'T RESIST

ST JACOBS OIL

PRICE 25c AND 50c

POULTRY and BEES

ONE-HUNDRED-HEN HOUSE.

Structure Which Can Be Built for One Hundred Dollars.

A good, comfortable house well suited to our climatic conditions can be built to accommodate 100 hens for $100. It must be dry, free from drafts and low enough in the roof to confine the natural heat of the hens' bodies close to them on a night. Let it be 48 feet long and 12 feet wide; four and one-half feet at the rear and five and one-half feet high at the front.

Cut your rear rafters nine feet long and front rafters five feet long. This will make the peak of your roof about seven and one-half feet high.

We give an end view or cross section of a house with the above dimensions, says Farm and Home. Let the front and rear rafters of each pair of rafters be tied with a cross beam three feet long and under these, both at the ends and every 12 feet from the ends, place uprights six and one-half feet long and two and one-half feet apart. These serve to stiffen and support the



Cross Section of Poultry House.

roof and also serve as door posts, for your 48-foot house should have three partitions dividing it into four compartments each 12 by 12 feet.

There is no projection of the rear rafters, which must terminate with the outer edge of the 2x4-inch plate that runs lengthwise on top of the rear posts. The front rafters may project as to give an eave if desired. The rafters may be either three or four feet apart, according to the strength of structure you wish. A roof of this construction is much stronger than a simple shed roof.

When the framework is complete, cover it with sheeting. We use 16 foot boards, one inch thick, surfaced on one side. Make these sheeting boards fit smooth and snug, so there may be no breaking of the paper that is to cover them. Round off the ends of the boards that meet at h, also those that meet at c, so that the paper may not be broken at these important points. In purchasing roofing paper, only the best is good enough.

Of course the front of the house should be toward the east or the south, the latter preferred, and each compartment should have a front window about three feet wide and four and one-half feet high. It is well to have these windows on hinges. They may be taken off in April and replaced until December by light wire screens, also on hinges. An exit door, 2x6 inches should open from each compartment into its corresponding yard.

At fg in the drawing is shown the dropping board, over which are the perches, h and i. This dropping board is two and one-quarter feet from the floor, is three and one-half feet wide, runs the whole length of each compartment and should be hinged close into the rear wall, so there cannot be any draft of air passing down over the front when on their perches. The dropping board should be tight and smooth; this will help much in keeping it clean.

The perches are 2x4-inch scantling, 12 feet long and are laid loosely on supports, flat side up. If these flat perches are sprinkled, top and bottom, occasionally with a good liquid lice killer, you will have little trouble with lice. We greatly prefer a double board floor, smooth, close and tight. The nest boxes should be set close to the front wall, on each side of the window, and at least one and one-half feet above, that the hens may scratch under them.

Eggs Wouldn't Hatch.

A poultry judge was greatly chagrined at being approached in a company of friends and censured for sending out eggs which failed to hatch a chick. "But that couldn't be," he explained. "My eggs are holding splendidly this year." "These didn't," asserted the other as positively. "Not one egg hatched." "Who bought them, and when?" asked the judge. "Mr. B. B." A retrieved look passed over the judge's face. "You bet those eggs didn't hatch," he said. "Mr. B. B. bought them at 20 cents a dozen for cooking. He told me he wanted fresh eggs for an invalid. Those eggs came from a pen that hasn't had a male bird in it for months." And the group of friends wondered if it was possible that the buyer was often as much to be blamed for poor hatches as the seller.

Best Turkey Hens.

In the selection of bronze turkeys for breeders, the body should be long and deeper at the center, with a full breast, broad back, strong thighs and shanks of moderate length. In young birds the shanks are a dead black, but they grow lighter with age, until they become of a pink or flesh color.

The ben turkey is more in demand in market than is the cock.

MITES IN POULTRY HOUSES.

Pest Can Only Be Kept Out by Cleanliness and Spraying the Roosts.

An interesting bulletin has been issued by the state entomologist of Minnesota in which the author discusses the mite as found in the poultry house. The following extract from Entomologist Washburn's bulletin will interest our readers:

"These nocturnal blood suckers, not true lice, nor even insects, since they belong to the class Arachnida, are found during the daytime on the under side of the roosts and elsewhere in a neglected chicken house.

"The miles, just visible to the naked eye, have eight legs when adult, and are whitish, brownish or red, depending somewhat upon the time elapsing since the last meal.

"They breed in nests, in hen manure and in cracks and crevices in the dirt of neglected henhouses.

"Roosting fowls are attacked at night, and if these parasites are very abundant serious results follow. In ordinary numbers even, they prevent fowls from sleeping. Sitting hens, as well known, are sometimes forced to abandon their nests because of the presence of these pests.

"Cleanliness is all-important. If roosts rest in sockets, from which they can be lifted, allowing the vermin to gather in those places to be killed, a strong point is gained.

"The writer has been in the habit of spraying the roosts with strong kerosene emulsion, taking particular pains to drench the under side of the same and all cracks and crevices in the interior of the house. Kerosene alone will accomplish the same results.

"This treatment was followed by a thorough whitewashing. These precautions and the removal of all droppings should be resorted to frequently to insure exemption from this pest.

"On account of these mites it is a bad plan to keep fowls in close proximity to other stock; hens, for instance, should not be kept in the same building as horses, nor should the hen house be built against the barn for the same reason.

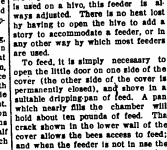
"Nests intended for sitting hens should be most carefully prepared in such a way as to discourage the presence of this parasite.

"The entomologist has used ashes or a mixture of lime and ashes as a basis upon which to place hay or straw for the nest and has scattered insect powder among the eggs and litter in the nests from time to time, if he had reason to suspect the presence of this mite."

A COVER FEEDER.

An Arrangement Which Makes Feeding of Bees an Easy Task.

The cut partly describes a feeder I have adopted, writes a correspondent of Bee Culture. It is excellent for feeding at any time of the year, but particularly in cool weather, as it is always very close to the bees. Other feeders may be just as good after they



Plan of Cover Feeder.

are adjusted; but as long as the cover is used on a hive, this feeder is already adjusted. There is no heat lost by having to open the hive to add a story to accommodate a feeder, or in any other way by which most feeders are used.

To feed, it is simply necessary to open the little door on one side of the cover (the other side of the cover is permanently closed), and shove in a suitable dripping pan of feed. A pan which nearly fills the chamber will hold about ten pounds of feed. The crack shown in the hive wall of the cover allows the bees access to feed; and when the feeder is not in use the pan may be shoved a little further over, and the crack is closed.

In cold weather the pan could be taken out and a thin cushion substituted, thus making a warm cover. One objection to this is that such a cover would necessarily be rather expensive.

POULTRY NOTES.

A medium sized carcass sells best.

Keep the hens free from vermin as the pouits suffar greatly from these pests.

When the least indisposed, the turkey will hold its head down between the shoulders and refuse food.

Children should not be set to teach the young turkeys to roam and forage as they should. Turkey hens are better.

Mashed potatoes mixed with corn meal, alternated with shelled corn, is the most general diet used for fattening turkeys.

Breeders generally will not breed from the same gobbler more than one year, unless the same breeding hens are also retained.

The Fat Fowl.

Remember that a fat fowl not only looks better when prepared for market but is healthier and brings a higher price per pound. Therefore, be sure that all young and old stock that is to be marketed this year is thoroughly fleshed and fattened.

BEST EVER WRITTEN

PRESCRIPTION WHICH ANYONE CAN EASILY MIX.

Said to Promptly Overcome Kidney and Bladder Affliction—Shaka Simple Ingredients Well in Bottle.

Mix the following by shaking well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. A prominent physician is the authority that these simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from any druggist even in the smaller towns.

The mixture is said to cleanse and strengthen the clogged and inactive Kidneys, overcoming Backache, Bladder weakness and Urinary troubles of all kinds, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease.

Those who have tried this say it positively overcomes pain in the back, clears the mine of sediment and regulates irritation, especially at night, curing even the worst forms of bladder weakness.

Every man or woman here who feels that the kidneys are not strong or acting in a healthy manner should mix this prescription at home and give it a trial, as it is said to do wonders for many persons.

The Scranton (Pa.) Times was first to print this remarkable prescription, in October, of 1906, since when all the leading newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities have made many announcements of it to their readers.

JUST WHAT HE WANTED.

Surely Here Were Musical Tastes Enough to Suit Anybody.

A gentleman of the most cultivated musical tastes, wishing to change his residence, advertised for rooms in a private family "fond of music." The next mail brought him the following reply:

"Dear Sir: I think we could accommodate you with rooms, and say for music one of my daughters plays the parlor organ and gittar; another one the correct and sweet piano; I play the harmonica and my son the flute. We all sing and if you are good at tenner singing you would fit right in when we get to singing gospel hims evenings, for none of us sings tenner. Or if you plays the bass vial we have one right here in the house. If you want music as well as rooms and board we could accommodate you and there would be no extra charge for it. Lippincott's.

Time Sometimes Flies So.

"Mabel," asked the dear girl's mother, "what time did that young man leave last night?"

"Why," replied Mabel, "I believe it was nearly 11 o'clock."

"What? I am sure it was later than that," said the mother.

"How strange!" remarked Mabel, dreamily. "We both thought it couldn't possibly be that late."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

The Circus Lemonade.

Uncle Hiram—Be gosh, this here is the blamedest weakest lemonade I ever struck.

Stacey Nephew—Gracious, uncle! Maybe they "handed you the lemon."

Uncle Hiram—Handed me a lemon? Great grasshoppers! They didn't even hand me a slice of lemon."

Slightly Mixed.

"How did Henry get mixed when he had to testify in court, Mrs. Mixer?"

"He got along good enough till the lawyer tangled him all up with one of them air long keyarticate questions."

HER "BEST FRIEND."

A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum.

We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wis. lady.

Then the advice of a friend I tried Postum Food Coffee and it so satisfied me that I did not quit for coffee after a few days' trial of Postum.

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my nerves increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now, and am stronger than I ever was. I can bustle up stairs without any heart palpitation, and I am cured of nervousness.

"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house, but not when she made it at her own home. Now she has learned to make it right, but it according to directions, and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish, as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

GEORGE KEPT HIM BUSY.

Matrimonial Engagements Seemed Always in Order.

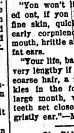
A well-known Virginia clergyman, onetime president of William and Mary college, was married three times and on each occasion the ceremony was performed by his brother, an even more renowned bishop. When the first marriage took place, the bishop had to refuse a tempting invitation from an old friend because—so the letter ran—"I am going up to Williamsburg on that date to marry my brother George."

The same friend happened to be on the train with him, years afterward, when he was traveling to the second ceremony. "I am going to marry my brother George," the bishop explained, benignly, after the business of greeting was over. Again many years passed, and the same journey was taken once more for the same purpose. By a strange co-incidence, the identical friend ran into the bishop as they hurried through the depot on their respective trains. "Where going bishop?" the former sang out as they grasped hands and dashed by each other.

"I am going where I am always going," the answer came back, ponderously, "to marry my brother George!"—Harper's Weekly.

TESTED BY TIME.

A Cure That Has Held Good for Four Years.



Mrs. Mary Crumlish of 1130 West Third Street, Wilmington, Del., says:

"Some years ago I began to feel weak and miserable and one day awoke from a nap with a piercing pain in my back that made me scream. For two days I could not move and after that I had backache and dizzy spells all the time. My ankles swelled and I ran down dreadfully. I was nervous and had awful headaches. I wonder that any medicine could do what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. They cured me four years ago and I have been well ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Signs of Long Life.

"Bacon took a deep interest in longevity and its earmarks," said a physician, "and Bacon's signs of long life were all short life are as true to-day as they ever were.

"You won't live long, Bacon pointed out, if you have red, fine hair, a fine skin, quick growth, large head, early corpulence, short neck, small mouth, brittle and separated teeth and fat ears.

"Your life, barring accidents, will be very lengthy if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm flesh, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together, and a hard, gristly ear."—Minneapolis Journal.

She Did Not Fear Death.

An old lady on her seventy-third birthday once said, "I do not mind getting old, and I do not fear death, but I live in constant fear of paralysis."

"For some time I have been wanting to tell you of the great good your wonderful Sloan's Liniment is doing here," writes Mr. James F. Abernethy, of Rutherford College, N. C. "In fact, all your remedies are doing noble work, but your Liniment beats all. In the spring of 1907 I was taken with neuralgia and I get all to use it I possibly can and know there is great virtue in it. I have helped the sale of your noble remedies about here greatly, and expect to cause many more to buy them, as I know they can't be beat."

The Mystery.

"Your husband knows a great deal about the horses?"

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "He knows all about what they ought to be done and what they ought to do. But he can't find out what they are going to do."

Cash for Cream and Poultry.

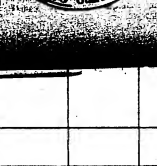
Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices. E. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

As conscience becomes atrophied the critical faculties often become active.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

There is no harmony in any song in which the heart does not sing.



KIDNEY TROUBLES



MISS KATE A. HEARN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

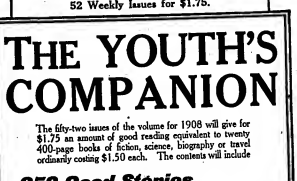
It may be the means of saving her life. Read what this medicine did for Kate A. Hearn, 520 West 47th Street, New York, who writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I owe a debt of gratitude to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it has saved my life. I suffered with Kidney trouble, irregularities and painful periods, and my blood was fast turning to water. I gave your medicine for some time and it has made me strong and well."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from nutive roots and herbs cures Female Complaints, such as Failing and Displacements, and Inflammation and Ulceration, Fibroid Tumors at an early stage, and Organic Diseases. Dizziness and Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Headaches, Backache, General Debility, Indigestion and Constipation. Kidney troubles of either sex Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is excellent.

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female illness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice. It is free.



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on Current Events and Discoveries and Inventions in Nature and Science.

2000 One-Minute Stories

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W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

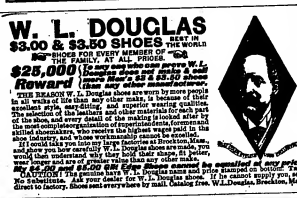
$25,000 Reward for any one who can prove that W. L. Douglas makes $4 or $5 shoes or sells more $3 or $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.



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GOLD SEAL OIL CLOTHING
NO BETTER CAN BE MADE
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HAVE THEM APPLY TO
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Commercial, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

China Does Not Want the Missionary, But Needs Him

Hong Kong, China.—Ejculatns the fervid missionary speaker, "China's millions are crying for the Gospel."

Rubbish!

China's millions would like to throw Christianity into the Yellow sea, and they would have a fete day in the bonfirment or murder of every missionary within the borders of the Middle Kingdom, if they had their way. It is only the fear of foreign gunboats and armies that makes China endure the missionary. Everybody in China knows that, be he missionary, merchant or legatlooer. The untruthfulness of the sort of sentimental presentation of the missionary cause that is so frequently indulged in throughout christendom is clearly understood and correctly deplored by every thinkiog missiooary.

China does not want missionaries or missions. Sir Ernest Satow was right when he declared that China does not desire the spiritual side of western civilization. Not for a minute. From the shrewd, unforgetting old tigress on the throne down to the ignorant, superstitious, coiling coolie straining at a horse's load, the Chinese people may be said to be practicnlly one in not desiring the "Jesus way." True, they now want the appliances of western civilization, to make more effective their old spirit, as when the officials of North Central Chios conspired by telegraph against foreign-administered famine relief. Put the principles of Christian civilization thoy care for not at all.

Desires Versus Needs.

Chioa does not want the western religion. But does she need it? Ahl that is another story. While there is almost no basis for the enormous mis-



Chinese Family Dining While Surrounded by Indescribable Filth.

sionary propesanda in the desires of the people, there is abundant warrant for it in their necessities. As little as a dirty small boy desires a scrubbing, so still requires it; so with this vast nation. Let me, after a careful investigation that has ranged through many cities and villages, from remodeled Peking to little settlements in the headless trunk of the north, have put on the map, indicate a few of the reasons why, in the eyes of an ordinary mnn of common sense, the presence of the missionaries, those pioneers of civilisation, is justifiable in China.

China is dirty. The first day I landed on her shores I said that her greatest apparent and immediate need was 400,000,000 cakes of soap, and an ocean of lisinfectant. At this point I am writing to uncomprehending readers; for America can never understand or imagine the unspeakable filthiness of the Chinese, in their persons, in their clothes, in their dwellings and in their streets. It is almost impossible to hint at the true stata of affairs in any publication less unlicensed than a medical journal.

The tourist who "does" China, by passaing through the port cities stopping at the big hotels—although these are bad enough, in all conscience—can have no understanding of what China's dirtiness means. The man who live or travel in the interior can comprehend this. I have found many reasons for admiring the missionary as a whole; none of these is greater than the manner in which they maintain, amid such miserable surroundings, the ideals and standards and practices of cultivated American life. To be a lady in interior China is to be a heroine.

John Chinaman Too Much for Germs.

The germ theory is all upset by a study of China. By all the laws of modern medical science, the country should be continually ravaged by destructive plagues. The Chinese seem to grow fat on germs; they eat them alive, as they also eat, in order to heap back their blood," certain unnamable creatures which they pick by the dozen from their persons and raiment. "China's millions" is a good, reputable missionary phrase at home; out here it is used to designate the uncounted guests with whom you are obliged to share your bare room in a Chinese inn, or your sleeping-car in a Chinese boat. I can scarcely imagine any power short of a supernatural religion, that can clear up the Chinese, even externally. As for his inward, mental and spiritual filthiness, that must be passed over in silence. To hear, and understand, one Chinese as he reviles another is to discover a new and horrible world of corrupt imagination.

Making Sport of Suffering.

The first day we landed in China, we saw some children having fine sport in killing a kitten by the gentle process of jumping upon it. The impression then formed has been strengthened by despair, that the Chinese are a cruel people, cruel to dumb creatures, but crueller to one another. The statement is almost warranted that here is a nation without a sense of pity or sympathy. A roadside death is a pastime for the bystanders. When a coolie was cut clear in half by the swinging of a heavy steel plate against the hatchway of a ship at Tien-Tsin on which he was working, his work fellows laughed heartily.

As our ship was being warped into her moorings at Shanghai a boatman fell overboard, and the crowd laughed; although he spoiled the point of the joke by managing to scramble out. At an execution I saw crowds pressing eagerly about the headless trunk of the victim, and laughing merrily over his fate. One must hear on the spot the unreportable blasphemies of the Chinese mobs toward massacred missionaries to realize the unfathomable depths of Chinese cruelty. The gentleness of Jesus, who taught: "Blessed are the merciful," is sadly needed in China.

A Nation of Liars.

The "truth in the inward parts" which is supposed to accompany Christianity is utterly lacking in China. This is a nation of liars. Not to lie is considered foolishness. There is nowhere the Anglo-Saxon assumption that the other man is playing a fair game; you simply have to match him in guile or suffer. The inconvenience, the annoyance, the exasperation of having to live surrounded with consummate liars must be experienced to be appreciated.

Take one of countless incidents, as illustrative. We are fare from Chinkiang to Nanking by boat is two dollars. Upon buying my return ticket I was told by the official that it was four dollars; when the gentleman who was escorting me to the boat, a missionary, made it plain that he was an unpaid traveler, man promptly and without embarrassment, accepted the right fare. That missionaries main-

age to maintain their simplicity and open-heartedness in this land of guile is a marvel of religion's power.

Being a liar, the Chinese is also, logically, a thief. That steamship clerk thought no more of stealing two dollars from a stranger than the victory thinks of "squeezing" the public revenues. He would also doubtless have worked off his counterfeit money in change, had chance been required. On that very occasion I discovered, by the refusal of a Chinese to accept it, that I had one of the lunmerable counterfeit coins with which the land is flooded. When I threw it into the river the surrounding Chinese plainly looked as if they thought that I should be thrown after it, as a fool and a madman. Simple honestly in most matters seems beyond the Chinese kon, although they have a scrupulousness about keeping contracts once made, and about fulfilling trusts, which has been frequently and justly praised.

No Work for Cupid.

One day a certain native senator was pointed out to me, a man who really loved his wife. This was considered so rare as to be noteworthy. Marriage here is a matter of barter and convenience. Yesterday I dined with a progressive official whose head wife sat at table with us, in concession to western ways, while his three subordinate wives stood around the room, or peeped in at the doorway, and two of his pretty little slave girls waited on the table. The family feeling, or rather clan feeling, is not based primarily on effection, but mutual self-interest. The quarrelsomeness of the Chinese family is potent to the care of every resident. If any one thinks that the ordinary Chinese woman, especially after she becomes a mother-in-law, is a crushed and down-trodden sister, he should hear her in action for five minutes. No man is better abls to look out for himself than this same small-footed creature.

The absence of anything approaching the home life known to western Christendom is a conspicuous fact about China. The cities are noisy, not with traffic, for they have no wheels, our ear-splitting western sort, but with the perpetual and everywhere-present sounds of squabbling and strife. Here it is "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindermost." Only yesterday as I came along the street in a rickshaw, I saw a grown man trying to steal a bundle of old straw fuel from a group of tots whose ages must have ranged from four to eight. And the furious fashion in which they were assailing him showed how early young China learns to look out for itself. China is a synonym for selfishness.

In all these observations I have not had out of mind the virtues of the Chinese—their patience, their industry, their frugality, the obedience to authority and their respect for the established order. All these have been magnified in their place. The present design is simply to point out certain deficiencies which Christianity, ideally, at least, would remedy. Missionaries would not be wanted in China, if they are needed.

Are the Christians Better?

A study of the facts compels the statement that in the case of many entire converts these objectionable Chinese characteristics have been eliminated, showing that Christianity really has the power to make over the people. From one viewpoint this is the crux of the missionary question. Are these converts genuine? Do they display the virtues which are commonly supposed to accompany the Christian religion?

While it is true, as the oldest living missionary to the Chinese said to me recently, that "There are more heathen in China to-day than there were when Robert Morrison began work 100 years ago," owing to the increase in population, yet there is also a body of native Christians whose faith is ineradicable. The Boxer movement convinced China that Christianity among her people is here to stay, and cannot be stamped out.

These native Christians are for the most part sincere and steadfast. But any one of those who may in any way be called "rice Christians" and who, so far as I can ascertain, are a decided minority, there remains a body of men and women who have been made over by Christianity. The light in their faces alone is enough to mark them. Repeatedly, in various parts of the empire, I have seen hundreds at once; some I have come to know personally. The unpleasant traits of their former countrymen which have been enumerated have been cast off by them; they bear the marks by which sincere disciples of the Lord have been distinguished in all ages.

Slow, hard and discouraging are the labors of the missionary, but a handful of such converts are his reward. Despite the dead weight of inertia which continually confronts him, and the more or less active opposition and hostility of the people as well, he is steadily winning his way, undercutting the foundations of the old errors, disseminating a new spirit of understanding, tolerance and sympathy among the people, and preparing for the advent of that day whose dawning he confidently expects, when the century of Gospel seed-sowing in China will burst forth in a great harvest of conversions.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

His Sunday.

"Have you elevated much time to the study of political economy?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "My attention has been largely engaged in keeping down campaign expenses. I have been studying economical politics."—Washington Star.

SOME WEAK POINTS

COMMERCIAL CLUBS SOMETIMES MAKE BLUNDERS.

STARTING NEW ENTERPRISES

Bonuses Often Given and Little Benefits Gained by the Towns That Give—Protecting Established Industries.

Within the past few years a commercial club organization fever has taken hold of many towns in the western country. It is a kind of good fever to have, for quite often, like other of the less harmless fevers that afflict the physically, passes away and doesn't make much difference with the our general health.

Town-building is much like running a good bridge. It is essential that a good foundation be laid. Natural conditions have much to do with it. Cities and towns spring up where there is a good cause for their existence. Artificial means may be employed for "booming" purposes, but unless there be something substantial and lasting, all the booming that can be done will not result in the accomplishment of a permanent good. The average rural town receives its principal support from the business given it by the agricultiguous territory. The trade of a limited section of country will not support a town any number of business establishments. If a town possesses natural advantages, location, etc., for manufacturing, it may prove a valuable factor in some of the western towns.

When a commercial club is organized, especially hundreds of expenses. The army of unemployed and chose seeking to better their conditions is always large. Of late years a large eisment of workers from cities are looking toward the farms for employment. They realize that the farm offers more permanency of occupation and greater independence than like efforts in the city can possibly afford. Before you concentrate your attention on employment in city or town, weigh every matter well, and then act according to what reason dictates. You will be very likely to conclude that the farm is a good enough place for you, and that your own little home town is preferable to the overcrowded city. Remember that your greatest interests center in what you call your "home town." Do all you can to assist in its improvement, and make it a better business piece.

D. M. CARR.

OPPOSED TO LOCAL PROGRESS.

Journals That Help to Concentrate Business in Large Cities.

There are thousonds of so-called agricultural papers published in the United States in all of more or less merit. Yet few are all that they should be. There is an inconsistency about the man who invites careful study. While they are supposed to represent the best interests of the great class of people whose only gain support from in the way of subscriptions, the majority of them apparently work against the interests of farming communities by becoming the mediums, a part of the machinery, which draws country towns the support which they should bave.

It is to be regretted that many of these so-called agricultural papers are merely published for the purpose of circulating the advertisements of concerns which seek to secure trade from residents of farming districts to the detriment of the home towns. These establishments take money from the rural communities to the large financial centers. The thoughtful man of woman can see how injurious it is to the interests of the farmers, to take away the surplus earnings which should go to build up the home community. It requires but little observation and study to understand that to take money away in business, will result in a decrease of farm values. Such papers as advise the farmers to trade farther than home institutions and which advocate systems that are opposed to the up-building of industries in the home community are not worthy of support.

Education.

Intelligence is the distinguishing mark between the savage and the civilized man. Education in one of the greatest of God's blessings, and ignorance one of the curses. In America there exists no valid reason why every man, woman and child of normal brain capacity should not have an education. There is no phase of life where knowledge is not necessary. In the most progressive communities is where the superior schools are found. Help along your town and help along education in general. By affording your children a chance for a good education, you offer them riches that cannot be destroyed; it is ready cash in bank assets that one cannot be robbed of only by act of Providence.

Sporting Gossip.

The life of the average pitcher is short, according to Byron Clarke. A lot of the best men to-day have been in the game from away back. It is easy to think of a dozen who were pitching in 1900. Patterson, McGinnity, Willis, Dinsen, Howell, Young, Frazer, Leever, Cheabro, Waddell, Tannehill and Killian were all pitching in that year and some of them previously. Patterson went to the White Sox in 1900, where he has pitched ever since. McGinnity was pitching in Brooklyn that year. He started pitching practically in Peoria and went from there to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Brooklyn. One of the most remarkable games he ever pitched was in Peoria. It was between Peoria and St. Joe, and there was 1 to 4 at the end of the twentieth inning. The St. Joe team went to pieces at the twenty-first inning and Peoria scored four runs. McGinnity not only never beat hie own record, but no other great pitcher ever equaled it. Rosiisch coming the nearest wit a twenty-lining game in Philadelphia. McGinnity has always been a pitcher walking and for being ready any time to pitch two games in one afternoon. He has probably pitched more double-headers than anybody else. Willie was pitching for Boston seven years ago and Dinsen also. The next year Dineen jumped to the American team in Boston. Howell was with the St. Louis Browns in 1900, where he has been ever since, and Cy Young was there, too. Soon after that he was traded to Boston, and he next was beerd from when he pitched a game against Philadelphia in which they were beaten a hit nor a run—not a man reached first base in the nine innings.



GEORGE CASE

Veteran star coltke of the University of Minneoto, who line successfully passed his examinstioce and is again playing on the football team.

There is a strong possibility thot next season may see an important change in footbal! scoring methods. The practice of making a goal from the field equal in value to a touchdown was changed some oeceoos ago, and at least one influentiel and important member of the footbali rules committee is in favor of abolishing the extra point allowed when a goal is kicked from plncement after a touchdown. This mao, who was a member of the old rules committee before the reformotion of the game in 1905, thinks that the difficulty of kicking this extra goel is not by any means one-fifth os great as that of scoring a touchdown, and that there is no real reason for continuing to award a point for each a good.

It is thought by a good many persons that there is so little difficulty in kicking this goal that many games are delayed by the time taken to punt the ball and the kick. Of course, many goals are missed, but it is not denied often that a critical game is decided by the scoring or failuro in scoring a single point. Probably the last case of the kind was in the championship contest game in 1903, when the score was 12 to 11, and there is a good deal of reasonable argument that touchdowns in such a game should hinge on such a point. It is often the case, when a goal is missed, that a sudden wind had more to do with the direction of the kick than the player's foot, and such a thing as such a case, decide an important contest.

John J. Ryan, the well-known turf plunger, has declared the Vanderbilt cup races dead and turned his attention to automobile racing. He recently became a devotee of the sport and intends making part in the contests on Ormond Beach, Florida, this winter. "And reckon I can distance that. Honest, I'd rather drive a 90-horse power car than back a ten to one shot and watch him come home on the bit."

Ryan says that besides taking his car south he is going to take every bet offered. He thinks nothing short of a Vanderbilt Cup racer can get near him.

"I saw Leland do a mile in 41 4-5 seconds at Atlantic City," he added, "and reckon I can distance that. Honest, I'd rather drive a 90-horse power car than back a ten to one shot and watch him come home on the bit."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1907. NO. 33.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

WASHINGTON—Just at present matters are dull socially, but there is an air of expectancy and enough people are in the city and more are returning every day to keep up the interest.

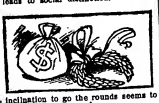
Houses and visiting lists are being overhauled, as visiting is the joy as well as the bete noir of the Washington woman and has to be attacked scientifically as well as diplomatically to accomplish all that is required by an exacting public.

There is a regular etiquette in regard to visits, and woe betide the unlucky stranger who unconsciously sins against the cast iron rules laid down in this supposedly most democratic of cities.

The judges of the supreme court must be called on by the cabinet, senators and representatives first, and the members of the cabinet call on one another and on the senators and house members. The senators make their supreme court and cabinet calls and finally reach one another. But a senator's wife whose husband has been in office six years cannot demean herself by calling first on the wife of one who has only served his country three years.

The senatorial and congressional records are called in requisition and lists made out and the length of time men have held an official position. House members are not as exacting, and a little more license is permitted them, but still an immense amount of form is necessary to steer clear of the breakers of social political life.

Washington is an especially easy city for outsiders, as they have the right of way and must call first on all those who hold an official position. These visits are returned and thus the thin edge of the wedge is inserted that leads to social distinction.



ROOT-GRANT WEDDING TO BE MOST SIMPLE AFFAIR

IT probably will be a relief to the great masses of the people to know finally and positively that Miss Edith Root, daughter of the secretary of state, and Ulysses S. Grant III. are to have an extremely simple and quiet wedding at the home of the bride's parents on Rhode Island avenue. The children of the big ones, especially in Washington, ordinarily have enough Washington, ordinarily have enough spent on the gowgews of their weddings to keep them in household supplies for 10 years. The only social affairs in Washington more costly than funerals are the weddings.

The daughter of the secretary of state is to marry the grandson of a president and the greatest soldier of his time, and few people are to be entbered together to witness the ceremony. It is a flas and an appealing arrangement. There probably will be a lot of presents. Neither the bride nor the groom, it is supposed, can prevent the flood of gifts which the prominence of their families will start.

Young Grant is a quiet, unassuming studious fellow, with a bent of mind for mathematics, for he graduated into the army's engineering corps. The bride is a girl of domestic tastes. She has been comparatively little known in the swirling circle of Washington society. It is said that she has good sound sense, and her disinclination to go the rounds seems to prove the point.

It is understood that young Grant has no money beyond his pay. He is a first lieutenant of engineers and his wage is about $125 a month. He gets an allowance for quarters, however, provided he is on detached duty where there are no army quarters. The government will give him and his wife three rooms to live in, or if he is away from an army post it will give him the equivalent of the rent of three rooms.

It is said that Edith Root, although the daughter of a rich man, is perfectly capable of keeping house in three rooms, and keeping house there contentedly.

Ulysses Grant has an enormously wealthy aunt, who lives part of the time in Chicago, but he has no expectations from her, and he is too much of a Grant to take anything if it were offered. Elihu Root's father was a college professor, who was earning about $1,500 a year, perhaps less, when Elihu was a boy.

It isn't at all probable that he will contribute largely to the household funds of his future son-in-law. He doubtless would prefer to let the young couple go it alone for some time to come. This wedding promises to be entirely satisfactory from every intrinsically valuable American viewpoint.



THE voyage of the battleship fleet to the Pacific will be veiled in impenetrable secrecy.

No news regarding the maneuvers to be conducted on the trip around South America will be allowed to filter through to the American taxpayer. Newspaper correspondents will be rigidly excluded from the war vessels.

The journey of Rear Admiral Evans' large squadron will be virtually on a war footing, for the only information that will be allowed to reach the people who are paying out millions to keep the navy up to the highest state of fighting efficiency will be in the form of meagor reports furnished by naval officers specially appointed for that purpose and who will carefully edit references to those things in which the public is interested.

These decisions were arrived at by President Roosevelt after a consultation with Secretary Metcalf, Rear Admiral Evans and Rear Admiral Brownson.

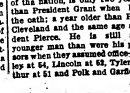
After a conference, Secretary Metcalf announced that the fleet would set sail from Hampton roads on December 16. The president has been informed on all important items in the itinerary.

SHROUD OF MYSTERY FOR TRIP OF PACIFIC FLEET

ROOSEVELT CELEBRATES FORTY-NINTH BIRTHDAY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT celebrated his forty-ninth birthday a few Sundays ago. He spent the day, as is his custom, attending church in the morning, and spending the afternoon in the open air.

In the afternoon he received a committee of ten representing the Hungarian Republican club of New York, of which the president is an honorary member. The custom of the club of extending its congratulations to Mr. Roosevelt on his birthday began when he was governor of New York. He became a member on his return from Cuba in 1898, and during his first campaign for governor of the state of New York the club took an active part in New York city. The committee extended congratulations on the president's successful hunting trip and heard a partial description of it.



Aside from this visit the day was marked by no special observance. There were family congratulations and presents, and the president attended Grace Dutch Reformed church as is his custom. Returning from church, he spent an hour in the White House office, and in the afternoon took a long walk into the suburbs of Washington, on which he was accompanied by Secretary Bock.

Although 49 years old, President Roosevelt, after six years as the head of the nation, is only two years older than President Grant when he took the oath; a year older than President Cleveland and the same age as President Pierce. He is still a much younger man than were his predecessors when they assumed office—McKinley at 54, Lincoln at 52, Tyler and Arthur at 51 and Polk and Garfield at 50.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

A SUCCESSFUL SPECULATOR



J. Brandt Walker, the speculator, who made $2,000,000 on Wall street in three months and is now operating in Chicago with $6,500,000 in his pocketbooks, not to speak of 15,000 shares of stock he is keeping to scalp the market with, has no love for the "men of the chambers" known as Wall street. For the "men of the chambers" known as Wall street. For the "men of the chambers" was, in the language of the street, "down and out" and about a million to the bad.

Mr. Walker is a splendid specimen of humanity physically. He is about 6 feet in his stockings, broad-shouldered and deep-chested. His hair and his close cropped mustache are tinged with gray, and he looks about 45. He has a cool eye and a frank smile. He dresses well, but not in the latest fashion, and is not at all averse to attracting public attention. He is particularly fond of a dull brown suit with a greenish stripe, and a waistcoat of English flannel with a white silk back, and a tie of lustrous dull gray silk, pinned with a great white pearl. His coat he discards in the office, Chicago fashion. His office is done in dark green, with green velvet carpet, green matting walls, Japanese screens, oil paintings and numerous prints. On his desk are six telephones which are ringing almost continually, and across the room are three more. On the center table is a box of cigars and numerous bottles and siphons.

Mr. Walker's father, Edwin Walker, of Chicago, is attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

MILLIONAIRE SOCIALIST

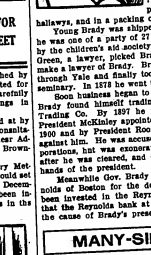


William English Walling, of Indianapolis, who with his wife and his wife's sister, Rose Stirnsky, and Kellogg Durland, an American friend, of Walling, was arrested and placed in jail in St. Petersburg for a short time recently, because of their association with members of the Finnish and progressive party, is the son of William English Walling, former U. S. consul in Edinburgh, Scotland. He is a millionaire and an ardent Socialist. Opposition to child labor in factories, which he first took up, made him acquainted with leading Socialists, who got him to share their other views. Since his marriage to a Russian he has devoted much time to studying conditions in Russia and this was his third extended visit to St. Petersburg.

Walling returned to Russia a short time ago from Germany and France, where he attended Socialistic congresses. He is the author of a book entitled "The Russian Bastile," accused of having given their friend of many leading revolutionists and was not the basis of his arrest. cause financial aid, although this charge was not the basis of his arrest.

Walling is a grandson of the late Wm. H. English, who ran with Gen. Hancock on the democratic presidential ticket in 1880.

BRADY "GONE BROKE"



John Green Brady, three times governor of Alaska, has to be the "tool of the corporations" and accused of being in their pay. Those who believed the charges thought that he was enormously rich in wealth, yet today he is practically bankrupt, with not a dollar to his name, and he goes back to his old home in Sitka, "broke," on the miners say. He is 58 years old now, and he is forced to begin life anew, youth, health, strength, money and friends all gone as a result of a disastrous investment.

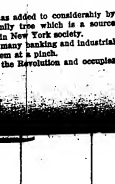
Brady is the son of a longshoreman who lived in a water front tenement near the foot of Roosevelt street, New York. When he reached his 8th birthday he had sold newspapers, blackened shoes, run errands, carried satchels for travelers and picked up junk. He slept in packing cases and hallways, and in a packing case a policeman found him one night.

Young Brady was shipped to Randall's island and in the summer of 1859 he was one of a party of 27 orphans and homeless boys who were sent west by the children's aid society. When the company reached Tipton, Ind., John Green, a lawyer, picked Brady out, and took him home. Green wanted to make a lawyer of Brady, but Brady wanted to be a minister. He worked himself through Yale and finally took a degree in divinity at the Union Theological seminary. In 1878 he went to Alaska as a missionary.

Soon business began to demand attention in Alaska and the missionary Brady found himself trading at Sitka. He became manager of the Sitka Trading Co. By 1897 he was looked on as a fit man for governor and President McKinley appointed him. He was reappointed by Mr. McKinley in 1900 and by President Roosevelt in 1905. In that year charges were filed against him. He was accused of doing improper things in the interest of corporations, was exonerated. Gov. Brady's friends advised him to resign after he was cleared, and on Feb. 14, 1906, his resignation was put in the hands of the president.

Meanwhile Gov. Brady has been interested in the plans of H. D. Reynolds of Boston for the development of Alaska, and all of his money has been invested in the Reynolds enterprises. On Oct. 11 it was announced that the Reynolds bank at Valdez had failed. The downfall of Reynolds is the cause of Brady's present difficulties.

MANY-SIDED NEW YORKER



August Belmont, whose name has figured so frequently in the New York traction scandal, is a many-sided man.

American representative of the Rothschilds, a firm which ranks high in the public estimation of honesty as any in the world, he is accused of "keeping into the unlawful combination and conspiracy" to manipulate a public service corporation for his own ends.

An ardent churchman, he has been condemned by his own bishop for his connection with the state racing association, which wins at the law prohibited betting on races.

He claims to be a democrat and is said to have financed the campaign of Alton B. Parker.

The descendant of the famous Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame, and of that other Commodore Perry who opened up Japan to the exploitation of the world, Mr. Belmont is a business man pure and simple with a taste for the excitement of horse racing.

His inherited a plethoric fortune, which he has added to considerably by Wall street methods. He inherited, also, a family tree which is a source of envy to those who are comparative parvenues in New York society.

He is a member of 20 clubs, a director of as many banking and industrial corporations that he could not call off half of them at a pinch.

He is a member of the aristocratic Sons of the Revolution and occupies a box seat among the Four Hundred.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

NEW YORK.—There is a wide range to the luncheons of Wall street. It is a far cry from the simple elegance of the Stock Exchange Luncheon club, in the Chsage building, to the five-cents-a-dish restaurants that afford a reasonable sustennance to that element in the financial district that is "on its uppers."

Stock exchange brokers who are members of the luncheon club, of which John C. Toppin is president, use the club dining-room to a great extent, although a considerable number of men on the floor like to run across the way to Fred Eberlin's for their noonday morsel.

Scores of brokers and bankers have their luncheons served in their offices, where they can keep an eye on the ticker and an ear on the telephone. The Empire building at noon regularly resembles a huge restaurant, and its corridors are thronged with waiters bearing heavy trays at that time.

Cotton exchange brokers lunch most frequently at Delmonico's; produce exchange men at either "The Dutchman's," near the exchange, or at "Chef's" in Stone street, and coffee exchange men at Steutzle's in Hanover square (the place made known by Johnson, of drink mixing fame), and strangely enough, at restaurants up in the Meiden lane district.

Consolidated exchange brokers seat ter at luncheon hour, while the men on the curb take a hasty noonday bite at one of the "counter" restaurants that marshal their "surpassing coffee" fronts along Broad street.

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LITTLE MODERN FICTION READ BY NEW YORK MEN



NEW YORK men are not novel readers. This conclusion is reached after a careful round of the libraries of the city. Out of 500 readers of modern fiction not more than one is a man. What little fiction reading the men do is of books written more than a quarter of a century ago.

From the 147 public libraries in New York city about 16,900,000 volumes are drawn for home reading each year, the very large majority of them being fiction, of which 90 per cent. are taken out by women. During the same time about 2,500,000 reference volumes are consulted and 89 per cent. of their readers are men.

On a late morning visit to the Astor library recently 214 readers were found, of which 187 were men. Forty-six were reading history, 51 science, 7 biography, 7 encyclopedias, 15 mechanics, 6 fiction, 1 poetry, 13 magazines, 9 newspapers, 5 religion and 4 dictionaries. Of the women 5 were reading history, 1 science, 12 biography (including genealogical tables), 8 fiction, 2 poetry and 2 religion.

Of the six volumes of fiction read by the men, one was "Les Miserables," one Irving's "History of New York," two by Dickens, one by Scott and one by Thackeray. Of the fiction read by the women all were more modern than these excepting one, "Ivanhoe," read by a miss about 16 years old.

In the middle of the afternoon Cooper Union was visited, and all of the readers were men, only two being found reading a novel written within ten years. About 23 persons were seen reading fiction, which showed the favorite writers to be Irving, Cooper, Hewthorne, Dickens, Dumas, Victor Hugo, Thackeray and "Mark Twain."

Not fewer than 100 readers had books of history, biography and science, with political economy and sociology conspicuous.



THE largest "stag" hotel in the world has opened its doors at Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. Within the first hour 85 men had registered. By seven p. m. there were 392, and they were still coming. Within the first 24 hours the management expected to show a total of nearly 600 patrons. There are 1,878 sleeping rooms on the 14 floors for bedrooms. These are all single rooms.

One hundred corner rooms that have two windows each rent for 40 cents a day. All the other rooms are to be had for 50 cents a day. Applications are not accepted before six p. m. A man registering before that must take a room for more than one day.

NEW "STAG" HOTEL FOR MAN OF MODERATE MEANS

The Mills hotels make a modest interest in the investment, as they are Mr. Mills' pride. People come to them from all pan's of the world, and all are expecting men are welcome. The restaurant, kitchen, bakery, laundry and baths are on the basement floor; all the windows of which are above the surface. The baths are free to patrons. The prices are reasonable in the restaurant, but the management says they are sufficient as a business proposition.

Girls are employed in the restaurant, and they are pretty girls, too. The latest addition to the Mills hotel for the man of moderate income was built at a cost of $1,750,000.

FIRE LOSSES FOR A YEAR; CARELESSNESS IS COSTLY

FOR carelessly dropped cigarettes and matches New York city pays in fire losses the tidy sum of $2,500,000 in a single year. If the other causes of New York's 23 daily fires —defective or mismanaged heating and lighting apparatus and machinery, badly constructed hatildings, greasy waste, hot ashes and similar fire accourages—are taken into account the bill for fooling with fire in New York is $10,000,000 a year, distributed among 8,500 different alarms.

This figure, based upon the official fire patrol reports, does not, however, include $415,000 paid directly by the taxpayer for damages to fire department property. For every time the fire bell rings in this city, and the apparatus goes out, even for a false alarm, it costs at least $50 for damages to trucks and strain on the veluable fire horses. Nor does it include half a million of dollers of damages to asphalt pavements from conflagrations.

This annual fire loss has grown to such proportions that bosses of underwriters, and also the fire patrols, are making an elaborate study of the causes of fire. In fact, they take the fewer temperature of New York's buildings es carefully as a physician follows the fever line of a typhoid fever patient. And these observetione are charted carefully by expert statisticians and made the subject of deep study by pyro-specialists.

The most recent of these yearly charts, covering the 1907 fires in the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, which did over $7,000,000 damage, gives some beuchar statistics,

NOT HOLDING ON TO THEIR MONEY

NEW YORK BANKS TRYING TO SUPPLY THE COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS.

Aiding the West and South—Lack of Currency Checks the Cotton Movement—Gold Imported from Europe Will Distributed.

New York, Nov. 9.—The leading New York banks were exerting themselves actively Friday to meet the demands of their country correspondents and depositors for currency. They declare that the suggestions made from several western sources that there are not meeting legitimate demands for currency from the west are entirely unfounded and that they are, on the contrary, taking every practicable measure to aid the west and south.

One of these large banks, with several thousand correspondents, has deposited its reserve by about a quarter during the last few weeks to supply currency where it is most needed, and has made large shipments to banks in San Antonio, Galveston, Memphis, Mobile, Atlanta and other southern points. The country banks have been allowed to draw down their balances to a point which affords in many cases hardly more than enough to meet the drafts sold in the ordinary course of business.

Cotton Movement Checked.

It is admitted that the cotton movement is actually checked by the lack of small bills and silver to pay the small growers and by the inability of the southern banks to handle the immense volume of business accumulating at southern points. The gold shipments are in better shape, owing to the gold secured by the banks of Minneapolis and St. Paul from the ransomists for paying cash in New York on grain bills.

The New York banks feel bound to retain a certain proportion of reserve to guard against possible contingency, because they fulfill in addition the function which is fulfilled in London by the Bank of England and in Paris by the Bank of France—as the ultimate resource in emergency.

Foreign Gold Well Scattered.

The stream of surplus gold pouring into New York has not been halted here to meet local demands, but is being allowed to flow through the financial arteries of the United States and relieve the needs of agriculture and other industries generally. Gold importers state that nearly all of the $21,000,000 which has already reached here will soon find its way to every quarter of the country. Nearly $17,000,000 has been shipped to the interior this week. Gold has been shipped from here to Chicago in such large amounts, it is announced in local banking circles, that the issuance of circulating bank scrip in Chicago may not be necessary.

Hoarded Money Appears.

New York, Nov. 8.—The magnet of high premium rates for currency is attracting the money hoarded by depositors in steel vaults and strong boxes, and within the last two days over $2,000,000 has been enticed from its hiding places and sold for a premium to money brokers.

The placing of these large amounts of hoarded currency in circulation is performing an important work in loosening the monetary stringency and brokers are confident that more currency will soon find its way into circulation from safe deposit vaults, the owners of which, now being reassured as to the financial future, are disposed to take advantage of the large premium rates.

The falling off of the premium rate for currency Thursday from 3½ to 3 per cent. was brought about by the large amount of gold and silver that was taken from safe deposit vaults and offered for sale.

Foreign Discount Goes Up.

The coolest of the European money markets to retain their gold reserves was indicated by the simultaneous action Thursday of three of the large central banks of Europe and a call for a meeting Friday of the governing board of a fourth.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from six to seven per cent., a rate which has not before been reached since 1873. The Bank of France advanced its regular discount rate from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. and fixed the rate for loans on securities at 4½ per cent. The Imperial Bank of Belgium advanced its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent., and Dr. Koch, the governor of the Imperial Bank of Germany, called a meeting of the governing board for Friday, which is expected to advance the present rate of the bank from 6 to 7 per cent.

Won't Stop Gold Importation.

Even these high discount rates; however, are regarded as insufficient to prevent the further importation of gold into this country, in view of the large credits which are being created by the shipment of wheat and cotton.

The stock market reflected the pressure for money by considerable declines Thursday, but these declines generally were expected by bankers who looked upon the rapid advance in quotations of Wednesday as hardly justified by the situation.

The engagements of gold Thursday brought up the total importation on the present movement to $40,425,000.

Warehouse Burns; Two Missing.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9.—The warehouse of the Northern Cooperage company was destroyed by fire Friday night. Two men are missing.

PROHIBITION IN 17 ILLINOIS

MANY COUNTIES VOTE SALOONS OUT OF BUSINESS.

City of Jacksonville Goes "Dry" by a Narrow Margin—Surprises in the Coal Sections.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Prohibition of the Heeseed saloon won a decisive victory yesterday in sixteen Illinois counties. In that first test of the new local option law, made in counties not under township organization, seven counties went absolutely dry, and in former strongholds of the liquor forces the saloons were swept out of legal existance.

The claim from the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League at Springfield that in the sixteen counties voting yesterday 150 saloons had been put out of business and that 90 per cent of the territory affected and 85 per cent of the saloons involved had been brought into "dry" territory.

The results of the election are summerized as follows:

PRECINCTS GOING ON LOCAL OPTION.

Counties—Dry.	Wet.	Counties—Dry.	Wet.
Calhoun	3	Pope	1
Cass	11	Pulaski	1
Edwards	5	Scott	3
Johnson	13	Union	1
Macon	2	Wabash	1
Menard	3	Williamson	5
Morgan	15		
Perry	3	Totals	15

COUNTIES TOTALLY DRY.

Edwards.	Union.
Johnson.	Wabash.
Massac.	Williamson.
Pope.	

"DRY" CITIES AND SALOONS AFFECTED.

Jacksonville	31	Marion	12
Dupont	7	Colden	1
Chadderville	4	Dongola	2
Athens	3	Carterville	3
Virginia	3	Herrin	15
Ashland	3	Albion	3
Tallula	3	Mt. Carmel	8
Tamaroa	3	Shawneetown	4
Anna	5	Golconda	3
Jonesboro	3	Belcondo	1

WET CITIES.

Beardstown.	Exeter.
Mcredosia.	Hillsonville.
Petersburg.	

The most spectacular victory of the antisaloon forces was at Jacksonville, where by a majority of 175 thirty-two saloons were voted out. At DuQuoin a terrific battle was waged between the two elements, the "drys" won by 26 votes.

BANDITS CRIPPLE A BANK.

Hold Up Town of Canova, S. D., and Escape with $6,500.

Canova, S. D., Nov. 8.—Badly crippled financially and with its quarters almost ruined as a result of an early morning visit by bandits, the International bank opened its doors as usual Thursday, wealthy residents going to the bank institution with ready cash to tide over the embarrassment.

How the bandits came and where they went is a mystery. Everything of value was taken from the safe with the exception of $2,500, which the cashier of the bank had bidden the night before. The loss, amounting to $6,5000, is fully covered by insurance.

Some of the bandits held the citizens in check while the others blew open the bank vault.

FORMER BANKER IS SENTENCED.

F. J. Tygard of Butler, Mo., Given Five Years in Penitentiary.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7.—F. J. Tygard, president of the Bates National bank of Butler, Mo., when it failed September 20, 1906, was sentenced Wednesday to five years in the penitentiary by Judge McPherson in the federal court. The conviction was on the charge of misapplying funds of the bank.

Mr. Tygard is past 70 years of age and is practically paralyzed. He pleaded guilty to the charges and was given the minimum sentence. Judge McPherson intimated that if application was made for pardon it might be favorably considered on account of the prisoner's age and physical condition.

SANTA FE FINED $330,000.

Road Found Guilty of Rebating Receives Its Punishment.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 8.—Judge Olin Wellborn, in the United States district court Thursday, fined the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company $330,000 for rebating. The fine was what the court denominated "an intermediate penalty," the maximum which might have been assessed being $1,230,000 and the minimum $66,000.

Wire Strike Comes to End.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The telegraph strike is ended. After six weeks of a struggle which has involved nearly 15,000 commercial telegraphers throughout the country, the final action toward terminating the strike was taken Wednesday afternoon, when Chicago local union, the largest local in the country, voted to call off the strike and return to work unconditionally. Similar action was taken at a meeting of the New York local, operators there being directed to return to work.

Threatened Lynching in Washington.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 8.—Sheriff Ratliff received word Thursday night that a mob was forming at Silverton to lynch James Raymon, who is in jail at Coltax, charged with maltreating his 13-year-old daughter. Royleston is said to have confessed.

British Railway Strike Averted.

London, Nov. 7.—Richard Bell, M. P., announced Wednesday night that the railroad dispute had been settled. The details of the settlement, however, were not given out.



DEEP WATERWAY GETS SEVERE BLOW

STEAD HOLDS ECONOMY LIGHT & POWER COMPANY LEASE TO BE VALID.

Dam May Be Completed—Illinois Plan for Issue of $20,000,000 Bonds Undoubtedly Killed—Only Hope Now in Government.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 8.—A heavy blow was dealt the deep waterway advocates Thursday afternoon in an opinion prepared by Attorney General Stead at the request of Gov. Deneen. The opinion dealt with the navigability of the Desplaines river and the state's rights in the stream.

Briefly, Mr. Stead interprets the law in the subject as follows:

"The navigability of the Desplaines river is a question of fact and not of law, if the Desplaines river is not navigable in fact, no action will lie by the state to remove, or prevent, the completion of the dam now in course of construction by the Economy Light & Power Company of Joliet at Dresden Heights. The Economy company holds a valid lease to state property a cashier of the bank had bidden the night before. The loss, amounting to $6,5000, is fully covered by insurance.

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MUST RETAIN PHILIPPINES

CONGRESSMAN M'KINNEY TELLS OF THEIR GREAT WEALTH.

Declares the Tariff on Sugar and Tobacco Should Be Removed at Once.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—After an extended tour of the orient, Philippines and Hawaii, Congressman James McKinney, from the Rock Island district, Illinois, returned to this city Friday on the steamer Persia, and will proceed east at once.

As a member of the territorial committee which left here last June, Congressman McKinney visited Honolulu and later the Philippines, where an exhaustive study of conditions was made. According to the congressman, we must never entertain any idea of letting the islands go. He said:

"The resources of the islands are unbounded. Great coal, copper and gold deposits have been found and even greater wealth seems in store for the United States in other respects. The immense timber holdings, for instance.

"There is one thing," he added, "that must be done quickly for the Philippines if America would better conditions there, and that is to remove the revenue on sugar and tobacco."

At Honolulu, Congressman McKinney declared, shipping conditions should be more encouraged, although prosperity was to be found on all sides. While proceeding to Hong Kong the congressman experienced a terrible typhoon while a passenger on the steamer Kow Loon.

During his stay in Japan he was shown every courtesy and says that he failed to notice any belligerent attitude on the part of the Japanese.

Other arrivals from the orient on the Persia were American Consul J. Boyd from Shanghai and J. H. Sharp, formerly of Kobe, Japan.

YOUNG KRIPPENDOFFER FOUND.

Son of Cincinnati Millionaire Discovered in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Albert Krippendoffer, missing son of a Cincinnati millionaire, has been found at the St. Francis hotel, where he has been staying since the night of November 5.

When young Krippendoffer disappeared from the office of the shoe manufacturing company of Cincinnati, where he was employed as secretary, on the night of October 23, his family supposed that he had been murdered and his body concealed.

Copper Miners Threaten Strike.

Calumet, Mich., Nov. 9.—The copper miners in the employ of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company have issued an ultimatum to the management that the employes of the company will strike next Monday unless the management rescinds the wage reduction of 1¼ per cent. which it was recently announced would take effect December 1. About 4,000 men are involved.

University Safe is Cracked.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8.—Crackesmen blew open the safe in the vault in the accountant's office at the University of Minnesota Wednesday night, being evidently under the impression that the $12,000 taken in at the Minnesota-Chicago football game last Saturday was still in the safe. It had been removed and the robbers got only five dollars.

Veterans Elect Gen. Dodge President.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 9.—The Army of the Tennesse Friday selected St. Louis as the next meeting place and reelected Gen. G. A. Dodge president and Col. Cornelius Cole secretary. The reunion concluded with a banquet.

Arctic Whaler Reaches Port.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—The William Bayliss, of the fleet of arctic whalers, arrived in port Thursday afternoon. She narrowly escaped being caught in the northern ice.

FOUR MEET DEATH IN NEW ULM FIRE

HENRY GINNER AND HIS THREE GRANDCHILDREN ARE THE HAPLESS VICTIMS.

They were Alone when the Dwelling Caught Fire. They were Locked in and Before Help Arrived all Chance of Rescue was Gone.

New Ulm, Minn., Nov. 11.—An aged man and his three grandchildren were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home at noon Saturday. The dead are:

Henry Ginner, aged seventy years.
Louis Ginner, aged five years.
Mary Ginner, aged three years.
Charles Ginner, aged one year.

Henry Ginner was an invalid, practically paralyzed by rheumatism. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lon's Ginner left home just before noon to go to her father's house on an errand, and in order to prevent her children from leaving the house she locked the door. She had not gone long when Mr. and Mrs. John Karl neighbors noticed the house was in flames. They gave the alarm, but when the rescue was attempted it was found the entire inside of the dwelling was ablaze, and nothing could be done to save the victims. The mother was overcome when she reached home and found the house in flames.

It is supposed that the children either played with matches or meddled with the stove and in that way started the fire. As the house is on the outskirts of the city and removed from other houses, the flames were not discovered until they doubtless had brought death to the four persons within.

Burned to Death.

Beadstown, Wis., Nov. 9.—Gus Olson, a section hand on the Richmond branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, committed suicide in the Beadstown calaboose, where he was locked up for being drunk and disorderly. He set the building on fire and was burned to death.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Secret Service Men Make Important Capture in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Nov. 11.—What epparantly was one of the boldest counterfeiting games ever attempted in the Northwest was stopped in the bud when Secret Service Agent Thomas R. McManus walked into a room in the Union block, Fourth and Cedar streets, and arrested a man supposed to be Ernest R. Woskman of Winnipeg and secured $20,000 in counterfeit money. It was one of the cleverest pieces of detective work that has come to light for some time, and likewise one of the biggest catches ever made by the secret service department in this section.

When Agent McManus grabbed Workman's arm, the suitcase that he carried at his left hand dropped to the floor. This was opened and in it were found 1,000 $20 gold certificates. The counterfeit had been quite finished. Only a few minor details were lacking, and the counterfeiter would have had passed many many people in the condition that the officers found them.

BANDITS SHOOT UP TOWN.

Seven Men Terrorize Canova, S. D., and Blow Open Safe.

Canova, S. D., Nov. 9.—Seven bandits came down on this little town like the wolf on the fold between 2 and 3 a.m., robbed a hardware store of rifles and shotguns and a blacksmith shop of tools, blew the safe in the Interstate bank and carried away $6,500 in currency.

Three explosions in quick succession aroused the sleepers in a hotel across the street from the bank. Several men rushed out on the street, but were fired upon by the robbers and warned to return to the hotel and keep in hiding on penalty of being shot. In the meantime everybody was driven under cover. Anybody who had the temerity to show a light was made to extinguish it.

The village marshal fired upon the robbers several times and was himself a target for bullets from their guns. He was not hurt and the bandits apparently escaped without a scratch.

Judge is Removed.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 8.—Following the syllabus of the supreme decision by Chief Justice Morgan, all proceedings, sale and the appointment of A. G. Burr, district judge of the Ninth district, State of North Dakota, ex rel. Henry Erickson vs A. G. Burr.

Think He Is A Fugitive.

Moorhead, Minn.,—A man who gave the name of Rogers, who was accidentally shot at the Lally block, has been examined for identification by a postoffice inspector and other federal officers. They allege, and give as evidence a photograph and other description, that Rogers has done a ten-year term in an Ohio penitentiary, and that he is an escaped prisoner from that penal institution. His counsel another post were discharged and left Moorhead saying they were headed for the Far West.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper diet, and well being generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS 50 cents per bottle. Regular price 50 cents.

New and Liberal Homestead Regulations in

WESTERN CANADA

New Districts Now Opened for Settlement

Some of the choicest lands in the famous districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement. Under the Revised Homestead Regulations any even numbered section of Dominion lands (640 acres) may be homesteaded by the head of a family or any male over 18 years of age, on payment of $10 for entry and the issue of patent after three years' cultivation of 30 acres. Pre-emptions may be obtained in certain districts at $3 per acre. Entry must be made personally at the Agency for the district in which the land is situated. Certain districts are now available. The new regulations make it possible for entry to be made by proxy, the conditions that must be fulfilled by the settler before obtaining patent remaining as before. Any number of homesteads may be entered for by the settler, but only one can be patented to him. Entry may be granted to any person who is the sole support of his mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

"Any even numbered section of Dominion lands" is defined by the Regulations as meaning sections, or any part of them, in ODD numbered townships, according to the system of survey, except sections 8, 26 and 29. Each quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

The fee in all cases will be $10.

Schools and markets conveniently situated in all the districts now open for settlement. Healthy climate, splendid crops and good laws. Grain-growing and cattle raising principal industries.

For pamphlets, advice as to routes, rates, how long to go and where to locate, apply to

C. A. HILLIS, Land Office, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
J. M. MACLACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

HEADERS FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

I Pay Salary

by check weekly—the only fair way. None of the "deduct from collections" business for me. *$3.00 per day* is the rate. I mean business; let me send details.

ATKINSON, 1024 Race St., Philadelphia.

Mexico's Indian Women.

The beauty of Indian women is one of the charms of Mexico. In the capital, where the Indian has degenerated through poverty and social service it is rare to see a beautiful face in the smaller towns and in the country. But the beautiful faces one takes in money are many. Mexico is free from the ugliness of Indian women. Fine eyes are universal, and, what one hardly expects, the features, according to Caucasian standards—broad brows, straight noses, well-formed mouths and chins full but not coarse or heavy. The expression is very generally intelligent, and often one is struck, both in Indian men and women, with the likeness of refinement of the countenance. One frequently sees types among the lower classes to belong to some highly civilized ancient caste —an Egyptian priest of royal blood, a Roman centurion, or a Roman emperor. The women are gently lovely where they are beautiful, and the men of their best type have in carriage and in countenance are strikingly like the very advanced product of civilization. —Modern Mexico.

Restricted Choice.

"The people are the corporations," said Senator La Follette the other day, "remind me of a woman and her little boy. There was a very large chicken and a very small duck on the table and the woman, gussing with the carving knife around, said: 'Johny, which will you take, chicken or duck?' 'Duck,' piped Johnny. But the mother shook her head. 'No, Johnny,' she said in a firm, yet kindly voice, 'you can't have duck, my dear. Take your choice, darling, from your choice, but you can't have duck.'"

Taking Immediate Steps.

Ruggles (the bookkeeper)—I'm more than half sick with the bay fever.

Ramage (the cashier)—That's bad. You ought to go to some place where you would be sure of finding frost.

Ruggles—I'll do it, Ramage. I'll go this minute and ask for the cold sum for a raise in salary.—Chicago Tribune.

PLEASANT SUMMER.

Right Food the Cause.

A Wis. women says:

"I was run down and weak, troubled with nervousness and headache for the last six years. The least excitement would make me nervous and cause severe headache.

"This summer I have been eating Grape-Nuts regularly and feel better than for the six past years.

"I am not troubled with headache and nervousness, and weigh more than I ever have before in my life. I gained 5 lbs. in one week."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Butter Output.

St. Peter—The butter output of Minnesota has almost doubled in fifteen years, and the total expense of manufacture is less than it was then. The development of the creamery system has increased the capacity of the plants and led to greater economy.

Figures compiled by W. W. Wall, secretary of the state dairy and food commission, make an interesting comparison between the creamery output of 1889 and of 1904, the last year for which there are complete records. The butter output of creameries in 1889 was 44,907,283 pounds, and the cost of manufacture to the creameries was $910,739.95, or 2.1 cents a pound.

In 1904 the total output was 79,605,450 pounds, and the expense was only $884,392.94, or less than in 1889. It amounted to only 1.1 cents a pound.

This saving went into the pockets of the farmers who supplied the creameries, and they also gained by the higher price secured for Minnesota butter in the eastern markets.

In 1889 creamery patrons were paid for milk the sum of $6,969,914.55, and the average price paid for butter fat was 17.5 cents a pound. In 1904 the total paid to patrons was $12,294,460.55, and the average paid for butter fat was 19.4 cents a pound.

A Brave Girl.

Robbinsdale—All our people are talking of the bravery of Ruth Trump, 12 years old. The girl discloghished herself early Sunday morning, when two yeggmen cracked the safe in the Robbinsdale State bank. When her father jumped from his bed at the report of the explosion in the bank across the street from his home, the girl pluckily ran to the town hall and rang the fire bell.

Citizens rushed to the hall and joined John Trump, the girl's father, in the pursuit of the fugitives.

When the chase was abandoned the girl was found tugging at the rope.

Mr. Trump heard the first explosion shortly after 3 o'clock. Looking out of the window of his home, he saw two men at work in front of the safe. Before he could dress himself a second explosion was heard.

When Trump and his son rushed to the street and opened fire on the fleeing robbers, Ruth ran to the town hall and rang the fire bell.

For Full Taxation.

St. Paul—The state tax commission is preparing for a campaign of education with the purpose in view of securing a more nearly complete listing of the property of the State Public Station. A pamphlet is being prepared containing all of the tax laws, including those in a revised law to be in session laws of 1905 and 1907, together with the court decisions bearing on those laws. Two thousand copies of the pamphlet will be prepared primarily for the use of the assessors and the other local taxation officials.

The pamphlets will probably be issued early in the spring, and during March and April after the assessors have been elected the board intends to make a tour of the state for the purpose of conferring with the assessors about their work. This will be done during March and April before the assessors begin their work.

The Lid Tightens.

Minneapolis—Orders to close all saloons and public bars at 11 o'clock at night were given to Police Superintendent F. T. Corrigan by Mayor James C. Haynes.

Superintendent Corrigan acknowledged the order and said it would be enforced to the letter.

To prepare the saloonkeepers for what was coming, instructions were sent to the different police captains to warn the saloons in their respective precincts that the lid would be applied at 11 p. m., in compliance with the laws of the state.

Found Dead.

Alexandria—Lying cold in death in a sheltered nook two miles from his parents' home, the body of the 18-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brown was found, and the search which has been kept up for four days by over 100 men was ended. How the little fellow endured the long tramp is a mystery, but there is nothing to indicate that he was carried away.

NEWS NOTES.

New Ulm—While returning home from a vaudeville show in the town of Lafayette, Albert Rantenberg received painful injuries by the accidental discharge of a shotgun.

Minneapolis—Ten thousand dollars has been pledged to the cause of peahlism for use in the Minnesota campaigns of the next two years. This is made up or subscriptions of fifty men in the state, about half of whom are residents of the Twin Cities.

Minneapolis—Emil R. Lieck was attacked by a gang of toughs on the streets and fought a desperate battle before he was able to drive off the brutes. Lieck was badly bitten and bruised, and is now taking treatment at the state Pasteur institute at the university.

Battle Lake—Albert Erickson of Main township, 17 years old, was drowned in Twin lake when his duck boat overturned.

Granite Falls—The silver wedding of Ole N. and Anna C. Sherdal took place at their home near here.

St. Cloud—J. Dombovey, a saloon keeper, was found guilty before Justice Donohoe of selling liquor to a minor. He was fined $10 and costs.

Red Wing—The city of Red Wing is indebted to Mrs. Anna L. Sheldon for an offer to contribute $500 toward the purchase of the Col. Colvill property in East Red Wing.

St. Paul—D. P. Ronssopoulos, 866 Goodrich avenue, secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Stamp Works, was found dying in his bedroom with a pistol shot in his right temple.

Faribault—A young son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stronskey, aged about twelve years, was accidentally run over by a Rock Island freight train and one of the boy's legs was cut off above the ankle.

Alexandria—Three launches and a dozen rowboats stored in an outhouse at the summer hotel of John Blake on Lake Carlos, have been destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. The loss is $1,200.

New Richland—Peter Rasmussen was suddenly stricken blind while at work. He started to pick up a sack of bran and his eyesight instantly left him. Doctors think that his affliction will be but temporary.

Mankato—Frank Brooks, a high school student, met with an accident while riding to school in the morning. He lives five miles north of the city and has been making the trips on a colt. The animal shied on the pavement and fell on young Brooks, breaking his leg.

Minneapolis—Minneapolis broke its former records for building permits during October. The total issued during the month call for an expenditure of $927,115 as against $850,720 last year in October. The total building operations up to the time this year amount to $8,987,780.

Spooner—The building and ditching of roads is a big item of expense in Northern Minnesota. The village of Spooner has built a road to old Spooner, a distance of 2 miles. Every rod that was laid cost not less than $6, and some rods cost $10. The village spent more than $2,000 for the job.

Vesta—Carl Lemke, a clerk in a local store, reached home too late for supper, so he went to the butcher shop and procured one dozen oysters, which he proceeded to eat raw. In one of them he found two pearls about the size of a small pea. He has been offered $200 for the gems.

Glenwood—The dedication of the new church of the St. Martini Lutheran congregation in Belle Plaine will take place on Nov. 17. Rev. F. H. Dicke, who about forty years ago served this congregation as pastor, and is now eighty-four years old, will preach the last sermon in the old church.

St. Paul—The Great Northern road is now the owner of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company and all of its properties and rights. The Great Northern has been operating this road since 1890 under a 999 year lease, but on Oct. 11 the property was purchased outright for $35,000,000.

Glencoe—Carl Jensen, an aged gardener of this place, met with probably a fatal accident while visiting his daughter's household goods. He mounted the loaded wagon and took his seat on the tailboard in order to drive. He lost his balance and fell to the ground, the wheels passing over him and breaking five ribs and crushing his hips.

Brownsville—Workmen digging into a bluff-side to place the foundation for an extension of the property of H. Daschner, uncovered the entrance to a cavern, regarding which there is considerable mystery. As yet none has mustered the courage to enter its cold depths, for it appears to be enormous, and a cool breath of wind seems to gush from tha cavity.

St. Cloud—When the state legislature meets next winter it will probably be asked to amend the hunting laws so as to require holders of hunting licenses to report to the commission the number and kind of game killed during the year. The plan is to attach to each license a return coupon to be sent by the hunter at the end of the year to the commission giving this information.

There seems to be no lessening of the public interest in the story of that quaint little country girl, "Sila Hopkins," who has been before the public for eight full seasons and is now retelling her story for the ninth time. Miss Rose Melville, the originator of the character, is still playing the title role and this season is surrounded by a stronger company than she has ever had to second her efforts. Miss Melville will be seen at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, the week of November 19th.

Minneapolis—The state board of emigration, through Commissioner George Walch, is preparing an immediate campaign for extensive advertising of Minnesota and its special advantages for new settlers.

Almora—The sharp edges of the town "lid" have scraped Pete Cosgrove, the only local saloon keeper, so severely that he has been forced out of business and the town is "dry."

St. Paul—Mrs. Esther Knutson, 77 St Valley street, was fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp she was carrying.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

David J. Hill, American minister to the Netherlands, will succeed Mr. Tower as ambassador to Berlin.

A violent earthquake occurred at Torre la Ribera, province of Huesca, Spain, and a number of lives were lost.

Edward H. Hall, a cashier, died at New York of myxedema, a rare disease caused by handling paper money.

Secretary Root has designated W. I. Buchanan as the American delegate to the Central American peace conference.

Robbers dynamited the safe of the Farmers' State bank at Marshall, Okla., securing all the money and valuable papers in the vault.

Dr. Julian F. Thomas, of New York, purchased the Pommern, the German balloon which won the James Gordon Bennett race at St. Louis.

Yegg men chloroformed the station agent of the Fort Wayne & Valley road at Upper Sandusky, O., and got away with $100 and 500 railroad tickets.

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of October, as compiled by the Journal of Commerce, aggregate $13,350,250.

Charles J. Glidden, the famous automobilist, has decided to try ballooning and hopes to make ascents from as many different points on the globe as possible.

Two new wireless telegraph stations have been opened at Fairbanks and Circle City, Alaska, to be part of a chain extending from Behring strait to Puget sound.

President Palma in a statement at Havana called attention to the advantage of American rule and took a stand for permanent control of Cuba by the United States.

Eight thousand Croatians in congress at Zagrab resolved to support policy of parliamentary obstruction and to seek the separation of Croatia from Hungary.

Minister of State Jonkheer van Panhuys, of Holland, his brother and May. Mr. Hall and their wives were all or Leek and their wives were all drowned while out driving, their carriage falling into a canal.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has offered the Newport Young Men's Christian association a new building to be erected as a memorial to his father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, at a cost of $100,000.

A sensational petition in behalf of three victims of the Charleston (Ill.) three victims of the Central Illinois Traction line has been prepared at Mattoon, alleging that the mortgagee of the company's property held by two Chicago banks were made for the purpose of defrauding the claimants.

The orphans' court of Philadelphia decided that Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous dentist, who died in Paris several years ago and over whose estate there has been much litigation, was a Parisian and that the estate of Pennsylvania has no right to collect the collateral inheritance tax on upward of $1,000,000 of the $5,000,000 estate.

The president announced the following appointments for the new state of Oklahoma: Western district —John H. Cotteral, judge; John Embry, attorney, and John Abernathy, marshal. Eastern district—Ralph E. Campbell, judge; William Gregg, attorney, and Grve A. Perry, marshal. Silas H. Reid was named judge of the district court of Alaska.

TO DROP THEIR QUARRELS.

Presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador Hold Conference.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 8.—President Zelaya of Nicaragua, Davila of Honduras and Figueroa of Salvador were in conference Wednesday at Amapala for the purpose of consolidating peace in Central America.

They agreed to forget past differences and declared that fraternal relations existed mutually and that previous treaties of friendship were in force.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Nov. 8.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$3 80	@ $5 75
Bulls	2 10	@ 3 90
Cows	1 00	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter Straights	3 90	@ 4 25
WHEAT—May	0 79½	@ 0 80
December	0 74½	@ 0 75
CORN—December	0 47½	@ 0 48
RYE—No. 2 Western	0 70	@ 0 71
BUTTER	0 22	@ 0 30
EGGS	0 27	@ 0 34
CHEESE	0 12½	@ 0 14
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 25	@ $5 75
Fair to Good Steers	4 50	@ 5 00
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	4 00	@ 5 25
Bulls, Common to Choice	2 50	@ 4 00
Calves	4 00	@ 6 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy	4 90	@ 5 00
Mixed Packers	4 90	@ 5 00
Heavy Packers	4 90	@ 5 00
BUTTER	0 22	@ 0 30
DAIRY	0 22	@ 0 26
EGGS	0 27	@ 0 34
POULTRY (per lb)	0 09	@ 0 11
GRAIN—Wheat, May	0 77½	@ 0 78
December	0 73	@ 0 73½
Corn, May	0 45½	@ 0 45½
Oats, May	0 32½	@ 0 32½
Rye, December	0 67	@ 0 67½
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor's	$1 00	@ $1 00½
December	0 74½	@ 0 74½
Corn, May	0 45½	@ 0 45½
Oats, Standard	0 32	@ 0 32½
Rye, No. 1	0 67	@ 0 67½
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$ 0 76	@ $ 0 76½
December	0 72½	@ 0 73
Corn, December	0 45½	@ 0 45½
Oats, No. 2 White	0 32½	@ 0 32½
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 25	@ $5 25
Texas Steers	3 25	@ 4 25
HOGS—Packers	4 85	@ 4 90
Butchers	4 85	@ 4 90
SHEEP—Native	3 25	@ 4 25
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 25	@ $5 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	@ 4 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy	4 85	@ 4 90
SHEEP—Wethers	3 25	@ 4 25

OUR OFFICE BOY.

On Monday morn the boy was hired.
He went to work like one inspired.
"I do not care for holidays.
A baseball game? It never pays."
Said Jim to me, "He'll get a raise,
That boy I hired."

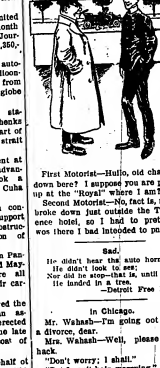
On Tuesday he was more inspired.
"Some relative," said he, "has wired
Grandmother's life—perhaps she may
Be buried on next Saturday."
Says I to Jim, "He wants to play,
That boy you hired."

Next Monday morn the boy retired.
We did not tell him he was fired.
We begged, implored, his boy to stay.
His grandma left him millions. Say!
We're sorry he has gone away.
Says Jim to me, "I'm tired!"
—Walter Haverley Crane in Judge.

Morality.

Morality is often only that which is left over after our desires are satisfied.—Life.

CASE OF FALSE PRETENSES.



First Motorist—Hullo, old chap, you down here? I suppose you are putting up at the "Royal" where I am?

Second Motorist—No, fact is, my car broke down just outside the Temperence hotel, so I had to pretend it was there I had intended to put up.

Sad.

He didn't hear the auto horn,
He didn't look to see;
Nor did he stop—that is, until
He landed in a tree.
—Detroit Free Press.

In Chicago.

Mr. Wabash—I'm going out to get a divorce, dear.

Mrs. Wabash—Well, please hurry back.

"Don't worry; I shall."

"But I can't help worrying."

"Why?"

"Suppose you shouldn't get the divorce?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Paragrapher's Courtship.

He (in the parlor)—Excuse me, but have you a pencil and sheet of blank paper handy?

She—Yes; but why do you want them?

He—I just had a 50-cent thought.—Chicago Daily News.

Not At All Difficult.

Blanche—The most difficult thing when going away is to make up one's mind what to take and what to leave behind.

Henriette—Oh, I don't think so. I take all my frocks and leave my husband.

A Natural Inference.

Mr. Roxton (with morning paper)—Gad! Fastsett's auto was wrecked last night and the six occupants were badly hurt.

Mrs. Roxton—Poor Mrs. Fastsett! I wonder how she received the news!—Puck.

Mental Farming.

"Thought you said you had ploughed that ten-acre field?" said the first farmer.

"No; I only said I was thinking about it," said the second farmer.

"Oh, I see, you've merely turned it over in your mind!"

Trying Occupation.

Towne—Tom took rather weary, old man.

Browne—Yes; I've had a trying time this past week.

Towne—Ill?

Browne—No; on a jury.

Laisura Hours.

"How do you spend your leisure hours?" asked the inquisitive caller.

"Leisure hours!" exclaimed the editor. "Oh, yes; I spend them trying to catch up with my work."—Chicago Daily News.

Saving Stars.

Bill—They say the naked eye can never see from any one spot of the earth's surface more than 3,000 stars.

Jill—Oh, I don't know! I guess I've struck spots where I saw more than that!—Yonkers Statesman.

Natural Association of Ideas.

"Mr. Sotty," cried the sweet little infant terror, "say pa says you're a muff. is that why my big sister Iota yon hold her hands so much?"—Baltimore American.

Brave.

Ziggsby—There goes the fellow who exhibits at danger.

Perkshy—Ah, he must be a very brave fellow. Who is he?

Ziggsby—A locomotive driver.

A Noisy Game.

"Maud, can't you play tennis without all that noise?"

"Now, how do you suppose we are going to play tennis without raising a racket?"

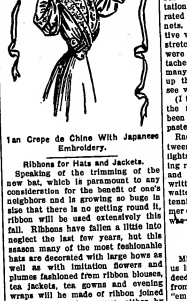
What It Costs to Dress Stylishly

A woman who wishes the name of being well dressed, as fashion knows the term, must have at least five or six imported costumes; also an equal number of domestic afternoon and evening dresses and of tailor-made gowns. There must be an appropriate hat for every out-of-door gown; and these cost anywhere from $50 to $100 or $200 apiece. In summer a fashionable woman must have 40 or 50 lingerie gowns, ranging from the cobweb of lace to the simple mull, costing not more than $150. She must have morning gowns—she will pay $125 for a simple muslin with perhaps two yards of inexpensive lace on it. Half a dozen evening coats for winter, and an equal number of lace or silk for summer, are a matter of course. When the Irish lace crochet coats first became popular, one New York shop sold 450 in a month, no one of them priced less than $200. And the accessories, are in proportionate extravagance; for lingerie, handkerchiefs, coats and fans $5,000 or $6,000 e year is a conservative estimate.

A pair of gloves is worn but once; and delicate shoes, made of imported leather to match the tint of a fabric, suffer a similar eclipse after a debut in a ballroom. For many women pride themselves on never wearing a cleaned garment. After a couple of wearings they will send an imported gown to a second-hand dealer, receiving a $100 bill for the creation that may have cost $600. The dealer sells it to an actress starting on her tour, to the society leader of a small town, or to a member of the demi-monde.

On the other hand, the women who patronizes the cleaning establishments spends there from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. For when one pays $20 to have a lace gown cleaned after a single wearing; when gloves by the hundred and blouses 50 at e time are sent to be renovated, it does not take long to reach a sum that penalizes the sedary on which many a man supports a family.—Gertrude Lynch in Everybody's.

FOR THE AFTERNOON.



Tan Crepe de Chine With Japanese Embroidery.

Ribbons for Hats and Jackets.

Speaking of the trimming of the new hats, which is paramount to any consideration for the benefit of one's neighbors and is growing so huge in size that there is no getting round it, ribbon will be used extensively this fall. Ribbons have fallen a little into neglect the last few years, but this season many of the most fashionable hats are decorated with large bows as well as with imitation flowers and plumes fashioned from ribbon blouses, tea jackets, tea gowns and evening wraps will be made of ribbon joined together in various ways, either by lace insertions and narrow embroidered ins, or where striped or figured ribbon is used, by braids of silk to match the leading color. This is also used in the lining. Long scarfs for evening wear will also be made of ribbons, these being invariably linked together by bows and many being finished at the ends by a lace frill.

Hold Waist in Place.

Sew on the wrong side of waist, at the waist line, a double strip of ribbon about four inches long and two inches wide, stitching on upper side only. Before putting on your skirt pin this fap securely with safety pins to corset and your waist never will wrinkle in the back.

How to Provide Fun for Guests

Shakespeare Whist Party.

The invitations were the most unusual thing about this party. They were as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith send greetings to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tupp.

November Twenty-sixth

Eight O'clock.

"Lend thy serious hearing to what I shall unfold."—Hamlet.

"Sir (and lady), you are very welcome to our house.

It must appear in other ways than words. Therefore, I scant this breathing courtesy."—Merchant of Venice.

"Say, what abridgement

Have you for this evening"—Midsummer Night's Dream.)

"What will be the pastime—passing excellent."—Taming of the Shrew.)

"If your love do not persuade you to come,

Let not my letter."—(Merchant of Venice.)

The prizes all savored of the great bard—his photograph framed, a stein depicting Falstaff with a cup of sack, etchings of Romeo and Juliet and a book of Shakespeare's quotations.

A Musical Entertainment.

To each guest the hostess handed a card which was cut out in the shape of a man's head. It was immediately recognized as "Mozert."

At the top of each card was the words "Who—What," followed by figures with spaces for answers. The piano was concealed by a screen so that the performer and the music were both hidden from view. The hostess explained that there would be several bars of music played and when the melody was recognized it was to be written down, with the composer's name, if possible.

The first tune was "Yankee Doodle," then Schubert's "Serenade," the "Hoyden's Chopin's "Funeral March," the "Shepherd Boy," "Maiden's Prayer," "Last Rose of Summer," Mendelsohn's "Wedding March," "Ben Bolt," etc. In all there were 35 pieces. Suitable prizes were awarded for having the most articles correct and to the person who had the most composers.

Ice cream was served in shape of musical instruments and the quotations were on musical subjects. They were written in colored ink on dainty folded paper cards. Every one pronounced the affair a decided success. A hostess may use her own preference in selecting the music to be rendered and may combine both instrumental and vocal with good results.

Giving a Tennis Party.

A coterie of eight who have played tennis all summer banded up the season with this pretty party. The invitations were written on cards decorated with water-colored racquets and nets. The rooms were made attractive with nets on the wall and a net stretched across the floor. In this were pasteboard racquets, each attached to several yards of ribbon of many colors. The contest was to wind up this ribbon on the requests and see who could get the most ribbon.

(I think a few more racquets at the favor counter that would have been better, even than the ones of pasteboard.)

Racquets were crossed and hung between doors, also from the overhead lights. Partners were found by matching racquets that had been cut in half and on which quotations had been written. The prizes were acted as waiters, serving the refreshments on tennis racquets in lieu of trays. Paper cartoons were used and the affair was delightfully informal.

MADAME MERRI.

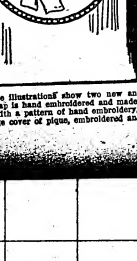
Foxtail Feathers.

Millinery is a point that confronts us in an autumn month and here, indeed, the difficulty is where to choose from among what is practically a very embarrassment of richness. There were more styles to choose from and greater variety in trimmings, and the season gives a fresh impetus to those delightful fruit garnitures which were rampant on our earlier season's hats. But if the trimmings vary, the shapes of the summer still hold their own. Brims continue to droop more than ever, and we are still in danger of being extinguished by the too pronounced "cloche."

Evening Hoods.

Young girls have taken up the matter of evening hoods with enthusiasm, and the best shops are showing a bewildering variety of those effective little possessions in countless materials and designs.

To Make for Baby



The illustrations show two new and pretty things for the baby. The little cap is hand embroidered and made in a new style. The bib is of nainsook with a pattern of hand embroidered medallions, finished with lace frills. The baby carriage cover of pique, embroidered and scalloped in wash cotton.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Our Standing Army.

Uncle Sam is credited with having the smallest standing army of any world power, says a Twin City paper.

And this is true so far as the actual standing armey is concerned, but to get an insight into the propotions of Uncle Sam's potential standing army one should investigat the hunting question.

Ability to march and shoot are the two great requisites in time of war and Uncle Sam is well supplied with men who possess these qualifications.

In the state of Minnesota there have been issued approximately 10,000 licenses to hunt. There are about 5,000 hunters who do not go out of their own county and consequently do not need to secure a license.

On this basis it would appear that thruout the United States ther must be about 600,000 men who hunt each year. Reduceing this by 100,000 to allow for communities where hunting is not a popular pastime, there are 500,000 hunters, most of whom own their own guns.

With 500,000 men trained in stalking game, inured to fatigue and exposure, skilled in shooting at living targets, the nation have a standing army of great possibilities.—Crookston Daily Journal.

What His Music Biff Meant.

An architect who had planned and superintended the building of a west side residence had turned over the completed house to its owner. The architect had been in nowise hampered in the expenditure of money, yet his customer, being a good business man, gave his personal attention to the details of the construction.

"Does this mean?" he asked on a final inspection of the bills. "Three hundred dollars to a quartet of trained musicians. How can anybody have given a concert already in my house when no one is living there?"

"They were testing the acoustics of the rooms," the architect explained. "Every room in your house has been submitted to that test. There will be plenty of music there later on, and I certainly wouldn't want to finish the house without being sure that the sounding properties were satisfactory. In these days every private house or hotel that amounts to anything is put through the acoustic test before it leaves the architect's hands."—New York Sun.

Blind Man's Dreams.

One of the most intelligent inmates of a blind asylum, who came into the world blind, says that he never dreams of the things he has read about and never dreams of any thing or person that he has not in some way come in personal contact with. He dreams of music, of the voices of persons he knows, of such incidents as might happen at the home or in some place in which he has actually been, but never of incidents in other places or in other lands. Even although he has read descriptions of beauties, of natural beauties, of the appearance of a street or a city, no idea of what they look like comes to him in the form of his sleep. There is a class of blind people who become blind when quite young. Such blind people never dream of any scene or object except those which have remained in the memory from what they actually saw before they became blind.—Pearson's Weekly.

Fish in Inclosed Waters.

Most people not without education and a general knowledge of natural history are mystified by the presence of fish in inclosed waters. For many years there was open mouthed wonder over the perch, bream and crayfish found in the newly cut dams near the Macquarie river, in New South Wales. In some cases the water had scarcely settled after the rain had filled the dam that the fish were observed, and the Australian farmers started a theory of spontaneous production. This obtained and gained wide credence until a Sydney professor chanced to pick up a wild duck and found its broad feathered and webbed feet well dotted with fertile and almost hatched fish eggs, on which the "spontaneous production" theory was promptly withdrawn.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The White Seal SALOON,

Thief River Falls,

Invite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

TRIALS OF THE RICH.

Financial Prosperity and Its Worries and Perplexities.

Once upon a time a young man and a girl loved each other fondly. He was poor, but bright, energetic and persevering. She was pretty, cheerful and amiable. They married. Their friends thought they might have waited until their prospects were better but they laughed prudence to scorn.

Two years after the marriage the wife met one of her friends.

"How are you getting along?" asked the friend.

"Very nicely," said the wife, beaming. "My husband is so good, and I have such a lovely baby. And, just think, we have $1,000 in the bank, and we don't owe a cent to anybody!"

Five years later the friend met her again.

"I hear you are doing very well," she said. "Some one told me your husband had $10,000 invested in real estate."

"Yes, yes," said the wife, "but it's such a worry. There are repairs and taxes and interest on mortgages, and one of the tenants has just moved out owing us a whole month's rent. Isn't it a shame?"

Five years more elapsed, and again the friend met her.

"They tell me you're growing rich," she said.

"Yes-es, but I'm awful so about the stock market. My husband has $50,000 in stocks, and he thinks they're going up, but I'm not so sure about it. Indeed, I didn't sleep a wink last night."

Five years later—another meeting.

"From what I hear your husband will soon be a millionaire."

"Oh, I don't know," said the wife. "He hasn't more than half a million yet. And it is so tied up in all sorts of investments—one never knows how they will turn out. I just wish we had enough to put the money in government bonds so that we wouldn't have to worry. But of course he knows from half a million in government bonds wouldn't be enough to make both ends meet. And yet, do you know, some people have such absurd notions about the amount of money we have! One crank has even sent a letter to my husband threatening to shoot him just because he is rich. I declare, sometimes I'm so worried I don't know what to do."

It would be pleasant to give this story a happy ending, but that isn't the life it is. The lady's wealth continued to increase as long as she lived, and she never ceased to be unhappy except in those brief intervals when she forgot all about it.—Boheminn.

THE BABY POST.

A Curious Institution That Once Flourished In England.

Although few people are probably now aware of it, the fact remains that there are scattered in England a regular "baby post," the rates of postage being fixed on a strictly by-laws basis, according to distances traversed.

The curious institution came into existence in connection with the foundling hospital in Guilford street. When this charity was first established, it was understood that its operations would be confined to London and its environs. But the people of the country town and village heard of it and showed a decided disposition to share in its advantages, hence the "baby post."

All over the country there were men and women who entered vigorously into the business of carrying children to London and depositing them at the gates of the foundling hospital. The charge was 8 guineas from distant localities like York and Monmouth, down to a guinea from places situated within thirty to fifty miles of the metropolis. The unfortunate infants were borne on horseback in panniers, two to each carrier, or in wagons lined with straw, for which the charge was something what less.

Naturally shuses grew up in connection with the traffic. But, even apart from them, the mortality among the "dusted" babies was terrible. Thus, out of 14,824 received at the hospital in four years, only 4,400 lived to be "apprenticed out," being a mortality of more than 70 per cent.

Eventually parliament passed a measure abolishing the practice, and the "baby post" ceased.—London Answers

Wrong Tip.

"I have come all the way out here," said the tenderfoot, "to see your beautiful sunset."

"Somebody's been stringin' you, stranger," replied Arizona Al. "It ain't mine."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Hard Climbing.

Weary Walker—Pa world's all wrong.

Fleet Walker—Wot's eatin' yous now?

Weary Walker—It's a had de makin' uv it. I'd more'n all de roads runnin' down-hill.—Puck.

LUMBER.

The Largest Stock Of Lumber Ever Carried In A Retail Yard, Is At Your Disposal,

At St. Hilaire Minn.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles $3.50 per M.

TWO AND THREE INCH PLANKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED BEFORE, BUT STILL GOOD. AT $6 TO $15 PER M.

If you want some of those come quick as they are going fast.

* * * * * *

—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.

Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

Euphemisms For "Mad."

In order to avoid the blunt word "mad" many euphemisms are resorted to in the English language. While "bunny" refers to the supposed influence of the moon, "disease" simply means unhealthy; "fishecite" signifies only weak, and "crazy," meaning decrepit, student corresponds to the slang "cracked." "A iffe off," "not all there," "a bee in his bonnet," are only a few of the efforts slang has made to carry off the sad fact with an uneasy joke. "Lunatic asylum," for the old "madhouse," represents not only a great improvement in the institution, but also in the term used to designate it.

A Tiny Well Digger.

The mole is one of the thirstiest of animals. It never burrows at any great distance from water, and at times of drought when the supply of the needful element is diminished or cut off the "little gentleman in the velvet coat" counteracts the scarcity by digging wells until it comes to a depth at which water may be obtained.

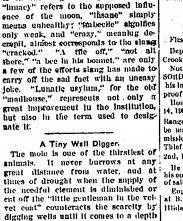
Reassured.

"Say, pa, won't you lay me a drum?"

"No! I'm afraid you'd disturb me with the noise."

"No, I won't, pa. I'll only drum when you're asleep."—Life

Hubby's Dislike.



Friend—You have a nice little home here in the suburbs, but I should think your husband would dislike catching trains.

Mrs. Suburbs—He does. He dislikes it so much that he frequently neglects to catch the last train home at night.—New York Mail.

Old Time Mountebanks.

Coryat, describing the mountebanks he saw at Venice in the seventeenth century, who were adepts in the art of advertising, speaks of the "oration to the audience of half an hour long wherein he doth most hyperbolically extol the virtues of his drugs and confections, though many of them are very counterfeit and false." And the author of a "Tour Through England" (1725) writes of a mountebank he saw in Winchester: "He cures all diseases and sells his packets for sixpence apiece. * * * It is a prodigy how so wise a people as the English are gulled by such pickpockets."

Duplica.

As usual, he complained that the biscuits were heavy, the coffee weak, the bacon blurred, and so forth.

His wife in the end looked up calmly from her letters.

"Don't growl so over your breakfast," she said, smiling. "Nobody is going to take it away from you."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof, in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on December 16th, 1907, viz:

George Wagner.

H. E. No. 6761 Red Lake Series for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 154 N. R. 46 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edwin Hanson, John Dahlen, Andrew Hanson, William Blower, all of Brankeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN OLSON SONDAL, of Hiltia Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 7085 made December 14, 1901, for the Lots 4, & S.Sec. 7 Tp. 152 N. Range 39 W. and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on December 23rd, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Eugene Dempsey, Theodore Torgerson, Oliver B. Benson, H. Henry Costello, all of Hiltia Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Hardly Negotiable.

Stories have been told of buttons, tacks and various extraneous substances found in contributions boxes, but it is seldom that a church member strikes a blow so severe as was that delivered by Deacon Bludd of Pattersville on one occasion.

It was at the close of a missionary sermon that Dr. Bindl, whose wont it was to contribute 10 cents to each of the charities to the support of which the church subscribed, were seen to take a blue slip from his pocket and look at it keenly and affectionately.

When after a slight but evident hesitation he dropped the slip carefully folded, into the box Deacon Lane, who was passing it, could hardly refrain from an exclamation of joy.

"The Lord will bless you, Brother Bindl," he said, when the sermon was over, hurrying down the aisle to overtake the prosperous grocer.

"I hope so," returned Mr. Bindl dryly, "but I'm afraid you can't take on that being a check that I dropped in the box. It won't. 'Twas a receipted bill for kerosene the church owed me last year, and it had been overlooked. Of course it's just the same as money, though, when you come to that."—Youth's Companion.

Must Be.



"He is always talking about the light of her countenance."

"Is she lantern jawed?"—Philadelphia Press.

If people resolutely do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS, MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the

Right Goods

At the

Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnecki, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

WE Will SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, —W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Get a bottle of Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar for that cough.

Henery Peterson and Ed Singer, of Rhoda made this office a pleasant call last evening.

Andrew Ellingson our Highlanding merchant is at Red Lake Falls doing grand jury duty this week.

Henry Arndt, Sam McMahn and Walt McAndress left for the deer country Tuesday morning, to put in a few days hunting.

Mark's LUNG Balsam with Tar has cured others. Why not you?

Butter 22 cents. Eggs 25 cents per dozen, at the Big New Store, at Highlanding.

Little Joe Sullivan hitched up his dog Sport, yesterday morning and drove over to Sunbeam on a business trip.

Roy Livingston is driveing the mail for C.L.Clark this week, and helped to print THE SUNBEAM today.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, it should cure you.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 20 cents per lb. Eggs 25 cents per dozen at the new Highlanding store.

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

There will be a grand ball at the Kratka hall on Thanks Giving night November 28th. All are invited to attend. First class music.

S. Pelka and Charlie Filer of Gully came over to Rhoda yesterday for a shor visit with the Singers. Mr. Filer went over to Peat Landeberg in the evening. We extend our thanks to both of them for giveing their subscription a jog ahead.

There will be a Socialis speecter at the school house, next Sunday at 2 o'clock P.M. If you want to find out what is the matter with the money, and why it is tied up go and hear him.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros. at Rhoda and Kratka.

Jack Mehan and his son came up from Thief River Falls Sunday for a few days deer hunt, with C.L. Clark. They struck for the tall timber east of here Wednesday morning, expecting to get their share of the deers.

On last Friday afternoon, as the threshing enjine of Charlie Sall was pulling by the straw pile of Walt McAndress, after they had finished threshing, a spark set fire to the pile and it was entirely distroyed. The wind happened to be in just the right direction to take the fire away from his buildings.

Stephen Sibget was bothbelled to dismiss his case in District court this week, against B. A. Schneider of Wilson, owing to not having his witnesses present. The case will undoubtedly come up in the next term of court, at which time the plaintiff will not depend on the defendant for his evidence to prove his case.

Our school teacher Walter Johnson crossed the Red Lake River in a boat on his return from his school Monday evening, and on the ice Tuesday morning, when he went to his school. That's the way winter transacts business in Norther Minnesota. We have not heard of any dogs having their mouth frozen open when they tried to bark yet this year as is bathed early in the fidtst fir ac bitents of that kidd to Snapper.

Death Of Nels M. Bolstad

Nels M. Bolstad died at his home at Gully on Friday morning last. He has been sick for nearly a year with consumption, that desise that never fails to got its victam. He was one of the pioneer morchants at Gully, in Polk county, where he done business under the firm name of Kronshnabie & Bolstad for five years, but has been in business past two years as the firm of Bolstad & Melbo. The remains were buried in the Gully cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his loss.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is sold by all dealers. Price 25 cent. 50 cents and $1.00.

Wanted:

Local representative for Sunbeam, and vicinity to look after renewels and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine, on a saley and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessar. Good opportunity for right person.

Address, Publisher, Box 50 Station O, New York.

A GOOD B T CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1, 1908, to all new subscribers for $1.00 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidental campaign and will give you a five up-to-date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Winter will soon be here, and you had better be prepared as he don,t show any partiality.

Mr. Ed Rustad returned home from his threshing Sunday.

The "Best Feast" was well attended. Rev. Bjornson, from Brunkeberg held religious service in the forenoon, and Rev. Oppegard in the afternoon. The ladies aid served lunch.

There was a social party at the residance of Mr Tegneh on Saturday evening last.

We wonder when the North Star Young Peoples Society will get started again? Some one get it started, then all pull together.

Mrs. Cob Sheetis on the sick list. Dr. Clak was out from Plummer to visit her Friday.

Mr. Albert Eide and son Jim, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Jotterd and Mr. Evenmoe drove over from McIntosh Sunday and stopped at Clearwater Camp No. 1

Boys you better get your traps red, as the fur is now prime.

Now boys don't forget that I pay the highest market price for fur when the season opens Nov. 15th.

John Raduecki.

Barking His Shins!



The Lady—Don't be frightened. His bark is worse than his bite.

The Tramp (who has been hitched)—Then for heaven's sake, mum, don't let him bark.—Sketch.

To forgive a fault in another is more sublime than to be cautious oneself.—George Eliot.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. A. WINTON, Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 8. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Cruel.



The Editor—You have poetry in your soul.

The Poet—Oh, sir, you—

The Editor—Yes, but the trouble is you don't keep it there.—Philadelphia Press.

Large Doings.

On Long Island a hundred and more years ago there was for hunting for three days during the season, and the biography of Catherine Schuyler contains the following apt lines from the pen of a witty woman whose name remains unknown:

A fox is killed for twenty men.
That fox pertains had killed a hen.
A gallant act no doubt is here—
All wicked foxes ought to fear
When twenty dogs and twenty men
Can kill a fox that killed a hen.

Ideal Justice.

"Sammy," said a Germantown mother recently to her youngest born, "when you divided those seven pieces of candy with your brother did you give him four?"

"No, ma'am," replied Sammy, "I knew they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one before I began to divide."—Harper's Weekly.

The Poor Villains.

"Don't your heart ache for the poor hero in trouble, Hiram?"

"Oh, I dunno, Marthy. They allus come out right an' easy in the end. Sometimes I can't help feelin' sorter sorry for the villain an' the villainess."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Playing and Listening.

Huggins—You mustn't failin my daughter's mistakes. You know she plays divinely, by ear. Higgins—Unfortunately that is also the way I listen.—Philadelphia Record.

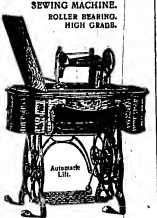
His Inferiors.

"No," said Keeley, "I never associate with my inferiors. Do you?"

"Really, I can't say," replied Silas Leeting. "I don't think I ever met any of your inferiors!"

The "Redgetam" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, lightest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD.
COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

The Cripple and His Father.

Not even the wide dimpling banners of his sailor suit could quickly hide the slender form wasting away from lack of love. Smoldering unrest eye. She admired the little cripl, made wizard by hours of pain, as he smiled up at the tall man at his side, who, broad of shoulder and strong of face, smiled back encouragingly.

A troop of small boys noisily bruised at the gate at the next station. Rock less in their good spirits, one of their number was roughly pushed against a crutch, causing it to fall to the floor. The man's eyes blazed upon the assailant with anger [illegible] coldly. "Be careful."

The silently scornful reproof had occurred, possibly in sixty-fifth of a minute. The man looked over their heads into space. The child looked first at the boys, then with questioning eyes at the man.

"Pawther," he whispered as he lightly touched his sleeve, "would you let me be sorry if I was like the rest?"

The man gave a [illegible] across the aisle at the [illegible] lent in their perfect health and vigor, then tightly [illegible] hand nearest to his side. "No, I love you better than all the world just as you are."—New York Times.

Risky Speculation.

In the days "befo' de war" a handy negro named Jack was saving money earned at odd times with which to buy his freedom. His master encouraged him and kept his money for him. In time Jack had saved $800 and needed only another hundred to make him free. His master told him that it couldn't be long now until he could get another hundred. Jack went out with another nigger to celebrate some [illegible]. Returning along the railroad track they were frightened by an approaching train. Both got off the track, but Jack's companion fell and, striking his head against a rock, was killed. Jack hurried as rapidly as he could to his master's house. It was a late hour, but the master must hear him. He said, "Mistah, I'se mighty fight down." The astonished master demonstrated, saying, "Jim, Jack, you need only another hundred dollars to get free." "I knows it, Mars' Henry, I knows it, but dangers is too dreadful. Jes' now killed myself by lettin' his head agin a rock, an' I ain' gwine have dat much money in nothin' as dat any nigger."—Washington Herald.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get the greatest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

with a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MAISIE'S PRESENT

By INA BREVOORT ROBERTS

(Copyright.)

Max felt decidedly pleased with himself as he walked up the steps of a palace belonging to one of New York's millionaires. This millionaire and all his belongings were of special interest to the public just at that time because his daughter was shortly to be married to a titled foreigner and the wedding, in the magnitude of its splendor, was to eclipse all previous weddings.

A well-known photographer had received an order from a magazine for photographs of the important rooms in the home of the bride-elect, and Max, who was the photographer's right-hand man, was now on his way to take the pictures.

Arrived at the house, Max began with the drawing-room. When he had the light and his camera arranged to his satisfaction Max sent away the servants who were helping him and prepared to take the picture. As he was about to remove the cap he heard the rustle of a gown and a woman's face appeared between the curtains that hung in a doorway directly in range of the camera.

The face belonged to a tall, slender creature, half girl, half woman. When she saw Max she seemed startled, but at sight of his camera she recovered her composure.

"May I come in?" She asked the question in a hesitating way.

Max smiled at her. "I would rather you waited a few minutes," he returned, uneasily, "unless you want to be in the picture. Just step back out of sight and I will call you in a moment."

The girl's astonished face as she obeyed him made Max realize that he had been a trifle dictatorial to someone who had more right there than he. She evidently lived in the house and he found himself wondering as he timed his exposure, in what capacity.

He came to the conclusion that she was probably companion or secretary to one of the family. Her dress, as well as her way of carrying herself and her manner of speaking, told him she was not a servant and he knew that the millionaire and his family were out of town. They were supposed to have slipped away to give the bride-elect a few days' rest and shelter from publicity before the wedding.

"You may come in now," Max called.

As the girl entered the room he noticed that she was very pretty. She walked over to his camera, which she examined with interest. The girl seated herself before the fire and began listlessly to turn the pages of a magazine, meanwhile asking questions about his work until Max found himself growing communicative. He told her how busy they were at the studio and that he preferred photographing interiors to taking portraits of actresses and celebrities. Interior work was harder, but portraits became monotonous.

"This house is a beauty, isn't it?" he remarked.

The girl looked surprised, then she smiled. "Yes," it is a nice house," she said.

"You don't say that very enthusiastically," observed Max, turning to look at her, "but I suppose you're too used to it to have it impress you as it does me. There'll be a fine time here when that wedding comes off," he went on. "It's going to cost something, I tell you, but I like to see rich people spend their money. It seems queer, though, making such a fuss over a girl not out of her teens. Do you know her?" he asked suddenly.

"Yes, I know her."

"Do you like her? I have always heard that she had a very lovely disposition, sweet and gentle, you know, and all that."

"Oh, I suppose under all her moods she has a fairly good heart," said the girl, rising and going over to look out from one of the windows.

A silence followed which was broken only by the faint splashing of the fountain in the hall. Max was intent on his exposures and his companion, who had returned to her chair, appeared to be absorbed in a book.

"I wish Maisie could see this house!" Max cried suddenly.

The girl looked up quickly. "Who is Maisie?" she asked.

Max's face grew red under his fair skin; he had spoken without stopping to think. "Maisie is—" he began in a blundering way; "she is the girl I'm engaged to," he ended bravely. The shyness in his manner, in such contrast to his former easy assurance, seemed to amuse and please his companion.

"So you are going to be married, too?" she said smiling at him.

"No, I am not going to be married for a long while yet," Max answered, ruefully. "I only wish I were. But there's no such luck."

"Doesn't she want to be married yet?"

"Yes, but we've got to wait."

"Why?" The girl's voice was full of interest.

"Too poor," Max answered, laconically. "We must wait till I get my salary raised and save up something for a rainy day. Can't live on love, you know."

"The girl's face grew wistful. "Sometimes I think I should like to try," she said.

Max laughed. "It wouldn't work. You can't enjoy life when you're worrying about money all the time. But, after all," he continued, going back to his own affairs, "it does not really cost such a lot to keep a house, and Maisie is a fearless manager. If I only had more saved up, we would not be actually obliged to wait for the 'raise.' It makes me mad when I think of all the money I wasted before I knew Maisie. I tell you, it takes a girl like her to take the meanness out of a fellow. Now, just to show you the kind of girl she is," he went on, "she is crazy about diamonds. So I made up my mind not to propose to her until I had saved enough to buy her a solitaire ring. When I had $50 (you can get a very fair stone for that nowadays, you know) I asked her to marry me, and after she had said 'Yes,' we went together to get the ring. And what do you think that girl did? Picked out a plain moonstone and flatly refused to have any diamond. She said diamonds were a foolish extravagance for people like us, and I must put the money away toward furnishing our flat. Now, what do you think of that?" Max looked at his companion as if challenging her to cite an instance of greater heroism.

"I think Maisie is a girl worth having."

"Well, she has made a man of me," declared Max, "and I'll wager that's more than the girl who lives here can do with her prince. In fact, I don't believe she'll even try. All girls are not like Maisie."

Max's companion had risen and was staring into the fireplace, where the flames of the gas log leapt and curled. "You are right," she said; "all girls are not like Maisie. But perhaps she will try," she added softly, and then went away without waiting to say good-bye.



"Who is Maisie?" She Asked.

Max looked after her retreating figure with a perplexed face. "Well!" he ejaculated, "she did go off in a hurry. I wonder if I hurt her feelings? She seems to be touchy on the subject of that wedding. It isn't often I talk to any one about Maisie, but that girl was different, somehow, from the general run of people. Pretty and nice, too, with fine manners. I suppose that comes from watching how the rich live. She comes back, I'm going to ask her who she is. I wanted to before, but didn't dare. It's funny when there is about some people that you won't let you ask them questions."

But his companion of the morning did not appear again.

At the door, as Max was going out, a pompous servant handed him an envelope and a small package. "I was desired to give you these," he said.

"What?"—began Max.

"You were not to ask any questions, sir," interrupted the man gently, as, without giving Max time to speak, he swung open the massive door, letting in a flood of light and a dim roar of mingled noises.

Bewildered, Max went out into the sunshine and down the marble steps, opening the envelope as he walked. There was a letter inside, written on heavy, monogrammed paper:

"I want Maisie to have what I want with this ring. It will be to wear it, not because it is the gift of one who will soon bear a title, but because it comes from a woman she has helped. And tell her, too, that all the diamonds in the world could not weigh against being loved as she is."

The letter bore the signature of the bride-elect whose marriage would make a princess. With a grave face Max took the wrapping from the package and touched the spring of the jewel case it contained. The cover flew up disclosing a ring set with a radiant diamond, a priceless stone that caught the sun's rays and flashed and sparkled, blazing with light and fairy colors.

Still At It.

"What's become of the Rollers? They were living very high the last I heard of them."

"They are still living high."

"Are they?"

"Yes; on the ninth floor of a tenement."—Baltimore American.

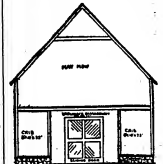
THE DAIRY



RAT PROOF BARN AND CRIBS.

Plan Recommended by a Farmer of Neosho County, Kansas.

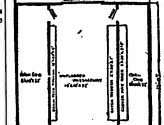
I built a small barn 32 by 32 feet, with cribs on the sides set upon rock foundations 12 or 15 inches high, using two by six for the floor joists and flooring the crib with good shiplap



Cross Section.

planks. The cribs are six feet wide, 32 feet long and ten feed high. This leaves a space between the cribs, not floored, 16 by 32 feet and about 11 feet high. This central space I inclosed in part by sliding doors nine feet wide and ten feet high and shut up seven feet of the open end space by shiplap siding.

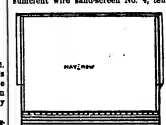
The sides of crib next to the large central space I railed up by using



Ground Plan.

heavy undressed one by four crib stuff set about one and one-fourth inches apart, which gave the corn access to the air. The ends and outer walls of these cribs are of shiplap barn siding. Above both central space and cribs is the haymow, 32 by 32 feet. This haymow is tightly floored with good shiplap lumber, which forms the covering for the cribs.

From a wirecloth mill I obtained sufficient wire sand-screen No. 4, ten



Side of Crib Next to Passageway.

meshes to the inch, to cover the rafted inner wall of the cribs, and also to cover the floor. After spreading the screen on the floor I put on it another shiplap plank floor, letting the wire turn up at the edges of crib about about five inches. The screen on sides was put on the outside of rails next to the central barn space, and was fastened in place by laths nailed down with shingle nails.

Overhead between the joists I spread an extra heavy galvanized wire fly netting, of about 196 meshes to the square inch, and held it tight to loft floor over crib, by nailing laths on it. I have not seen a rat since I put on the screens, although it has been on several years. It will last a lifetime.

The heavy galvanized No. 4 sand screen cloth will cost three and one-half cents per square foot. However, there has since come to my attention a wire cloth of finer mesh that I think decidedly better for the purpose. It is No. 8 evaporator, 64 meshes to the square inch, and costing four cents to the square foot. The extra heavy galvanized wire fly netting costs two and one-half cents per square foot in unbroken rolls of 100 linear feet, on which prices quoted are based.

I find this plan for a rat-proof crib much better than building one on stilts, which will compel you to climb a ladder 730 times a year for the rest of your life.—Missouri Valley Farmer.

The Dairy Business.

The dairy business does keep a man tied down; there is no mistake on that score. But is there any branch of farming that includes live stock that doesn't keep a man "tied down?" We can't get something for nothing in dairying any more than in any other business, and the more responsibility a man takes the better his work is apt to be paid.

Stop up the cracks in the barn with mortar and nail with feed given to the

HERE'S A NEW DEFINITION.

And Many There Are Will Say Senator Platt Was Right.

A rather cynical joke has been recently credited to Senator Platt.

The senator, on his last visit to the Manhattan Beach hotel, allowed a pretty little girl, a western millionaire's daughter, to be presented to him.

The little girl, in the course of one of her many chats with the aged statesman, said:

"Tell me, won't you, senator, what political economy is?"

"Political economy, my dear child," Senator Platt is said to have replied, "is the art of never buying more rotes than you actually need."

BABY'S ECZEMA GREW WORSE.

Hospitals and Doctors Could Not Relieve Him—But Cuticura Remedies a Speedy, Permanent Cure.

"Eczema appeared when our baby was three months old. We applied to several doctors and hospitals, each of which gave us something different every time, but nothing brought relief. At last, one of our friends recommended to us Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. A few days afterwards improvement could be noted. Since then we have used nothing but Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and now the baby is six months old and is quite cured. All that we used was one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes Cuticura Ointment, costing in all $1.25. C. F. Kars, 343 East 65th Street, New York, March 30, 1906."

Martins' Revenge.

A correspondent tells the story of two house martins' nests built against an attic window of a farm, to which the birds came for several successive years. Last spring, however, before they arrived, a sparrow took up her abode in one of the nests.

Shortly after the martins returned as usual, and one day the farm people noticed that the hole of the nest which the sparrow occupied had been blocked up. Next morning a boy climbed up to ascertain the meaning of this, and not finding any nested broke away part of the nest, to find the poor little sparrow dead on her eggs.

The house martins had walled her up for daring to take possession of their house.—Country Life.

A Waiting Map.

"The maps we have been giving as premiums to subscriptions caused a little temporary excitement in our office the other day," says the editor of the Adams Enterprise. "Ben Spudge called and casually remarked in the presence of seven intending subscribers that the said maps weren't worth the paper they were printed on. As this observation caused the seven intending ones to keep their cash in their pockets we proceeded to make a map of Ben's countenance, and we succeeded so well that he is now the best walking advertisement our map industry ever had. Call again, Ben, old boy!"—Atlanta Constitution.

An Estimate and a Hope.

"You've heard her, you say?" remarked Mr. Dudley. "Ah! She certainly has the gift of song."

"Well, I hope that's what it is," replied Miss Knox. "I should hate to think she paid anything for it."

Cash for Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us at once. Write for tags & prices. H. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Of course this world may be growing better, but a lot of new jails are erected every year.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

If a man who owns an automobile is a bachelor, it's his own fault.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BACKACHE

75 "Guarantee"

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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PATENTS Write for Guide, Hand Book and Advice, Terms and Evidence of Success, Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copy, free. Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

WOMEN

find poultry keeping a profitable employment. Many say they owe their success to the use of

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It's a medicine—dose one teaspoonful to pint of food. Keeps poultry healthy and increases egg production to fall and winter when prices are high.

One can, 25c; five, $1.00; twelve, can, $2.50. Sold by dealers. Send for free book. "Poultry Culture." Circulars and Testimonials. H. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

JO-HE OIL

SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Will prevent, soothe, heal and relieve Croup, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throat and Catarrh. This Oil has no equal for Wind Colic, Bronchitis, Asthma, Desperate Burns and Wounds. Price, 25c and $1.00, postpaid. Agents wanted. H. B. JONES' SONS, Peru, Ills., Texas.

20 Mule Team BORAX

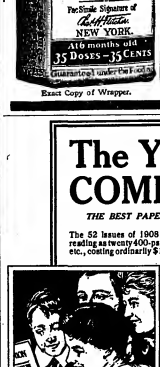
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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE BEST PAPER FOR FAMILY READING.

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350 Articles

Sketches and Reminiscences by Distinguished Men and Women.

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on Current Events, Discoveries and Inventions in Nature and Science.

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Send for Free Sample Copies and Announcement for 1908.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

TO MAKE FOR XMAS

LITTLE GIFTS THAT MAY BE MADE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

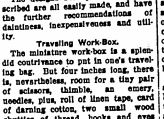
A Miniature Work Box, Rose Pin Cushion and Other Things That Will Prove Acceptable to Many.

Most of us have begun to think in earnest about our Christmas giving, and every woman who enjoys fashioning her own gifts is on the lookout for attractive little things that come within the limits of her purse and her needlework ability.

The designs here pictured and described are all easily made, and have the further recommendations of daintiness, inexpensiveness and utility.

Traveling Work-Box.

The miniature work-box is a splendid contrivance to put in one's traveling bag. But four inches long, there is, nevertheless, room for a tiny pair of scissors, thimble, an emery, needles, pins, roll of linen tape, card of darning cotton, two small wood shuttles of thread, hooks and eyes and a few buttons. For the case pretty ribbon should be selected, a trifle less than two inches wide. Cardboard, ribbon-covered, does duty for the two sides, which are neatly overcast to



Miniature Work-Box.

the singular strip of ribbon forming the bottom and ends, and extending out further than to two flaps. To one of these are tacked two or three flannel leaves for pins and needles. The other is for tying over the top with narrow ribbon, and serves as a cover.

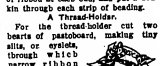
Rose Pin Cushion.

For the pin cushion, buy, or make, a small foundation—the one in the illustration is two inches wide by three high—and use three inch pink satin ribbon for the covering. The petals of the two little roses at the top are formed loops, knotted once, of slightly narrower double-faced satin ribbon. Yellow artificial centers are used, and either a bit of green foliage or a bow of pink ribbon completes the gift. An additional touch is given by placing a few fancy-headed pins on the cushion.



Bodkin Holder.

For the fancy bodkin holder, cover a small cotton roll with ribbons and then with alternating rows of narrow

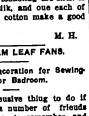


Fancy Bodkin Holder.

cut insertion and beading. Tie a bow of ribbon at each end, and put a bodkin through each strip of beading.

A Thread-Holder.

For the thread-holder cut two



hearts of pasteboard, making tiny slits, or eyelets, through which narrow ribbon may be run to hold the spools in place. Cover the shapes with silk or linen, buttonholing the slits. A spool of black silk, and one each of black and white cotton make a good combination.

M. H.

WITH PALM LEAF FANS.

Make Pretty Decoration for Sewing-room or Bedroom.

A very inexpensive thing to do if one has a large number of friends whom she wishes to remember, and does not mind giving them the same things, would be to buy one or two dozen calendars—just the little 12-sheet ones—and the same number of small thermometers, which may be



A Fan Calendar.

had for five cents each. Tack a calendar to the lower left-hand side of a palm leaf fan; to the upper right-hand side fasten a thermometer, and tie a good bow of corn-colored ribbon to the handle, up against the fan. This makes a pretty and really useful adornment for a bedroom or sewing-room.

Time Needed.

"Going to lunch now? Why, it's only 11 o'clock."

"Well?"

"Well, surely you're not hungry so early as all this."

"No; but I will be by the time the waiter condescends to serve me."

FOR BABY OR GRANDMOTHER.

Stenciled Basket That May Be Put to Various Uses.

One of the beauties of stenciling is the variety of materials upon which it may be used. This means an endless variety of things to make, and without having them seem to have been run off by machinery. With different materials, different designs and different colors, the finished objects bear little relation to one another.

Wood is the nicest thing for stenciling because it will take anything that has color in it from the indigo in the laundry to the ink on the library table. Dyes, tube paint, house paint thinned down with turpentine until the oil is overcome—literally anything with color, may be used for stenciling wood. The design is traced on a piece of stencil paper of light cardboard, and cut with a pen-knife or manicure scissors. This pattern is then anchored to the wood and the color applied with an ordinary artists' brush.

A good thing to experiment on is an ordinary little fruit basket with a handle. Let the design be some of the oriental little Dutch figures that everyone is so fond of, or some of the sun-bonnet children that have taken their place in almost every household. These may be traced from the original pictures on tracing paper for the pattern from which to cut the stencil. Or, if you can draw, make an original design. Two figures, or even one, are enough and they can be repeated around the basket.

Lay the stencil in place on the basket, and stick it fast with two or



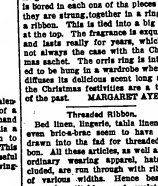
A Toy Basket.

three pins. Then apply the color as already directed. Let the colors of this be gay, and if part of the space be left uncolored it gives a variety. For instance, let the bows of the men and the aprons of the women be bare basket, the trousers of the men and the skirts of the women red or orange, the men's coats full blue, and the bodices of the women the same blue thinned down a little to make it paler. Then hats and caps may be made of whatever color is left. Always a little touch of black here and there brings out the other colors. It gives a good poster look to outline each figure with a thin line of black. The handle and rim of the basket may be tinted with any one of the colors, and here you have a pleasing combination for eyes which may interest a child enough to act as an inducement for him to pick up his own playthings now and then and save his mother the trouble. A lining might be put in the basket making it receptable to grandmother for a darning basket.

AN ORRIS ROOT RING.

Nice Present for the Boy to Give His Mother.

The small boy is really forlorn when it comes to making Christmas presents for mother. He wants to give her some of his own handiwork, but his fingers were not meant to sew and his carpentering and carving usually end in cut fingers and general distress. A ring of orris root can be made by any boy or girl who possesses a small gimlet, a sufficient quantity of ribbon and



the price of orris root, to be had at the druggist. This orris root must be in its natural state before it is ground to fine powder. A hole is bored in each one of the pieces and they are strung, together in a ring on a ribbon. This is tied into a big bow at the top. The fragrance is exquisite and lasts really for years, which is not always the case with the Christmas sachet. The orris ring is intended to be hung in a wardrobe where it diffuses its delicious scent long after the Christmas festivities are a thing of the past.

MARGARET AYER.

Threaded Ribbon.

Bed linen, lingerie, table linen and even brica-brac seem to have been drawn into the fad for threaded ribbons. All these articles as well as the ordinary wearing apparel, hats included, are run through with ribbons of various widths. Hemstitching, double-hemstitching and eyelet embroidery are having tremendous vogue as the means whereby the ribbon effect may be added. In the case of crystal vases and the like the ribbons are of exactly the shade of the glass, run through or around the brim and tied with a bow at one side.

MARK TWAIN'S PASTE CAT.

Humorist Furnishes Something for Scribner to Puzzle Over.

Mark Twain, as is his custom, hides himself during the summer from the head hunters, those persons seeking autographs, photographs, or interviews. This year he selected Tuxedo Park as his retreat, renting an old colonial house until the latter part of September, when he returned to his New York home. There, during the heated days, Mr. Clemens wandered about the country byways or spent the time in various shady nooks in his grounds.

A visitor who succeeded in discovering his whereabouts found the great writer in his famous suit of white flannels, seated under a tree petting a kitten.

"Where did you get it?" queried the friendly intruder.

For a moment there was a twinkle in the aged humorist's eyes; it was succeeded by a solemn look as he replied: "I rent it from a neighbor. You see, I cannot afford a cat—not even a young one."

Subsequent inquiry proved at least the first part of Mr. Clemen's statement to be true. He had actually rented the kitten for the summer season. What does he pay for it? Nobody knows what Mark Twain pays for anything. All the world is interested only in what Mark Twain is paid.—The Sunday Magazine.

About All That Is in It.

First Employer—What do you think is in this war against the feminine employes' pompadours?

Second Ditto.—Rats!

TO PRETENDERS.

A Wholesome Word for Guidance.

Just a word to you, "Collier's" and other glaring examples of Modern Yellow Journalism and Cigarettes.

Environment gives you a view point from which it is difficult to understand that some people even nowadays act from motives of old fashion and honesty.

There are honest makers of foods and healthful beverages and there are honest people who use them.

Perhaps you are trained to believe there is no honesty in this world. There is, although you may not be of a kind to understand it.

Some of you have been trained in a sorry class of pretenders, and your training does not taint the old fashioned person trained without knowledge of pretense and deceit.

These letters came to us absolutely without solicitation. We have a great many thousand from people who have been helped or entirely healed by following the suggestions to quit the food or drink which may be causing the physical complaints and change to Postum Coffee or Grape-Nuts food.

You are not intelligent enough to know the technical reasons why the change makes a change in the cells of the body. Your knowledge, or lack of knowledge, makes not the slightest difference in the facts.

You can print from old and worn plates all the cheap books your impressario will produce and sell them as best you can, but such acts and your "learned" editorials set but common clay, and seek only "dollars" and much by pretence.

When you branch out into food values you become only ridiculous. Stick to what you know. The field may be small but it is safe.

The first letter is from the President of the "Christian Nation", a worthy Christian paper of New York.

New York, April 2, 1907.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

I am, this morning, in receipt of the enclosed mighty good letter from one of my subscribers, which I forward to you, and which I am sure you will be glad to use. I am personally acquainted with this lady, and know that she has no object in writing, other than to do good.

Cordially,

John W. Pritchard, Pres.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1907.

Dear Mr. Pritchard:

Noticing Postum Food Coffee advertised each week in your reliable paper, I concluded to try it, and feeling it a duty toward those who may have suffered as I have from indigestion, desire to state what wonderful benefit I have received from Postum already. "How much I have improved and how well I look", and I tell the facts about Postum every time, for since using Postum I have had one attack of indigestion. It is invigorating, healthful; does not affect the nerves as ordinary coffee, and if properly made, a most delicious drink. Although I have not am more inclined to "brave all things, hold fast that which is good." I am so thankful for good health that I want it known what a blessing Postum has been to me. You may use these few lines as an ad. if you so desire and my name also.

Very truly yours,

Anna S. Reeves.

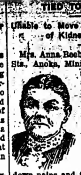
275 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Coffee hurt her, she quit and used Postum. She didn't attempt to analyze but she enjoyed the results.—Underneath it all "There's a Reason."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

HIRED TO RAY CHARLES.

Unable to Move About On Account of Kidney Troubles.



Mrs. Anna Beebe, River and Monroe Sts., Anoka, Minn., says: "I had to sit in a chair day after day unable to move about on account of rheumatic pains in my back, hips and legs. I was short of breath and my heart would fluttter after the least exertion. I had dizzy spells and bearing down pains and the kidney secretions were much disordered. I thought I would not live long, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills I am a different woman, can do my own work and have no fear of those troubles returning."

Sold by all druggists. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FACULTIES OF JUSTICE.

Blind, Perhaps, But No Reasonable Proof of Deafness Also.

Judge Harlan, who lives up on the hill, was a passenger on a Fourteenth street car the other day and was seated next to a couple of clerks who were deeply interested in some discussion, which caused one of them to raise his voice to quite a high pitch, says the Washington Star. This appeared to make the other man rather cautious, as he glanced warily around to see if any one was listening to the talk of his friend. At this moment he discovered the presence of the dignified justice and turning hastily to his loud-talking comrade, he said: "For heaven's sake, lower your voice; you may have heard that justice is blind but that doesn't necessarily mean that it's deaf also." Whether Judge Harlan heard the remark it is impossible to state, for all the same, a calm smile flitted over his face at the conclusion of the young fellow's admonition to his friend.

Saying "Hello" in Heart Throbs.

"It is a curious thing," said a prominent lecturer recently, "how some books have a strong radiating personality, so that one feels like saying 'Howdy' every time you come across them. Last Christmas I visited friends back at the old home in the farm. When the supper dishes had been put away, the chores done and the evening lamp lighted, I found myself behind the organ for a good old fashioned 'sing.' On the center table were strewn the Christmas remembrances taken from Christmas tree on the evening before. Glancing over them I suddenly encountered a 'Hello!' my school friend, Hello!' and as the others looked up with surprise, I picked up a copy of Heart Throbs and read to them from its pages the 'piece' I spoke in school 40 years ago.

"Then the ice was broken to set in motion the friendly entertaining spirit of Heart Throbs, and the music was forgotten as we all fell into reading the humorous and pathetic bits of prose and verse that have been preserved in the wonderful volume. Some books have great literary value, some have historical significance, but Heart Throbs is the only book I know that slaps you on the back in a friendly sort of way, suiting itself to your moods and proving faithful to every emotion. Next to my love of the Bible I love Heart Throbs. It is the most notable book of the times."

The Peaceful Cow.

She was even more afraid of cows than most girls, so when she espied a placid animal recumbent under a tree, peacefully chewing its cud, she at first refused to go through the pasture at all. But her companion's fears to some extent, and they started by, when the cow slowly commenced to get up, hind legs first, as they always do. At this the little lady shrieked with terror, and said:

"Oh, Bob, hurry, hurry, he is getting ready to spring at us!"—Harper's Magazine.

Carefully Compromised.

"Father is in a perfectly lovely mood," remarked Clarice. "Don't you think you had better ask him this evening?"

"Suppose you ask him?" suggested Clarence.

"Oh, I can't," protested the girl. "I'm too shy."

"You ask him just this one time," pleaded Clarence. "I promise you that in the future I will ask him, no matter how shy I am."—Judge.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Evening Now Teacher.

"Willie came to school for the first time, in one week he carried a cup, and in the other a bunch of bananas."

"You can't come in here with those bananas," said the teacher.

Willie went out. In a few minutes he came back, walking slowly and painfully.

"Where did you put the bananas?" asked the teacher. "I bid them all throw away. Willie: "they's safe inside of me."

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

One's neighbors can see an eclipse of the honeymoon without the aid of a telescope.

Cream of Oil

Is the best kerosene, and does not smoke the chimney, nor char the wick. Try it.

He has no real riches who does not put the treasures of friendship first of all.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes. St. Paul, Minn.

A woman will honor her husband as long as he is willing to love and obey her.

High Cream Prices.

Write us today for particulars and tags MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

We don't believe people would be more lawless if there were less law.

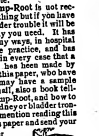
DO YOU GET UP NIGHTS WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, sore back, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER



First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other one medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life.

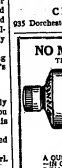
Third, the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from life at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from ladies who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Displacements, Inflammation, Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she was associated with Lydia E. Pinkham many years. Mrs. Pinkham's advice is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.



"HEART THROBS"

¶ A warm-hearted, wholesome book containing the favorite selections of 100,000 people, including President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey and the late John Hay.

¶ Every teacher should have a copy for the school-room—every preacher for the pulpit; every "good old soul" room—every preacher for the pulpit; every "good old soul" room—every preacher for the pulpit; every boy or girl for the noble for the memories it brings; every boy or girl for the noble aims and optimism it teaches; a universal book with a range of emotion greater than Shakespeare; in comfort second only to the Bible.

Have you buy your books and tell the man to order your *Heart Throbs* for

X-MAS GIFTS

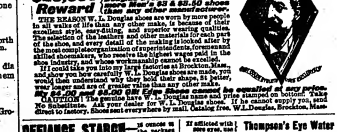
or tear this ad out and mail with $1.50 direct to

CHAPPLE PUBLISHING COMPANY LTD.

935 Dorchester Avenue, BOSTON, MASS

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.



DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A HANDY TUBE.

A QUICK, SURE, SIMPLE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN—PRICE 15c. —IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES MADE OF PURE TIN—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. Instantly relieving and curing Backache of all kinds, Stiff Neck, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness and Stiffness of the Muscles, Lumbago, Sciatica and Rheumatic pains. Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in every household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same color and label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

Send your address and we will mail our Vaseline Booklet describing the many uses of our preparations. Free.

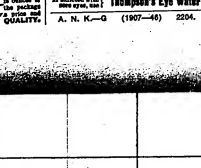
17 State St. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. New York City

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 & $3.50 SHOES

BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

$25,000 Reward for any one who can prove W. L. Douglas shoes are not the best value for the money. Their $4.00 shoes equal other $5 or $6 shoes. Their $3.50 shoes equal other $4 or $5 shoes. Their $3.00 shoes are the best $3 shoes in the world.



THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leather and other materials for the different parts of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most competent men employed in our factories, each one being an expert in his department, the highest wage paid to any shoemakers, and the product is examined at every process of manufacture by inspectors whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If you could visit our large factories at Brockton, Mass., and know how best workmanship W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

We do not make $4.00 or $5.00 shoes, but if we could we would not be satisfied to sell anything but the best shoes that could be manufactured at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. Douglas direct. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

DEFIANCE STARCH—no cooking required; 16 ounces in the package (others only 12 ounces) and 10 cents; DEFIANCE IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

A Critic of Missions Finds Many Surprises

Shanghai, China.—What sort of person is the missionary, when seen on his native heath? China is the best place to make answer to that question, for here are to be found the greatest variety of missionaries, from the China Inland lay worker, with keel as his chief equipment, to the eminent author and scholar and counsellor of statesmen, such as Dr. Arthur H. Smith, of the American board, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of the Presbyterian board, or Dr. Timothy Richards, of the English Baptist society. Between these extremes range all sorts and conditions of men.

The American conception of a missionary is a man with a book going out among the natives preaching, preaching, preaching, always and everywhere preaching, "as a dying man to dying men." In experience one finds very few of these flaming gospel firebrands. It is rather unexpected and disappointing to discover missionaries plodding along a routine way, pretty much as does a clergyman at home.

The Missionary's Big House.

Of necessity, since no early learns that he must take thought for a comfortable home and physical sustenance. Thus arises that much mooted question, the missionary's residence. Time without number it has been charged that the missionary dwells in a palatial house, and subsists on the fat of the land, with an army of servants to minister to his wants.

There is some ground for this criticism, but first let me say that, in common with most others who have investigated the subject, I do not believe in an European's trying to live as natives live. The China Inland Mission early adopted that method, and it has been obliged to maintain a hospital and sanitorium, and to rebuild-home a large percentage of its workers. As a consequence, the practice of conforming to the native life is less general even in this organization than formerly. A white man cannot live as a yellow man, and keep his health; serious and costly mistakes have been made by missionaries attempting to do so. As to the wearing of native dress, little need be said: most missionaries in the interior do so, in order to appear inconspicuous, and because Chinese clothes are comfortable, cheap and easily obtained. There are disadvantages in living a hundred miles from a button.

Nevertheless, in many cases—by no means in all—the error is made on the side of failure to conform as closely as possible to native style. My own judgment has affirmed the criticism made to me in numerous specific cases, that the dwellings of the missionaries are entirely too sumptuous for persons of their vocation. Rightly or wrongly, the church and the world associate the idea of sacrifice with the missionary's calling, the latter quickly come to see the apparent discrepancy between the preaching of self-denial and the practice of material luxury; some of the most serious strictures upon the missionary's style of living have come to me from native preachers. Often, I am convinced, the fault lies directly with the boards at home; some missionaries have lamented, in my hearing, the elaborateness of the houses sent out to them by the boards.

Inside the missionary's home one usually finds manifest evidence of painstaking economy. It is as difficult for the missionary, living as he must, on imported foodstuffs and wearing, for part of the time, clothes imported clothes, to "get along" as it is for his brother clergyman at home. No little scrimping and saving is necessary to "make ends meet;" the missionary's salary is on the average about a thousand dollars a year, and even in China or Japan, one cannot "live like a prince on this sum.

As to Missionary. Heloes.

Now I come to a delicate question, which long discussion of the subject causes to appear more serious than might at first be supposed, namely, the quality of the missionary's halo. The great bulk of church people who give thought to the matter at all have become accustomed to think of every missionary as a saint and a hero. He is praised and prayed for as Christianity's knight errant, "without fear and without reproach." "Our noble missionaries" is one of the stock phrases of religion. The man or woman who engages in foreign missionary work is commonly regarded as a person of peculiar sanctity and chivalry and devotion and sacrifice and courage. In a word, he is invested with a halo all his own.

Occasionally I have met a missionary, usually young and second-rate, who takes himself quite as seriously as his friends at home take him, and who, well aware that he is one of the noble army of martyr spirits, goes about wearing his halo with all the self-consciousness of a girl with a new bonnet. But most missionaries, on the other hand, feel foolish because of the false attitude in which they are placed by their idealising admirers at home. Some of them have used quite unnecessary forcibleness of speech on this point. They say that they are neither extraordinary saints nor heroes, and that they are not living lives of physical hardship and sacrifice; those who really have hardships say nothing about them. That in reality they do not correspond to the image of themselves ever being held up in sermons, speeches and articles, no one knows quite so well as themselves. If permitted to speak frankly, they would say, as many have said to me, that they have fewer material discomforts than the average home missionary or country pastor; that they are ordinary men and women, with all the limitations of human nature, who are trying to do one sort of Christian work, feeling, whatever its glamour when seen ten thousand miles away, to be actually beset by all the difficulties and discouragements of religious endeavor at home, besides certain other hindrances due to the non-Christian training and beliefs of the natives. They would plead for a little less romance and a little more reality in dealing with the foreign mission propaganda; for neither they themselves, nor their work, can measure up to the enthusiastic portraiture of uninformed supporters.

A Motley Assortment of Missionaries.

It is impossible to speak of "the missionary;" human nature does not lend itself to generalizations. Missionaries are almost as various a company as editors or doctors or lawyers. An honest critic cannot unqualifiedly approve or condemn "the missionary." Even at the risk of shocking many readers, let me say that I have met missionaries who are as incompetent as the bitterest enemy of missions represents all missionaries to be. I have met others who are so small that they may be classed as negligible quantities. I have met unmannered missionaries, lazy missionaries, cowardly missionaries, gluttonous missionaries, bad-tempered missionaries, avaricious missionaries, bigoted missionaries, eccentric missionaries, selfish missionaries, and even, in two cases, I know missionaries who have been cast out for gross immorality. There is scarcely a charge which has been made concerning missionaries as a whole that I have not found true of individual missionaries. Let those who know little of the facts on the field rush into unstinted defense of missionaries as worthy of holes; I cannot do so.

Yet, in perfect fairness and frankness, I can say of the very large majority of the hundreds of missionaries whom I have visited that they are thoroughly honest, competent, self-immolating and devoted servants of a great ideal. The applies to men and women of all denominations and bodies—Roman Catholic and Protestant, churchman and independent; and to all the mission fields which I have thus far investigated. In quiet modesty, and with self-denying service, these men and women are patiently seeking, against great odds, the conversion of the people among whom they dwell. Their lives are the best recommendation of their message.

On the whole, they are persons of more than ordinary ability and refinement; the charge may be, and often is, practically in toto, that missionaries are incompetents who have been driven into their field by inability to cure a livelihood. So eminent an authority as Dr. Arthur H. Smith assures me that there is no class of professional worker, except only the college professor of whom so high a standard is required.

The number of missionaries of independent wealth, who give liberally to the foreign mission work of which they themselves are a part, is a surprising revelation to an investigator; and at once an evidence of the confidence of those persons in the missionary enterprise, and of their own disinterestedness in pursuing this vocation.

The Troubles of the Missionaries.

Nevertheless, there are certain trials of missionary life worth noting, many of them quite inseparable from any kind of pioneer work. The first of these, which bears most hardly in the beginning, is the separation from family and friends; as the years soften this, and the foreign field becomes home, there ensues, usually, the greatest trial of all, separation from children, who must be sent away to be educated. This is the heaviest burden borne by the missionary.

Very little is said by missionaries in China about the danger from mobs, although all the older workers have thrilling stories to tell when you get them to talking upon this topic.

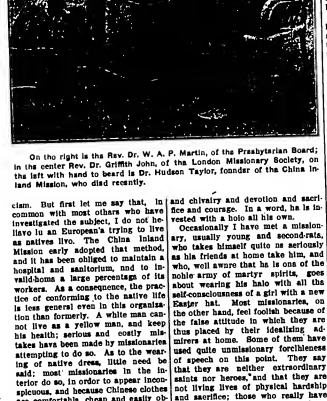
When Natives Get on the Nerves.

Another price that must be paid for life amid an alien people is the fact that the natives gradually wear upon the nervous system of the missionary, who as a rule, is a person of more than ordinary culture and of a sensitive temperament. Gradually the natives do get on a foreigner's nerves, to a degree incredible to one who spends his days with people of his own color and speech and manner of life and thought. The white man and the native are in the east for their own advantage usually arrive speedily at the point of detesting and despising the native, even to the extent of abusing him, if he be a Chinaman of a Korean; they also abused the Japanese until the latter would stand it no longer.

While on this point of the character and culture of the missionary, the testimony of a British war correspondent with whom I traveled into the famine district of China, is worth recording. When we started out he was bitterly prejudiced against missionaries; he thought them "no good" and a crowd of imbecile makers. Upon his return, after meeting many missionaries, he wrote a glowing tribute to their character, their disinterestedness and their efficiency.

Well do I recall his astonishment at one evening at the dinner table of a missionary, far in the remote interior, when he found this little company of missionaries quite as cultured, as cosmopolitan and as brilliant as himself. His education in one of Philadelphia's most fashionable schools, and his experiences in the Quaker City. Yet here they were, hundreds of miles from anything that could be called civilization, spending their lives cheerfully for a horde of dirty, ungrateful and uncongenial Chinese and secure in the confidence that they were making the best possible use of life. It was of a member of this same missionary community that my British friend said to me later, "Mr. Patterson is the finest man I have ever met anywhere in all the world."

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On the right is the Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of the Presbyterian Board; in the center Rev. Dr. Griffith John, of the London Missionary Society, on the left with hand to beard is Dr. Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission, who died recently.

NEED CO-OPERATION

ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS IN ALL BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS.

ON SOME LATE IMPOSITIONS

Schemes Devised to Deceive the People and to Gain Control for Unsound Financial Propositions.

Harmonious co-operation is essential to any successful business. By co-operation we do not mean such organization as the communistic and monastic societies found in parts of the European countries, and occasionally existing in America. As co-operation relates to manufacture and commercialism, it simply means a righteous regard on part of employer and the employed for the liberty and privileges of each. It means for the worker a just day's work for a just day's compensation; and for the employer, a just compensation for the wages he must pay. Interests of both are paramount. One has his capital invested, his own employed and the other has also his capital represented by his ability to labor either in a mental or physical capacity.

In England and in parts of Germany, there are numerous societies, the workers in each being common stockholders and participating in all profits according to their holdings. In fact these societies are nothing more than the great railroad companies and industrial concerns of America, only that in the latter the stockholders seldom take an active part in the work performed. One who takes stock in one of these companies in the countries where this form of co-operation exists, will find conditions far different from what he obtains in the United States. In various places and at different times attempts to offer the English co-operative societies have been made in the United States. Failure has resulted in each effort. Some few communities flourished for a time, then decayed.

Propped up by the success of the few successful organizations in the old country, shrewd schemers have started different communistic societies in the cities of the United States, supposed to be operated upon the co-operative plan. When carefully studied, the plans of the promoters dissected, it will be found that co-operation in these cases seems simply to be getting into business on other people's money, and weaving around the enterprise such appearances as will lead the unsophisticated to believe that from few dollars invested, great savings can be made. In fact the co-operative plan is more for the purpose of advertising a private business proposition and gaining trade from those who invest their dollars in the plan.

It is a foolish thing for the resident of any town or farming community to invest money in such enterprises, which means competition for his home town, the killing off of its business and the building up of concerns in large cities. The earnest man or woman can see in their own home place splendid chances for co-operation. Established business systems are found in the rural towns, as splendid examples of what co-operation should be. The home merchant supplies the residents of the place with the commodities that they require; the merchant is the medium also for the products of the farmer. In the transactions employment is given to home labor, and the profits are kept at home for the benefit of all in the community. Co-operation can be simmered down to the simplest of rules, principle, and there can be no higher form, no system inaugurated that will bring better results to the masses. Before you invest in co-operative mercantile schemes devised by shrewd business men in the large cities, study every phase of the question well, and you are likely to conclude that in your own town there is plenty of room for co-operative work.

EQUITABLE PROFITS.

Cost of Production Should Always Be a Factor in the Matter of Prices.

Profits should bear an equitable relation to cost of production. The farmer has capital invested in lands, agricultural implements, stocks, and other things necessary to the basic operations; when selling his products he must take into consideration the interest on his money invested, the wear and tear of large equipment, the wages of hired help and a salary for his own service. When he sells his products he must pay the expenses necessary to carry on his work and cultivate his crops, care for his stock, etc., for the year. The same principles apply to the person engaged in any other line of business. There is interest on capital employed, wages, taxes, license and cost of articles which comprise the stock necessary for operations. One must be sold at a certain percentage of profit or there will be a case for the absent or the bank. Whenever any one dealing with our fellow men we should always bear in mind the principles of business, and not exact too great profits or sell or buy at prices other than equitable. It is also a good thing to remember when great bargains are offered that cost of production and legitimate profits must be considered. To low prices give cause for suspicion that goods are inferior in some way, or that there is a "nigger in the fence."

FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION.

Prosecution of Oppressive Combines Afford a Lesson to Home Traders.

Never before has there been such a stirring up of the masses and an awakening as to rottenness in financial affairs among the large corporations as at present. Some one at one time said that "when thieves fall out the devil gets his reward." So it seems at present when faction is arrayed against faction in exposing crooked operations in great financial and business deals, in which the little fish are swallowed by the big ones, and the men in control, like wolves, lead on to the slaughter.

It is amazing how tampered are the frauds practiced, and how high up in public estimation are the manipulators of the rotten deals. The stealings of the millionaires and multi-millionaires, the intrigues and their perfumous lying and misrepresentations to accomplish their ains; the intricacy of the machinery used in their operations, the perfection of the means, the combinations employed to fleece the people of dollars, would do credit to a Gaztlostro or a Machiavelli, or a Capt. Kidd.

There cannot be doubt that these various articles appearing in the magazines and general newspapers will have the result of opening the eyes of the public to things that few heretofore ever gave serious consideration. They will have the effect of making the people more cautious in making investments of their earnings, and will result in lessons that are beneficial to the country at large. Home trade principles prevail to the possibilities of people losing by the operations of such gigantic schemers. Money invested in your own community in the development of its latent resources will give excellent returns, is ever under your own observation, and while the percentage of profit from some home investments may not be up to the representations made by the manipulators of stocks and the shearers of lambs in general, you are not so likely to be a loser.

D. M. CARR.

MARKET DAYS IN TOWNS.

Successful Plans to Entertain Visitors and Attract Trade.

How to attract trade to towns is a question that interests every business man. There must be some attraction for people of the surrounding country; some entertainment to please. Many means have been put in operation by different towns to bring about the objects desired. The people of the small towns in different western states have inaugurated street carnivals, fall festivals and similar enterprises to entertain people from the surrounding farming sections. These methods have been universally successful, and have resulted in bringing trade to the towns that otherwise would have gone elsewhere. Now comes this, that the residents of the rural districts are brought in contact with the city people on a friendly basis and harmonious relations established that are highly desirable.

In many towns market days have been established. From early spring until into in fall one day in the month is set aside for "market day." For this occasion bands of music are engaged, balloon ascensions, baseball games, races and similar attractions are engaged to interest the people. All these are free, the expense being borne by the business interests of the town. The farmers are invited to bring to the town their horses, cattle, hogs, in fact, every product that they have for sale, and the same is auctioned off to the best advantage. On these market days all kinds of articles can be had at bargain prices. Each storekeeper makes special efforts to offer bargains, and generally the sales are enormous. A few enterprising small towns that have adopted the market-day idea have become noted for many miles about as lively trade centers and take trade away from territory in the neighborhood of less enterprising towns. The market-day idea is worthy of consideration by business men in small towns who desire to pursue a more progressive method of attracting trade to the place.

Duty of Good Citizens.

Home and its protection is the safeguard of all governments. The most common way in which the love of home and fealty to home interests, is a worthy representative of a commonwealth. It is the mass of such men that are the backbone of any community, and, figuratively, the mainstay and the bulwark upon which the nations are founded. Whoever lives in a community and fails to support the public institutions and does not assist in the building up of industries that add to the greatness of the community, is like an alien. While he lives on the place, his heart is in another. He is not the kind of man he is to be relied upon with those who are his neighbors. It is the duty of every resident of a town or community to do his utmost to advance its interest. By thus doing he not alone assists himself, but his neighbors, his town, his county, his state and his nation.

Time to Awaken.

Any plan devised that tends toward greater business centralization makes easier the building up of harmful money away from the home town

Sporting Gossip.

Some one with a taste for figures has discovered that over $20,000,000 has been spent racing for the American's cup, the original cost of which was only about $250. Possibly this is true, but what if it is? The races have been enjoyed by pretty nearly the whole civilized world, extending through several generations. The advancement in the art of building speed yachts has been most wonderful, and has surely been a benefit to the sport of yachting. The men who have furnished the money to build and handle the challengers and defenders were wealthy enough to furnish such luxuries, and the people who have witnessed the contests have surely been well repaid for the outlay. It will be a distinct loss to the public should there be no more races for the America's cup.

The figures referred to on the past performances for the famous sea trophy are as follows:

Number of defenders which have raced for cup since it was won by the American	12
Other boats built and used in trials since 1851	18
Total value at average cost of $125,000	$ 3,125,000
Original cost of America, (estimated)	15,000
Spent in trials and races by cup committee	4,000,000
Public spent at thirty-one races in America	5,000,000
Cost of seven challengers	2,000,000
Expenses of challengers, crews, etc.	6,000,000
Cost to Sir Thomas Lipton in three races	1,500,000
Total	$22,640,000
Cost of the America's cup	250
Present value of the cup (largely for scraps)	15,000

All talk to the contrary, it is one good bet that Fred Tenney not only will not manage the Boston National league next season, but that he will not be on the team, going to some other club in return for a first baseman. President Dovey made no boast of saying the season of 1907 was a decided disappointment to him, on top of the fact his club was severely crippled by injuries. He first great disappointment was the death of "Cozy" Dolan early in the spring; then the catchers were crippled. Flaherty and Pfeffer went on the hospital list when they were most needed, and Young was unable to deliver the goods as he had for two seasons before. The handling of the club was execrable. Game after game was lost by wretched base-running and poor coaching. The team work was far from good. President Dovey said nothing, for he had given Tenney entire charge of the team, perfectly free from any interference on his part. He now is on the lookout for men who will help his team. Everything which was secured with Randall in trade for Howard, made good, and will be a fixture on the team next season, but Randall has not proven a success. It is doubtful if either Catcher Needham or Brown will be on the team next season.

Ralph Rose, the California giant, is seriously considering the quitting of athletics. In amateur athletics Ralph Rose, the California giant, is the big man beyond question. Any man who can take seven firsts hand running and win a new record in each is going some. It will be a long time before the Californian's feat will cease to be a topic of lively interest among athletics. Rose was something of a sensation three years ago and great things were expected of him, but his failure at football, got into trouble with the athletic authorities, and so far as can be learned he was regarded as out of the game. That the eastern estimate was at fault is evidenced by his remarkable work in Jamestown and later at New York. In quitting athletics his loss would be a terrible one to the team for the London Olympian games next year, as he could win the shot put with ease and probably come in close to the weight events. athletic experts have styled Rose "the perfect man," but he can hardly be so if he pattern set up by physical culture experts counts. In all his muscles there is not a knot. His shoulders are round and his knees slant in a manner anything but athletic.

Football is as strenuous a game as it ever was. The large number of injuries sustained by players this year is evidence of the fact. The new game is thoroughly established and still bones are set and tendons snapped. It is the very nature of the game to test bone and muscle. It's a more polite game than it used to be, and more can be taken, but when runners are felled they hit the earth just like they used to and when the ball goes into the line tucked in the arms of a back, there is going to be opposition, just as of yore.

It's a game for the rugged and they even sometimes suffer. Does the bone fit derived overshadow the danger, is the question to ask. The American college youth and his supporters evidently think so.

The navy coaches chuckle every time nay one asks about Shafroth, the 210-pound substitute, who played against Barr of Harvard. Shafroth is a powerful player, who has been acquiring great speed.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1907. NO. 34.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—By the authority vested in him by the government of the United States, Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, will attempt to turn twelve young men of good habits into "dope" fiends.

If he is successful the once immaculate twelve will be forced to go to a "dope" sanitarium at the expense of the government. If he fails he will acknowledge that his experiments have been futile.

For a long time Dr. Wiley has been looking with suspicion upon a number of drinks that are sold over the marble slabs of soda fountains. He has suspected and still suspects that many of them contain a large amount of what is commonly known as "dope." He has called for volunteers and 12 employes of the department have stepped forward. The experiments are to begin at once.

Each young man will devote his attention to a particular brand of "soft" drink. He will begin by drinking three glasses of his assigned beverage daily. The dose will be increased gradually. If he shows no symptoms of having acquired the drug habit, that particular brand will be regarded as harmless, and Dr. Wiley will cross it off his list of suspects. His experiment will have fallen short of success. But if the volunteer begins to take on the pallor of the drug fiend and shows an increased craving for the drink, Dr. Wiley will have been vindicated. The beverage will be tabooed throughout the country, and the young "dope fiend" will be dispatched to a sanitarium to take the cure. In the progress of the experiments Dr. Wiley will test each member of the squad many times a day with wonderful instrumants having long names ending in "graph," and the end of it all for the brave dozen is either failure or the "dope college."

BLAME FOR BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR FINALLY PLACED



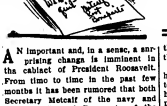
THE blame for the shooting in Brownsville, Tex., last year, which resulted in the killing of one man, the maiming of another, the dismissal from the army "without honor" of a whole battalion of colored soldiers, and the institution of one of the warmest political fights in recent history, has been definitely placed upon Company B, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, according to the annual report of Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army.

His conclusions, he says, were reached after a most careful and technical investigation, the object of which was to identify the rifles from which the bullets and cartridge cases, received in evidence, had been fired.

"With this end in view," he continued, "a trial was made at Springfield armory to determine the possibility of ascertaining from a microscopical examination of the gun marks on a fired cartridge case the rifle from which it had been fired. The trial developed the fact that such identification was possible by virtue of the characteristic marking on the various external surfaces of the cartridge case produced by the similar compleman-tary markings in the chamber and on the breech mechanism of the rifle.

"Thereupon all the cartridge cases received in evidence and all of the rifles which had been at Brownsville in the hands of troops at such times as would render it possible for the cartridge cases to have been fired from them were sent to the Springfield armory for examination. As a result, it was found that of the 39 cartridge cases in question 11 had been fired from the same rifle, eight from another rifle, 11 from another rifle and three from a fourth rifle, the remaining six having insufficient gun marks to classify them.

"The markings on the cartridge cases of each group were then compared with the markings produced by all of the above-mentioned rifles, through the medium of ordinary cartridges fired at Springfield in each of the rifles. In this way it was found that the cartridge cases comprising the eight-and-three group had probably also been fired from another of the rifles in the same company."



THREE CABINET MEMBERS LIKELY TO RETIRE SOON

AN important and, in a sense, a surprising change is imminent in the cabinet of President Roosevelt. From time to time in the past few months it has been rumored that both Secretary Metcalf of the navy and Attorney General Bonaparte of the department of justice were likely to retire from administration life. While the rumors have been denied, it is not unlikely that one, and perhaps both, of those officials may leave the cabinet before the president completes his present term.

That, however, is for the future, and the latest information as to a change in the cabinet affects neither Mr. Metcalf nor Mr. Bonaparte. It relates to the retirement of no less a personage that the secretary of state, Elihu Root.

Mr. Root is not a well man. His health is impaired, and he is inclined to feel that he ought not to jeopardize his remaining strength, mental and physical, by the performance of the exacting duties of secretary of state.

It is not likely the change will take place before next spring, as Secretary Root has some matters he desires to bring to the attention of congress during the approaching session, but there is strong ground for the belief that it will take place within a comparatively few months.

A woman is so contrary she could like a man because she didn't.

BUREAU AND ARMY AT OUTS OVER TREATMENT OF UTES



AND now there is another case of the Indian bureau and the army being at outs on the proper treatment of the Indians. Captain Carter P. Johnson, than whom there isn't a better officer in the service, thinks it would be unwise to try to force the Utes to go to work by the same starvation method. The Indian bureau thinks that the withholding of rations is the best plan to make the Utes take up the shovel and the hoe.

Without any attempt to go into the merits of this present case, it may be said that the history of the country shows that where the army has been left to deal with the Indian in time of peace better results have been attained than when the civilian tried his hand at the dealing. The only Indian is said to be the good Indian. The hungry Indian is always a bad Indian. If Captain Johnson gets a chance to feed the Utes and to treat them as he wants to treat them, it is a pretty safe assumption that he will have them at work within a week.

The army has always been called in to take a hand in Indian troubles when the civilians had done things that made the Indian want to fight. The army has thrashed the red out of him time after time, and yet the Indian likes the soldier 99 per cent. better than he likes the civilian.

The army officials in Washington desire that Captain Johnson be allowed to have his way with the Utes. The president stands with the Indian bureau in the matter. It is to be another case probably of long-distance regulating of a matter that might better be done by the men on the spot.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE ABROAD

MAY LEAD GREAT STRIKE

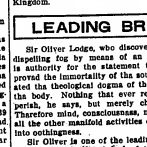


Richard Bell, M. P., general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, will be the manager of the greatest strike on record, if the railway companies do not consent to concede some of the demands of their employes. And Mr. Bell is not a man to be trifled with, either. He is a strong, determined man of moderate views, but iron purpose, who has consistently refused to wage a demagogic war upon capital, and who has always urged the unions to remember that capital has its rights as well as labor.

When the labor party, intoxicated with its own success at last election, introduced a resolution in the house of commons in favor of socialism, Mr. Bell refused to have anything to do with it, even when urged and threatened by the Amalgamated Railway Servants, from whom he draws the magnificent allowance of a little more than $25 a week. They intimated to him as plainly as possible that unless he supported the resolution they would never elect him again. Still he refused, but strange to say, his independence of mind only raised him the higher in the estimation of those who disagreed with him, and there was never a whisper of deposing him as leader of the amalgamation.

Mr. Bell's father was a quarryman in Wales, but, having narrowly escaped death himself and seen his brother crushed by a fall of stone before his eyes, he gave up his dangerous occupation and became a policeman. The son went to work in overalls and although his mind had been steeped in socialism from his earliest youth and he became general secretary and manager of the union which comprises practically all the railway men in the United Kingdom.

LEADING BRITISH PHYSICIST

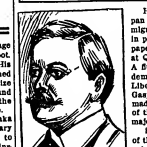


Sir Oliver Lodge, who discovered a method of dispelling fog by means of an electric current, is authority for the statement that science has proved the immortality of the soul, but he repudiated the theological dogma of the resurrection of the body. Nothing that ever really existed can perish, he says, but merely changes its form. Therefore mind, consciousness, memory, love and all the other manifold activities can never vanish into nothingness.

Sir Oliver is one of the leading English physicists. He is the principal of the University of Birmingham, and holds honorary degrees from nearly all of the great British universities for his educational works, of which he has published a dozen or more. One of these, "Signalling With Out Wires," was the forerunner of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Others of his books are regarded as standards on scientific subjects, among them "Electricity," "Lightning Conductors and Lightning Guards" and "Life and Matter." It was while experimenting with lightning conductors that he discovered the effect an electric current has upon fog. He noticed that electricity projected particles of dust from a charged body, and determined to test its effect upon the fog immediately disappeared by the precipitation of the dust carrying the moisture.

Although 56 years of age Sir Oliver is an active man and an enthusiastic golfer. He still contributes largely to scientific magazines.

ON DELICATE MISSION



Hon. Rodolpha Lemieux, who has gone to Japan to insist upon the limitation of Japanese immigration to Canada, has had a most rapid rise in political life. In the early 90's he was a newspaper reporter with a seat in the press gallery at Quebec, preferring that to the practice of law. A flaunt and convincing speaker, he was in much demand at political meetings. In 1896, when the Liberals determined to "redeem" the county of Gaspe, he was nominated as a forlorn hope. He made a whirlwind campaign and, to the surprise of the party leaders, was elected by a substantial majority.

Several years later he was appointed professor of the law in Laval university, and has since been selected to represent Canada before the privy council in England. He was advanced to the position of solicitor-general for Canada, and in 1906 to postmaster-general and minister of labor, one of the most important positions in the Canadian cabinet. Now he is selected to carry an ultimatum to Japan. His task is a delicate one, for the British government recognizes no distinction of race or color, and Canada will get no support from that quarter.

HAS FINEST HAREM



Ali Bin Hamood, the youthful sultan of Zanzibar, who is now touring Europe, is said to be on the lookout for possible additions to his harem. The dusky ruler enjoys the distinction of having the finest collection of female beauties in the Orient. Rival harems, such as those of the sultan of Turkey and the shah of Persia, may be more extensive, but Ali is credited with exquisite taste, and he does not leave the duty of selection to his subordinates. Each candidate for admission to his seraglio receives the personal and critical attention of the youthful Sultan. Such care has had its inevitable result. Turkish, Arabian, Circassian and European beauties combine to make the royal harem of Zanzibar the most superb institution of its kind the world over.

The sultan is almost as much a European as an African. He was brought up in England and educated at Harrow and Oxford. Although he is only 22 years old, his great idea in life is to develop his own country and to bring it well to the front. At Harrow School Sultan Ali was immensely popular, and was a great success at cricket.

In 1902, the year of King Edward's coronation, the young sultan first became generally known to London society.

Since then the young sultan has been a familiar figure in all the courts of Europe—and many other places besides the courts. But although he appreciates the good things of the earth, he is a man of large ideas, and his mind is devoted to the industrial development of Zanzibar.

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

NEW YORK.—New York's population supremacy is moving fast into the suburbs. Manhattan builders are providing new homes for 50,000 persons this year, although their output in recent years has been more than twice that volume.

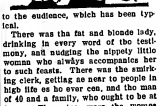
Renting agents in middle-class districts say that there is a tremendous movement of flat dwellers away from Manhattan. A large part of the families are moving to new houses in Brooklyn, Queens and New Jersey on the lines of the underriver tuoocis which are to be opened this year. Brooklyn is getting by far the largest share because transit facilities there now are fairly good.

In all the new rapid transit suburbs flat buildars have begun work on 5,000 houses during the first three-quarters of the year. They will contain homas for over 30,000 families. Manhattan builders have started during the same period less than 200 houses. They will house less than 10,000 families. It is estimated that the Manhattan flats begun during the first nine months of the year will not house more than 35,000 persons.

But the reduced construction more than supplies the population needs of Manhattan. There are more vacant flats in old centers then have been seen in nearly a decade.

Flat owners in many parts of Harlem, on Washington Heights and in the Bronx are offering free rents to attract tenants. At the same time the increased demand in Brooklyn, in spite of its huge current construction of flats, is offering a basis for higher rentals. Faw families who move into Brooklyn flats can get so much as a month's rent free, even when they pay a higher rental than has prevailed in the same neighborhood.

INTERESTING AUDIENCES IN THE DIVORCE COURTS



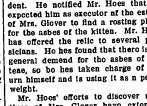
THE annual divorca mill hes begun to grind, and in three parts of the supreme court daily unhappy couples are being freed of their shackles at a rate that would surprise folks not acquainted with the rapidity with which New York judges can do this sort of business. On a day when the calendar is filled with uncontested cases sometimes 60 or 70 will be acted on.

But it is not the uncontested cases that draw the audiences which makes this sort of court so picturesque. It is the cases in which one side fights the other to avoid the granting of a decree. Such a case has been going on recently, and as the lies interested have been prominent socially the room was crowded at every session. This case had all the interesting surroundings—the beautiful wife accused by her husband, the tales of "high jinks" the handsome co-respondent, the angry mother, the savage husband—all have figured. But the characters themselves were of little interest to the student of human nature compared to the audience, which has been typical.

There was the fat and blonde lady, drinking in every word of the testimony, and nudging the nippety little woman who always accompanies her to such feasts. There was the smirking clerk, getting as near to people in high life as he ever can, and the man of 40 and a family, who ought to be at home. Then, too, were the women of all sorts and kinds, who either had just received their "decree" or were waiting for them and wished to see and hear how another woman came through the ordeal.

And the studeots of sociology—which most of them couldn't spell, let alone define—lingered with bated breath and parted lips on every word they shouldn't hear. The supreme court these days presents a scene which rivals every problem that ever haunted its strained relations across the footlights. Always a picturesque scene, always different, but always the same old picture.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES URN CONTAINING CAT'S ASHES



PUBLIC Administrator William M. Hoes has disposed of the entire legacy left by the late Mrs. Lulu B. Glover, excepting the ashes of a cremated cat, which has failed to get rid of this interesting relic. President Roosevelt, to whom Mrs. Glover, who committed suicide in her apartments on Lexington avenue last December, left her estate, has firmly refused to add the funeral urn which contains the ashes to the feline pet to his stock of curiosities.

Although it is not within the province of the public administrator to deal with the estatas of those who have made wills, Mr. Hoes, at the request of the president, took charge of the property left by Mrs. Glover. He said that he had found the estate was valued at more than $6,000, and that President Roosevelt had notified him that he would give the money to a charitable institution.

But the urn which contains the ashes of one of the many cats of which Mrs. Glover was fond is too much like a white elephant to appeal to the president. He notified Mr. Hoes that he expected him as executor of the estate of Mrs. Glover to find a resting place for the ashes of the kitten. Mr. Hoes has offered the relic to several physicians. He has found that there is no general demand for the ashes of kittens, so he has taken charge of the urn himself and is using it as a paper weight.

Mr. Hoes' efforts to discover relatives of Mrs. Glover have extended over a period of several months, but have been fruitless. At this time there is little more known about the women than was known when she was found in her apartment after she had tried to kill herself. She died in the Harlem hospital, leaving a will which gave her estate to President Roosevelt, many photographs of whom were among her belongings.

NEW SOCIETY TO OFFER BONUS FOR EACH BABY



SOMEBODY with a head for figures, who has been trying by statistics to account for "race suicide," has computed that it costs $10,000 to bring up a child. Many people will consider that an over-estimate when the average child is under consideration, but few will deny that children are expensive luxuries.

Now comes the "North American Parents' Benevolent Association," with a plan whereby children are to be less expensive. On the front of the neat little pink circular which the association sends out is the legend: "Join the North American Parents' Benevolent association and reap its benefits, which are as certain as death."

Mrs. Bernard S. Austrian is president of the new society, which purposes to give to every baby born to a member $500 in gold. Twins and triplets are considered as one child. Mrs. Austrian has no children, but she says she has seen enough of the misery of others to help those who have babies under adverse conditions.

Charles S. George, founder and vice president of the association, says that there is an alarming increase in race suicide statistics.

The initiation fee to the society is five dollars, with one dollar per month dues for the first year. This amount increases with time, but is never expected to go beyond three dollars. There is to be annual assessment of two dollars.

Mr. George says his field of work is a promising one, as he has figured out that there are between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 married couples in the country.

CHARLES T. BARNEY COMMITS SUICIDE

LATE PRESIDENT OF KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY KILLS HIMSELF.

Puts Bullet in Body—Dead of New York Financier Attributed to Distress of Mind Over Loss of Fortune and Standing.

New York, Nov. 15.—Charles Tracy Barney, the deposed president of the Knickerbocker Trust company, and until recently a power in the financial world, shot and killed himself Thursday in his home. His loans with the bank, it is said, are amply secured, and when he was forced from its presidency he was, to all intents and purposes, eliminated as a factor in banking circles.

What ill effects his unexpected taking off might have had on the financial situation generally had long since been discounted. In distress of mind over the dissipation of his private fortune and the loss of high standing among business associates, intimate acquaintances find the hidden drift that broke his health and reason.

Friends to Rescue Too Late.

Much of his personal wealth might have been saved. At the time that Barney was dying at his home at East Thirty-eighth street and Park avenue, and surgeons probed for a bullet that, misdirected by a nervous hand, had entered the body below the heart, a handful of friends at a downtown office were concluding an arrangement by which the loose ends of the banker's many enterprises were to be gathered up and balanced by a stock company which, if not wholly successful, would at least rescue from the wreckage sufficient to insure the promoter's future financially. The conference broke up at the announcement that Mr. Barney was dead.

Mr. Barney, who was in his fifty-seventh year, shot himself early in the day, while alone in his chamber at the rear of the second floor of his home. The bullet entered below the heart and lodged under the left shoulder blade. He died about 2:30 o'clock after suffering intensely.

Said It Was an Accident.

From the confusing stories told the coroner it was determined that Mr. Barney entered his room at 11 while alone, and soon after rising. As the bullet entered his body he felt unconscious upon the side of the upper of the revolver startled the family. Dr. George A. Dixon was summoned and he called two other physicians. Mr. Barney was revived and to Dr. Dixon, for 10 years his family physician, said:

"Doctor, this is an accident."

In reporting this to the coroner Dr. Dixon added: "With this I coincide."

Mr. Barney's Career.

Mr. Barney was born in Cleveland, O., in 1851. He was the son of A. H. Barney, president of the United States Express company. After graduating from Williams college in 1870 he married Miss Lilly Whitney, sister of William C. Whitney, and settled down to an active career in the banking business in New York city.

As his success in banking became pronounced he determined to increase the scope of his interests and became connected with the stock exchange firm of Rogers & Gould as a special partner. At the same time he began to make personal investments in New York city property, and his keen judgment, coupled with a general upward trend of the market, made him very successful for many years. As an officer or director he was connected with 34 cooccrns, largely financial institutions. From some of these he was forced to retire when it appeared that some of his business ventures were going against him.

CONFESSES HE WAS A SPY.

Ensign Ulmo, of French Navy, Admits Guilt in Court.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Ensign Ulmo, who was arrested last month at Toulon charged with being a spy, confessed his guilt Thursday when confronted in court with the original of a telegram which he had filed at Toulon, addressed to an agent of a foreign power.

Ulmo told the magistrate that the foreign power in question had refused his offers to sell information on the ground that the price he asked was too high.

J. A. Van Orsdal Is Made Judge.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The vacancy on the bench of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, caused by the death of Judge McComas, was filled Thursday by the appointment of Josiah A. Van Orsdel, assistant attorney general in the department of justice in charge of work before the court of claims. Mr. Van Orsdel was appointed to his present position from Wyoming, February 1, 1904.

Omaha Man Arrested for Fraud.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15.—H. J. Egan of Omaha, one of the organizers of the Interstate Fiscal Agency company, agents for the Kansas City Life Insurance company, was arrested Thursday night upon a warrant sworn out by a post office inspector charging him with using the mails to defraud. The Fiscal Agency is accused of having collected $300,000 by alleged false representations.

HARRIS SUED FOR $20,000

EX-TREASURER OF PENNSYLVANIA ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

Sensational Proceedings Begun by Receiver of Defunct Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 14.—The most surprising of the many sensations which have developed since the failure of the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny, in 1905, occurred Wednesday when Thomas Rinaker, receiver of the defunct institution, entered a suit in assumpsit in the United States circuit court against ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania Frank G. Harris, claiming $20,000 with interest from October 23, 1903.

The petition alleged that Harris as state treasurer selected the Enterprise National bank as a state depository, making aggregate deposits of state money of $30,890,000. It is alleged the Pennsylvania Development company was formed by T. Lee Clark, cashier of the Enterprise bank, who killed himself the morning the government closed the institution; William H. Andrews, territorial delegate to congress from New Mexico; Arthur Kennedy and Francis J. Torrance, two prominent Pittsburgers.

It is stated that Andrews, Clark, Kennedy and Torrance entered into an agreement whereby the Pennsylvania Development company was enabled to borrow large sums from the Enterprise bank. Harris, it is alleged, was given two blocks of $10,000 each by Clark October 21, 1903, drawn upon the Merchants' National bank of Philadelphia, where the Enterprise bank carried a large account, and it is distinctly charged that Harris used the money realized on these checks for his own personal benefit, knowing that the drafts were fraudulently given him and that he was accepting a bribe to aid in committing the promoters of the Pennsylvania Development company to the funds of the Enterprise bank and the state.

INDORSE VIEWS OF THE POPE.

Trustees of Catholic University of America Condemn "Modernism."

Washington, Nov. 14.—The board of trustees of the Catholic University of America at a meeting here Wednesday placed the seal of disapproval on so-called "modernism" as a serious danger to the church. The board expressed its sentiments on this question by instructing Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, chancellor of the university and president of the board of trustees, to write a letter to the holy father declaring the adhesion of the university and its trustees to the important encyclical on modernism recently made public at Rome.

The board adopted resolutions of regret over the death of the late Archbishop John J. Williams of Boston, who was vice president of the university, and elected Archbishop Ryen of Philadelphia to fill the vacancy.

MURDERED BY A BURGLAR.

Steamship Agent at Au Sable (Mich.) Docks is Killed.

Au Sable, Mich., Aug. 14.—John Ferris, assistant agent on the Osceola & Au Sable Steamship company's dock here, was shot Wednesday by a robber and died in the afternoon. Ferris was alone and unarmed when the man entered and demanded the money in the office. He refused and was shot in the abdomen and back. The man escaping with a few dollars. Ferris managed to drag himself up a telephone and notified the central office of his company.

STEAM SCHOONER IS BURNED.

Narrow Escape of the Berkeley's Crew Off California Coast.

Gaviota, Cal., Nov. 15.—The steam schooner Berkeley, in ballast, from San Pedro for San Francisco, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning about 15 miles off this port.

Capt. Higgins and the crew of 19 escaped from the burning vessel by the narrowest margin and landed safely on the beach at Gaviota.

Final Test of the Nebraska Ordered.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 14.—Sailing orders have been given the battleship Nebraska and she will sail Thursday morning, or possibly Friday morning, for her final and official trial cruise. On her behavior in the last test will depend her acceptance by the United States government. Approximately $100,000 is tied up in the Nebraska, by the firms of Moran Bros. Moran Bros. company, her builders.

Six Men Killed by Train.

Milwaukee, Nov. 14.—Six men were killed at South Milwaukee Wednesday night when a fast Northwestern train plowed across a grade crossing near the station. The bodies of those killed injured half a dozen others who were taken to hospitals with broken ribs and limbs. All of the killed were workmen at a nearby factory.

Toledo Woman Burned to Death.

Toledo, O., Nov. 15.—Mrs. George Decker, aged 35, died at a hospital here Thursday night of burns received in an explosion at her home. She was preparing some furniture polish and placed the pan containing the liquid upon the stove. There was a loud report, a flash of fire and the woman was enveloped in flames.

To Keep Navigation Open.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14.—The Dominion government has arranged to keep navigation open on Lake Superior until December 15.

GREASING THE WAYS.



She starts, she moves, she seems to fall
The thrill of life along her keel.

FRANTZ WON'T HELP INSTALL HASKELL

OKLAHOMA'S OUTGOING GOVERNOR REFUSES TO TAKE PART IN CEREMONY.

Result of Campaign—Still Resents Personal Attack Made by Successor —President to Sign Proclamation with Eagle Quill.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 16.—Frank Frantz, governor of Oklahoma territory, will not participate in the ceremonies that will be conducted Saturday morning at the inauguration of Gov.-elect Charles N. Haskell and the Democratic state ticket.

His attitude became known when the executive committee in charge of the affair invited him to appear in the first carriage in the parade at the side of his successor. He refused emphatically. Urged to take some part in a feature of the inauguration, he insisted that he did not wish to be connected in any manner with the ceremonies.

Result of Campaign Charges.

The governor's attitude is the result of charges made during the recent campaign for state officers by Haskell. The territorial executive took particular exception to a speech delivered at Shawnee, in which the Democratic gubernatorial candidate made a personal attack on his rival. The strained situation is all the more noticeable because it is unprecedented.

Discussing the matter, Gov. Frantz said: "I am not inclined to talk for publication. I simply do not want to take any part whatever in the inauguration. I want to be counted out of it."

None of the other outgoing territorial officers was invited to take part in the change from a territorial government to a state, by the committee on arrangements.

President to Use Eagle Quill.

Washington, Nov. 16.—With an eagle quill pen President Roosevelt at ten o'clock Saturday will sign the proclamation that will make Indian Territory and Oklahoma a state of the union. No ceremony will attend the signing, the effect of which will put in motion the machinery at the state government at Guthrie, Okla., which, owing to the difference in time, will turn its first wheel at nine o'clock. The pen will be turned over to Gov. Frantz, who will deliver it to the historical society of the new state.

Last Pay Roll of $22,000 is Found.

Trinidad, Col., Nov. 18.—The $22,000 worth of pay checks for the miners and coke men of the Carbon Coal & Coke company, which were lost a few days ago from the stage that runs between Longdale and Cokedale, were found by boys and returned to the company. Charles Macomber, driver of the stage, who was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the package, has been released.

Must Be Seat for Each Passenger.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16.—"A common carrier does not fulfill its legal duty until it provides a seat for each passenger," is the decision rendered Friday by the Georgia court of appeals. The decision was rendered in a suit for damages brought against the Georgia Electric & Railway company of Atlanta by Dr. Oscar Linden, who, it is alleged, was injured by the sudden starting of a car in which he was standing.

Ohian Convicted of Boodling.

Columbus, O., Nov. 16.—William Wilson, former superintendent of the municipal lighting plant, was found guilty by a jury Friday night on the charge of defrauding the city out of $1,170 in connection with William A. Ohian convicted of boodling.

HOW TO KEEP THINGS MOVING

THE PRESIDENT INVITES GOVERNORS AND CONGRESSMEN TO CONFERENCE.

The Meeting will be Held in Washington next May to Discuss Means to Prevent Panics and Resulting Financial Stringency.

Washington, Nov. 18.—President Roosevelt has invited the governors of the states and territories to meet him at the White House May 13, 14 and 15 next to discuss the question of means to conserve the natural resources of the country. Invitations are to be extended to the members of both houses of congress and to the inland waterways commission.

The importance and manner in which the subject is to be considered are indicated in the president's letter to the governors which was made public at the White House yesterday. The letter follows:

"That natural resources of the territory of the United States were at the time of settlement richer, more varied and more available than those of any other equal area on the surface of the earth. The development of the resources has given us for more than a century a rate of increase of population and wealth undreamed of by the men who founded our government and without parallel in history.

"It is obvious that the prosperity which we so enjoy rests directly upon these resources. It is equally obvious that the vigor and success which we desire and foresee for this nation in the future must have this as its ultimate material basis."

"In view of these evident facts it seems to me it is time for the country to take account of its natural resources, and to inquire how long they are likely to last.

"In order to go on discussion I will invite a few recognized authorities to present brief descriptions of actual facts and conditions without argument leaving the conference to deal with each topic as it may elect. The members of the inland waterways commission will be present, in order to share with me the benefit of information and suggestion, and if desired to set forth their provisional plans and conclusions.

MYSTERY

An Aged Farmer is Missing—His House Burns—Evidence of Murder.

Mankato, Minn., Nov. 16.—What seems to have been a cold-blooded murder but may have been a suicide is mystifying the residents of the southern part of the county as well as the officials, and has wrought the people of Sterling township up to a high pitch of excitement. Isaac Wheeler, a highly respected veteran of the Civil war, sixty-five years old, has disappeared under strange circumstances and evidences of crime have been found.

Last week's clock yesterday morning George Ackerman, a neighbor, while repairing a fence on his farm, saw that Wheeler's house was on fire and hastened there. A quick search showed that Wheeler was not about, and Ackerman sent his daughter to arouse the neighbors. Several men responded and soon had the fire extinguished.

They found that the fire originated in Wheeler's bedroom on the second floor and seemingly above the stove that a hole had been burned through the floor, allowing burning brands to fall through. It looked as though the fire had started in the bed, as the bed clothing was badly burned.

Mankato, Nov. 18.—Wheeler's body was found Saturday in Maple river about a mile from his home. He had been killed in the head and several times in the body. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

FIREBUGS SEEK LIVES.

Three Deliberate Attempts to Burn Home Are Made.

Deadwood, S. D., Nov. 16.—Secret enemies, who seem determined to destroy him and his family, finally have driven John Wickham, a prospector, from his home and forced him to move into the city for protection.

Three deliberate attempts to burn up the Wickham home at night while the family were sleeping have been made, and for months the family have been living in constant dread of the fiends. Wickham sleeps on his rifle and keeping a watch dog to guard his home.

Each time the family awakened to find the house in flames over their heads, coal oil having been poured over the porch and oiled rags having been fed to the flames.

Wheat to Russia.

New York.—The shipment of a cargo of 185,000 bushels of grain from gulf ports direct to Odessa was an on prodnce exchange.

This is believed to be the first instance in a number of years in which the United States has shipped wheat to points in southern Russia whence is usually shipped the surplus product of the Russian wheat fields to European points.

The shipment is due to the fact that the Russian government sharply advanced freight rates.

AFTER A "GROCERS' TRUST"

COLORADO ATTORNEY GENERAL ATTACKS A COMBINE.

Seeks Injunction Against Retail Merchants' Association, Other Organizations and Jobbers.

Denver, Col., Nov. 15.—Attorney General William H. Dieon began an action under the common law in the Denver district court Thursday, with a view to breaking up the so-called grocers' trust, operating in Colorado.

The Retail Merchants' association of Colorado and its branches in 63 cities and towns of the state, the Denver Jobbers' association, the Denver Retail Grocers' association and about 20 Jobbers are named as defendants and injunctions are sought to restrain them from arbitrarily fixing retail prices and from refusing to sell supplies to rots? grocers unless they purchase from the jobbers in the alleged trust. The complaint alleges that the prices of foodstuffs have been maintained 20 per cent higher than they would have been if there had been no trust.

Acting upon the advice of their attorneys, James C. Craig, secretary of the Rocky Mountain Commen's associations, and Alfred Richards, secretary of the Denver Coal association, refused Thursday to appear before a notary in the attorney general's office for examination regarding the operations of the alleged coal trust, against which suit has been brought in the district court.

BANK CASHIER A SUICIDE.

J. B. Thomas, of Albany, Mo., Puts Bullet in His Brain.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.—J. B. Thomas, cashier of the Bank of Albany, of Albany, Mo., a prominent Democratic politician and former grand master of the Masonic order of Missouri, committed suicide at the Midland hotel in this city Friday, having no message to explain his action.

There is no evidence that the affairs of the Bank of Albany are involved in the tragedy, the surviving officers having asserted emphatically that they know of no reason for the suicide of Cashier Thomas.

OUTBURST ON SUN'S SURFACE.

Immense Flame Shoots Up and Breaks into Fragments.

Oxford, Eng., Nov. 16.—A remarkable outburst on the sun was observed by Prof. Ambau, director of the Radcliffe observatory, at 11:45 Friday morning. An immense flame shot up at the rate of over 10,000 miles a minute until it reached a height of 325,000 miles, 13 times the earth's diameter, and disappeared.

Young Civil Engineer Is a Suicide.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 16.—Louis H. Kreisl, a young man apparently about 24 years of age and a civil engineer on the Rock Island railroad, shot himself in the head Friday. Letters were found on his body from his father, a wholesale leather dealer at Girard, O. No cause for the suicide is known.

Woman Burglar is Sentenced.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Evelyn Romadka, the Milwaukee woman burglar, was sentenced to the Joliet penitentiary for an indeterminate period of from one to twenty years Friday by Judge Brentano of the criminal court on her plea of guilty to the charge of burglary.

Alaska Republicans for Taft.

Juneau, Alaska, Nov. 16.—The endorsement of Wiliam H. Taft for the presidency, and a virgin demand for home rule were the salient features of the platform reported at Friday session of the Alaska Republican convention.

PERUNA A TONIC OF GREAT USEFULNESS.



HON. R. S. THARIN

Hon. R. S. Tharin, Attorney at Law and counsel for Anti-Trust League, writes from Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Having used *Peruna for catarrhal disorders*, I am able to testify to its great remedial excellence and do not hesitate to give it my emphatic endorsement and earnest recommendation to all persons afflicted by that disorder. It is also a *tonic of great usefulness.*"

Mr. T. Barnecott, West Aylmer, Ontario, Can., writes: "Last winter I was ill with *pneumonia after having la grippe.* I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well. I also induced a young lady, who was *ill and run down* and confined to the house, to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring. *I can recommend Peruna* for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

Peruna Tablets.

Some people prefer to take tablets, rather than to take medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

FOUND OUT JUST IN TIME.

Or Finger Bowl Would Have Been Put to Novel Use.

The late William Caseldy, one time editor of the Albany Argus, possessed the traditional Irish wit. On one occasion, a number of years ago, he was a guest at a political banquet in Albany. At that time finger bowls were seldom used, and their correct usage (a pessing find) meant to dip a corner of the napkin in the water and therewith disinfect the inside of finger dips. Most of the men present eyed the innovation, when introduced at dessert, narrowly and uncertainly. One after coother ended by plunging the hand into the crystal dish. But Mr. Robert Prime, a well-known Albany gentlemen, correctly moistened a bit of his napkin and laved his fingers. Mr. Caseldy watched him admiringly, and having as yet touched his own glass. "That's good," he whispered to a neighbor, "there's got to be a hell's done that I should have put my foot in it."—Harper's Weekly.

ITCHING RASH 16 YEARS.

Girl's Rash Spread and Grew Worse Under Specialist's Care—Perfect Cure by Cuticura Remedies.

"When my daughter was a baby she had a breaking out on her ears. The doctor said that she would outgrow it, and it did get somewhat better until she was about three years old, and after that she could get nothing that would drive it away. She was always applying something in the way of salves. It troubled her behind the knees, opposite the elbows, back of the neck and ears, under the chin, and then it got on the face. That was about three years ago. She took treatment with a specialist and seemed to get worse all the time. We were then advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, and now I don't see any breaking out. M. Curley, 11-19 Sixteenth St., Bay City, Mich., May 20, 1906."

Soms of Them.

"Don't you think it is dreadful for society to be taking up any of these esoteric Oriental ideas?"

"Oh, but the Oriental rugs are perfectly lovely!"—Baltimore American.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY JOURNAL ELECTROTYPES

In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. L. SELLOGG ENGRAVING CO., 195 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

OLD VIRGINIA LANDS We have large and choice tracts from $2.00 an acre up. For further information address the Old Virginia Land Co., Petersburg, Va.

PATENTS Write E. G. Siggers, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C., for his two books.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

"Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Governor John A. Johnson has issued the annual proclamation for Thanksgiving day. It is as follows:

"Upon a day set apart for that purpose in the closing of each year, it is the custom of the people of the nation and state to engage in a special festival of praise and thanks to the Giver of all good.

"Therefore I, John A. Johnson, governor of the state of Minnesota, do hereby designate Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving.

"The year now drawing to a close is replete with evidences of divine goodness. The people of Minnesota have enjoyed material prosperity; farm, forest and mine have yielded abundantly. There have been no visitations of fire, famine and pestilence, and the countless benefits showered upon us during the past twelve months call for our fervent gratitude. The prevalence of health and the fullness of the harvest, the stability of peace and order, the growth of fraternal feeling, the spread of education, and all the countless blessings that brighten the path of life's wayfarer—all these are cause for rejoicing and praise.

"Above and beyond the material wealth that has come to our state, we should reflect with grateful hearts upon the moral uplift that is everywhere apparent. In the great civic awakening—in the regeneration of the public conscience, we have reason for belief that a better day is dawning, that there will be less worship of self, less love of power, less lust of gold, less weakening of faith, and that the return to honesty and honor will lead easily and inevitably to the walk of virtue, the way of happiness, the path of glory.

"Out of financial storm, resultant from the stress of an era of fraud and frenzy, will come the sun, rising from the darkness serene and unstilling, marking the muddy pools along the way.

"With the approach of that new and better order, let us hope and believe will come a more abiding faith in free institutions. Liberty less tinged with license, progress more glorious, and unto him who holds in the hollow of His hand the fate of nations, and yet marks the sparrow's fall, let us lift our hearts commending ourselves, our children, our country to His infinite mercy and care.

"—John A. Johnson, Governor."

Profitable Convention.

Crookston—The fifth annual convention of the Red River Valley Dairymen's association closed in this city recently. This has been by far the biggest and most successful convention yet held by the association. The body was organized with five members, and now numbers hundreds, and the convention just closed was attended by farmers from all over the state. Its success has been due largely to the efforts of Joel P. Winkler, inspector for this district of the state dairy and food department, who will leave the first of the year to accept a position in the United States dairy department.

Mr. Winkler was presented with a solid silver water set, including a large silver pitcher, goblet and salver. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Prof. William Robertson, Crookston; first vice president, C. B. Goodale, Perrlie; second vice president, F. S. Whirry, Crookston; secretary, L. Austin; St. Hilaire; treasurer, C. O. Carlson, Erskine.

Copper is Found.

Hinckley—An almost solid vein of copper ore has been struck in shaft No. 2 in the mine owned by the Great Northern Copper company, four miles east of here near the Kettle river bridge.

Ore taken from this shaft has been steadily improving. It has been assayed every day as the work has progressed, and these assays have showed an average of over fifty per cent of copper to the ton. The last assay shows eighty-six pounds of copper to the ton, and the shaft is four sides and the bottom in the vein.

Officials of the company say they have ordered a new eighty horsepower engine, electrical drills and hoisting apparatus and core machine and other necessary machinery. They already have an engine on the ground, a complete blacksmith shop, drills, etc.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Peter—Stricker, while he was at work in a field, Carl Lemons, an aged farmer, was found in a stupor near his home in Oshawa township.

St. Paul Park—Henry Kendall, the 9-year-old son of Milo Kendall, was run over by the Burlington motor car evening near St. Paul Park. Both feet were amputated at Bethesda hospital.

Adrian—The Hubbard & Palmer elevator here has been purchased by the Adrian Co-operative, Grain Company, an organization which consists wholly of farmers. The new company will take charge about the first of December.

St. Paul—Alfred Johnson, thirty-two years old, 910 East Seventh street, a switchman employed by the Omaha road, was thrown between two cars and cut in two.

St. Paul—Gov. Johnson issued a proclamation setting aside Thursday, Nov. 28, as Thanksgiving Day.

St. Paul—Five persons had a narrow escape from asphyxiation by coal gas at the home of Elias Stotesbury.

Moorhead—The laying of the cornerstone of the new Northwestern hospital building was attended by a large crowd.

Austin—William Miller, who on Nov. 1 attempted to kill his wife and then commit suicide, died at the St Olaf hospital.

Morris—August and Fred Schiley, two farmers of Swift county, were arrested in Morris while in possession of a wagon load of fish.

Bomidji—Dr. Blakeslee, acting county physician, stated that there are four cases of smallpox at a logging camp one mile east of Tenstrike.

Minneapolis—The state starts a suit to test the liability of the railways companies to pay a tax on income other than from operation.

St. Paul—Wrapped in blankets and left in a place little visited, a live baby was found in the rear of the foundry of the American Hoist and Derrick company.

Minneapolis—Michael J. Rose, dead end dumb, 357 East Ninth street, was run down at Ninth and John streets by Assistant Fire Chief J. McNally, and probably fatally injured.

St. Peter—This city's high school building, erected this summer at a cost of $43,000, and which is to be ready for use early in December, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Duluth—A most encouraging piece of news developed when it was learned that all the line elevators in North Dakota and Minnesota had been given instructions by the Duluth and Minneapolis managers to buy all the grain that is offered and to pay the highest price for it.

A complete change in style of entertainment will be afforded in the Bijou Minneapolis, Thanksgiving week, when Kellar and Thurston, America's two greatest magicians, now appearing jointly, will be the attraction, and will offer some of the most intricate and perplexing experiments in magic yet attempted.

St. Paul—In the heated rules at the Northern Cooperage Company's warehouse at Concord and Arthur streets, St. Paul, are supposed to be the charred bones of two boys, Robert Dieischneider, 161 East Bernard street, 18 years old, and Arthur Glandorn, lower Dayton's bluff, who were in the warehouse when it took fire.

Faribault—Attorney M. H. Boutelle of the "Dan Patch" Air Line, addressed the meeting of the common council in the interest of the low project, and also presented a proposed franchise which he wished to have passed by the council, allowing the railway to enter the city from the north and to use some of the city's streets.

Duluth—The brewers of the state have decided that for economic reasons they will not lend their support to the establishment of more saloons in Minnesota. This does not mean that they will refuse to sell liquor to new dealers, but that they will not lend financial aid to more saloonkeepers or assist them in any way to start in business.

Mankato—A team and buggy belonging to Jacob Hilgers, a local liveryman, was hired by a young man who represented himself as South St. Paul meat dealer. Robbery was not suspected until two or three days later, when the team was being returned, and Hilgers then procured a warrant and the officers are looking for the man.

East Grand Forks—The Sunday "lid" is to stay on in Grand Forks as long as Mayor Joseph O'Learr is mayor of this city. This is the announcement made by Police Chief Franklin, who saw that the law was rigidly enforced. Chief Franklin says that the growing sentiment for law enforcement in Minnesota has reached East Grand Forks, and saloon men must close on the Sabbath day.

Heron Lake—While Fred Platt was riding home a few nights ago, someone who was concealed in the grass by the roadside shot him. The would-be murderer rose up as Pratt passed and fired a revolver point blank at his head, but the bullet struck the iron bow of the buggy top and was deflected, so that Pratt was only injured. The assailant escaped in the darkness.

St. Paul—A reward of $250 has been offered by Gov. Johnson for the arrest and conviction of the man or men implicated in the dynamiting of a house in Coleraine, Itasca county, on Nov. 2, whereby three Italians lost their lives. The request that such an offer be made was received by the governor from Sheriff W. M. Hoolihan and County Attorney Alfred L. Twing of Itasca county.

Virginia—Virginia's new mayor, Andrew Hawkinson, will put on the "lid" and rivet it down. The issues in the campaign were the "lid" and whether the "poor man's cow" should continue to pasture on the lawns and streets of the city as in the past.

Hinckley—Bankers from five counties and representing twelve banks met here and organized the Clover Leaf Bankers' club of Eastern Minnesota.

St. Paul—The bodies of two victims are taken from the ruins of the North-western Cooperage Company's warehouse.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Queen Helena of Italy gave birth to a daughter, her fourth child.

The Marconi wireless station at Siasconset, Mass., was destroyed by fire.

Daniel Bitler, 71 years old, and his wife, 64, were burned to death at their home near Mount Victory, O.

Dora May French, poet and author, committed suicide at Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal., by taking cyanide of potassium.

Michael McCabe was rescued alive from a mine at Gilberton, Pa., after being imprisoned for 87 hours by a cave-in.

Eight persons, nearly all trainmen, were killed in a Canadian Pacific wreck at Chalk river, near the Canadian Soo.

John C. Jeans, a day laborer of Lndington, Mich., has been bequeathed $1,000,000 by his aunt, Anna T. Jeans of Philadelphia.

The pope, it is said, has issued an order forbidding any Catholic priest to marry Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Count Szechenyi.

A jury at Joliet, Ill., acquitted Rev. B. F. Graff, a former Baptist minister, who was accused of forgery in connection with an insurance application.

William E. Shiebler, the telegraph operator who received the first message over the Atlantic cable, sent to President Buchanan by Queen Victoria, died in Brooklyn.

Commercial clubs in the principal cities along the Missouri river have taken up the project started in Omaha to make the Missouri navigable from St. Louis to Helena, Mont.

Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi was prevailed upon to take a ride in Baldwin's airship at Jackson, Miss. Ten feet above the ground was the limit and the trip was very short.

Henry Phipps is interested in Thomas A. Edison's recently invented concrete house and is planning to build a city of cement where rentals to workingmen will be low.

Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, corps of engineers, in charge of river and harbor works at Detroit, was placed on the retired list on account of age, with the rank of brigadier general.

One man was blown to pieces and property loss of $10,000 resulted when two tons of powder in the grinding and storage room of the plant of the Pittsburg Fulminate company, near Zellenople, Pa., exploded.

According to the Shipping Gazette of London, there is a strong probability that the Salvation Army will soon own its own fleet of ocean steamships. These will be used in connection with the army's scheme for promoting Canadian immigration.

Flyn which is said to have started from Belmont park, Long Island, on a flight to Montreal, Canada, a distance of 200 miles, and which has not been heard from, and Hilgers then procured a warrant and the officers are looking for the man.

SHIPYARDS TO BE CLOSED.

American Shipbuilding Company Begins Laying Off Its Men.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the directors of the American Shipbuilding company here Thursday it was decided to retrench, in view of the uncertainty of the general financial condition, by shutting down practically all of its plants along the great lakes at once and deferring the usual dividend upon the common stock of the company.

At Lorain, where 1,600 men are employed, 1,000 were discharged, and Friday night most of the remaining 600 will be let go. At Bay City, Mich., 400 men were let out. The Detroit and Wyandotte yards will not be closed for the present. At South Chicago and at Superior, Wis., hundreds of men will be taken from the pay-roll.

THE MARKETS.

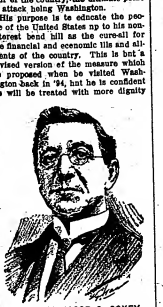
	New York, Nov. 16.	
LIVE STOCK—Veals	$ 6 00	@ 7 25
Hogs	5 85	@ 6 00
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter Straights..	4 60	@ 4 85
WHEAT—May	1 10¾	1 11⅝
December	1 05¾	1 06¾
CORN—December	67½	@ 67¾
RYE—No. 2 Western	81½	@ 82
BUTTER	31	@ 32
EGGS	35	@ 36
CHEESE	16½	@ 16¾
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice, Best	$ 6 00	@ 6 75
Fair to Good Steers	5 25	@ 5 90
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	5 50	@ 6 75
Bulls, Common to Choice	3 25	@ 5 75
Calves	5 50	@ 8 25
HOGS—Prime Heavy	5 90	@ 6 00
Mixed Packers	5 85	@ 5 95
Heavy Packing	5 77	@ 5 85
BUTTER—Creameries	27	@ 32
Dairies	25	@ 30
LIVE POULTRY	12½	@ 13
EGGS	30	@ 32
POTATOES (per bu)	75	@ 85
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	1 06¾	@ 1 07¼
December	1 03¾	@ 1 04¼
Corn, May	67¼	@ 67¾
Oats, May	77½	@ 78
Rye, No. 2	77½	@ 81
	MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$ 97	@ 98
May	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn, May	67½	@ 67¾
Oats, Standard	29½	@ 30
Rye, No. 1	77½	@ 78
	KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	97½	@ 97¾
December	97½	@ 97¾
Corn, December	67½	@ 67¾
Oats, No. 2 White	43	@ 44
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$ 6 00	@ 6 60
Texas Steers	4 75	@ 5 60
HOGS—Packers	5 75	@ 5 90
Butchers	5 90	@ 6 00
SHEEP—Natives	3 00	@ 4 00
	OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 6	@ 6 75
Stockers and Feeders	5	@ 6
Cows and Heifers	3	@ 5
HOGS—Heavy	5	@ 5
SHEEP—Natives	3	@ 4

CIRCUS TOUR TO SAVE NATION.

"Gen." Coxey Plans Crusade in interest of Panacea for Economic Ills.

Boston.—"Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, ex-commander-in-chief of the army of the unemployed, is preparing another tour of the country, the ultimate point of attack being Washington.

His purpose is to educate the people of the United States up to his non-interest bond bill as the cure-all for the financial and economic ills and ailments of the country. This is but a revised version of the measure which he proposed when he visited Washington back in '94, but he is confident he will be treated with more dignity



"GENERAL" JACOB S. COXEY.

and will be given a more respectful hearing than on that memorable occasion.

Circus methods will be employed by the Ohioan this time. He will make his crusade in a special train, carrying with him a great white tent and a complete outfit of the sorts of performers, high-priced and capable of entertaining the most select crowd when he is not occupying the limelight's space.

He will make a campaign of enlightenment, the way having been blazed by huge posters, like the "big show," with all the alliterations that the up-to-date circus possesses. His idea is to make "Coxey day" a regular circus day in every community which he visits.

All this, however, is dependent upon the output of his mining properties. "Gen." Coxey owns considerable real estate, below the surface of which he believes there is great wealth. In order to make his tour a success, he figures that he will have to put up at least $1,000 per day, and, while he is well-to-do in worldly goods at present, he cannot sign a check for such an amount just yet.

"I propose," says "Gen." Coxey, "to work out a plan that will do away with all possibility of corporate control of government; that will bring the railroads into public ownership without financial disturbance, that will, in fact, result as a nation in more equitable distribution as we have mastered production."

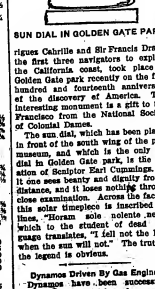
Added to this he will affiliate himself with no party; he will not ask one cent from the nation, individually or collectively, for which he proposes so many benefits; he will be entirely independent and will pay every dollar of cost of the campaign of education out of his own pocket.

A MEMORIAL TO EXPLORERS.

Sun Dial Erected to Memory of Navigators Who Discovered California.

San Francisco.—The ceremony of the unveiling of a sun dial erected in honor of Fortuno Jiminies, Juan Rodrigues Cahrille and Sir Francis Drake, the first three navigators to explore the California coast, took place in Golden Gate park recently on the four hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the discovery of America. The interesting monument is a gift to San Francisco from the National Society of Colonial Dames.

The dial, which has been placed in front of the south wing of the park museum, and which is the only sun dial in Golden Gate park, is the creation of Sculptor Earl Cummings. In it one sees beauty and dignity from a distance, and it loses nothing through close examination. Across the face of this solar timepiece is inscribed the line, "Horam sole nolente neco," which to the student of dead language translates, "I fell not the hour when the sun will not." The truth of the legend is obvious.

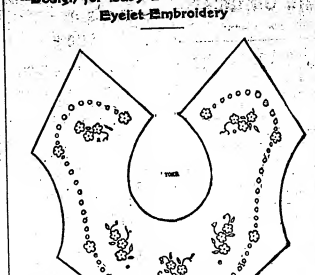


SUN DIAL IN GOLDEN GATE PARK.

Dynamos Driven By Gas Engines.

Dynamos have been successfully and economically driven by gas engines in Boston.

Design for Baby Dress in French and Eyelet Embroidery



Design for Bottom of Dress

For Celebration of Great Festival

As soon as President Roosevelt announces on just which Thursday Thanksgiving will fall, preparations for this one purely American festival begin. The traditions of this day are not wrapped in mystery, or entangled with myths and legends so as to render the origin almost impossible. On this great day devoted to public worship, and family gatherings, it is well to count up our own individual mercies, and remember how much better off we are than the next fellow. I am often reminded of the young girl, who looked with envy upon a span of fine horses attached to a brougham, in which a girl of about her own age was seated. Just as the carriage stopped the girl who had wished for just such luxury, saw a pair of crutches beside the fair carriage maiden, and she thought, "Give me my own power of walking and she may keep the horses." So it is with all of us, our own cross, whatever it may be, is best.

But I started out to tell about a unique plan for celebrating this great Thanksgiving day. In a family in which there are four school children, each child has been given a date back in the early annals of our country and has been told to provide the amusement and describe a Thanksgiving day of that period. This will insure some historical knowledge and it is certainly a good idea. Space forbids going into all the details of this plan as it is to be worked out, but these are the dates selected: 1621, 1632, 1676 and 1783. Costumes are to be worn to correspond and the whole character of the dinner is to be "colonial." Tin cups will be substituted for the pewter ones of yester in which to serve clam broth, tame turkey will suffice for the wild bird, but there is to be cornbread cake and corn bread. California will supply the grapes, instead of their being "wild," as history says they should be, and they furnished the dessert of the illustrious Pilgrim fathers. Pandowdy will also be preserved, made after a famous old recipe handed down for generations. There are to be four distinct table centers or places, as each child is to furnish one. One boy was seen in the toy department searching for an "inding" doll as I presume good old "Massasoit," is to figure in this really novel way.

MADAMES MERRI.

Smart Little Bolero with Kimono Sleeves

A smart little bolero with kimono sleeves is shown here; it may be made up of the same material as the skirt, in silk, velvet, or lace. The three pieces of pattern consist of the kimono itself, a small piece for fitting in under the sleeve, and a side piece. The diagram shows these pieces placed ready for cutting on material 40 inches wide, folded. In cutting out be very careful to mark all



the notches, as they help considerably in fitting the different pieces together with little trouble.

To make up, join first the bust dart, then join in the side piece, then the under part of the sleeve, turn in the edges all round over a strip of muslin about one inch in width, sew hooks on the right front and eyes to correspond under the left, then trim round the edge and up over the shoulders with some pretty galloon, embroidery, or passementerie.

Make up a lining of silk to the same pattern as material, turn in the edges, pin inside bolero, then slip-stitch neatly and securely to the turned-up edge of material. The edge of the lining must be slipped under the hooks so that they stand out for use; the eyes also must be left free. The lower edges of sleeves and bolero are trimmed with silk frill fringe to match the galloon.

Neckwear Novelties.

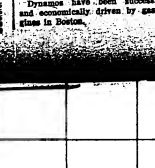
Charming sets are shown of white lawn, with double frillings on either side of a center band of cambric, plain or studded with small linen buttons. These plastrons are sometimes hemstitched along the edges, or bemmed with colored lawn.

Apart from the trimmings, which often reach to the waist, are the shorter types of neckwear, with collar bands and bibs and little jabots, yoke collars and French bows of plain and embroidered muslins that are such an attractive addition to simple shirts and blouses.

Knitted Purses.

Tiny knitted silk purses, to be tucked into the bodice of the evening robe, are quite a necessity in these pocketless times. They are receiving a great welcome in France, where it is now quite modish to possess a little silken "bourse."

Some are modeled like purses, others like pouches, and others are quite of the old fashion—finger shape, with tassels at each end and mother-of-pearl or gold rings at the ends to keep the money in its place.



Trains on new evening gowns from French dressmakers are pointed rather than round.

Among the standard laces the most fashionable are Irish crochet, valenciennes, cluny and Honiton, and, of course, among the real laces, point de Venice, English and thread princess.

Side frills of net and lace member down the front of the nobby shirt waist.

Brocade with chenille or velvet interwoven in stripes or figures within a shade or two of the material in purple, in mauve and fawn and all gray the wogan of fashion will wear in the afternoon.

A new shade of yellow bronze, which, in rough tweeds and suitings in both plain and striped effects, is being used by first-class tailors for walking costumes.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HOYT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

What about that cold weather that didn't appear?

Our short lived money panic seems to have caught cold and is begining to "cough up."

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, the well known soldier and congressman, predicts war between Japan and the United States within the next three years. He made this statement on his recent visit to Minneapolis. Well let her tare, we can't stop it.

They are begining to call it "Social Democracy" now, which is a pretty sure indication that the socialist party is begining to be big enough to be recognized. That is a nicer name than they gave us, when we were in the reform business, they used to call us "Dem O'Pops."

SEES WARNING IN EAST.

John J. Rhyne, of St. Paul secretary of the Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association of Minnesota, which includes some sixty local associations having a membership of 5,000 merchants was at the Commercial Club today. Mr. Ryan has been has been active for several years past in the effort his association has been making to oppose the encroachments of the foreign catalog houses. "It has pleased me to find, "he says," that the catalog houses have not cut into the trade in the northwest as they have in some other sections of the country. I have just returned from a visit to the northern part of New York state and I found there that the competition of the Chicago catalog has simply blighted business in the small towns. For instance in the county of Essex I found there wasen't a harnessmaker left. At least I drove with my brother to six different towns to get a harness repaired. I was also informed that there was no shoemaker left. Some of the merchants handled boots and shoes in a small way, but there was not a shoemaker who could cobble left. They had all been driven away by the catalog houses, and other lines of trade in the small towns of from 1,000 to 1,500 have suffered proportionately.

"There had apparently been no organized effort to resist the invasion of the catalog house, and this was the result. It should be a lesson to us here in Minnesota. The catalog houses of Chicago last year did a business of $100,000,000 and the north west contributed a larger share than they should to this tremendous amount of trade drawn away from the local merchants. I should give as a guess that outside of towns of 5,000 population or more that the small order houses are drawing about 25 per cent of the trade.

"I should think this situation should command the attention of the jobber and wholesaler more forcibly than it has. I hope for more united and energetic action in the way of resistance following the awakening of public opinion that has resulted from the attention attracted to the catalog business through the press. Minnesota alone has begun organized and independent in the matter of the Courts."—Minneapolis Journal, October.

The White Seal SALOON, Thief River Falls.

Joyite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

TEACHING ELEPHANTS.

The Tall, Fat Legged, Small Eyed King of the Beast Pupils.

On a number of points all elephant trainers agree, says Appleton's Magazine. These are, first, that the tall, fat legged, small eyed elephant of big girth is not only the handsomest, but also the most docile and intelligent of his kind; second, that no elephant is fully aware of his prodigious strength compared with man's and that the reason an elephant obeys his master is not because he is afraid of him, but because he has an affection for him; third, you may beat a lazy elephant to death or kill him by ramming red hot iron down his throat in an effort to prove the "equal of surrender" of him, but the one and only way to train an elephant to perform tricks is through kindness and patience unending; last, but not least, without exception the intelligence of the elephant far exceeds that of any other animal.

Elephant trainers maintain that training an elephant to perform is like teaching a boy circus riding, only less difficult.

A number of the simpler tricks with which an elephant entertains his audience come as natural to him as the lapping of milk comes to a cat—for instance, the blowing of the mouth harmonica.

Twenty feet to the right or to the left of the candidate to be taught is laid down four heavy stakes are driven into the ground, one from each of these runs a block and tackle connecting with each leg and manned by ten or a dozen men. When all is ready the trainer stands in front of the animal, raises his hook and "Down! Down!" he orders. The elephant pays no attention. He attends merely his trunk and swaying his body from side to side. "Down! Down!" shouts the trainer again, and upon a signal some forty men begin to heave and sing, the blocks squeak, the ropes strain, and while the trainer continues shouting his command the pachyderm's legs begin to be drawn from under him. With a wild raising of trumpet, the startled creature begins in struggle, leaning with his trunk from side to side and grasping with his tip against the floor, frantically seeking for a hold to steady himself, but the treacherous robes fouling to draw his legs. The huge beast lights at a forbidding angle, bellowing like a lord of the herd and drowning the "Down! Down!" of the trainer. The great body begins to totter. For an instant it regains balance; then it falls. Crashing with a dull thud on to the bed of straw. Trumpeting like the screech test of a cracked steam calliope, the brute tries vainly to struggle to his feet, until at the end of three or four minutes he begins to realize that nothing so very startling has happened—but that really he ought to feel very tousled indeed.

To teach him to stand on his hind feet and walk uses the block and tackle. To forestall the effects of a fall fall the floor of the training stable is thickly littered with straw. Then the candidate is furnished with chains and the bellyband and block and tackle as he was when learning to rear, the difference being that the chains from under the belly lead between the hind legs instead of between the forelegs, so that the headquarters instead of the forequarters may be raised.

A Wasp Nurse.

A story of how one wasp cared for another that had been injured is told by a Scotchman who, while reading the newspaper, felt bothered by the buzzing of a wasp about his head and knocked it down. It fell through the open window and lay on the sill as if dead.

For a few seconds afterward, to his great surprise, a third wasp flew to the window sill, and, after buzzing around his wounded brother for a few minutes began to feed him all over.

The injured wasp seemed to revive under the treatment, and his friend then dragged him gently to the edge, grasped him around the body and flew away with him. It was said that the stranger, finding a wounded comrade, gave him aid in the way he could and thus have him a way home.—London Answers.

Cup Plates.

"These cup plates assure us that this too-near-old china service is the real thing," said an antiquary. "They stopped making cup plates 100 years ago. Cup plates, you see, were how table manners change. Now, do you know what they were for? They were to hold your dripping cup of tea—that you had poured a part of it into the saucer to drink from—so that the child might be trained. Yes, in the old, everybody drank hot tea from the saucer. Kings and queens, emperors and empresses, would a gurgling from their full saucer with circumspect to the lips. The cup, meanwhile, reposed on the cup plate."—Chicago Tribune.

LUMBER.

The Largest Stock Of Lumber Ever Carried In A Retail Yard, Is At Your Disposal,

At St. Hilaire Minn.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles $3.50 per M,

TWO AND THREE INCH PLANKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED BEFORE, BUT STILL GOOD AT $8 TO $15 PER M.

If you want some of these come quick as they are going fast.

* * * * * *

—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by **Red Lake Falls Milling Company**

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.

Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

Awful Blunder.

Newspaper Office Boy — Oh, there's been an awful time up in the editorial room today! Business Manager—Eh? What's the trouble? Office Boy—The hall porter made a mistake and put the "No Admittance" sign at the subscription office and the "Welcome" sign in front of the editor's room.—London Tit-Bits.

A Delicate Hint.

Two very cadaverous looking tramps looked at the window of a fashionable restaurant where a telegraph operator sat at his key.

"Say, partner," one of them said in a very husky voice, "report a couple o' empties goin' east."—Harper's Weekly.

The surest proof of one's endowment of noble qualities is being free from envy.—La Rochefoucauld.

By Way of Experiment.



M. Lafousse, being completely ruined and having resolved to commit suicide, tried it first on his reflection in the glass to see what it looked like.—Pele Mele.

Grieg as a Beadsboy.

Grieg, the noted composer, was first a pattern schoolboy. In a description of his days at school he wrote: "Knowing that by arriving late I would not be allowed to enter the class until the end of the first lesson, I used, oh wel morings, to stand under a dripping roof until I was soaked to the skin. The master then sent me home to change my clothes, but the distance being long this was equivalent to giving me a dispensation. You may guess that I played the truant pretty often. But when at last I carried it so far as to blend one day my birthday, though it had briefly flashed at all, they became shamefaced and kept it locked. Out the boy I was caught and made an intimate acquaintance with the birch."—St. James' Gazette.

A Rather Odd.

Sims Reeves had been addressed to sing at a small public dinner at which Dickens presided, and, as happened not infrequently, Sims Reeves had something the matter with his throat and was unable to attend. Dickens announced this, and the announcement was received with a general touch of incredulity. This made Dickens very angry, and he rose hastily to the defense of his distinguished friend. "My friend, Sims Reeves," he said quietly, "regrets his inability to fulfill his engagement owing," he added, with caustic severity, "to an unfortunately lamentable and highly facetious cold."

Good Reason.

Mamma, who never knew her husband

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls, Minn. on December 16th, 1907, viz:

George Wagner.

Who made Homestead Entry No. 9111 made Red Lake Series for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 154 N. R. 46 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edwin Hanson, John Dahlen, Andrew Hanson, William Blower, all of Brinkenberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that DIGHT PISON SUNDIAL, of Little Rice, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 9103 made December 18, 1906, for the Lots 1, 2 Sec. 7 Tp. 152 N. Range 39 W. and that said proof will be made before U. S. Browning U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on December 2nd 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Eugene Dempsey, Theodore Torgerson, Olaf B. Branson, U. Henery Costello, all of Little Rice.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Euphemisms For "Mad."

In order to avoid the blunt word "mad" oddly euphemisms are reported to in the English language. While "bumpy" refers to the supposed influence of the moon, "loose" simply means unhealthy; "listlecile" signifies only weak, and "crazy," meaning dipsomaniac, almost corresponds to the slang "cracked." "A tile off," "not all there," "a bee in his bonnet," are only a few of the efforts slang has made to carry off the sad fact with as cheesy face. "Lunatic asylum," for the old "madhouse," represents not only a great improvement in the institution, but also in the term used to designate it.

A Tidy Well Digger.

The mole is one of the thriftiest of animals. It never burrows at any greater distance from water, and at times of drought when the supply of the useful stomach is diminished or cut off the "little gentleman in the velvet coat" counteracts the scarcity by digging wells until it comes to a depth at which water may be obtained.

Reassured.

"Say, pa, won't you buy me a drum?" "No! I'm afraid you'd disturb me with the noise."

"Why, pa, I'll only beat it when you're asleep."—Life.

How a Man Proposes.



He—Oh, you're the dearest, sweetest little bobby bluum in the world! Will you marry me?

She—Of course I will, you big, dear, silly old goose, but don't muss up my hair so, sweetheart.—Pittsburg Press.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Products

John Radnecki, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS.

WE Will SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS, W. G. HOYT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Get a bottle of Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar for that cough.

There will be a social dance at the Rattney hall tomorrow evening.

Singer bros. have bought a feed mill, which they will put in at Kratka.

Jim Mehan and C. L. Clark landed two fine deer on their last weeks hunting trip.

Roy Livingston and Edward Stuger of Rhoda made this office a pleasant call Wednesday evening

Everybody is busy preparing for winter, so are we, which is the reason local news are scarce this week

Alf Eve returned home from S.D. last Monday, where he has been working during the fall.

The fine weather for the past two weeks has been just what the farmers needed to finish up up threshing.

The absence of snow in the woods gives the deer a little the advantage of the hunters this year and they should have the best of it as they are in the majority.

Mr. Webster, of the firm of Carpenter & Webster, of McIntosh passed by this way Monday on his way to Erie on a collection trip.

Butter 25 cents. Eggs 25 cents per dozen, at the Big New Store, at Highlanding.

Father Adolph, from Thief River Falls will have mass at the residence of Henery Arndt, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o' clock P.M.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, it should cure you.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 20 cents per lb, Eggs 25 cents per dozen at the new Highlanding store.

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

There will be a grand ball at the Kratka hall on Thanks Giving night November 28th, All are invited to attend. First class music.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

There was a large attendance at the socialist meeting last Sunday, and we regret that we did have time to attend, as we are in need of our share of the Rockefeller millions, as we have some past due bills to pay.

Peter Hjerrild, of Donality was by this way Tuesday, mooching the family of Lars Haaven over to Kratka. He expressed himself as being disgusted with the direct combination that exists between the store keepers at Wanka and the McIntosh Collection Agency to beat the farmers, by making them bear such unnecessary expense.

Weeds Worth Millions.

New Zealand flax is one of a number of wild weeds that yield their gatherers great wealth. The flax, the strongest known, grows wild in marshes. When it is cultivated it develops and its fibers become better and valuables.

Indian hemp grows wild, and out of it hasheesh, or kief, is made. Kief looks like flakes of chopped straw. It is smoked in a pipe; it is eaten on liver; it is drunk in water; it produces an intense, a delirious happiness, and among societies it takes the place of beer and whisky.

The most valuable weed of all—the one which is the source of the rubber supply—is the Para rubber vine, which grows wild in the forests of Brazil.

ARE YOU GOING TO COLLEGE.

If so, you should remember, that the Crookston College has six experienced teachers, accommodations for 500 students, uses the most up to date method in teaching telegraphy, has placed every one of its graduates in good paying positions, and can furnish you board and room in private family for $3.00 per week Send for catalogue to J. C. Shire, Crookston Minnesota.

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is sold by all dealers, Price 25 cent. 50 cents and $1 00.

Wanted:

Local representative for Sunbeam, and vicinity to look after renewels and increase subscription list of a prominent month ly magazine, on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person.

Address, Publisher, Box 50 Station O, New York.

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Snuday from now until Jan. 1. 1908, to all new subscribers for $1.50 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidental campaign and will give you a live up-to-date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Nice weather now days.

Mrs. I. N. Wore and dughter Alm visited with Ida Lillo on on Sunday afternoon,

Gilbert A. Hoveland left for his home near Wager on Monday afternoon.

Miss Elsie Brekke and Nelle Short visited at Tone Florance on Sunday.

Mark's LUNG Balsam with Tar has cured others. Why not you?

Miss Rustad left for her home at Hill River Wednesday.

Jim Walker made a business trip to Plummer Monday, returning Tuesday.

Ed Rustad went down in the town of Hill River Wednesday, on a business trip.

Dave Lynch returned home from Moorhead Thursday, here which place he has been working on a ditching contract this season,

Miss Annabell Rolandson, Miss Alvira Lillo and Oscar Lillo visited with Ida Lillo Sunday.

Miss Maggie Short came home for a visit Saturday, returning to Plummer Sunday.

Mrs. H. Underdahl visited with the family of Ole Nesland on Sunday.

The surprise party at Jim Walker's on Saturday evening was well attended and all had a good time.



Country Doctor's Horse—Do better than, line, wrapped at home of farmer patient—Go on, you fool. He's dead!

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a.m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long tripsto the County seat, as I can do the baisness by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, at SUNBEAM MINN.

WIVES IN KOREA.

A Humorist Who Draws a Moral From Their Silence.

It is said that in Koren after a native woman is wedded she becomes practically speechless, says Newing Newark in the Boston Post. This is in conformity to custom and caste. A Korean wife does not utter marriage becomes absolutely mute, but she does not speak unless necessarily demanded it. And, by the way, if some of us talked less and more than necessarily demanded this world would be full of large chunks of silence. The Korean wife does not chatter like a parrakeet. Not sir is something in which she does not deal. Of course if the house got on fire she would mention it, or if she were to step on a snake she wouldn't try to keep the fact a secret, but she does not talk over the back fence when she is bringing in the wash or converse with her neighbor with her head in the windows. If she did, she would lose her caste and her social rating would slump faster than a copper stock.

Probably many a brutal husband who reads these lines will sigh and say, "Ah, that my wife were a Korean." There has an impression got abroad in this land of the free and the home of the grafter that our women are endless and tiresome talkers. In the eyes of the masses the American wife holds the long distance record as a continuous conversationalist. And upon this impression jests and jokelets are freely built. The eternally talking wife is a prolific source of inspiration for comic weeklies and this, rendered stage. Two comedians come down front and, with their noses touching each other, engage in a rapid fire conversation:

"I got a talking machine down to my house."

"Oh, you got a talking machine down to your house! How much did you pay for it?"

"I didn't pay nothing for it—I married her—married a daughter from the large and select audience.)

Now if the wife's volubility of speech, as her husband a spleen? It's woman to a woman—photograph for you, Fifty. See exactly—so, that you could notice it from the road through the knockers, about the husband's who they so fond about the wagging tongues of their wives are living expressions of the hot air theory. They are the chaps who are nothing to say and devote most of their time to saying it; they are full of gassings, verbosity and prunes. When they open their mouths their tongues run away with them, going one of those firesome expressions of the curious we beside a talking machine, and he will make it sound like a whisper. They as he averages it, is full of blunt, brag and blister, and that's worse than

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

CENSUS HUMORS.

Returns of Occupations That Are Difficult to Classify.

According to an official of the cellsus bureau at Washington, that department is often puzzled to know how to classify the returns of occupation in cases where the enumerator has given a too literal description of a person's employment. There are two census terms to cover such cases. Occupations not included in the regular list may be entered as "O. T."—meaning "other things," or "N. G." when stands for "not gainful." To choose between the two sometimes suggests amusing complications.

An enumerator in Iowa reported "drunkard" as the occupation of one of his men. The census bureau entered him as "N. G." since the next column asserted this to be his occupation for twelve months in the year.

A New York enumerator who seemed to evince the inclinations of a detective reported several men in his district as "crooks," "pickpockets," and "gamblers." They were entered as "N. G." although their occupations may have been more gainful to them than to their victims.

An Alabama man whose occupation was reported as "odd jobs" goes on the records under "O. T."—"other things."

While some of the occupations which the enumerators give are unusual, they are probably correct. A tramp was described as "loafer, not gainful, unemployed twelve months." An extra thrifty person in one instance was reported as "occupation, miser," and another given on saving as "over-frugal woman." Another husband was described as "idler, does her own occupation as husband and wife work."—Minneapolis Journal.

Danger.

"She will need more attention in years than most girls, no wonder she spoke a plastic animal recumbent under a tree, especially observing its end. She at first refused to go through the picture at all. Her husband calmed her fears to some extent, and then started her. Then the cow slowly commenced to eat the bush near her, as they always do, and this lady nearly shrieked with terror and said:

"Oh, Bob, hurry, hurry. He is getting ready to spring at us."—Brooklyn

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just compleated our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

with a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

His Thanksgiving Dinner

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

Copyright 1907, by the Author.

When it comes to eatin'
There's nothin' ever quite so nice
As a good, old-fashioned
Thanksgivin' dinner.
Now there's no use a talkin' to me
about
Lobster a la Newberg, toasted on half
shells,
Oysters with scallops and Velancennes sauce,
A squash au maraschino,
Daggo au gratin, and
Diplomatirni puddin' et all Parisianne.
Not for me.
My innards don't hanker after
That kind of fillin'.
What I want is just the good, plain livin'
Of a Thanksgivin' dinner.
Let 'er start off with turkey,
A good, big eighteen pounder or so,
And put 'er right on thn table, close to hand,
With a good, sharp knife for carvin'.
I want 'er stuffed full with a stuffin'
Of bread,
And some oysters,
And a wee bit of sage,
And pepper and salt to the taste.
Now that's the way Mary fixes up a turkey,
And I tell you it's fine.
You don't hanker after much else
When you've disposed of a generous portion
Of that kind of eatin'.
Just then, of course,
You want some other fixin's.
For a Thanksgivin' dinner,



Lat 'ar Start Off with Turkay.

If for nothin' more'n just to say you had 'em.
You want some sweet potatoes,
An' you want 'em browned with gravy.
If you ever got a chance at Mary's sweet potatoes
You'd eat a peck.
They're that good.
And cranberries,
Of course nobody forgets them when turkey's on the bill.
And a hefty chunk of baked squash
Ain't to be sneezed at.
And, as for me,
Though some folks wouldn't care for it,
I'll take an allowance of lye hominy.
And I don't want too small an allowance, either.
And some how Mary always manages
To keep a few ripe tomatoes.
And they're good, I tell you.



You're Feeling Thankful.

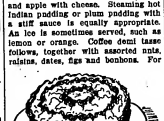
Taste better'n they do in summer time,
'Cause they're scarcer, maybe.
Of course there's a lot of other fixin's
That goes with these,
Like jellies,
There's grape, an' currant, an' crab apple,
Ain' a few other kinds.
An' piccalli, an' peach preserves,
ah celery,
And a lot of other things I don't never
Mor'n taste around.
No, sirs'ie' for the big show at the end, though.
For the puddin' that Mary always makes
With nuts, and raisins, and fruits,
And a good, stiff batter beat up and steamed,
And served with a hefty sort of sance.
And then there's pies,
Like pumpkin, and mince, and apple,
And sometimes one or two more.
For a finish, we always have walnuts,
And a glass of cider or two.
Now, I'm tellin' you
When you get outside of that thara kind of a dinner
You're feelin' thankful.
And you've a reason to be.
You've had somethin' to eat
That's worth eatin'.
You ain't had no indigestion breeders.
That's a goin' to keep you
A worryin' with cramps.
No,
You've just had
A good, old-fashioned Thanksgivin' dinner.

THANKSGIVING HOSPITALITY

The waning year grows brown and gray and dull.
And pools sing November bleak and sere;
But from the bounteous garnered harvest store,
With grateful hearts we draw Thanksgiving cheer.
Occasionally, these days, we get a glimpse of real old fashioned hospitality, the kind that creeps right into the marrow of your bones and makes your blood tingle with the true spirit of good fellowship.
Never is this feeling more universally or potently expressed than on Thanksgiving; the occasion for festive home gatherings, reunions, and where strangers are made welcome as one of your own kin.
Lucky and blessed is the woman who can extend hospitality on this day, and lucky, too, is the host who can preside at his own board, among congenial spirits.
It is a very serious mistake to keep your guests at the table for three or four hours, as is frequently the case:



though, to be sure, part of this time is taken up at the conclusion of the dinner, as the men linger over their coffee and cigars, and with the inevitable flow of gossip throughout the meal.
The foundation of the dinner consists of an appetizer, soup with relishes, turkey with vegetables, a salad, a dessert of pies—pumpkin, mince and apple—to which may be added an ice and a steamed pudding if desired, nuts, raisins and coffee.
Three indispensable pies are pumpkin well seasoned with brandy, mince and apple with cheese. Steaming hot Indian pudding or plum pudding with a stiff sauce is equally appropriate. As ice is sometimes served, such as lemon or orange. Coffee demi tasse follows, together with assorted nuts, raisins, dates, figs and bonbons. For



a formal dinner Brie cheese and hard toasted crackers accompany the black coffee.
An unique name card is given in this article.
In place of the pumpkin pie, pumpkin fachonettes, pastry shells with pumpkin filling, make a novel substitute. And a chestnut compote is equally pleasing and out of the beaten track. An excellent Thanksgiving cake, which my he served with ice, is made of spices, a cup of strong, black coffee, chopped raisins, nuts and melted marshmallows, covered with icing (vanilla colored with rose water or orange) and halved pecans or pignolia nuts.

KING OF THANKSGIVING.



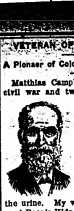
The King of Thanksgiving!
Behold him in glory!
He tells to beholders
A wonderful story.
He tells how our fathers,
A brave little band,
Bowed down in thanksgiving
On reaching the land;
How from that time to this
We hold one day a year
Apart from its fellows,
A day of good cheer.

Cheap Thanksgiving Dinner.

Yvette Guilbert, the famous French actress prained at a dinner in New York the festival of Thanksgiving. "It is a pleasant festival," she said. "I am sorry that in France we have no such day of gratitude for the years harvest. It is a great day with you. You have novels, tales, anecdotes and poems based upon it.
"An actor this morning told me a Thanksgiving anecdote. He said that a penniless young man entered a cheap restaurant one Thanksgiving day, and said:
"'What do you charge for a plate of turkey?'
"'A quarter, sir,' the waiter answered.
"'Any charge for bread?'
"'No, sir.'
"'Or for gravy?'
"'No.'
"'Then bring me a large plate of bread and gravy.'"

VETERAN OF THREE WARS.

A Pioneer of Colorado and Nabraska.



Matthias Campbell, veteran of the civil war and two Indian wars, and a pioneer of Colorado, now living at 218 East Nebraska Street, Blair, Neb., says: "I had such pains in my back for a long time that I could not turn in bed, and at times there was an almost total stoppage of the urine. My wife and I have both used Doan's Kidney Pills for what doctors diagnosed as advanced kidney troubles, and both of us have been completely cured."
Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

True to His Promise.

A teacher in a tenement district hurried from the school to find the mother of a pupil who had been taken quite ill.
"Can you show me where Mrs. Angelo Scandale lives?" she inquired of a group of emaciated from the sunny south to a dark, sunless alley.
"Yes, teach,' I show you," and a willing, sticky hand dragged her on with such speed as to make her stumble over an Italian dame seated on the sidewalk.
After the teacher's breathless flight toward the clouds, the little hand stopped tugging.
"There where Mees Scandale live," indicated the horizontal arm and finger, "but she downstair sitting on the step," finished the smiling lipe.—Harper's Magazine.

Couldn't Discharge Him.

When the jury had died in for at least the fourth time, with no sign of coming to an agreement in the bribery case, the disgusted judge rose and said: "I discharge this jury."
At this, one sensitive talesman, stung to the quick by his abrupt and ill-sounding decision, obstinately faced the judge.
"You can't discharge me, judge!" he retorted.
"Why not?" asked the astonished judge.
"Because," announced the talesman, pointing to the defendant's lawyer, "I'm being paid by that man there!"—Lippincott's.

Distinction and Difference.

In Dean Ramsay's book of anecdotes there is one which refers to a conversation between a Scotch minister and a sexton. The minister was a stranger to the gravemaker, and discussed with him the doctrines of the neighboring clergy. As one after another was mentioned the sexton wagged his head gloomily, and said: "He's no sound." At last the minister—who was a long-winded and rather empty preacher—mentioned his own name, and inquired: "Mr. — now, isn't he sound?" "Oo, aye," said the sexton, with a twinkle in his eye. "He's a' sound."

No Nature Fake.

The alleged case of a bird making a splint for its broken leg is no more wonderful than this:
A Welsh rabbit, about to be devoured by an enemy, made itself stringy and tied the strings to a plate, fork and toast in a brave effort to keep from being dragged to its doom.
I saw this with my own eyes but refrain from giving my right name for fear of drawing upon me displeasure. —Herald and Presbyter.

"Society of One-Legged Men."

The president of the "Society of One-Legged Men" has arrived in Paris accompanied by another "unfortunate." They had walked, from Marseilles, a distance of nearly 600 miles, and, in spite of their infirmity, they averaged over 11 miles a day.

From the viewpoint of an old bachelor the vocalizing at a wedding is more depressing than the singing at a funeral.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Also Have Things to Learn.

"For many years I have used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.
"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.
"The troubles were constipation, fluttering of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head and various parts of my body, twitching of my limbs, shaking of my head, and, at times after exertion, a great "gone" feeling with a keener desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years.
"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them, and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced because some years ago I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all.
"This time, however, my friend made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Suddenly I found myself improving in a most decided fashion.
"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. This is no fancy letter but sixteen facts which I am glad to make known."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

DOCTORS ORGANIZE UNION.

Toronto Physicians Fix Higher Scale of Prices.

Toronto, Ont.—The doctors of this city west of Yonge street have formed a union under the name "No. 11 Territorial Division of the College of Physicians and Surgeons." The object of the organization are to improve the condition of the profession against quacks, establish minimum fees and amend lodge terms. The lowest fee for medical examination for fraternal societies has been fixed at $2, while the minimum fee for minor operations has been fixed at $10, and that for major operations at $50. For a first visit to a patient $2 hereafter will be charged, and $1 for each subsequent visit, while the fee for night visits will be doubled, being fixed at $3. The charge for an office visit has been made $1, including prescription, while to give anesthetics $5 will be charged.

HOW HE FOUND THE KEY.

Brother's Method Was Simple, but Also Somewhat Costly.

Miss Dresswell had just returned, after spending a week with a country friend. Imagine her consternation when she discovered her previously well-stocked wardrobe empty!
"Gracious, George!" she said to her brother. "Where are all my clothes? And what in the world is that great black patch on the town?"
The face of George exhibited all the well-known signs of conscious rightcousness, and he met her gaze unflinchingly.
"Marie," he replied consolingly, "you wrote to me that if I wanted the key of the winter room I should find it in the pocket of your botero."
"Yes, yes!"
"Well, I don't know a botero from a fichu or a box pleet, so I took all the things to the lawn and burnt them. Then I recovered the key from the ashes."
She froze him with a stare, and he is now thawing slowly on the kitchen stove.—Stray Stories.

His Word Not Good.

John and Jim agreed to settle a difference by fighting it out. It was understood that whoever wanted to quit should cry "nough!" John got down and was hammering him soundly, when Jim cried "nough!" But John paid no attention to his cry and kept on pounding him. Again and again Jim called out "nough! But John paid no heed and kept busy with his fists. A boy standing near asked: "Why don't you let the feller up? He's yelled "nough!"
"But he's such a liar you can't believe him."

Troublesome Growth.

"Does the child ever keep still a minute?" asked the woman as the youngster sprawled noisily over the floor in a dozen squirming positions at once, it seemed to her.
"No," answered his mother. "They are growing when they do that, they say."
"Will you please ask him to stop growing," implored the woman, "just for this week while he is visiting me?"

Where Legislature Meets Every Year.

There are now only six states in the United States whose legislatures meet every year. In the others the legislatures meet only once in two years, and this is true of the great states of Pennsylvania and Illinois. Only the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Georgia, South Carolina and Rhode Island meet once a year.

The Sequel.

"Funny thing about Dubley. He said he needed a little whisky because he was run down."
"Well, wasn't he run down?"
"I don't know about that, but I do know he was run in."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Cash for Cream and Poultry.
Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices.
R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Humnn nature is an interesting study hernuse it changes so often.

High Cream Prices.
Write us to-day for particulars and tags.
MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

The first use of a moun at a banquet in Germeny dates hnck to 1489.

We Want Your Cream.
Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The pope has e million dollar lace collection.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.
Manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS—50¢ per BOTTLE.

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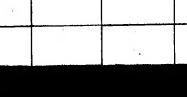


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He's got you beat on climate. He doesn't have to loaf all winter and be uncomfortable, if not half frozen to boot. He works out doors all the year round and he's making money while you're idle. He's got you beat on live stock. He doesn't have long feeding periods, and he doesn't have to build expensive barns and sheds to protect his stock from the cold. He's got you beat in many other ways. Why let him do it? Why don't you go to the Southwest, get a good farm and start yourself on the road to prosperity?
It will pay you to take a trip down the M., K. & T. Ry.—it will pay you lots of chances to better your condition. You can travel all sorts of routes to better your location. Territory go down the M., K. & T. line through Kansas, Oklahoma and return over their line in Oklahoma. The cost of a round-trip ticket is very little—the results of your trip will be out of all proportion to the cost. Make up your mind to go on the next excursion—two each month—and write me for information.
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Where Field, near Oklahoma City, Okla., on M. K. & T. Ry., THE DIRECT LINE TO THE GULF COAST COUNTRY.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LIVE STOCK

TO HANG UP HOGS.

A Contrivance Which Will Prove Handy at Hog Killing Time.

Erect a strong post about eight or nine feet high, and attach to it four stationary arms, as shown in cut. One post should extend about two feet above the arms, and at the top an iron pin one and a half inches in diameter should be driven in. The tackle consists of a 2x4-inch white oak scantling with a pulley wheel in one



Device for Hanging Hogs.

end long enough so that, when placed on the top of the post, the end with the pulley wheel will extend out three or five inches farther than the arms.

The rope is first fastened in the scantling back from the pulley wheel, then through the pulley wheel in the scantling and drops to the ground to lift, with, explains the Prairie Farmer. The back end of the scantling is fastened to the arm below by means of a rope tied just the right length, which can be shifted from one to the other as needed. The hook on the movable pulley is hooped under the gambrel when the hog is elevated to the arm.

BY BREEDING NOT FEEDING.

High Feeding Will Not Produce Fineness of Wool.

According to the data now on hand the fineness of wool is not increased by high feeding. The fineness of wool is told by the diameter of each individual thread of wool on the skin of the sheep. By high feeding it has been found that each of these is lengthened, and that the bulk of the wool is increased, but the diameter of the woolly hair remains the same. Each hair (if we may call it that) comes out of the hair bulb, and the number of these bulbs on a square inch of the skin remains the same under any kind of feeding. But with different breeds there is a difference as to how many of these hair bulbs exist per square inch. The larger the number, the finer the wool, and the fewer the number, the coarser the wool. This is naturally the case. The fine wool sheep who have are the product of selecting and breeding. It is not to be supposed that we can produce fine wool sheep out of coarse wool sheep by any kind of feeding we may adopt. We can do much by feeding, but there is one thing that we cannot do, and that is to increase the fineness of the wool.

STOCK ITEMS.

The early lambs command the top notch in the market.

As winter comes on, look after the comfort of your milk cows. The best time is a little ahead of time.

Let the animal take the stables. It is a great deodoriser and purifier, and the deadly foe of tuberculosis.

It doesn't pay to compel stock to stand in drafts. Lumber is high, but not so expensive as ailing horses and cows.

The dairyman who carries a herd of dry cows or strippers through the winter is not likely to find his occupation remunerative.

If there are any low places about the barn and yards where puddles collect and freeze, fill them up at once and thereby possibly avoid a broken leg and the loss of a favorite animal.

In New England the institution to which are sent the paupers of the towns is known as the "poor farm." Now, don't allow the unprofitable cow to make a poor farm of your property. Spot her and get rid of her at once.

If your Pogs have not done so well as you expected, find out the cause. It may have been in the breeding, but more likely it was because of early mistakes in feeding. A judiciously selected pig, given the proper treatment, seldom disappoints his owner.—Farm Journal.

Keep Colts Growing.

Keep the young colts growing if they are expected to become as large or larger than their parents. A colt once stunted may afterwards be made fat, but it can never be made to grow as large as it otherwise would.

ENCOURAGING FACTS

THOSE CONTEMPLATING CHANGE OF RESIDENCE SHOULD READ THEM.

The other day the writer was in the Office of the Canadian Government at St. Paul, Minnesota. On the windows of the building were signs to the effect that homesteads of 160 acres were given free to actual settlers, and in the windows were displays of wheat, oats, barley, other grains and vegetables, which he was told were grown in Western Canada. This could be readily believed for in no other country on the Continent would it be possible to grow such splendid specimens. The world is now pretty well advised that in the growing of such cereals as have been named and vegetables as well the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have no competitor. For several years past specimens have been exhibited at State and County Fairs throughout the State, and these exhibits are looked upon as one of the chief attractions. They have demonstrated what can be done in the climate of a country possessing a soil that will grow things. But that it was possible to grow vegetables such as were seen there seemed to create some doubt. But it was the case. And apples too. Not of course the splendid fruit grown in countries more congenial to such culture, but they were in evidence. Throughout Indiana, the booster farmers were forced to stop and think. When a similar exhibit was placed before them during the past few weeks, many of them were forced to stop and remark: "That is much ahead of anything we can do. The quality of the grain we have conceded, for has not so-and-so sent us samples grown on his own farm the like of which we had never seen before. But to think of the vegetables—and such vegetables. Why, we thought everything was frozen up there, and these turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, beets, mangolds, pumpkins, and squashes are away ahead of anything we ever saw grow." That is the story everywhere. Thousands of Western Canada homesteaders formerly United States citizens, are growing just such grain, just such vegetables, which yield them a splendid profit with little outlay on the farms that they have secured from the Government of the Dominion of Canada at the nominal cost of $10 for 160 acres. If adjoining land is wanted it can be secured from the railway companies or from private individuals at moderate prices and reasonable terms. Write for literature and information as per coupon, or a postal card and addressing it to the Canadian Government Agent, whose name appears elsewhere, a copy of "Last Best West" telling you all about it will be sent you free.

Missed His Vocation.

Reginald de Koven, the composer, tells of a grocer and a druggist who attended a Wagner concert. As the program did not please them they began talking on music in general and on Wagner in particular.

"Another example of the fact that every man wants to do something out of his line," said the druggist.

"That's all right," assented the grocer. "Now, I'm a grocer, but I've always wanted to be a banker."

"You'd probably fail," added the druggist. "Look at me. I'm a success as a druggist, yet I've always wanted to write a book. This man Wagner tries his hand at music. Just listen to it. And we all know he builds good parlor cars!"—Success.

DOCTORS IN GRAND JURY NET.

Two Indicted in Iowa for Conspiracy to Force an Independent Physician from a Surgical Case.

Waverly, Ia.—The Bremmer county grand jury, which a few weeks ago indicted fourteen members of the county medical association, alleging violation of the anti-trust law, recently reported additional indictments against Dr. W. A. Robif and Dr. O. L. Chaffee on the general ground of conspiracy. Their alleged offense was of forcing an independent doctor from a surgical case, in which he as well as one of the accused doctors had been employed, after he had refused to sign the union scale.

Split the Difference.

In a dog case at Turnbury, England, one witness testified that the dog whose loss was being sued for was worth $125, while another swore it was worthless. So the judge awarded $62.50 damages as a fair average.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Suit Couldn't Concern Him.

Before the trial of a suit for damages was begun in a London court the other day it was remarked incidentally that the defendant, a laundry proprietor, had been dead 11 years.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes. St. Paul, Minn.

A poor hut otherwise strictly honest man says that the worst thing about riches is not having any.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.
To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

According to the eternal fitness of things a duck of a girl should marry a quack doctor.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page Illustrated Eye Book and if this paper is mentioned they will send you a Free Bottle Murine for Your Eyes. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and their Oculists will advise as to the proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. *Your Druggist* will tell you that Murine Cures Eyes. Makes Weak Eyes Strong. Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain. Aids those Wearing Glasses and Sells for 50c.

Proved Useless.

"When you was little was you spanked like I am to make you good, papa?"

"I was, my son—and spanked hard, too."

"Ven you can't fool me no more, 'cause if it didn't make you good it won't make me good."

McMurray's Vanilla

Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a low price.

He is a successful manufacturer who never makes mistakes.

Cream of Oil

Is the best kerosene, and does not smoke the chimney, nor char the wick. Try it.

It is cruelty to the innocent not to punish the guilty.—Syrus.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Very Near It.

"How did your son who was stagestruck, find the starting business?"

"All moonshine."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BACKACHE
DIABETES
Price 75 "Guaranteed"

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value. In fact a record of more than thirty years, the best proof of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, inversion or inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most experienced employees in the largest factories devoted to the manufacture of these grades, and the prices are the same the world over. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

No substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



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PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membranes of the throat and nose, relieves the most distressing cases of catarrh and inflammation caused by frequent colds, sore throat and hoarseness, sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. It is a wonderful relief to sufferers from nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. It is a wonderful power over those troubles to entertainment and proves its merits. Paxtine is a powder to be dissolved in water for use as a medicated douche, and for all the above purposes is unequaled. It is sold by druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. Get it from your druggist to-day. Large box, 50 cents. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

PAIN afflicts every one, somewhere, sometime. To protect come to

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

which can be used both internally and externally, and promptly relieves pain.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Sold by druggists. Price 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Mr. Thos Hines is a good Mr. All dealers. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

JO-HE OIL
SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Very penetrating, soothing, healing. Cures CROUP, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throat and Catarrh. This Oil has no equal for Wind Colics, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spasmodic Sores and Wounds. Sold by druggists. Agents and Canvassers wanted. H. S. JONES' SONS, Prop's Dallas, Texas.

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WESTERN CANADA

New Districts Now Opened for Settlement

IN SCARLET FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Some of the choicest lands in the grain growing belts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the homestead regulations. Many of these are still obtainable, and thousands of homesteads are now available. The new regulations make it possible for entry to be made by proxy, the express condition that the settler resides for three years within the vicinity of the land entered for. Many settlers are now taking up land entries in the Peace River district, which is attracting much attention at present. Entry may now be made before the Agent or Sub-Agent at Prince Albert by proxy, for certain conditional by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Many cash homestead entries at Dominion Lands Offices in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have been cancelled for non-fulfilment of conditions, and the lands are again open for entry, subject to a cash payment of $3.00 per acre.

The fee in each case will be $10.00. Churches, schools and stores are convenient. Healthy climate, splendid crops and good laws. Grain growing and stock raising are alike profitable.

For further particulars and rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

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Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston Mass.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary Enterprise, a Project Heartily Endorsed by Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

A Craze for the Western Learning Sweeping China

Shooghai, China.—The man with a pigtail, representing China's modern army of 16,000 men, is not the most significant figure in the empire to-day; that place must be accorded to another man in uniform, the student of the western learning. How great and portentous is the change which has come over this hoary kingdom may be seen in this new educational ferment. China is now committed, irrevocably, to the occidental type of education.

After milleniums of proud self-sufficiency, and an appalling ignorance of what the west considers learning, the old system of education, consisting of the memorization of the Confucian classics, has fallen with a crash. Knowledge of these classics was until recently the only road to political places and social power; men devoted their lives to as endeavor to pass these examinations, year after year, until the number of candidates beyond eighty years of age was very large. All this has now become one with China's past; the classical examination system has been abolished and the famous old examination halls have been razed. To-day all who rise in China must pass through the gate of the western learning.

China's Craze for the New Education.

The ancient contempt for foreigners and things foreign gave way in a day, to-day China is almost as zealous for western ways as ever was Japan. There is now existent in this great empire a craze for education more intense than that of any other country in the world. Everybody realizes that the new schools, which have everywhere sprung up like mushrooms, are lunatic asylums manned, with few exceptions, by students, supplemented by a few professors. Nor is the new education carried on only by schools; public readley rooms and lecture halls have been opened, by the government, by private citizens, and by missions, and here the people gather to hear the news of the day—the police news—news-read and explained. The number of newspapers has increased immensely, and in Peking there is one devoted exclusively to courageous cartoons on current events, which has a high education value, even though it at times manifests a somewhat revolutionary tendency. One of the difficulties which the government has had to meet in educational movement is the use which revolutionists make of it; large percentage of the students are revolutionists; the number of anti-dynastic societies is greatly on the increase, as is the revolutionary and reform spirit generally.

One of the standout changes of education and progress is the "Woman's Daily," of Peking, which wields a tremendous influence. It is edited by a woman, herself not a college bred, who has thrown her entire influence on the side of the modern education of women.

As everybody knows, it was the missionaries who first introduced into China what civilization calls education. The missionaries are the translators of the books of western learning into Chinese. They made possible the systematic study of Chinese by foreigners and of English by Chinese. Realizing that education must underlie or accompany Christianity, they have from the first steadily engaged in teaching.

China's Debt to America.

As the reader of these articles may have noticed, I long ago abandoned my intention of describing the work of individual missions, for the simple reason that it would require a full newspaper page a week to do so. Travelers to the east may say that they see an evidences of mission work; my trouble is that I have seen too many. The very magnitude of the missionary enterprise has made it necessary for me merely to summarize and give conclusions. Thus I must now dismiss in a few sentences great educational institutions in China, any one of which is worthy of an article in itself, as illustrative of the immense service rendered to this nation by American altruism, American capital and American brains.

Take, as the most conspicuous example, St. John's college, Shanghai, of the American Protestant Episcopal mission. This is the greatest educational institution in the empire. Its students, numbering between 300 and 300, come from all parts of China, and from families of wealth and official life. St. John's certificates alone among mission colleges, I believe, are accepted by the government for official positions. Its buildings, on the outskirts of Shanghai, and its corps of instructors, headed by Dr. Pott, Dr. Pott, would do honor to any American college. The work of this one institution is alone sufficient answer to the criticism that mission work in China is futile. What I have said of St. John's college may be said, substantially, of Boone college and Boone Medical school, Wuchang, likewise of the Protestant Episcopal mission.

The Soochow university of the Southern Methodist church, Rev. Dr. D. L. Anderson, president, is another institution which would elicit praise of discriminating educational experts, the enthusiastic pride of Americans and admiration of everybody. From the college annual, full of the same sort of thing that goes into such volumes at home, to the splendidly equipped building, it is a thoroughgoing, progressive, effective institution of learning. Elsewhere I have spoken of the imposing North China Union college, built by the American board, at Tung Chow, and the Union college for women, at Peking, and the big Peking university of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and the Union Medical college, Pekieg. All of these are enterprises great beyond the imagination of the average American, who thinks of missions as a man preaching on the corner to a lot of gaping heathen. There are American educators in China—I need cite only the veteran, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of Peking—who would be famous men at home; association with them is the best part of the education which these dual-trained Chinese youth receive.

In Nanking, a union is projected of the educational work of the Methodist Episcopal church, north, Disciples of Christ, Friends and Presbyterians, north and south. Already the separate schools make Nanking a great educational center. The international Institute, Shanghai, headed by Dr. Gilbert Reid, has nearly 100 students and is especially ambitious to foster international good fellowship. But it is impossible even to mention scores of great schools up and down the length and breadth of China, whose aim and spirit are Christian, and the majority of whose graduates become members of Christian churches and a leaven of sane progress in the Chinese life.

It may not be generally known that the president of the United States holds office in a missionary society. As an alumnus of Harvard university he is chairman of the advisory committee of the Harvard mission, which is one of the remarkable developments of the missionary spirit in American institutions of higher learning. This Harvard mission aims to unite all Harvard men (of whom there are now no less than 25) who are in foreign mission work anywhere, the sending out of men who will bear the spirit of their university into the foreign field, and, more definitely, the support of E. E. Carter, Harvard '95, Young Men's Christian association secretary for India. Harvard, by the way, maintains a weekly study class in foreign missions.

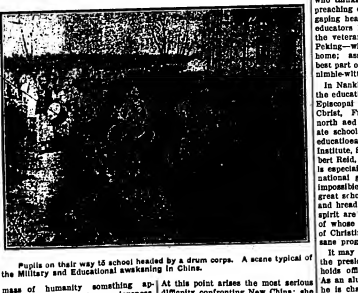
Yale is even more ambitious, projecting nothing less than "a new Yale in the far east." China has been chosen as the most strategic point. In the center of the progressive, though land-locked, province of Hunan, Yale at Changsha, a beginning has been made in the creation of a Christian university. One man, John Laurence Thruston, '98, a member of the famous "Yale band," died before the work was fully started, but his widow, a college graduate, is on the teaching staff. Rev. Brownell Gage, '97, another member of the "Yale band" is one of the professors, and the others are Dr. Edward Hicks Hume, '97, Rev. Warren B. Seabury, 1900, and Dr. Orville H. Schell, 1900. This enterprise is maintained entirely by Yale men and undergraduates, President Hadley being a member of the council of control.

Princeton university has undertaken to man and maintain a new Young Men's Christian association building, and John Wanamaker having given the money for the building. The famous big football center, "Bob" Galley, is in charge of this.

The University of Pennsylvania has sent one of its football stars, "Joe" McCracken, to China, to found a hospital and medical work, at Canton; other graduates will be associated with him later.

Graduates of several American colleges comprise the teaching force of an enterprise more ambitious than any of the foregoing. "Canton Christian college," which has extensive grounds, and buildings in course of erection, on the outskirts of Canton. It has an endowment of $100,000 with an energetic committee in New York raising more. It teaches western subjects in English, and Chinese subjects in Chinese.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles)



Pupils on their way to school headed by a drum corps. A scene typical of the Military and Educational awakening in China.

mass of humanity something approaching a national consciousness, which perceives that if the nation is to be preserved from extinction it must be by the adoption and adaptation of occidental education. In a word, New China must start on the foundation of the new education.

Therefore, with the passing of the old examination system, there has come into existence a national board of education. Provincial governors are required to foster education and all grades in their territory. An imperial decree has ordered that temples may be taken and used for schools; and this is many places the venerable buildings which for centuries reeched with the chants of the priests now are almost over night, in all parts of the nation. The best informed observers of Chinese affairs can scarcely keep track of the rise and progress of the schools. A Young Men's Christian association secretary may have in frequently receiving invitations to attend opening exercises from schools which he did not know existed. Likewise, one goes in China, he finds the military uniform of the students of the higher schools.

Japan as China's Teacher.

Japan thought to dominate the education of the new China, and certainly she was in just the position to do so. She had recently created for herself the educational appliances needed by a nation trying to encompass western learning in bulk; her books and charts were the best extant. She had a valuable store of experience. Thus the educational museum in Tokio, which has been placed an old temple, contains chiefly Japanese charts, pictures and models to show physical science, biography, botany, zoology, history, geography, manufacture and the manner of life, work and recreation of the west. For it must be remembered that China knew as little of universal history as she knew of electricity; much that an occidental child absorbs unconsciously has to be taught to the adult Chinese student.

China has few foreign teachers in her government schools, but most of those are Japanese. (And the west sorrow should remember that, far from being one race, the Japanese is as truly a "foreigner" in China as is the Britisher or the American). Now, however, the complaint is going up that the Japanese teachers, while cheaper and more accessible than men from the west, are themselves but pupils, with only superficial learning. Thirteen thousand Chinese students have been studying in Tokio during the past year; but in addition to being a hotbed of revolutionary sentiment and of gross immorality, this Chinese student body in Japan is not receiving a thorough education. Only the government examinations last fall, out of nearly 100 men examined, most of whom had been educated in Japan, not one of the latter passed, while the five who stood at the head had been educated in America. It is now the government's intention, high officials have informed me, to send no more students to Japan.

Shall America Educate China?

There is a strong feeling on the part of most Americans here and of many Chinese, that special effort should be put forth to secure those young men for American colleges. There is a well-defined movement, being pushed both in China and in America, looking toward this end. Many persons favor setting aside the $20,000,000 Boxer indemnity for the education of Chinese students. Certainly the native which trains these young men will be the dominant influence in China a few years hence.

As rapidly as possible, China's Japanese teachers are being dispensed with, and the nation is in no mood to pet other foreigners in their places. At this point arises the most serious difficulty confronting New China; she has not men competent to manage the schools. Everybody realizes that the new schools, which have everywhere sprung up like mushrooms, are lunatic asylums manned, with few exceptions, by students, supplemented by a few professors. Nor is the new education carried on only by schools; public readley rooms and lecture halls have been opened, by the government, by private citizens, and by missions, and here the people gather to hear the news of the day—the police news—news-read and explained. The number of newspapers has increased immensely, and in Peking there is one devoted exclusively to courageous cartoons on current events, which has a high education value, even though it at times manifests a somewhat revolutionary tendency. One of the difficulties which the government has had to meet in educational movement is the use which revolutionists make of it; large percentage of the students are revolutionists; the number of anti-dynastic societies is greatly on the increase, as is the revolutionary and reform spirit generally.

One of the standout changes of education and progress is the "Woman's Daily," of Peking, which wields a tremendous influence. It is edited by a woman, herself not a college bred, who has thrown her entire influence on the side of the modern education of women.

As everybody knows, it was the missionaries who first introduced into China what civilization calls education. The missionaries are the translators of the books of western learning into Chinese. They made possible the systematic study of Chinese by foreigners and of English by Chinese. Realizing that education must underlie or accompany Christianity, they have from the first steadily engaged in teaching.

China's Debt to America.

As the reader of these articles may have noticed, I long ago abandoned my intention of describing the work of individual missions, for the simple reason that it would require a full newspaper page a week to do so.

ALL ARE INJURED

BY SENDING MONEY TO ENRICH MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

VALUE OF FARM LAND HURT

Prosperity of Town and Prosperity of Country Surrounding It Are Identical Local Merchant Is Friend of Farmer.

A writer in the Fullerton (Neb.) News-Journal gives some pointed reasons why the farming community surrounding every town should go behind the town and push its business interests, urging consideration of what that would mean compared to patronizing mail order houses. If the town grows, land values grow all around it. If business men are compelled to reduce their stocks or go to other fields in order to get business, it is not the merchant but the entire community that suffers. The question is asked, what personal interest is it to the man in the country to enrich the mail order houses? The money spent away from home is taken from the prosperity of the town, and just as directly from the prosperity of the country surrounding it. The writer declares that it is as much to the interest of every man who owns a farm in Nance county to keep Fullerton flourishing and to be loyal to the home city to keep it flourishing. The continued growth of a good town always gives added value to all farm lands adjoining. The local merchant in a town is the friend and neighbor of the farmer. The mail order house is nothing of the kind, and it cares nothing for the individual interests of the farmer except to get the money. The local merchant, besides bearing his share of taxes, is always assisting the churches and charities of his town. He knows that to keep the larger stock and to sell at a smaller margin. To sacrifice your home town is to sacrifice your real estate values and retard the growth of values of both town and farm property. The town that seems prosperous and looks prosperous invites investment not only in the town, but in the locality, so that a growing town is a real attraction, becomes interested and a purchaser, while he would ordinarily leave the dead town and its surrounding territory out of consideration.

Deal in Shoddy Clothing.

Many of the old-timere these days wonder why the clothing they used to wear years ago was so much better than is now accurable unless extremely high prices be paid. A little thought explains the phenomenon, as owing to an age of advancement in every way, and frauds increase along with improved mechanical, scientific methods, etc. In fact the whole system of improvement seems to involve means of lessening cost of production.

Thirty years ago such a thing as shoddy was not known. Woolen cloth purchased a suit of clothes, it was "all wool," but at present it is an exceptional thing to find a garment of the kind the case. The reports of the government show that each year hundreds of pounds of shoddy, woolen rags ground up, are imported into the United States, and a heavy duty paid on the same. The shoddy is then converted into cloth by various processes. It is most often woven around a cotton thread, and the finished is forced into the texture after the cloth is woven. In samples sent out by the mail order houses and stores this shoddy can be picked out. Often it is so loosely woven that if a bit of the cloth be torn off and rubbed between the palms it will fall out in the form of dust. Great quantities of this cheap shoddy are used by the ready to wear clothing who do business through the mails direct with the wearer. A suit of this kind can be purchased from eight to $20—and dear at that. The goods generally look well, but last shape, and in a few weeks show all their defects. Seldom are such goods sold by regular clothing merchants, for the latter have a reputation to maintain, and if they are, they are sold without misrepresentation.

Objected to Outside Supplies.

Master plumbers in Newburgh, N. J., have declared war against the mail order houses which supplies their line, and have refused to handle stock bought of mail order concerns. The matter was first settled in the case of a man who is building on Washington Heights. The contract called for a mail order house to do the work if he would furnish the materials. The plumbers refused to consider this at all.

They said they are content with a reasonable profit on their supplies, but if these are not purchased from them they may as well go out of business, for all the profit they make on the wages of the men alone.

The man had sent to Chicago for his materials, and this he refused to buy, but one after another of the plumbers refused to touch them. One of them explained that the mail order connections were such the local men were not familiar with the work.

The man was in quite a quandary for a time, because to have sent to Chicago to bring a man here, or for fear to bring anyone here from out of town would mean an expense of at least $25, this being the sum demanded for a journeyman plumbing work in Newburgh. Under a state law, master plumbers must have a license.

GOODS MADE IN SWEATSHOPS.

Workers in Large Cities Compelled to Labor for Little Compensation.

The average resident of the small town or of the farming district has no conception of conditions which prevail among the working classes of the large cities. Now and then there is made public a fact in a magazine or newspaper relating to the "sweatshop" system, but few understand what this means. It is simply this: In the garment-making line and kindred industries different articles of goods are made by contract for so-called manufacterers. The sweatshops are found in the closely crowded tenement districts, and generally are small rooms into which the workers are crowded. The different garments are cut out at another place, and are sent to be sewn together to the "sweatshops" which serve as a living place as well as a work shop. Each worker receives so much per dozen for garments sewed, and the price is barely sufficient to pay living expenses. A woman will work all day sewing shirts together, and will receive from 40 to 50 cents for her labor. Those who work on shirts confine themselves to this particular line; the ones who sew trousers, the seme, and the coatmekere and vestmakere are all confined to their particular classes of work. What they receive is so scaled down as to allow the poorest kind of an existence. These shops are controlled by men who dispose of their goods to houses which compete with the regular dealers throughout the country. "Keep the price of production at the lowest," is the motto of these manufacturers, and the result is worn out and miserable women and children whose unfortunate circumstances compel them to this labor in order to buy food.

Benevolent associations and societies for the prevention of crime have repeatedly tried to break up these horrible places, but they manage to exist in every city of any size, particularly in eastern cities. People who live in the country can assist in preventing the operations of these terms which make extraordinary offers in the lies of clothing for men and women in catalogues and circulars sent through the mails. It is such concerns that support the sweatshop system. No reputable clothing dealer handles sweatshop goods. So therefore the spitze output of the factories go to the concerns that do a miscellaneous class of business by mail throughout the country. It is only the very cheapest kinds of clothing that come from the sweatshops. The better classes are manufactured in large and roomy factories, where there is plenty of fresh air and light, and where men and women are paid good wages, and these are the goods sold by the regular trade.

There is danger in wearing clothing made in the sweatshops, as owing to the closely crowded rooms and general squalid conditions, germs of disease are engendered, and it has been known that smallpox, measles, scarlet fever and other infectious diseases have been contracted and spread throughout the country by clothing from these infected places.

Sales to Mail Order Houses.

Proprietors who sell mail order houses directly should, by every lawful means, be induced to discontinue their handling their goods through these marketing their goods through these houses. If desired results can be accomplished in no other way, the proprietors should be given the alternative of choosing between the retail druggists, the logical distributero of their goods, and the demoralizing mail order house. A committee that committee that druggists would receive far better treatment from all the proprietary interests if efforts were made by each druggist individually to discourage the sale of products that are overpriced, those that are not protected in any way against price demoralization, and those that are unwholesome by reason of price.

As for the denials that are promptly made by the proprietors that they are supplying mail order houses, the free use of electrotypes (stereotype cards) and other goods) as are constantly appearing in the catalogues of these houses, electrotypes are not identical with those the proprietoro themselves are constantly using, certainly demands explanation.—Detroit Retail Druggist.

Mail Order House Competition.

The competition of the mail order houses, one of the most threatening perils of the country druggist's particularity, continues to grow. The providing of successful means for combating this unfair competition has at present not exceedingly difficult to attain. Conferences with commercial organizations in cities of business concerning this matter are advisable, providing no legal entanglement would result therefrom.—Detroit Retail Druggist.

Benefit for Boston Strangers.

The Rev. Eugene C. Webster, of Boston, has begun work to establish a "Lillian Church Around the Corner" for the benefit of the theatrical persons and other strangers in Boston, who believes need such an institution.

Tha Up-to-Date.

"I suppose you go to the city at least once a year," said the summer boarder.

"I used tew," replied the old farmer, "but I ain't been thar fer nigh onto three years now. Sense we got rural free delivery I kin git hunksed jist as well by mail, myself."

SPORTING FACTS AND FANCIES

Intercsecee strife has broken out among the prize-fight impresarios of Frisco, and they are slamming verbal dynamite at one another's efforts to gain permits from the supervisors for the holding of contests. The clash has taken an added interest as a result of the announcement of the Pelm Athletic club that it intends to build an arena just outside the city limits, which would be run in opposition to Coffroth's big amphitheater. Thiege are quite uneasy for the bunch of wurring promoters and signs point to the conclusion that it they do not get together and effect some sort of a Hague pence armistice, the public and the city officials will become tired of the bickerings and put the skidoo sign on the whole outfit. Al Young, formerly matchmeker of the Hawthorece club, Frisco, is the leading man of the new Palm club. He eeys that hie organization will erect one of the largest amphitheaters ever known to the world, and thet it will be built se eoon as possible. Politics has coesiderable to do with the granting of the permits for fights inside the city lines, and there are reports current that if the Tyrian-Langdon-Tenney candidates are defeated at the election next month the lid will be taken off the town and thereys into the bay, so that the prize fight people could hold contests as often ee they liked.

Frank Gotch.

Frank Gotch, champion catch-ee-catch-can wrestler, once more announces that he has made up his mind to take up pugilism. Gotch thinke the present crop of heavy-weighte, barring a few exceptions, not ee formidable, end thet a good man could simply wade through the bunch. The heavy-weights of to-day do not compere with Jeffries, Fitzsimmone, Corbett, or Sherkey," says Gotch. "If they did I would steer clear of the game. But who is there to beat? Burns is a little sawed-off, though a good fair one, and I presume quite clever and a strong hitter.



Schreck wee recently beeten by Kaufman, and the other heavies, berring Jack Johneon, ere not worth talking about. I don't know whether Ketchel pretty well fixed and have just signed a ten weeks' wrestling contract, but I take he is much longer than it will without mukieg an effort to get somo of it." Gotch was naked if the wrestling game as it exists at present is without mukieg an effort to get some of it." "There still is some change in it, but no big money, unless I can get a match with George Hackenschmidt. The Kanees City promotere will guarantee a $10,000 purse for the match, which I am willing to split, 60 and 40, and give him the long end, win or lose; or will go with him, winner take all, if he thinks he can beat me."

The annual argument as to who is the best ball player, Wagner or Lejoe shoot subsided for once and all and the palm awarded the "Dutch Pirate." Pond Lejoe in the past few years has the Pittsburg shortstop topped the batting averages in the National league, while he was going some. This year it was a 350 count. In 1903 he led with an average of .355 in 1904 with .349. Two years ago he let Cy Seymour, who reached the phenomenal mark of .377, best him by a first point. Last year he won back the battleg championship with a .339 figure, and this year he has gone at it with a still better mark. For consistency Wagner is the best in the land, while Lajoie has his off years as was shown during the past two seasoee. Wagner's average for the present season is .320. No the past five years in history can show a record thet can compure alongside of this.

Cornell has developed a whirlwind plunger in big Barney O'Rourke, who made his appearance for the first time the other afternoon. The big right tackle came into the limelight in the line and swept the entire left wing of the scrub eleven off its feet by the fierceness and force of his attack. Keeping his feet in the cleverest manner he bored through the scrubs with half of the opposing team on his back and often gained ten or a dozen yards before being downed.

Eddie Hahn and Pat Dougherty threaten to quit the diamond for good next year.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1907. NO. 35.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—The tide of trunks is still coming in and the city is waking up in consequence. The influx of residents has brought a show of white curtains in the windows that is most encouraging. A week ago even the houses that were occupied presented a disheveled appearance, with withered flower boxes, curtainless windows and only clean shades to protect the privacy of home. Now lace, muslin and ribbons predominate and indicate that many have returned.

Many streets are gay with carriages, although there is little doing in a social way. The dropping in at five o'clock, with gossip over the tea table, has already begun and every day brings an addition to the circle of those who have come to stay, for, unlike New York and Boston, there are no nearby suburbs to Washington, so that visits over Sunday to the country are almost unknown.

Sunday amusements are almost entirely confined to the country clubs, which are always gay at luncheon time, and the house of Mrs. John R. McLean, who continues her midday meal for 50 or thereabouts, and is only happy when she has large numbers to enjoy her waffles and hot sausages. These the races in the autumn bring representative persons from all over the country to unite at Benning, to witness the steeplechases and hurdle races. The hotels are overflowing with the racing crowd, especially from New York, and dinners and suppers follow fast.

Many members of the official family are back—Mr. Root, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Straus and Mrs. Cortelyou. Mrs. Bonaparte runs over when necessary from her country place near Baltimore to be present at the meetings that Mrs. Roosevelt holds to discuss the arrangements and dates of the winter's official entertainments, as these are made long in advance.

Several more debutantes have been added to the list—Miss Eleanor Ridgely, daughter of the controller of the currency, who appeared first as maid of honor at her sister's wedding recently; Miss Constance Hoyt, daughter of the solicitor general; Miss Jane Sands and Miss Tulee Noble.

BIG CHECK FOR CANNON WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES

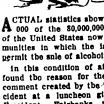


ALTHOUGH Speaker Cannon may not realize his ambition to succeed Mr. Roosevelt in the White House, he will soon have an opportunity to appreciate how it feels to walk up to the desk of the paying teller at the end of the month and receive a salary nearly as large as that paid the president. Mr. Roosevelt's compensation for another month will be $4,166.66 a month. In December Mr. Cannon's check "for services" will be only $166.66 less than that of Mr. Roosevelt.

It comes about in this way: For several months it has not been entirely accurate to refer to Mr. Cannon as "speaker" of the house of representatives. As a matter of cold statute law he has been plain Representative Cannon of the Eighteenth Illinois district since March 4, and the house has been without a speaker since that date. Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania, clerk of the house, will be the acting speaker when the Sixtieth congress meets, and will wield the gavel until a do facto speaker has been chosen.

The salary-increase law enacted last winter raised the compensation of the speaker to $12,000 a year. Since the adjournment of congress Mr. Cannon has been receiving the salary paid every other member of the house—$625 a month. The difference between this and $1,000 a month—the speaker's stipend—has gone into an account which is placed to the credit of the speaker-to-be.

When congress meets there will be approximately $2,000 in this fund. For the month of December Mr. Cannon's compensation will be $1,000, so that, in round figures, with the $2,000 added, he will receive $4,000 as salary at a season when most men's expenditures exceed their incomes.



"DRYS" TO DEMAND PLANK IN OLD PARTY PLATFORMS

ACTUAL statistics show that 33,500, a 500 of the 59,000,000 inhabitants of the United States now live in communities in which the law does not permit the sale of alcoholic beverages.

In this condition of affairs can be found the reason for the widespread comment created by the "cocktail" incident at a luncheon given by Vice President Fairbanks to President Roosevelt in Indianapolis.

The liquor question cut a figure in nearly every state campaign closed by the recent elections. In Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware it was the decisive issue. It swept from power the democratic party in Kentucky and came near uniting the republicans from intrenched power in New Jersey. And, singularly enough, the highest vote ever polled by the prohibition party in a national election is only a little more than 250,000 out of a total vote of about 13,000,000. That was in 1904.

It is proclaimed to be the intention of the temperance men to demand of the two great parties the insertion of a plank in their respective platforms favoring the enactment of laws that will prevent the shipment of liquor into states that have adopted prohibition. In the coming session of congress a bill carrying this provision will probably be passed.

It is predicted by persons who have watched the trend of affairs here that should a long debate on the proposed bill be brought on, the prohibitionists will take advantage of the opportunity to raise the question of prohibition in the case of liquor sent into the District of Columbia, and that a law to this effect may be adopted.

PATHOS IN DISCHARGE OF THE AGED IN DEPARTMENTS



ONE of the sad features of departmental life here is the number of old people who are dismissed because of inefficiency due to old age. On the other day it was necessary to drop from the government pay roll a clerk who had attained the respectable age of 77 years. As long as possible the secretaries take care of those who have had long government service, shifting them to easier work, but of course, reducing their salaries.

An old woman came out of one of the departments one day not long ago. There was despair printed upon her countenance. "I went in and asked that my husband be restored to his position," she said. "He is only 77 and he is just as efficient as any of these young men around here. Why, think of his experience. He has been 43 years taking care of the interests of the government. Clever—there is no one like him. There's nothing he doesn't know. The government cannot do as well without him. I wish you'd see him. He is as hale and hearty as he ever was. He's a fine man, a fine old man. I tell you, and the government is greatly indebted to him. If he had been an officer of the army or the navy they would have pensioned him fifteen years ago. Many of the army and navy officers he taught their business. And now he is dropped because they say he's too old."

Cases like this wring the hearts of departmental heads. There is, however, nothing to do but to order dismissals when clerks become too old. The work must be done. It is piling up more and more every year and congress is niggardly about making appropriations for clerical help.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

HAS LANDED THIRD TERM



Curtis Guild, Jr., who has been elected for the third time governor of Massachusetts by the phenomenal majority of 108,000, and that, too, in spite of the spread of free trade ideas in his state, is one of the very few men in public life who scorn to yield to public opinion when they think it is misdirected. Guild is a bulldog in some respects. That was shown when he refused to commute the sentence of Charles L. Tucker, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence of murdering Mabel Page. Many of the best people in the state petitioned the governor for clemency, but he couldn't be convinced and Tucker, guilty or innocent, was hanged.

Guild refused to mitigate the punishment of a man who had been in solitary confinement for 24 years, and in that time had educated himself in the languages and sciences. Guild, the man without sentiment, could not see any call for clemency and the man is in solitary imprisonment yet.

Gov. Guild comes of one of the oldest families in the east and his tastes are all aristocratic. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Foreign Wars, Spanish War societies and Sons of the American Revolution, and some of the most exclusive clubs of Boston. He is a man of wealth and culture. He is sole owner of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, on which he has served in every capacity, from bill collector to editor, as his father had done before him. He is a warm friend and admirer of President Roosevelt, with whom he has many tastes in common, and went with him on his stump tour of the west in 1900.

Gov. Curtis was born in Boston in 1860 and was graduated from Harvard in 1881, when he was class orator.

AVERTED GREAT STRIKE



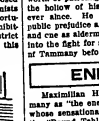
David Lloyd-George, M. P., president of the British board of trade, is the hero of the hour in England, having prevented a strike that would have "tied up" all the railroads in Great Britain. Lloyd-George and Richard Bell, also an M. P., head of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, got together and convinced capital and labor that arbitration was better than a fight.

Lloyd-George is 44, the son of a school teacher, educated at a national school in a Welsh town. From the obscurity of a provincial law office Lloyd-George has fought his way, unaided by wealth or social prestige, to the front rank in parliament.

Lloyd-George is short of stature, has sharp features, a fresh-colored complexion, small, stubby, bristling mustache, keen, vigilant eyes and somewhat rebellious dark brown hair brushed back, which makes his forehead look bigger than it is.

Lloyd-George, as president of the board of trade, is not a member of the cabinet, but he is next thing to it. He has charge of all matters relating to industries and navigation, except such as come under the jurisdiction of the admiralty board; he makes regulations for the welfare and protection of emigrants, for the prevention of accidents on railways and in factories; for the protection of women and children; investigates the cause of wrecks and punishes the responsible persons, and has general jurisdiction over all matters relating to trade and commerce. Where the board of trade has not the right to make regulations itself it is the adviser of the government, and its advice is seldom ignored.

MAY SOON LEAD TAMMANY



Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the second district, who was recently elected sheriff, is a typical specimen of the born and bred New Yorker. He has been a politician ever since he was 12 years old, when he went out to support his widowed mother and two younger children. An unerring memory for faces and names and a sunny smile were his whole stock in trade, but he soon proved himself a man to be reckoned with. He made money in the saloon business. He was never slow about dipping into his roll to help a family in distress, and he never lost position, to a Turkish bath rather than other day while undergoing electrical massage treatment at a bath establishment.

The stel maguate's amazing gain in weight since his second marriage has alarmed his actress bride, formerly Mabelle Gilman, and it is at her urgent behest that Corey is undergoing the severe strain. Corey weighs 210 pounds, or 35 pounds more than when he married the former comic opera singer. The head of the steel corpor-

the women and children in his district for the rest of his life, and the little ones would talk about it for months. He would address every man he met by his Christian name and ask after his wife. Every woman he would ask about her children. Ha had no children of his own, so he adopted all the children of his district.

He has all the geniality and all the shrewdness of his Irish forefathers. He had a dispute with Paddy Divver, his district leader, over some $30 worth of patronage, and although Paddy was supposed to hold the district in the hollow of his hand, Foley beat him handsomely and has been leader ever since. He has always avoided office-seeking, but he recognized the public prejudice against saloon-keepers in politics, and one term as councilor and one as alderman made up his public career. Ha was forced by his friends to run for sheriff, and with his recent success ha is likely to be leader of Tammany before many years.

ENEMY OF THE KAISER



Maximilian Harden, known throughout Germany as "the enemy of the kaiser," is the editor whose sensational charges of immorality against the "Round Table" crowd in Emperor William's court brought public disgrace to Gen. Count von Moltke.

Harden turns from immorality in court to criticism of the monarch without the slightest hesitation. Every week his paper, Die Zukunft, ridicules the emperor. He has done it for years and his attacks have earned him three terms in a prison fortress.

Harden served the sentences cheerfully. From his cell he continued each time to edit his paper and to present without interruption the idiosyncrasies of his majesty in a dashing sarcastic style peculiarly his own.

But from the emperor down to the smallest official clothed with a little brief authority, none are immune from his merciless onslaughts.

In 20 years Harden, the firebrand, has become a power for the better in most of political and social conditions in Germany. He began as a casual contributor to the local press. His vitriolic articles were often rejected and he determined to start a paper of his own. Die Zukunft (The Future) was the result.

Die Zukunft became a weekly review of radical tendencies. It was a success from the start. Harden's frankness in telling the truth about the kaiser regardless of all the public prosecutions in Germany was a revelation. The sarcastic Berliners laughed immoderately and subscribed by the thousands.

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

NEW YORK.—That farming in this city is more profitable than it has been in a half century is shown by the rise in the value of agricultural lands on Staten island, where in the last two years there has been a great demand for farms of almost any description. Records in the county clerk's office in Richmond show that in the last year no fewer than 90 farms have changed hands, the majority having gone into the possession of men who practice the "intensive farming" that is taught at the agricultural colleges.

For many years the old-style farming on Staten island was supreme, and as a result the farms gave their owners no profits and many of them were practically abandoned. Several of these were purchased by New Jersey farmers, who saw in the farms' proximity to the city markets an opportunity of bettering their conditions.

These men in a few years brought their lands to a state of high cultivation, installed all the modern agricultural devices and raised crops according to the newest scientific methods. As a result of this expenditure of energy and this application of gray matter their bank accounts grew to such an extent that scores of their former neighbors in New Jersey were attracted to the island.

This influx of New Jersey farmers has already changed the physical appearance of the western and southern parts of the borough. Farms that had not been cultivated for years are now in splendid condition, waste lands and woodland have been turned into good arable fields and the old barnyards that five or six years ago had an appearance of desolation are filled with neatly painted market wagons, well-kept buildings and sleek horses and cattle.

With the farmers there came from New Jersey some of the customs of that state, chief of which is the annual "farmers' picnic." It was held the first time on Staten island recently and more than 1,000 persons participated. There was a parade, led by nearly 300 horsemen, and in the procession were scores of carriages and wagons, magnificently trimmed with flowers and filled with the wives and children of those who are making farming pay almost within sight of the New York city hall.

EVELYN THAW NOT TO BE WITNESS AT NEXT TRIAL

EVELYN NESBIT THAW will not be a witness in behalf of her husband at the second trial of Harry Kendall Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. This information comes from a positive source, and it is not denied by Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for Thaw.

Lawyers who followed the original trial closely now agree that a mistake was made in placing Evelyn Thaw on the stand and they have let tell the story that unveiled around the world and excited interest everywhere.

The more serious reasons advanced for the change of plans on the part of the defense do with the little trip abroad taken by Assistant District Attorney Garvan last summer. Mr. Garvan was District Attorney Jerome's right bower in the Thaw case. Mr. Garvan prepared the case for trial, getting all the facts together and the depositions and all necessary documents to sustain them before the jury.

When the first trial ended Mr. Garvan was in need of rest, and he was told he might have time enough to take a trip to Europe if he wished it.

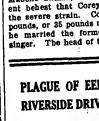
Nothing would have been thought of that if it hadn't happened that Mr. Garvan was forever bobbing up where Harry K. Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit had been together prior to their marriage in the countries of Paris, in Switzerland and other places.

By a still stranger coincidence it happened that Mr. Garvan stopped at the same places that had been frequented by Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit. Not even the picturesque old chateau in Switzerland, described in detail by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, was overlooked. Mr. Garvan asked questions, many questions.

What Mr. Garvan learned while he was on the other side is not known, but when he returned he had a satchel full of memoranda.

Up to the time of Mr. Garvan's return nothing was heard of any great change in the plans of counsel for the defense.

COREY TAKING TREATMENT TO REDUCE AVOIRDUPOIS



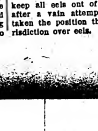
"I WOULD willingly give a year's salary to get rid of 35 pounds of adipose tissue," remarked William Ellis Corey, the $100,000-a-year president of the United States Steel corporation, to a Turkish bath rubber the massage treatment at a bath establishment.

Weight since his second marriage has alarmed his actress bride, formerly Mabelle Gilman, and it is at her urgent behest that Corey is undergoing the severe strain. Corey weighs 210 pounds, or 35 pounds more than when he married the former comic opera singer. The head of the steel corporation is five feet eight inches in height and of stocky build.

Corey appears promptly at five o'clock every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at the bath.

First, he is placed inside a box which is heated from within by 50 electric lights, in color of red, white and blue. His head alone is exposed, and around his neck is placed a huge bath towel to prevent the cold air from entering the box. Twenty minutes in the electric light compartment and Mr. Corey emerges, sweating and puffing like a porpoise.

The millionaire patient is then placed on a leather couch and given an electrical massage.



PLAGUE OF EELS IN THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE SECTION

IN NEW YORK'S exclusive Riverside drive section eels are now costing about $40 apiece, in spite of the scarcity of money. This price, however, is not to get them, but to get rid of them, for this locality is literally suffering from a plague of eels. Insignificant little eight-inch specimens have been coming from the river into the water pipes of many apartments, causing stoppages, while the big fellows, six feet long, unable to get this far, pick out the main inlet for a whole building as a desirable resting place, cutting off the supply.

One of the most exclusive apartments was without a drop of water for two days and nights owing to the eel blockade, bell-boys being pressed into the humiliating service of going around the corner with a tin pail to be filled with water. Plumbers can be seen excavating to get at the blocked water pipes, and Riverside drive presents somewhat the appearance of a mining camp. To go down 20 or 30 feet into the ground and then to begin hunting for Mr. Eel, who, add to the trouble, is generally dead, is an expensive process, which up to date has averaged about $40 an eel. Apartment dwellers living in sight of a whole river full of water, do not relish not being able to get a drop, and when obstructions are cleared away are not enthusiastic over the eel-tainted supply.

The city has been called upon to keep all eels out of the mains, but after a vain attempt to do so has taken the position that it has no jurisdiction over eels.

HAD NO INTENTION OF KILLING BROWN

MRS. BRADLEY SAYS THAT SHE DID NOT EVEN REMEMBER SHOOTING HIM.

Tells Jury of Tragedy—District Attorney Tries to Show She Planned to Break Up Senator's Home—Annie Adams' Letter Read.

Washington, Nov. 21.—That Mrs. Bradley did not come to Washington with any intention of killing former Senator Arthur M. Brown of Utah, and that she did not even remember shooting him, she told the jury in her trial Wednesday.

The statement was not reached until the afternoon session of the court, the first half of the day being given largely to the identification of letters from Mr. Brown to Mrs. Bradley and from her to him, very few of which were read.

The real tragedy formed the subject of the afternoon sitting. At that time Judge Powers brought out the full statement in his examination-in-chief. This consumed only a few minutes of time, and as soon as he concluded District Attorney Baker entered upon his cross-examination.

Trend of Cross-Examination.

He devoted comparatively little attention to the shooting itself, but, going back to the early days of the relationship between Senator Brown and Mrs. Bradley, sought to show, by reading letters and questioning witnesses, that she had deliberately undertaken to break up Senator Brown's home and that she was at enmity with Mrs. Brown as early as 1901. He also brought out the fact that Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Brown had originally been strong friends and that this friendship even extended beyond the time of the birth of Mrs. Bradley's first child by Brown.

The fact that upon first going to Senator Brown's room at the Raleigh hotel Mrs. Bradley found there a letter from Mrs. Annie Adams, the actress, to the senator, was drawn out at some length by Judge Powers, making it evident that it is his intention to attempt to show that the discovery of this letter supplied the immediate motive for the killing of Mr. Brown. That letter was read at length by Mr. Wells.

The only other letters read during the day were three from Mrs. Bradley to Brown, which were introduced by Mr. Baker as a part of his cross-examination.

Brown Acknowledged the Children.

Washington, Nov. 22—The story of former United States Senator Brown's acknowledgment of the paternity of the two youngest of Mrs. Bradley's children was told Thursday in Judge Stafford's court by other lips than hers.

"I acknowledge Arthur Brown and Martha Montgomery as my children by Annie M. Bradley." Such was Mr. Brown's own method of expressing himself on the subject, and the legend was inscribed on a soiled and blotted piece of writing paper. It was dated February 10, 1905, and was brought to light by Col. Maurice M. Kaighn, an attorney of Salt Lake City, but the present receiver in the United States land office in that city and a friend of Senator Brown of 40 years' standing.

Good Witness for Defendant.

Col. Kaighn was on the witness stand for about an hour during the afternoon session of the Bradley trial and testified that Mrs. Bradley brought the tell-tale slip of paper to his office just after she received it from Mr. Brown with the ink not yet dry, how she left it there in the law room and how she beamed with joy as she held the paper aloft and told Mamie Brown and Mrs. Bradley, all upon the whole made by far the best witness for the little woman that has yet taken the stand, herself excepted.

FIGHT DESPITE GOV. CUMMINS.

Militia Captain May Be Punished for Not Stopping Mill.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 22.—Adjt. Gen. Thrift of the Iowa National guards will order an immediate investigation of the conduct of Capt. Kulp of Davenport, who was ordered late Thursday afternoon by Gov. Cummins to assemble his men of company B, Fifty-fourth regiment, under arms and stop the prize fight scheduled for that night.

It is the impression of Adjt. Gen. Thrift that the fight at Davenport was a prize fight and in clear violation of the law, and that under the strict orders issued by the governor to Capt. Kulp, the militia should have stopped it.

The fight took place but no decision was made, though McFarland easily defeated Herman.

Crushed to Death in Elevator.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 22.—C. McCutcheon, 50 years old, a wealthy merchant of Turtle Creek, near here, while getting out of an elevator in a downtown skyscraper Friday, was caught between the door and shaft and crushed to death.

Gelatine Explosion Kills Two.

Pinole, Cal., Nov. 22.—Two workmen were killed and a building was blown to atoms Thursday by an explosion of 500 pounds of gelatine at the Dupont De Nemour Powder company's plant near this place.

TELLS OF BRIBE ATTEMPT

GOMPERS MAKES SENSATION IN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Declares Purported Agent of Manufacturers Offered Him Money to Betray His Associates.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21.—A great sensation was created in the American Federation of Labor Wednesday afternoon by President Gompers in his speech replying to the attacks upon him and other officers of the federation by the Manufacturers' association, when he told of an alleged attempt to bribe him at the Victoria hotel, New York, in which he and a young newspaper man giving he name as Charles Brandenburg.

President Gompers said the man declared that he represented the National Manufacturers' association, and was prepared to offer him immunity from all exposure and make him financially secure for the remainder of his life if he would sign a certain paper and otherwise aid in the "exposure of the other leaders in the American Federation of Labor with a view to virtually destroying the influence of organized labor."

The paper, President Gompers said, was to purport to have been signed when he (Gompers) was ill in 1895. This paper, Mr. Gompers said, he had preserved, and while deathlike stillness prevailed in the convention President Gompers drew forth the original document and read it. Mr. Gompers during his recital of the alleged attempt at bribery called upon different delegates present, who were with him at times at interviews with Brandenburg, to verify his statements. This the delegates, rising in their seats, did.

New York, Nov. 21.—Broegbton Brandenburg, president of the National Institute of Immigration, and a magazine writer, said Wednesday night that he was the man referred to by Samuel Gompers. He emphatically denied that he had attempted to bribe Gompers. He also stated that he had no connection with the National Manufacturers' association, and that his dealings with Gompers were solely in the interests of a publication which he represented. He, himself, he said, had been the intended victim of a plot that failed. He declared that Gompers' statement was an effort to forestall the effect of what he knew was about to be published.

MISSING MAN RETURNS.

Seward Heidelbach of Cincinnati Comes Back from Europe.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—Seward Heidelbach, whose disappearance from this city about four months ago caused a sensation in local business circles, returned here Wednesday with his wife. The story leaving this city Heidelbach went to New York and from there to Europe. There he was taken ill and remained for some time in a hospital. On his return to New York his wife and other relatives met him. In the meantime his business affairs by this city were taken into court by the associates and receivers were appointed for the Queen Manufacturing company, and the Ladies' Tailoring company, in both of which he was largely interested.

His return, it is said, will not in any way affect the settlement which he was associated before his disappearance. His affairs are said to be in good shape and after a brief rest he will again engage in business.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN GOULD.

Enlisted Man of the Navy Gives Her Silver Loving Cup.

New York, Nov. 21.—First, because she is a friend of their senior, but also because she gave nearly half a million dollars towards the Waterman's Young Men's Christian Association home in Brooklyn, 5,000 enlisted men of the navy presented Miss Helen Gould with a silver loving cup Wednesday.

The new Young Men's Christian association building and furnishings cost $900,000 and the funds were furnished equally by Miss Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage.

BOROUGH BANK MEN INDICTED.

President, Cashier and Controlling Stockholder in the Toils.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Kings county grand jury, which is investigating the recent management of the suspended Borough bank of Brooklyn, returned indictments Thursday charging larceny and other offenses against Howard Maxwell, who was president of the institution when its doors were closed; Arthur D. Campbell, the deposed cashier, and William Gow, a contractor who holds a controlling share of the bank's stock.

Five Children Perish in Fire.

Titusville, Pa., Nov. 22.—Awakened by the barking of his dog early Thursday, Thomas Ryan, an oil producer living east of here, found his house in flames. With difficulty he saved his wife and their baby. Two sons escaped from the second story, but were badly injured. Five children were burned to death.

Dishonest Banker Sentenced.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 22.—Louis M. Dyke, president of the former Attalla National bank, charged with misappropriation of funds of the national bank, entered a plea of guilty before the federal court at Anniston Friday. The court sentenced Dyke to five years in the Atlanta penitentiary.

WHAT UNCLE SAM WILL SEE ON HIS NEXT FOURTH OF JULY.



TOM JOHNSON SOLD WATERED STOCK?

CLEVELAND MAYOR IS ACCUSED BY WILLIAM M. IVINS IN NEW YORK.

Nassau Company Deal—Reorganization, Before Sale to Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Said to Have Provided $6,250,000 of Water.

New York, Nov. 22.—William M. Ivins, while investigating the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company for the public service commission Friday, declared that Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland and his friends, who formerly owned the Nassau Electric Railway company of Brooklyn, had watered its stock to the extent of $6,250,000 and then sold it to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company.

This was alleged to have taken place in a reorganization of the Nassau company in January, 1899.

Accusation by Ivine.

Questioning Timothy S. Williams, vice president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, about the reorganization of the Nassau company, Mr. Ivins said: "On that reorganization I find that they increased their bond issue, which had theretofore been $5,000,000, by an additional $2,540,000. They made an entirely new issue of preferred stock of $6,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was preferred stock, and to the theretofore existing $6,000,000 of common stock they added $3,000,000, making a total of new issues of $17,946,960, and your acquisition was after this increase of capitalization. Can you tell me what these new securities were issued for?"

Williams Tries to Explain.

Mr. Williams said an explanation of the transaction was given in an agreement which Mr. Ivins had, but this was not read. Mr. Williams also contended that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, if it had bought $6,000,000 of water, had subsequently squeezed it out.

"I cannot agree with you," said Mr. Ivins. "It looks to me like a plain case of stock watering, and the company had no right to charge that $6,000,000 on its books as the cost and equipment of the road. It was wrong in principle, and if it wasn't then against the law, the law ought to be amended so as to make such a transaction impossible."

LIEUT. CRAWFORD MISSING.

Admiral Dewey's Secretary Thought to Have Drowned Himself.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Lieut. John W. Crawford, secretary of Admiral Dewey, has disappeared and it is believed he has committed suicide. Friday Bennett A. Allen, 1901 Fourth street, a friend of the missing man, received a special delivery letter from Lieut. Crawford in which it was stated that he had determined on suicide and requesting Mr. Allen to break the news to Mrs. Crawford as gently as possible. Late in the evening Lieut. Crawford's hat and coat were found on the deck of a ferry boat plying between Washington and Alexandria. To financial difficulties Lieut. Crawford's resolve to end his life is attributable, his friends say.

Jury in Lewis Trial Disagrees.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—After having deliberated more than two hours, the jury in the case of Edward G. Lewis, mayor of University City, who was charged with having sent mails fraudulently in organizing and establishing the Peoples United States bank, reported to Judge Garland of the United States district court Friday afternoon its inability to agree upon a verdict and the court dismissed the body. Seven jurors voted to convict Lewis and five stood out for acquittal.

Iowa Village Is Burned.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 22.—The village of Chain, Ia., was wiped out by fire Wednesday night, but one building being saved. Loss, $60,000.

WILLIAM R. HEARST HELD

NEW YORK EDITOR BOUND OVER TO GRAND JURY..

Justice Wyatt Takes Action—Criminal Libel Charge Made by Chanler.

New York, Nov. 22.—Justice Wyatt in the court of special sessions Thursday held W. R. Hearst for the grand jury on a charge of criminal libel preferred by William Astor Chanler. S. S. Carvalho gave bail for Mr. Hearst.

The amount of the bond was fixed at $500, the usual sum required—in misdemeanor cases. Mr. Carvalho is the general manager of Mr. Hearst's New York newspapers.

Both Mr. Hearst and his boudeman were in court when Judge Wyatt handed down his decision. They repaired to the office of District Attorney Jerome while the bail bond was being prepared. It was later approved by Justice Wyatt and Mr. Hersst and his attorneys drove away in the big red automobile which had brought them to the criminal courts building.

The charge against Mr. Hearst grew out of a publication in the New York Evening Journal concerning the case of Raymond Hitchcock, the actor. Mr. Chanler's name was mentioned in connection with the article. Several hearings were had before Justice Wyatt, during which Mr. Chanler positively denied that he had ever been at Hitchcock's house when little girls were there. His counsel claimed that the publication had been made for the purpose of injuring publicly Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, a brother of the complainant against Mr. Hearst.

This was denied by Mr. Hearst's attorneys, who made the counter claim in court that Mr. Chanler's proceedings against Mr. Hearst were a score or more of witnesses have been summoned.

NEW TRIAL FOR KEMP BIGELOW.

Youth Who Sent Dynamite Bombs May Go to Penitentiary.

Denver, Col., Nov. 21.—Another trial for Kemp Y. Bigelow, the Ohio youth who sent dynamite bombs to a number of prominent Denver citizens, was ordered by Judge Bliss in the criminal court yesterday.

A motion made by the district attorney, asking to have set aside the verdict finding the accused guilty of simple assault, which carried with it a jail sentence of six months, was granted, and Bigelow will now be tried on three informations, charging assault to murder and a fourth information charging the operation of a confidence game. These offenses carry a penitentiary sentence of from one to ten years.

WANT FORAKER FOR PRESIDENT.

Committees of Ohio League of Republican Clubs Indorse Him.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—United States Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, was indorsed Wednesday for both reelection to the senate and the Republican nomination for president, at a joint meeting of the executive and advisory committees of the Ohio League of Republican clubs.

The action of the joint committees at once brought out a criticism from A. I. Vorys, manager of the Taft presidential canvass, for a popular primary to determine the choice of the Ohio Republicans of a candidate for president.

Crew of the Fowler Exonerated.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 22.—Exoneration from the charge of reckless navigation, which endangered the life of the president of the United States during the river trip from Cairo to Memphis October 3, was obtained Thursday for the officers and crew of the steamer Dick Fowler, who were found not guilty by United States Inspectors Weiss and Hodge of Memphis, after a trial.

HEAVY STORMS ALONG COAST

RAIN, SNOW AND HEAVY WINDS HIT THE EASTERN CITIES SEVERELY.

Pennsylvania Gets the First Taste of Genuine Winter. Many Vessels Compelled to Seek Shelter in the Nearest Harbors.

New York, Nov. 25.— New York was wind-swept and rain-soaked yesterday in the heavy storm that came booming up the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteres, sending ships scurrying to port and keeping others hugging their anchorages in the harbor. The storm was reported es centred off the New Jersey coast.

The weather bureau reported that the wind reeched a maximum velocity of forty miles an hour while at the eastern end of Long Island it was skipping along nt a velocity of sixty-four miles.

Boston, Nov. 25.—Eedeugering the shipping eli along the Massechesetts coast and tying up many vessels in the berhors, a northeasterly gale, blowing at sixty miles an hour, set in Sunday afternoon and tonight was kicking up a henvy sea. A light rein, which fell through the latter part of the day, turned into a downpour at dusk.

Two passenger steemers were forced by the gale to seek shelter in Provincetown herbor during the dey.

Few vessels sailed from any herbor along the coast during the Day

Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 24.—Seeking shelter in the barbor for the night, the Provincetown schooner Lucy went hard on Brewster's ielnnd at the entrnnce of the harbor and was completely broken up by the driving sea.

The life savers succeeded in taking off the crew

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—Philadelphia and vicinity had its first taste of winter today when the Atlantic coast storm brought it with it sleet and snow.

BOY KILLED BY LYNX

Beset, When Shot Failed to Kill, Attacked Lad and Devoured Head.

Kenmare, N. D., Nov. 23.—Walter, the 16-year-old son of Peter Jobuson of McKinney island, twenty miles east of here, discovered a lynx and procured a 22-rifle and started in pursuit. Upon getting sight of the lynx the lad make every effort to work within close range before shooting and evidently the animal was not alarmed.

The boy missed his aim, whereupon the lynx, becoming upon him with great ferocity. Terrible cries attracted men at a distance, but when they arrived the lynx was rapidly devouring the body.

The presence of several persons caused the beast from devouring his prey, and it was necessary to procure firearms with which to shoot it. The face and head of the boy were almost completely destroyed.

Spark Ignites Dress.

Rapid City, S. D., Nov. 25.—While dressing his baby, Mrs. James Shank who resides west of here, met with an accident that may result in her death. A spark from the stove near the table she was standing ignited her dress and before she was aware of it her clothing was a mass of flame. Her back and hands are terribly burned and she is in a critical condition.

Minnesota Gold.

Browns Valley, Minn., Nov. 25.—Several months ago gold was discovered on the old Lang farm, 10 miles south of this place, near the west shore of Big Stone lake. The discovery was kept quite until the title to certain property had been secured.

A stock company will go to work on the property at once.

Law is Constitutional.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 25.—Judge James A. Howe, in the district court decided that the Des Moines plan of government is constitutional in all points.

Narrow Escape.

"Devils Lake, N. D., Nov. 23.—The Jacobson block narrowly escaped with their lives in a spectacular fire which destroyed the Jacobson block and the brick building with 100 feet of frontage, causing a loss of $65,000, and damaged the city hall to the extent of $5,000. The Jacobson sisters escaped from the building clad only in their night apparel. In the Jacobson block were the stores of the Jacobson sisters, millinery; Frank Jacobs, jeweler, and Strachi, Strand & Co., clothing.

End of Grain War.

Superior, Wis.—The long-drawn-out grain inspection war between Superior and Duluth is about to end. Conferences looking toward an amicable settlement have been under way for several days and a final one was held. In this were W. O. McFadden, the Dakota member of the Wisconsin grain commission, two Superior members and others from the local board of trade and representatives of the Great Northern, Globe, Cargill, A. D. Thompson and other varied elevator interests.

WOMAN KNEW HUMAN NATURE.

Personal Experience Counted in Her Indorsement of New Pastor.

A Philadelphia congregation was called upon not long ago to choose a pastor. The last three ministers had been persons son grata with most of the parishioners; and before selecting another the congregation did some pretty hard thinking. There was one woman of experience whose voice carried particular weight. Preacher after preacher was invited to the pulpit for a trial sermon, and all, in the final analysis, were rejected by the female arbiter. At last there came along a possible incumbent who met with her approval.

"The reason I am sure he will give satisfaction," she said, "is because he has the right kind of a wife for a minister. She allows him to read around all he wants at home and doesn't nass heck. I found out a long while ago—shortly after I was married myself, in fact—that a man who hasn't that privilege at home works off his spleen elsewhere. A minister wants it on his congregation. That wes why we couldn't stand the last preacher. The one will he nit right. We won't hear a peep out of him."

And upon that unique recommendation the congregation really did give the man a call. According to last accounts both he and the congregation were doing well. The wife has not been heard from.

BABY ITCHED TERRIBLY.

Face and Neck Covered with Inflamed Skin—Doctors No Avail—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"My baby's face and neck were covered with itching skin similar to eczema, and she suffered terribly for over a year. I took her to a number of doctors, and also different remedies, to no avail. Then Cuticura Remedies were recommended to me by Miss Gould not see it in first days, and tried so many other remedies without any favorable results. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and to my surprise noticed an improvement. After using three cakes of Soap, two Cuticura Ointment, together with the Soap and Pills, I am pleased to say she is entirely cured, a different kind and the picture of health. Mrs. A. C. Brattin, 171 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20 and 30, 1906."

Nut Growing Industry of the South.

"Nut growing is a comparatively new industry in the south Atlantic and Gulf states, but it promises to develop into one of the most important in that section," said J. Z. Reid, a prosperous planter of Florida. "The proper planting of nuts in the pecan, and its popularity is probably due to the developments in the methods of gathering it and cracking it with machinery operated by steam or electric power. This makes possible the marketing of the meats of the nut ready for use.

"The demand is always much greater than the supply and many planters are now turning their attention to the nut raising industry. It is not uncommon for a tree to hear as high as 200 pounds of nuts in one season and most of these will bring from 40 to 50 cents a pound. It does not require much figuring to show that the pecan tree which planted in some sections are paying investments."

Not to Be Fooled.

A city lad spent a part of last summer on a farm owned by his father. It was the boy's first visit to the country, and everything on the farm was delightfully unfamiliar to him.

One afternoon the youngster, who had been prowling about the chicken house, seized the product of one cackling hen and marched excitedly into the house with his prize.

"Let me have a match," said the farmer's wife, "and I'll cook it for your luncheon."

"You must think I'm a greenhorn, auntie!" exclaimed the boy. "I guess the hen cooked it all right. It's warm."—Harper's Weekly.

Lightning Photographed Vase.

During a thunderstorm a remarkable picture appeared at a house near Deal, England, the lightning imprinting a perfect photograph of a flower vase on a mirror which it stood.

WHAT WAS IT

The Woman Feared?

What a comfort to find it is not "the awful thing" feared, but only chronic indigestion, which proper food can relieve.

A woman in Ohio says:

"I was troubled for years with indigestion and chronic constipation. At times I would have such a gnawing in my stomach that I actually feared I had cancer. Doctor's bills I paid, but I was satisfied the trouble was not the awful thing I feared but was still bad enough. However, I was relieved of a bad case of dyspepsia by changing from improper food to Grape-Nuts. Since that time my bowels have been as regular as a clock. I had also noticed before I began to eat Grape-Nuts that I was becoming forgetful of where I put little things about the house, which was very annoying.

"But since the digestive organs have become strong from eating Grape-Nuts, my memory is good and my mind as clear as when I was young, and I am thankful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Well-ville," in packages. "There's a reason."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

High Buttar Scores.

St. Peter—E. K. Slater, state dairy and food commissioner, announced the winners of the prizes in the butter and cheese making contests which were conducted by the commissioner during the summer. Six contests were held and the prizes went to those having three highest average scores for the series in each of the classes.

The winner of the first prize in the whole milk butter class is Edwin Ried of Nicollet, who received an average score of 96.29. The prize is a round trip ticket to New York city, with stop-over privileges at Chicago. He will go as Minnesota's champion buttermaker.

The second prize, a round trip ticket to Chicago, goes to A. T. Radtke, of Hamburg, who had an average score of 94.79. The third prize goes to Alex Johnson, of New Ulm, whose score was 94.75. The prize is free tuition at the Minnesota dairy school for the present term, the prize being donated by Prof. T. L. Haecker.

There were 82 buttermakers entered, all but seven of whom made an average score of 90 or better. In addition to these there were 144 contestants who participated only in one to five contests, and hence were ineligible for the prizes.

Sig Robbery.

Minneapolis — Robbers secured $1,500 in cash and checks from the safe of the main office of the Minneapolis General Electric company some time in the night. It was reported by the company officials that the cash amounted in $1,500 and the checks to $3,000.

How the robbers secured entrance to the safe is a mystery, as it was found locked and in good repair when the office force arrived the next morning. The main building of the General Electric company on Fifth street south is open day and night, and it is believed that some one slipped into the office and either opened the safe or found the outer doors open.

The safe is a large one with inner and outer compartments. The outer doors bevo a combination lock which was in place the next morning, but which must have been forced in some manner. The inner safe has no combination, and once the robbers had opened the big doors their work was easy.

Mail Sack Found.

Glyndon—The loss of a mail sack containing nearly 1,000 letters which have been buried in the Buffalo river mork than a year has no doubt been the cause of many disappointments and heartaches during that period, and the recent finding of the sack by a former near here has no doubt brought some degree of relief and hapiness to the sufferers. In many cases, however, the mystery of the long delayed letter has been solved too late.

When robbers on the night of Oct. 8, 1906, took a mail sack containing nearly 1,000 letters from a truck at the railroad station at Moorhead and after taking what they wanted threw the rest into the river, they performed an act which has, no doubt, in a great or less degree, influenced the destinies of many.

Found Dead.

Lakefield—The dead body of George Ufferts, a prominent farmer who lives six miles west of Lakeville, was found in a pasture. A top buggy, badly damaged, was near by and made it evident that the man had met death in a runaway accident. The body was discovered by C. W. Gore and his surveying party. Ufferts left the city the previous evening on his way home. His horses reached his farm at about midnight and the family began inquiry regarding his whereabouts. A widow and a number of children survive.

Want School Exhibit.

Rochester—Supt. George F. Howard, of the Olmsted county schools, has received a letter from Ernesto Nelson, commissioner of education of Argentine, South America, asking him if it would be possible to send a part of the exhibits of the Olmsted Boys' and Girls' clubs to him, to be placed on exhibition in his country. Supt. Howard plans on sending a part of the exhibit to Buenos Ayres, which it will be sent to Argentina. There the exhibits will be placed in a new museum now being built at Buenos Ayres.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul—Charles Whelan, 561 Pine street, was thrown from the top of a box car and probably fatally hurt.

Madelia—Freddie Bean, aged 15 years, son of Peter Bean, aged 17 of this village, died here as a result of injuries received on the schoolhouse playground about two months ago.

Austin—Mrs. Nora Goodman, of Corning, this county, was probably fatally burned. She was raking the leaves in the yard, and after having a large pile gathered she lighted a match, and in a moment the flames were high in the air. Her clothing caught and she became too excited to call for help until she was in a mass of flames.

St. Paul—A meeting to form a state federation of commercial clubs will be held Jan. 16 and 17.

Hamline—Frank Markel, 2264 Hampden avenue, died while at work in the Minnesota Transfer yards.

Death of Daniel Sinclair.

Winona—Daniel Sinclair, seventy six years old, who held the distinction of being the eldest editor in Minnesota, died Nov. 20. Mr. Sinclair served as editor of the Winona Republican, which he established in 1856, for almost half a century. In 1880 he was named as delegate at large to the national Republican convention at Chicago. He was chosen chairman of the Minnesota delegation and gained national prominence by reason of his personal persistence in keeping the name of William Windom before the convention, thus contributing largely to the defeat of James G. Blaine and the nomination of James A. Garfield. He was elected as representative to the Minnesota legislature in 1903. Mr. Sinclair served as postmaster of Winona for twenty-five years.

NEWS NOTES.

South St. Paul—The Northwestern Live Stock show opens with n large attendance.

St. Paul—Michael Hawkins, car repairer, dies from injuries received in the railway yards.

St. Paul—Mike Lynch of the Tacoma team may be manager of the St. Paul ball nine next year.

Duluth—A. S. Porter, a leading music dealer of Duluth, and an old citizen here, died while sitting in a chair at his home.

Goodhue—The sixth pair of twins that has blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Resner in the last nine years arrived recently.

Minneapolis—Excited by a vivid dream, Alfred Adamson, a carpenter, stabbed himself twice in the chest while asleep in his room at 1816 Ninth avenue south.

Faribault—The used car city directory has just been issued and gives Faribault a population of 9,830, making a gain of 1,551 since the state census taken in 1905.

Minneapolis—Showing the greatest reversal of form that any Minnesota eleven has ever shown, the Gophers were defeated by the Carlisle Indians by a score of 12 to 10.

Little Falls—Raymond Bailey, the 5-year-old son of C. E. Bailey, living five miles northeast of this place, was kicked in the shoulder and on the top of the head by a horse and killed.

Moorhead—The idea of a company of national guards it is thought will be favorably considered by the young men of the city, and business men, particularly by those who have been members of companies elsewhere.

Pipestone—Robbers attempted to break into the State Bank at Holland. They blew the doors from the safe, but the explosion was so great that the citizens were aroused and the burglars were frightened away before securing any money.

Mankato—Sister of Boston, Mass., while walking on the Great Western track was struck by the engine of the passenger train that was just pulling out and was seriously injured. He was taken to a hospital. He was employed in the city.

St. Paul—A smoke-filled Canadian Northern railway coach used bond for Chicago pulled into the union station and it took all the diplomacy of the entire yard force to induce the men to leave the burning car without creating a riot.

St. Paul—Suits were filed in the Ramsey county district court by C. L. Weeks of the attorney general's department, against the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways for the $, per cent penalty on the 1904 gross earnings tax not paid by those roads March 1, 1905.

Goodhue—Gustaf Baumann, aged fourteen years, was killed by a stray bullet from a rathib hunter's gun in the woods near Baumann's home, north of Goodhue. He was repairing the pump at the time he was shot. The wound was in the back of the head and caused his death.

The "Ninety and Nine," a rural comedy drama, built upon lines suggested by the religious hymn of Ira Sankey of the same title, will be the offering at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, the week of December 1st. It is considerably removed from the usual run of melodrams, and has received most favorable comment from the critics.

St. Paul—There were ninety-seven accidents reported to the state labor bureau in October, of which three were fatal, one being a boy of 16 in a factory at Winona. They were divided among different industries as follows: Meat packing establishments, 25; flour mills, 4; railroad repair shops, 23; sash, door and blind factory, 7; saw mills, lumber manufactory, 7; saw mills, lumber manufactory, 7; sash, door and blind factory, 23; printing establishments, 4; building contractors, 5; paper mills, 1; machine shops, 8; bag manufacturing, 1; confectionery, 1.

Washington—Patrick M. Lyons was appointed postmaster at Madison Lake, Blue Earth county, vice Frank Haskell, resigned; Etta G. Young, postmistress at Iron, St. Louis county, vice S. M. B. Johnson.

Winona—Edward Schulmeier, residing near Fountain City, met death by the falling of a tree which he was cutting. His skull was fractured. He leaves a wife and five children.

Hopkins—Two men were denied citizenship in the United States by Judge H. D. Dickinson because of irregularities in their first papers.

ROOT-GRANT WEDDING

YOUNG SOLDIER WEDS DAUGHTER OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

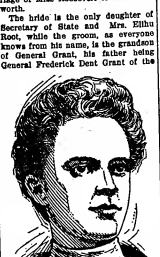
IS A BRILLIANT AFFAIR

President, Vice President and Other Distinguished Guests Present—Union is Purely a Love Match.

Washington.—In the presence of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the justices of the supreme court and their wives, several senators, representatives and other distinguished guests, Miss Edith Root on Wednesday became the wife of Ulysses Simpson Grant 3d, Lieutenant United States Engineer corps.

The wedding was generally recognized at the capital as being the second in social and official importance that has taken place during the Roosevelt administration, there being only less interest in the marriage than in that which centered about the marriage of Miss Roosevelt to Mr. Longworth.

The bride is the only daughter of Secretary of State and Mrs. Elihu Root, while the groom, as everyone knows from his name, is the grandson of General Grant, his father being General Frederick Dent Grant of the



MRS. U. S. GRANT.

army. Lieutenant Grant is a nephew of Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Stryker of Hamilton college, who was for several years the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church on Rush and Superior streets, Chicago, and who was a college friend of Secretary of State Root, a friendship that is to be made the closer by the marriage of the secretary's son to the college president's daughter.

The tying of the bonds united two young people who are very much in love with each other. There is not a whisper in any quarter that position or name had the least thing in the world to do with the engagement. It has never been say too fond of it. He is studious, and so is his bride and both are of domestic inclinations. It was a good old-fashioned American wedding, with Cupid's heart engaged in every detail.

The list of invitation to the wedding read as follows:

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Root request the pleasure of the company of

at the marriage of their daughter EDITH

to

LIEUT. ULYSSES S. GRANT, 3d, United States Corps of Engineers, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th of November, at four o'clock at 1801 Rhode Island avenue, in the City of Washington.

Present at the wedding were Edith Root, Mr. and Mrs. Valda Stryker, daughter of Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton college. Mr. Root, who is the oldest son of the secretary of state, will marry Miss Stryker just ten days from the day that saw his sister married to Lieutenant Grant.

The invitations to the wedding were restricted as far as Miss Edith was concerned to the persons who "must be invited." The local invitations were about 100 in number and they included only the closest family friends and those persons who hold anch official positions that they had to of necessity be invited to be present.

The out-of-town invitations greatly outnumbered those given in Washington, but there were comparatively few of the out-of-town guests present. The

A Wireless Address.

Mr. Bacon—I see a Japanese electrician has invented a wireless system which is asserted to be superior to anything now in use.

Mrs. Bacon—Gracious me! Are bustles comin' in style once more, really?—Yonkers Statesman.

World's Submarine Cables.

This world contains altogether 1,750 submarine cables, totalling 300,000 miles in length and covering into the watery bed at a cost of $175,000,000.

finally, for that matter, was to have the wedding company as small as possible, and the ceremony marked by standing simplicity.

Of the groom's family there were present his father and mother, General and Mrs. Grant; his aunts, Mrs. Nellie Grant Cheever and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and several of his first cousins, one of whom, Mrs. Sharp, daughter of Virginia Grant, has married Frederick Roosevelt Scoven, a cousin of President Roosevelt and a son, although rather indirectly, a connection is established between the Root and the Roosevelt families by the Root-Grant marriage.

The Root residence, where the ceremony took place, belongs to former Vice-President Levi P. Morton, who occupies it for months between the times of the leaving of Count Cassini with his staff for the Russian embassy quarters, and its renting for residence purposes by Secretary Root. While the wedding party was comparatively small, the house is big enough to hold a multitude. It stands on a commanding piece of ground with Scott Circle at one end, Fifteenth street at the other end and a street on each side.

Lieutenant Grant and Miss Root were married in the great south room on the first floor of the residence, a room which is as long as the house itself. It is a huge drawing-room known in the days when the Countess Cassini presided over social affairs in the residence as the "yellow room."

Miss Root had no bridesmaids. Several of Lieutenant Grant's classmates and another army officer friends were present at the wedding, and his cousin, Potter Palmer, jr., of Chicago, was his best man.

After the wedding Lieutenant Grant and his bride left for a short honeymoon trip. They will go to Clinton, N. Y., to be present, December 7, at the wedding of the bride's brother and Miss Stryker. From there Lieutenant Grant will take his bride directly to Boston, where in the suburb of Brookline there is a "pretty little house awaiting their occupancy.

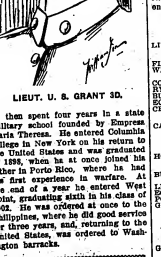
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Plagues of Nurse Sufferers.

There is a class of well-defined "phobias," as they are called, which nurse sufferers are plagued, with. "Monophobia," or fear of being alone; "castrophobia," or fear of closed in places; "agoraphobia," or fear of crowds or of broad open spaces; "insanophobia," or fear of not getting to meals, and many others. The one great remedy for all these and similar mental disorders, writes Dr. Samuel McComb in Good Housekeeping, is "auto-suggestion."

MORSE DOWN AND OUT

RISE AND FALL OF PROMINENT WALL STREET FIGURE.

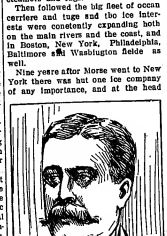
Wrecked by Recent Financial Flurry —Organizer of Gigantic Ice Trust— Which Made Its Stockholders Wealthy.

New York—Charles W. Morse, who a few years ago went from Maine to New York with but little capital and in a short time humiliated the great captains of industry of the metropolis by gaining control of a dozen or more banks, and becoming the owner of acres of real estate and holes of rich stock, not to mention his connection with the ice trust and his great consolidated steamship lines, is completely down and out. He was eliminated from the banking field of New York recently by the clearing house committee, and the great chain of lines of which he was the brain and push are to be reorganized with Morse left out of some of them at least.

Morse was born at Bath, Me., in 1856, the son of a tow-boatman on the Kennebec. After graduating from college, he returned home to find his father's business grown to considerable proportions, Morse, Sr., having a big fleet of up-to-date tugs, and "on the side" were excursion barges, natural ice plants all up and down the river. Young Morse was installed as bookkeeper, but the field was not large enough for him, and he left home for New York, where he began by speculating in ice by the cargo, and in hard pine lumber, in hard pine cargoes, in "pieces" of schooners and steamers and tugs.

Then followed the big fleet of ocean carriers and tugs and the ice interests were constantly expanding both on the main rivers and the coast, and in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington fields as well.

Nine years after Morse went to New York there was but one ice company of any importance, and at the head



CHARLES W. MORSE.

of that company was Charles W. Morse. Then began the era of several other politicians were interested in the company, and it made vast wealth for its stockholders, a new year clearing more than $1,000,000.

Then Morse took over a banker. The Gotham national bank was his parent institution. In time he dominated a chain of banks all up and down Broadway.

In the banking business he became associated with F. Augustus Heinze, of the Heinze-Morse syndicate, and when the United Copper syndicate hit gold $7,000 a share was said to have Heinze, Morse, who is said to have sold $1,000 worth of United Copper, thus showed the weakness of the syndicate and, it is believed, caused the panic that reverberated around the world and for a time threatened to cause a financial panic.

Then followed the action of the clearing house committee. Morse was promptly eliminated from the following institutions, his resignation being demanded by the committee:

Resigned as vice president and director of National Bank of North America, Garfield National bank, New Amsterdam National bank, and as director Manhattan National bank, Fourteenth Street bank, New York Mortgage & Security company, New Haven Trust company, Mercantile bank, Van Norden Safe Deposit company and Van Norden Trust company.

Immediately came the sections which forced Morse out of two more of his strongholds, the Consolidated Steamship lines and the American Ice company. A plan for the reorganization of the ice company has been made by which Morse will have no further control in its management.

Morse is therefore eliminated, and out. Associates like former associates, the Heinzes and Thomases, blame him for the collapse of their copper corner.

There are reports that J. P. Morgan & Co. and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad have entered the affairs of the shipping combine with powerful influence. Thus the foreshadowed new possibility of a greater combine, including the Morse companies and the New Haven roads's steamship lines, to control the entire American coastwise shipping trade of the Atlantic and the gulf.

German Railway Stations.

Nearly all railway stations in Germany are equipped with restaurants, and as a rule the restaurant is the only waiting room.

Ocean vs. W. Va.—Lightning struck a barn in Ocean, W. Va., and the barn was almost destroyed by fire.

Walter Johnson, 16 years old, was born to pieces by a lynx near McKinley, Ky.

Charles F. Caswell, associate justice of the Colorado supreme court, died of paralysis of the heart.

The American Federation of Labor declared a universal eight-hour day paramount to all labor questions.

John D. Rockefeller declined an invitation to a banquet in his honor by the Commercial club of St. Paul.

In an explosion on the Eastern Construction works of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Dryden, Ont., seven men were killed and four injured.

Oklahoma's corporation commission notified the Fort Smith & Western railroad to comply with the two-cent-fare provision of the state constitution.

Andrew Carnegie placed Ida Lewis, keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, on his private pension list for $30 a month.

A riot occurred at Joliet, Ill., as the result of the strike which followed an attempted wage reduction among stone quarrymen.

War on saloons in Chicago and East St. Louis that violate the law was planned at the closing session of the State Anti-Saloon league convention at East St. Louis.

Congressman Gilhaus of the Twelfth Indiana district is aiding a campaign in favor of a canal from Toledo, O., to Chicago, and will introduce a bill providing for government aid.

A rush of natural gas from an excavation in the southwest land turn in Potter Palmer, jr., of Chicago, was his best man.

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Democratic Committee Meets.

French Lick, Ind., Nov. 23.—At a conference of the members of the Democratic national committee here Friday it was decided to hold a meeting of the committee at Washington December 16, for the purpose of selecting a time and place for the national Democratic convention next year. Chairman Thomas Taggart of the committee presided at the conference. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Atlantic City, Denver and Long Branch, N. J., are applicants for the honor of entertaining the next convention.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23.

LIVE STOCK—Veals	$	6	00 @ 10
Hogs		5	90 @ 6
Sheep		3	00 @ 5
FLOUR—Winter Straights		4	00 @ 4
WHEAT—May		1	01 @ 1
December		1	01 @ 1
CORN—December			57½@
RYE—No. 2 Western			85 @
BUTTER			24 @ 3
EGGS			35 @ 4
CHEESE			13½@

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice Steers	$	6	50 @ 8
Fair to Good Steers		4	50 @ 6
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy		4	00 @ 6
Bulls, Common to Choice		2	50 @ 4
Calves		4	00 @ 7
HOGS—Prime Heavy		5	90 @ 6
Heavy Packing		5	85 @ 5
BUTTER—Creamery			24 @ 3
Dairy			22 @ 2
LIVE POULTRY			13 @ 1
EGGS			35 @ 4
POTATOES (per bu)			45 @ 5
WHEAT—May, No. 2		1	01 @ 1
December		1	01 @ 1
CORN—December			57½@
Oats, May			47 @
Oats, December			47 @

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No.1 Nor's	$	1	05 @ 1
May		1	06½@ 1
Corn, December			57 @
Corn, Standard			49 @
Rye, No. 1			85 @

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, May	$		95½@
December			95½@
Corn, December			51 @
Oats, No. 2 White			45 @

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$	5	30 @ 8
Export Steers		5	00 @ 5
Dressed Beef		5	00 @ 7
HOGS—Packers		5	90 @ 6
SHEEP—Natives		3	00 @ 5

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$	3	25 @ 7
Cows and Heifers		2	75 @ 5
Cows and Heifers		2	75 @ 5
HOGS—Heavy		5	90 @ 6
SHEEP—Wethers		3	25 @ 5

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, '06, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Oklahoma star will be placed on the flag next 4th of July.

The county seat removal petition had a hearing before judge Watts on Saturday last, but we have not learned what his decision was, but it don't matter, as will go to supreme court, and no man on this earth could guess how they will decide it.

Hon. F. M. Eddy, who represents this District for three terms in congress has drank his share of "booze" and is now lecturing on temperance. He will certainly be a power in the temperance cause, and may again enter the political arena, and if he does he will keep some of them guessing.

Well Thief River Falls got the automobile away from Red Lake Falls at last, but they owned the machine, and think they own the county seat, They should try Replevin that, so IT could have in 20 more deputies to do political duties, for there is nothing like giving a man a office to square things with fellows who put him there, on the tax payers foot the bill.

The socialist speakers that have been roasting Rockefeller have a graft that is going to beat the Standard Oil company for income. They organize clubs and have each member pay 10 cents per month. Did ever stop to figure up how much income this would make? Those fellows will started to print, but built for we came prepared giving up publishing a dirty newspaper and starting in to lecture for the socialist party, and organizing clubs. A good scheme that; that would beat the Internal revenue, that the Spanish war debt out right;

Second Post Master General Bonaparte is cutting down expenses of the post office department by discontinuing Star Route service, in some instances having them off with only one trip a week. It has looked to us for the past three months as if instead of that department was in progression and a few "swell kids was ruining the business that have not got brains enough to run a buckboard. Clearwater county is the latest Star route country that he has been trying to cut off the mail service to,

Mail routes are to be cut down ten per cent per month in the future, this winter and the lumber jacks are well satisfied to get their old jobs and stay right at them until spring. There is nothing that beats Democratic economy and retrenchment and reform, that agitation to make a living wage and good job and keep it. There is some talk of running Grover Cleveland next year, and there had ought to be some laboring men thrown into the race and contribute the votes necessary to defeat him by getting from two to three per day to help elect him. Such theories are some what new, but they look like the idea of getting a $1.00 a bushel for wheat, 50 cents that might be thought to pass gold and silver, and a full republican ticket of honor.

WANTED—1,000 young men to study telegraphy at the Crookston College. There is a great call for operators and beginning with next spring the railroads will put on nearly twice as many men as they have at the present time. Our last year's graduates are now receiving from $65 to $90 per month. Our teacher in this department is one of the chief operators of the Great Northern Railway. Send for catalog to J. O. Sathre, Crookston, Minn.

The White Seal SALOON, Thief River Falls.

Joyite you to call and see them when you want to spend an Idle Hour. Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars.

KNUTE ALDAL, Prop.

Dog Pets in Hotels.

"The one thing we have more trouble with than anything else," said the manager of one of the large hotels in upper Broadway, "is the fact that women insist on smuggling their pet dogs to their rooms. We have no objections to dogs as dogs. If the animal is not too large or too fierce our guests may take them to their rooms during the day and may even feed them there. But we draw the line at having dogs in the bedrooms at night. Any woman with a pet dog can have the best room set apart for her at night, and we have specially constructed kennels for all kinds of dogs, and we give them the best of care. But owners of pets seem to think that no one save themselves understands a dog or dogs. The women seem to think that if dogs are not the comforting assurance of the owner's presence then dogs will not sleep well. So women try to smuggle their pets to their rooms under their cloaks or by back ways or even bribe one of the porters to take it to their room, believing that we will not hear anything about it.

"As a matter of fact, the first thing the porter does after getting his tip is to tip out, and a couple of hours later the woman is called upon by a clerk who tells her dogs cannot stay in the bedrooms all night."—New York Press.

His Neighbor's Cat.

A Cleveland lawyer lets out a little house in a suburb of that city whose sleep has been disturbed nightly by the howling of his two back fences by his neighbor's cat. At last, to despair, he consulted his lawyer,

"Throw the cat every night in our fence," explained the unhappy man, "and he yowls and yowls and yowls. I don't want to have any trouble with this neighbor, but the thing has gone far enough, and I want you to suggest a remedy."

The lawyer looked solemn and said but a word:

"I can't well withhold my rights if I shoot the cat, am I not?" asked the sufferer.

"I could hardly say that," replied the legal light. "The cat does not belong to you, as I understand it."

"No."

"And the fence does?"

"Yes."

"Then," concluded the lawyer, "I think it safe to say that you have a perfect right to tear down the fence."—Lippincott's.

One Kind of Fared.

Authorities who have in charge some of England's ancient treasures try to discourage the habit of carving initials on these relics. A fine of $10 was recently imposed on a man who had chipped his name in letters six inches high on one of the stones in the "Druids' Circle" near Keswick. Close to the giant stone globe at Swinside a printed sign is provided for the facilitation recognition of the names of all who are subjected to this self advertisement. Oh popular Alpha Omicron it is customary for fairies to be left on plots to compiled wine bottles.—Chicago News.

A Story by Nash.

Ogden Nash was not entirely a humorist, as is proved by the following story. One time when a printer by the name of Jones undertook to borrow a dollar from little known, and the Duchess of Marlborough once turned him with the information that he was a descendant of the Jones family. "I seldom mention my father to strangers," explained Nash, "but I have to now to be ashamed of him, for he appears to be ashamed of me."—Exchange.

Brevity.

The most distant planet in our solar system, Neptune, is 2,750,000,000 miles from the sun, and yet the error of the sun reaches out and controls the remote planet without the least difficulty. In a word, gravity is universal, every body in the universe exerting its influence upon every other body.—New York American.

One Way Assumed.

"Jim Dricker got in trouble last night," smiled one lad and said to him. "Sir, what is the difference between my foolish boss and thine?"

"Stay sir," quoth the lad.

"Well, of mine," keep the fool, I make a business."

LUMBER.

The Largest Stock Of Lumber Ever Carried In A Retail Yard, Is At Your Disposal,

At St. Hilaire Minn.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles $3.50 per M,

TWO AND THREE INCH PLANKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED BEFORE, BUT STILL GOOD AT $6 TO $15 PER M.

If you want some of these come quick as they are going fast.

* * * * * *

—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

The Old Trouble.



"How's your wife?"

"Well, her head's troubling her a great deal just at present."

"I'm sorry. Is it neuralgia?"

"No: a new hat!"—Once a Week.

The Orphan.

"Please, sir, will you give a penny to a poor orphan?"

"Certainly, my boy! Has your father been dead long?"

"No, sir. He's the orphan. This money's for him."

To Talk About.

"She hasn't any friends to speak of."

"No? Then what are they for?"—Puck.

An indolent man draws his breath, but does not live.—Cicero.

If thou love learning thou shalt be learned.—Socrates.

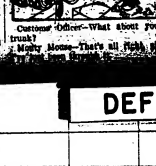
Hardly.



Mrs. Puritan—How do you like your home there?

Her Husband—You don't see me making any kick about it, do you?

Nothing to Declare.



Customs Officer—What about your trunk?

Monty Moore—That's all right, sir.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before C. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls, Minn. on December 16th, 1907, viz:

George Wagner.

H. E. No. 8511 Red Lake Series for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 32 T. 154 N. R. 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edwin Barnes, John Dahlen, Andrew Hanson, William Bliwer, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. McKenzie, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN OLSON SORDAHL of Hiltz Minn. has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1655 dated December 14, 1904, for the S½ of Lot 4, & S½ Sec. 7 Tp. 152 N. Range 39 W. and that said proof will be made before L. D. Bowdling U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on December 23rd 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ingvar Skogsgay, Thelokes Torgerson, Olaf B. Benson, & Hanery Costello, all of Hiltz Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 29th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON A. RUDMAN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1562 dated July 10, 1905 for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 18, Twp. 156 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston Minn. on January 6, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Niels A. Olson, George Singer, Peter Milne, Wilhelm J. Fouracre, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ALEX K. OFTUS, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

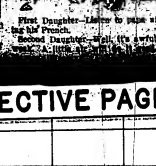
Homestead Entry No. 1563 dated July 10, 1905, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 18, Twp. 156 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston Minn. on January 6, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Wilhelm A. Rudman, George Singer, Peter Milne, Wilhelm J. Fouracre, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Will Do It Good.



First Daughter—I have to pass six in French.

Second Daughter—Well, it's awfully good for a cold.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get those results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS, Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN. WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** at the **Right Prices**

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS. DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS. BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radneckl, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS, with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County, You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper, THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

WE Will SELL YOU A FARM, Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, W. C. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Get a bottle of Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar for that cough.

Oscar and Ole Nesland passed by this way Wednesday going in Kratka, where Oscar will build the building for Singer bro. feed mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon O'Toole of Thief River Falls, came out here on Friday last for a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. Walt McAndrews.

The Thanksgiving ball given by Singer bros. at the Kratka hall last night was the best and largest attended dance of the season.

Wolf McAndrews, Henry Arland and Father Adolph, of Thief River Falls landed two fine deer on their hunting trip last week.

Butter 22 cents. Eggs 25 cents per dozen, at the Big New Store at Highlanding.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, it should cure you.

YOUR Butter and eggs are as good as GOLD. Butter 20 cents per lb. Eggs 25 cents per doz. at the new Highlanding store.

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

The Ladies Aid Society auction at Radney on Saturday last was largely attended and the ladies disposed of their useful handiwork at good prices. A social dance was enjoyed by about thirty couple after the auction.

Andrew Ellingson the Highlanding merchant has kept his forty-foot of ice so people could cross with teams until the ice got strong enough to cross safely, which has been a great accommodation to the traveling public.

Thoro O. Moen, of Deer Park township, who sold all his cattle and moved to Thief River Falls last spring, came up to this way Wednesday. He informs us that he has decided to move back to Deer Park and will improve the claim his father bought decay there. His old neighbors will all extend him the glad hand on welcome.

All's Fair in War.

"A tenderfoot once visited Tin Can, said a resident, "and visited with friend the poker play. From saloon to saloon he passed. Everything was wide open and very gay and lively.

"But as he looked on at a poker game that had no limit the tenderfoot suddenly frowned. He had seen the dealer slip himself four aces from the bottom of the pack.

"Gracious powers," whispered the tenderfoot, excitedly clutching the sleeve of the man next him. "did you notice that?"

"Notice what?" said the other.

"Why, that scoundrel in the red shirt has dealt himself four aces."

"The other looked at the tenderfoot calmly.

"Well, wasn't it his deal?" he said."—Washington Star.

The Sundowner.

As "swagman" or "swaggie"—so called from the "swag" or personal luggage wrapped up in a blanket strapped to his back is a genuine Australian tramp in search of work, but a "sundowner" is the anti-climax profession. The sundowner strolls up to one squatter's station to another always taking care to arrive at sundown, for it is the traditional privilege of Australian squatters to give food and shelter to all comers for the night—Kansas City Independent.

Respecting His Oath.

"Judge, will you do me a great favor?" asked the lady who was about to be put upon the stand as a witness.

"Certainly, miss. What is it?"

"Will you please ask me my age before I take the oath?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Yes; money talks, but its favorite remark is good-by.—Indianapolis Press.

ARE YOU GOING TO COLLEGE

If so, you should remember, that the Crookston College has six experienced teachers, accommodating over 500 students, has the most up to date method in teaching telegraphy, has placed every one of its graduates in good paying positions, and can furnish you board and room in private family for $3.00 per week Send for catalogue to J. C. Shire, Crookston Minnesota

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is sold by all dealers. Price 25 cent, 50 cents and $1 00

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal pronositions for new subscribers and its latest offer is to send paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1 1909, to all new subscribers for $1 50 is the best ever This will carry you all through the next presidental campaign and will give you a five up to date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul, Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CHICKEN HEARTED MEN.

Every One of Group Dreaded to Hear of Some Injury.

"I could hear the bone in his wrist snap," said a man who was describing an accident to a group of men.

"Oh, cut it out, for heaven's sake!" called out one of the group. He was a big fellow, but he was as white as a sheet.

The speaker laughed heartily. "I didn't know you were so chicken hearted sir," he said.

The big man began to explain. "I'm not what you would call a timid sort of person, but the mention of any injury to the wrist always nurses me faint. I can stand seeing blood flow or hear thrilling tales of broken limbs and smashed heads, but I can't stand any wrist stories. I don't know the reason. It seems to be merely a matter of temperament."

A quiet little man came to the rescue. "I have just what you mean," he said. "You're not the only one who has a peculiar aversion to a certain sort of injury. Now, my particular aversion is on account of trouble with the eyes. Immediately I begin to blink and wink and my eyes smart until I can't stand it. I'd rather hear an account of a brutal murder than any description of an eye disease."

The man who had jeered at the big man had been thinking. "I have one of those aversions, too, now I come to think of it," he said. "It is accounts of paralytic shocks, to which I particularly object. I feel myself growing numb all over when I hear such tales, and I always make an excuse to get away as soon as possible."

His remark was a signal for a universal confession. One acknowledged that the sight of blood gave him a sensation of extreme nausea; another said that reading or hearing of a fracture affected him "in a queer feeling at his stomach," and another said he shivered so his teeth chattered every time he heard an account of an operation for appendicitis.

The big man was triumphant. "Well, I'm not such a big baby after all," he said.—New York Tribune.

The Truth Anyway.

A teacher in a tenement district horried from the school to find the mother of a pupil who had been taken quite ill.

"Can you show me where Mrs. Angelo Scandale lives?" she inquired of a cherub transplanted from the sunny south to a dark, sunless alley.

"Yes, teech' I show you," and a willing, sticky hand dragged her on with such speed as to make the slum she over an Italian dame seated on the threshold.

After the teacher's breathless flight toward the ecstatic little hand stopped panting.

"There where Mees Scandale live," indicated the horizontal arm and finger, "but she downstair sitting on the step," finished the smiling tyke.—Harper's Magazine.

Firethorne Will Agree.

They were discussing the law of entail—the English law beginning the bulk of the family property to the eldest son.

"There is no per cent of logic in that law," said a physician, "and if the family property went to the firstborn, whether son or daughter, the law would contain 100 per cent of logic. For the firstborn child is practically always the best—best in brain, best in health, best in everything."—Atlanta Constitution.

Dangerous Combination.

Weary Walker—I always knowed it, Tired Tatters—Knowed what? Weary Walker—Wot that eight meant. "Eight big full bystiks." Tired Tatters—Well Weary Walker—Why, I always knowed they went together.—Illustrated Bits.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Ork, as cheap as it can be purchased at any rail road station in Minnesota

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. A. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunseam, at 9 a.m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's & Arrives on the same day's at 3:30 p.m

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat to get do the business by mail for us

Tax sold, Marriage Licenses secured, always at home, At SUNBEAM MINN.

FEAR IN BATTLE.

Frederick the Great Ran Away, and Grant Was Afraid.

Some of the greatest soldiers who's names adorn history's pages entered their first battles with a feeling of fear in their hearts.

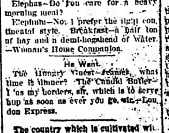
Frederick the Great simply lost his head at the battle of Molwitz. Had he not been a king it is safe to say that he would have been shot at the next sunrise. In the heat of the carnage he got an idea that the army under his command was being overwhelmed, so he put the spurs to his horse and dashed headlong among his soldiers. He rode many miles before he stopped to his wild flight. Late at night he was discovered hiding in an old mill, awaiting, as he thought, capture by the enemy. Then he discovered that the army he deserted had won the battle.

As Frederick was a prince, every body tried to forget the incident just as quickly as possible. And after that when the king went to war he was just as brave as any other soldier.

General Grant in his memoirs tells us that, despite the fact that he was not new to the ways of war, he had a strange fear in his heart when as commander of the Union forces he found himself on the eve of his first battle of the civil war. He said: "Look as I may, I can see no reason why I should feel apprehensive of defeat."

In America, history there is no more reckless warrior than the dashing Light Horse Harry Lee. It seems strange therefore, to find that at the outset of the Continental struggle Washington had to appoint him for his "prudence" to battle. Lee, though, up and told Washington that he was just as brave as the general in chief, and he made good his word.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

In Animal Land.



Elephas—Do you care for a hearty morning meal?

Elephas—No. I prefer the nicy cut, fineated style. Breakfast—A half ton of hay and a demi-hogshead of water.—Woman's Home Companion.

In Work.

"I'm hungry, Vicky—Annie, what time is dinner? "The Cracks Brother's no my brother, eh, which is to serve up as soon as ever you go, sir.—London Express.

The country which is cultivated without difficulty produces great men.—Mencius

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. E. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls, Minnesota

CENSUS HUMORS.

Returns of Occupations That Are Difficult to Classify.

According to an official of the census bureau at Washington, that regarding which is often puzzled to know how to classify the returns of occupation is cases where the enumerators have given a too literal description of a person's employment. There are two famous terms to cover such cases. Occupations not included in the regular list may be entered as "O. T." meaning "other things," or "N. O." which stands for "not gainful." To choose between the two sometimes suggests amusing complications.

An enumerator in Iowa reported "drunkard" as the occupation of one of his men. The census bureau entered him as "N. O." since the next column inserted this to be his occupation for twelve months in the year.

A New York enumerator who seemed to relish the intricacies of a detective reported several men in his district, as "crooks," "plucky chaps" and "gunmen," but they were entered as "N. G.," although their occupations may have been more gainful in the main to their victims.

An Alabama man whose occupation was reported as "sold jobs" goes on the records under "O. T." "other things."

While some of the occupations which the enumerators give are unusual, they are probably correct. A tramp was described as "tenfoot, and painful, unemployed twelve months." An extra thrifty person in one instance was reported as "occupation, miser," and another "lives on air things." A New England woman whose husband was described as an "idler" gave her own occupation as "washing and wishing."—Minneapolis Journal.

Danger.

"She was even more afraid of cows than most girls, an when she spied a placid animal recumbent under a tree, peacefully chewing its cud, she at first refused to go through the pasture at all. Her husband calmed her fears to some extent, and they started by. When the cow slowly commenced to get up her head first, as they always do. At this the little lady shrieked with terror and said:

"Oh, hush, hurry, hurry. He is getting ready to spring at us."—Exchange.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VRAISON- Proprietor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

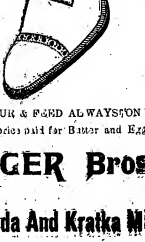
On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

with a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ONLY THROUGH LOVE

By ANNE HIBBARD

(Copyright)

Katherein had been spending the afternoon at the art exhibition. When she was leaving she pushed her way through the hall, and near the door passed the same gay group who had caught her attention once before. They did not see her this time, she was sure; Louisa was eagerly criticising a picture with a tall young lady, and her brother was leaning over his pretty blonde companion with some laughing remark. No, they did not see her; she ran down the stairs, and walked quickly along the crowded thoroughfare, trying not to think. Why did she feel so hurt and sad, and so inclined to cry? Why should they have cared to recognize her—a girl in a shabby gown? It was more than a year since they had seen her, and then only for a few weeks—but they had been such good friends during that short time. True, it was in a country village, where there was no fashionable society, and bonding at the same farm house, they were thrown much together; and she was a very pleasant companion and had the knack of finding the smallest rides, and the nooks where the blackberries grew thickest.

If it had been anyone but Louisa and—and Dr. Leigh! She checked a rising sob, and turned into a side street. It was almost deserted, and hardly half a square away was a tall young man, coming toward her. She recognized him instantly, and her first impulse was to turn back. But no, he might have seen her—she would not run away. She threw her head proudly up, and looked straight before her. He might recognize her now—he was near; but she would not see him. He was quite near now, and her heart was beating fast. Would he pass her by?

"Miss Graydon!" The joyful surprise in his tone sounded very genuine, but she would not notice it.

"How do you do, Dr. Leigh?" she said coldly, ignoring his outstretched hand. After expression changed.

"You are not going to shake hands with me, Miss Katherine?"

She put her hand unwillingly into his.

"How long have you been in town? Where are you stopping?" he questioned.

"I have been in town eight months," she said distinctly, "and I am boarding in South Benton street." She took especial satisfaction in naming the unfashionable quarter.

Katherine was an orphan and was trying hard to cultivate her voice. She managed to make ends meet by taking pupils of her own.

They walked on in silence a few minutes. They had turned into a street where the houses were tall and shabby and built close together.

"And you are living down here?" he said, indicating the seemingly endless row of houses. "Alone, Miss Katherine?"

"Yes, alone. My landlady and her family are very respectable and good-hearted, but hardly congenial, and I'm practically alone. This is the place. I can't ask you in, Dr. Leigh [illegible] the considerations of your feelings. Mrs. Hawkins' front parlor is something to weep over."

Now and then Katherine met Dr. Leigh walking in Benton street, and he always joined her, looking surprised and pleased.

She knew he worked hard at his profession, and also that the large fortune in his father rendered it quite unnecessary. She ventured to question him once when the subject was touched upon.

"I love my work," he said. "And I should not be happy idle."

"But you need not be idle. There are a hundred things to interest one and fill one's time."

Katherine began to look forward to these walks and talks, and to the great bunches of violets and hothouse roses she often found in her room, with Murray Leigh's card attached.

One day she found her washerwoman waiting for her with the plea that she would come to see her sick daughter.

"I hate to bother you, miss, but she's be'n cryin' fur you, an' it seems like she would git better if you would come an' sing fur her. She's like to be upsetted she can't git well. It's that terrible is grippy, miss."

So Katherine went, taking with her Leigh's lavish gift of flowers.

"I can at least add a little brightness to some one else's life," she thought, and herself, felt brighter for the good it did the child.

She went often after that, not knowing how often she barely missed meeting Dr. Leigh on the narrow staircase. One evening Murray Leigh stepped quietly to listen a moment at the half-open door. When the song was finished he entered without knocking, and Katherine rose, flushed and agitated, and bade the invalid a hurried "Good night."

"Wait five minutes, Miss Graydon, and I will go home with you," Leigh said.

"Oh, I am not in the least timid. I will not trouble you, Dr. Leigh. Good night, Mamie."

She hurried through the doorway, but Leigh followed her.

"If you won't wait for me, Miss Graydon," he said, blocking the passage, "I will leave my patient and go with you now."

He looked [illegible] Katherine thought he looked very determined. For a moment she hesitated, half inclined to resent his tone. Then she said:

"Very well, I will wait at the street door."

In a few minutes he joined her there. It was quite dark now, except for the stars that were out in force, and as they stepped out into the empty street, Katherine felt glad that she was not alone.

"So you are the Dr. Leeg they regard with such reverence," she said. "My landlady said they employed some sort of quack, she thought."

Leigh laughed.

"And you are their Lady Bountiful. I did not dream of meeting you there, Miss Graydon."

"I dare say not," she answered, "You thought such a butterfly as I would seek gayer haunts."

He looked down at her in quick surprise, for it was the first touch of bitterness he had heard from her.

"You have done my patient no end of good," he said, cheerfully, ignoring her tone. "She will be up in a day or two. But I'm afraid you've given away my flowers."

"Not all of them," said Katherine, glancing down at a tiny bunch of violets.



"Say You Will Marry Me, Kitty?"

lets pinned on his jacket. "I am glad you've had a successful fight with that terrible [illegible]."

"They have been doing very well since Mallory died," Dr. Leigh said. "The son is a great help to his mother, and the daughter, too, is a good little thing. They seem quite contented in their hard, narrow life. Poor things!"

"I don't pity them," Katherine exclaimed; "I envy them."

"Oh, no!" said Dr. Leigh; "it surely might be worse, but I don't understand your envying them."

"If you had ever been alone, you would."

"Poor little girl!" muttered Leigh, His own heart was beating rapidly. At last he said in a low tone:

"You need not be alone a day longer. You know that, don't you, Katherine?"

Katherine almost stopped, as she turned to look at him, startled.

"I know you don't care for me," he went on; "though you like me well enough in a friendly way; your manner has always made that clear. But, Katherine, I could make you care if you were my wife, and at least you would not have to endure that horrible drudgery of teaching. Is not that reason enough for marrying me?"

"I should have to be far worse off than I am," she answered, slowly, "before I could do that.

Leigh flushed.

"Don't you think that is a little harsh?" he said, somewhat bitterly.

Then Katherine broke down and hurled her face in her handkerchief. "How misunderstood me—I am very sorry."

"Then prove that you are sorry my saying you will marry me."

He waited a minute and then took the hand which lay on his arm.

"If you know how I love you, dear," he said, persuasively. "Kitty—I have always longed to call you that— say you will marry me, Kitty—"

"I will marry you—"

"Kitty!"

"Because—" She hesitated.

"My darling, I don't care why! So long as you marry me, it makes no difference."

"It makes a difference to me. I would never marry for the reasons you gave. I will marry you because—I love you."

And though they were in the full glare of the electric light, he put his arms about her, and bent and kissed her lips.

"I am the happiest fellow in the world!" he said.

"It is hard to believe that I am the same miserable girl who left here two hours ago," Katherine said, when she bade him "Good night." "What a wonderful difference love can make in one's life."

HOPE ON.

When clouds are low and nights are black,
And starless grows the weary track,
Hope on! for some day shine of bliss
Will bend and light the way for you.

When old the world and gray the day,
And weary grows the toilsome way,
Hope on, hold fast, in your despair,
For skies will some day blossom fair.

Hope on, and build your castles strong—
Have faith, although the road be long.
The sun will soon come drifting through,
And blue skies light the way for you!
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Ancient Kateresness.

Lady (to applicant for position as domestic)—My goodness! This reference is signed by Mrs. Upton.

Applicant—Yis, mum—she signed it herself, mum, after I'd been there a wake, mum.

"But Mrs. Upton has been dead for 20 years."

"Is that so? Wull! wull! It's wan place after another Oi've been gittin' in' on that char-acter for 25 years an' Oi never heard before that the poor leddy was dead. Heaven rest her sowl!"—N. Y. Weekly.

Carefully Compromised.

"Father is in a perfectly lovely mood," remarked Clarice. "Don't you think you had better ask him this evening?"

"Suppose you ask him," suggested Clarence.

"Oh, I can't," protested the girl. "I'm too shy."

"You ask him just this one time," pleaded Clarence. "I promise you that in the future I'll ask him, no matter how shy I am."—Judge.

Paris Prices.

Gunner—Allow me to congratulate you, old man.

Guyer—What on?

Gunner—Why, I hear that when your wife sees you for a bat and gown allowance she makes it go a long way.

Guyer (gloomily)—Oh, she makes it go a long way, all right. She sends it to Paris and gets about a third of the value she got when she shopped in town.—Chicago News.

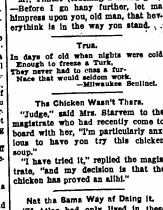
Correct.

"An oration," wrote a Western Reserve freshman in examination the other day, "consists of three parts; the preamble, the body of the speech and the peroration. The preamble, is what you say before you begin. The body of the speech contains what you have to say. The peroration is what you say after you're all through."—Cleveland Leader.

True.

This fact is true,
There is no doubt:
Who gets in wrong,
Is soon found out.
—Detroit Free Press.

BY WAY OF EXAMPLE.



Mr. Timtot (teaching a friend golf)—Before I go hazy further, let me impress upon you, old man, that everything is in the way you stand.

True.

In days of old when nights were cold
Enough to freeze a Turk,
They never had to coax a fur-
Nace that would seldom work.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Chicken Wasn't There.

"Judge," said Mrs. Starvem to the magistrate who had recently come to board with her, "I'm particularly anxious to have you try this chicken soup."

"I have tried it," replied the magistrate, "and my decision is that the chicken has proved an alibi."

Not the Same Way of Doing It.

"If Atlas had only lived in these times his methods would have made him a ruler among the kings of financial finance."

"In what way?"

"He had his course mapped out, and then held up the world."—Baltimore American.

Fatherly Solicitude.

"So your boy has gone back to college."

"Yes," answered Farmer Cornstock, "an' I'm glad of it. He's done nothin' but read books all summer. Now, maybe he'll get a little exercise."—Washington Star.

Not What He Meant.

John was telling her about the members of his football team. "Now, there's Brown," said he, "in a few weeks' time he'll be our best man."

"Oh, Jack," she gushed, "what a nice way to ask me!"

A Sure Winner.

Mrs. Henpeck—Those who are unlucky in love are said to be lucky at cards.

Henpeck—If you'd let me call nights, I think it would be a good thing for me to play poker.—Puck.

Dressing on Dimes

Holiday Frocks for Little Girls

(Copyright, 1907, by the Dellnestor, N. Y.)



Illustration Copyright, 1907, by The Dellnestor, New York.

When one does one's own dressmaking correct cut costs only the price of a pattern, and careful finish nothing at all in money. Yet they are of far more importance in the smart gowning of the younger girls than is either quality of material or expensive trimmings. Possibly the fact that children rapidly outgrow their frocks has influenced the fashions. Be this as it may, certain it is that even in circles where money-saving need not be considered, simplicity and daintiness rather than rich and elaborate effects distinguish the attire of the children.

Lingerie frocks are de rigueur for four-and six-year-olds, for dress, even in mid-winter. They cannot be too dainty, either in material, trimming, or finish. Lawns and cotton batistes can be tooled fine and sheer, even when low-priced; and as the fashion-ation of a lingerie dress, they answer quite as well as India linen. After all, the daintiness lies in the quality of the material than in its freshness, its lines, and its finish.

Skirts must be short and full. The hem and tucks must be set with geometric precision, and sewed with almost microscopic stitches. The raw edges of seams must be invisible, both on the right and wrong sides. Whipping them to hemstitching tape adds somewhat to the total expense, or seam-heading is the newest way, but the next best method turns the seams to the right side, trims them close, and hides them under a narrow band of bias material with its edges turned in. This is first basted into position, and then ornamented with closely set herring-bone stitches done in crochet cotton or in the new mercerized embroidery thread. The long seams in the frocks are finished in "French" style.

When inserting lace, bands of drawn work, strips of darned, tucked or embroidered net, etc., baste the trimming into position, sew it down just within its own edges, and finish to the lower edge of the lace insertion above it, and the lace edging at the sleeves and throat was whipped with the brier-stitched collar and elbow bands. Clever fingers can improve upon these by substituting coral-stitching for the simpler brier-stitching, and setting French knots between the branches.

The following items entered into the construction of the frock:

4 yards of lawn, at 25 cents	$ .90
7 yards of insertion at 5 cents	.35
7 yards of edging at 5 cents	.35
Buttons	.10
Cotton (half a spool)	.05
Cotton for herring bone stitches	.10
Pattern (10d)	.10
Total	$1.95

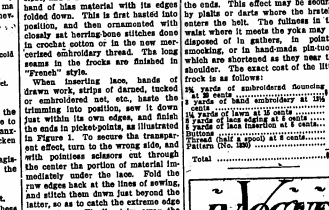
Figure 2 illustrates a charming dress for little Miss Eight-Year-Old. The skirt was made of embroidered flouncing, and the bretelles of band embroidery to match. The open neck and sleeves were finished with valenciennes lace. This model, specially adapted for dressy wear, as the illustration shows, is so cut that it may be simplified for ordinary purposes, by omitting the bretelles, and making it high in the neck and long sleeved. The pattern is suitable also for little every-day frocks in challis or alpathross, and may be utilized, thus reducing the actual cost, for two or three different costumes.

When selecting the embroidery for the model shown here, an open pattern of eyelet work was chosen, for two good reasons. First, its airy effect is smarter and prettier; and second, because dime for dime this style of embroidery makes a better; appearance than the best so-called "solid" embroidery, obtainable for the same price. It is only by using the best judgment in matters of this sort, by observing when cutting, and by managing to make the most of everything, that dressing on dimes becomes feasible. The better the management the fewer the number of dimes required.

Study the illustration closely and you will find the bretelles are finished with valenciennes lace. This touch of lingerie is very pretty and it softens the bretelles in a smart and becoming fashion. Two rows of edging are used. The first row is whipped almost flat to the headed edge of the hand. The second, slightly fulled, is sewed to the first so that it projects from beneath its scalloped edge.

The bretelles slope off narrower at the ends. This effect may be secured by plaits or darts where the bretelle enters the belt. The fullness in the waist where it meets the yoke may be disposed of in gathers, in pointed smocking, or in hand-made pin-tucks which are shortened as they near the shoulder. The exact cost of the little frock is as follows:

2½ yards of embroidered flouncing, at 36 cents	$ .90
2 yards of lace valenciennes, at 10 cents	.20
2¼ yards of lawn, at 12 cents	.27
2 yards of lace edging at 5 cents	.10
2 yards of lace insertion at 5 cents	.10
Buttons	.05
Thread (for sewing)	.03
Pattern (No. 1888)	.10
Total	$1.75



IN VOGUE

Handkerchiefs show some strikingly new notes, especially in the introduction of color. Among the favorite colors is pale lavender, crossed off with hair-lines of deep blue purple.

Another model had a broad band of color above a narrow hem with embroidered dots and other dainty designs in colors above their scalloped edges.

Pale tan can be found barred by every color obtainable, so that a handkerchief can always be selected that will harmonize with one's gown, the unobtrusive, neutral shade of tan counting for nothing at all.

The mauve handkerchief's come in especially pretty shades, and as a rule show this shade as a background, barred with white or tan.

Delicate shades of pink and pale green and blue are shown in handkerchiefs barred with black and white or darker tones of the same shade of which they are made.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.



Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a book of Swamp-Root, pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

A soft answer turneth many a young man's thoughts toward the furniture installment houses.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.
To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Little things are little things, but to be faithful in little things is to be great.—St. Augustine.

McMurray's Vanilla
Worth a dollar a drop, sold by all Grocers at a few price.

The man who seeks office for the public good is to consider himself the entire public after he lends.

Hides Tanned for Robes, Coats etc. Oldest tanners in N. W. Send for prices Foster Robe & Tanning Co., Minneapolis.

Providing World with Coal.
It is estimated that one million and a quarter of men are occupied in digging coal for the world.

Nathan Straus, an eastern philanthropist, has established in New York City a series of milk booths where pure sterilized milk is sold to the poor for one cent a bottle. Absolute antiseptic cleanliness is required in all the branches of the enterprise. In cleansing the milk bottles he uses two things—hot water and BORAX. The following bottles testify to the effectiveness of this method.

The Final Shower.

"And you say when the heiress heard the wife of the penniless nobleman it was a shower wedding?"

"I should say so. The bride wore a shower bouquet."

"Yes."

"And then there was a shower of rice."

"My!

"Followed by a shower of congratulations and old shoes."

"Well! Well! And how did it end up?"

"Very embarrassing all round. The nobleman's creditors come around and presented a shower of bills."

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

High Prices

for eggs during fall and winter make poultrymen happy if they get their hens lay. The happiest are those who use

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

regularly. Does one teaspoonful to a pail of food. Satisfaction guaranteed or poultry specialties all kinds of fresh-cut bone, oyster shell, grit, charcoal and poultry supplies. Send for free booklet and prices. Sold by dealers everywhere, or, can be had by mail. 25 lb. can, $2.50. 100 lb. can, $8.00. Circular free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Promotes a Luxuriant Growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures Scalp Diseases & Hair Falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Discouraged?

If your present work is a failure, better try mine; I pay $3.00 per day, in cash, for good work. Details cost you nothing.

ATKINSON, 1024 Race St., Philadelphia.

THE DAIRY

HANDLING MANURE.

Study the Easiest and Most Effective Methods.

Progressive farmers find that manure gives best returns when applied to the land as quickly as possible. There is little loss from leaching or drying even when the ground is covered with snow or frozen solid. The practice of many farmers is to haul manure to the fields daily. Where this is followed a device such as



Up-to-Date Manure Shed.

shown in the cut will save time and labor, says the Farm and Home.

A little carrier suspended from an overhead track runs behind the cows and to a small shed just outside the barn under which is the manure spreader. The carrier takes the manure from the stable and dumps it in the spreader which stands on a cement foundation that catches and holds the liquid. By having a watertight gutter behind the cows and using plenty of straw for bedding all of the liquids are saved and returned to the land.

A shed to hold the spreader can be put up for $60 or less. It merely consists of a roof supported by seven-foot posts to keep off the rain and snow. A concrete foundation is made diabing so that the liquids will not escape.

POOR MAN AND POOR COW.

The Poorer the Man Is the Less He Can Afford to Keep a Poor Cow.

No man who keeps cows for the money there is in it is so rich that he can afford to keep poor ones. The rich fellow who goes into the dairy business for the satisfaction he can get out of it usually keeps the best cows that money can buy. The poor man who must depend upon his dairy for his living and profit too often keeps poor cows because the best ones cost more money. The rich fellow could well afford to keep this kind, but it is the most foolish kind of foolishness for the poor man to own such cows. He is just the man who should own the good cows. It is impossible, of course, for him to buy the kind of cows the rich fellow does, but this is no necessary or advisable. He can build up a herd of good cows from a very few good milkers by using a good dairy sire, and by studying the individuality of his herd. Just a little improvement each year will do the business.

SKIMMINGS.

A farmer that has a well-kept dairy of good cows is in a position to make a certain living.

It takes capital to run any business, but the best capital a creamery can have is plenty of raw material.

Do not fill the churn too full, and see that the temperature is right, if you expect the butter to come readily.

All flesh that the cow puts on when dry becomes a deposit which will be drawn out in an increased yield of milk.

The Texas Farmer says: Those who expect to lead in the dairy business often find someone crowding them for the same honors.

Are you taking good care of the straw piles that the cows may have a comfortable place to sleep in during the coming winter?

Dairying is a science that is being more thoroughly studied to-day than ever before. It has in it a great deal more than most people dream of.

Milk will command high prices this winter; perhaps higher than it has been for many years. Hence while putting away a supply of feed don't fail to get plenty.

Fall Planting of Spinach.

Spinach can be produced almost any time during the year and finds ready sale. It should be sown in September for the early spring crops. Fall sown spinach is available during the winter months. The soil should be made very rich, using the best of compost quite freely. The yield is largely increased by a top-dressing of poultry manure. Plant in drills one foot apart, using seed very freely, 12 to 15 pounds per acre and firming it thoroughly. Keep the weeds out and the soil well cultivated. This is best October if to be used or sold. The main crop usually winters over without loss, but is exposed locations should be lightly covered with coarse litter or leaves.

The Vegetable Pit.

The vegetable pit is a good place to keep root crops over winter. Drainage is the main thing. No water must run under or into the pit. Then, cover gradually—just enough to keep the vegetables from freezing.

WESTERN CANADA A WINNER

THE CROP OF 1907 IS AN EXCELLENT ONE.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Farmers Doing Well.

The interest that Western Canada has aroused for some years past is growing in intensity. The conditions of the crop of 1907 are such that results can be spoken of with some degree of certainty. The yield of grain will be about 80,000,000 bushels and the price the farmers will realize for it will be upwards of seventy million dollars. The oat crop was good in most places, and the crop of barley will be very remunerative. Those who know of the generally unsatisfactory conditions during the seeding, growing and ripening period in the United States during the past season, will look with righteous distrust on any statement intended to give the impression that Western Canada conditions were so much different. Generally, they were not, but the conditions of a highly recuperative soil, long and continuous sunshine, are conditions possessed by Western Canada and not possessed by any other country on the Continent. This is why it is possible to record today a fairly successful crop, when in most other places the opposite is the case. The yield in all grains is less than last year, but the higher prices obtained more than offset any falling off in the yield. The Saskatchewan the wheat crop will be worth $21,135,000. Last year the same crop was 35 per cent larger and the quality better. The yield was worth $24,000,000. Oats and barley are very important factors in all three provinces. At Gladstone, Manitoba, returns from one farm were $27 per acre from the wheat land, $35 per acre from oats, and $30 per acre from barley. The yield of wheat at Dauphin, Manitoba, was 20 to 24 bushels to the acre but not of a very good grade, but the yield of barley in that section was good and so was the quality and price. At Rowan Lea, Manitoba, 16 to 20 bushels to the acre were thrashed, bringing a round dollar on the market. At Oak Lake, Manitoba, on some fields where 21 bushels were expected, twelve and fifteen was the result; others again where twenty was looked for gave twenty-two to twenty-five. One special patch south of town on J. M. McKenzie's farm went as high as thirty bushels to the acre. At Sheho, Saskatchewan, oats yielded from 60 to 65 bushels to the acre. Sam Wunder threshed 2,500 bushels from forty acres. The sample is good and weighs well. At Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, W. Hibby threshed 97 bushels of oats to the acre, and two others ran but little behind. Wheat here reached 35 bushels. At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, from a quarter section all in crop, Alex. McKinnon of Ingleside threshed an average of 33 bushels No. 1 Northern. I. J. Grant had 190 acres, yielding 6,000 bushels of the same grade. These illustrations taken from widely distant districts (and thousands of others could be produced) show that the year 1907 has not felt the serious effects from severe winter, late spring, or unfavorable conditions during the growing season that might have been anticipated. In order to learn more about this country write to the Canadian Government Agent whose address appears elsewhere, and get a copy of the new Last Best West, which he will be pleased to mail you free.

Reliably Informed.

"It must be lovely to be a successful playwright," she said, looking admiringly at him, "isn't it?"

"It is," said he, trying not to seem proud.

"I understand," she went on softly, "that you had a play last winter that ran for one consecutive night. Was that true?"

"Yes," said he, frowning slightly.

"And that you shall" he asked, his face all smiles again.

"You did," she said.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Women Workers of Great Britain.

Women of Great Britain are well represented in the professions and trades, and about 4,500,000 earn their own living. There are 134,000 who teach—14,000 are housekeepers; over 2,000 are printers and nearly 500 act as editors and compilers; 1,200 are engaged in photography; civil service clerks number nearly 3,400; 2,500 are engaged in medical work and nursing and 350 women are blacksmiths.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Let us try to make hopefulness and patience contagious so that everybody may impart an influence of cheer.—Bishop Fitzgerald.

A VALUABLE HOME RECIPE.

Will Break Up a Cold in 24 Hours or Cure Any Cough That is Curable.

Mix one-half ounce of Concentrated oil of pine with two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of good whisky. Shake thoroughly each time and take a dose of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours.

The renowned throat and lung specialist who established a camp for consumptives in the pine woods of Maine, and whose remarkable cures there attracted international attention, declares that the above formula is one of the very best remedies obtainable for a severe cold and that it will strengthen the lungs, relieve coughs and heal the bronchial tubes. Also, that it will cure any case of lung trouble not too far advanced if the patient will assist by plenty of outdoor exercise, inhaling deep, long breaths every few minutes.

The ingredients are procurable of any good prescription druggist and easily mixed at home and should take its place as one of the most useful remedies in the family medicine chest.

Inquiry at one of the leading druggists elicited the information that Concentrated oil of pine is put up for dispensing only in half-ounce vials securely sealed in round air tight cases intended to protect it from heat and light. The oils sold in bulk and the patent medicines put up and labeled "Oil of Pine," are to be avoided because owing to their impurities they produce nausea and are useless as a medicine, besides they sometimes leave permanent kidney trouble.

Mechanically.

Judge—And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested? Complainant—He answered mechanically yer honor. Judge—Explain. Complainant—He hit me on the head with a hammer.—Everybody's Magazine.

Slow Growth of Oyster.

When an oyster is a fortnight old it is not much larger than the head of a pin. At the end of four years' growth it is fit for the table.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No life ever miscarried because it was short, but because it was ill-lived. That life is long enough that dispatches the task of it.—Herle.

Cash for Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us today. Write for tags & prices. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Manhattan's postoffice receipts amount to $54,370 daily.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Among other pipe dreams are those of the church organist.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. The Home Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The thrifty housewife never attains perfection, for she is always mending.

Cream of Oil

Is the best kerosene, and does not smoke the chimney, nor clog the wick. Try it.

Goat's milk is now regarded as superior to that of the cow for children.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Much that passes for patience is simply laziness.

REAL CAUSE FOR GLADNESS.

How Young Lawyer Carried Comfort to Convicted Client.

An amusing story is told by Harper's Weekly at the expense of a prominent Baltimore lawyer, who, like many another attorney, got his first case by assignment from the bench. His client had been indicted for murder, and the conviction was a foregone conclusion, as his guilt was unquestionable.

The agent of the trial was a sentence to be hanged; but the man made an appeal to the governor for a pardon and was anxiously awaiting a reply thereto when his lawyer visited him in his cell.

"I got good news for you," very good news!" the young lawyer said, grasping the man's hand.

"Did the governor—let a pardon?" the man exclaimed joyously.

"Well, no. The fact is the governor refuses to interfere. But an uncle of yours has died and left you $200, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your lawyer got paid, you know," was the comforting explanation.

Ingenious, But Unavailing.

Witton, the 5-year-old son of Lackaye, the actor, has inherited the brilliant mind for which his father is distinguished.

Not long ago Mr. and Mrs. Lackaye, who spent the summer at Shelter Island Heights, were invited to attend a card party and the young son was anxious to accompany them.

His mother insisted that he should remain at home with Mary, his governess, but Witton persisted and as a final argument he said:

"Mamma, I think Mary is a Christian Scientist, and I might be taken sick in the night."

The argument was not effective.

French Police a Surprise.

"Well, how did you enjoy yourself in Paris?" they asked of Mrs. Mason after she got home.

"Very well," she replied. "Very well, indade; but there was one thing that surprised me more than enythin' else."

"And what was that?" they queried.

"There were a lot of policemen there and all av thim was French."

Paradoxical though it may seem, the light bills rendered by an illuminating company are usually heavy.

Save 40 Per Cent. of Your Fuel.
Write for price list and testimonials. Economy Fuel Saver Co., Minneapolis.

He who knows not how to confer a kindness cannot justly ask for one.—Hereford.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
RHEUMATISM BACKACHE DIABETES
Price 75 "Guaranteed"

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—G (1907—48) 2206.

TUMORS CONQUERED

Overwhelming Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy Tumor.

The growth of a tumor is so insidious that frequently its presence is wholly unsuspected until it is well advanced.

So called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive monthly periods accompanied by unusual pain, from the abdomen through the groin and thigh.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacements, secure a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, right away and begin its use.

The following letters should convince every suffering woman of its virtue, and that it actually does conquer tumors.

Mrs. Mar Fry, of 856 W. Coltax Ave., South Bend, Ind., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I take great pleasure in writing to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I also took the Blood Purifier in alternate doses with the Compound. Your medicine removed a cyst tumor of four years' growth, which three of the best physicians declared I had. They had said that only an operation could help me, I am very thankful that I followed a friend's advice and took your medicine. It has made me a strong and well woman and I shall recommend it as long as I live."

Mrs. E. F. Hayes, of 28 Ruggles St., Boston, Mass., writes:

"I have been under different doctors' treatment for a long time without relief. They told me I had a fibroid tumor, my abdomen was swollen and I suffered with great pain. I wrote to you for advice, you replied and I followed your directions carefully and began to take the Compound. I now know that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system."

Mrs. S. J. Barber, of Scott, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Sometime ago I wrote you for advice about a tumor which the doctors thought would have to be removed. Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to-day am a well woman."

Mrs. M. M. Funk, Vandergrift, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I had a tumor and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removed it for me after two doctors had given me up. I was sick four years before I began to take the Compound. I now recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and can stand without a peer as a remedy for Tumor Growths as well as other distressing ills of women, and such symptoms as Bearing-down Sensations, Displacements, Irregularities and Backaches etc. Women should remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing so many women. Don't forget to insist upon it when some druggist asks you to accept something else which he calls "just as good."

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a true fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and genuine claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

JO-HE OIL
SAVES THE LITTLE ONES
Very penetrating, soothing, healing. Cures Chills, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat and Lungs. Rub on freely. Sold by druggists. Send for booklet, "Baby's Ailments." Sample, Booklet and Factor Cent Coins, 10 cents. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

20 Mule Team
BORAX
All dealers. Sample, Booklet and Factor Cent Coins, 10 cents. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

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For 1908
The Best Christmas Present for $1.75



The 52 issues for 1908 will give as much reading for $1.75 as twenty dollars' worth of books, magazines, etc., ordinarily costing $1.50 each.

250 Good Stories
Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.

350 Contributions
Articles, Sketches, Reminiscences of Famous Men and Women.

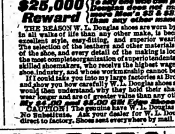
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NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER
THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.



DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY
A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN—PRICE 15c. AT DRUGGISTS, OR SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. BY MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS. NEW YORK AGENTS AND DEALERS. OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. IN POSTAGE STAMPS.
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the Vaseline are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all Vaseline preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.
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W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. ALL STYLES, ALL LEATHERS.



$25,000 To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
Reward Name's $3 & $3.50 shoes are worn by more people than any other make.
THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people than any other make is because they are the best shoes at the price in the world. Their excellence is determined by the uniformly high standard of the shoes, and the intrinsic value of the materials of which they are composed. The most complete organization of expert shoemakers, foremost in their respective lines, and the most perfect system of economy in the manufacture of shoes, enable W. L. Douglas to produce shoes of the highest standard of excellence at the lowest possible cost. W. L. Douglas shoes are guaranteed to hold their shape, fit well and wear well better than any other shoes you can buy at the prices advertised. If you could visit the large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the care and skill used in making W. L. Douglas shoes, you would understand why they are worth more money than other shoes. No dressmaker. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail or express. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY ELECTROTYPES
An ideal variety for sale at the lowest prices by
H. M. LAMSON NEW YORK, 1170 Broadway. CHICAGO, 1407 Monadnock Block.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

The Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the Missionary Problem from a Purely Unprejudiced, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

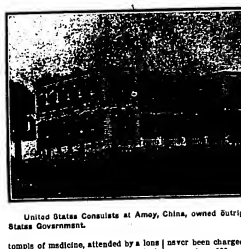
China Awake, Is Showing to the World Her Power

Shanghai, China.—Whoever gets a square look at the real China knows that he has seen the theater and actors of great events that are imminent and impending. The importance, the far-reaching influence and the amazing rapidity of the transformation now taking place in this country will be learned with surprise one day by the big, uncaring world outside. In the meantime, it is the office of the present investigator to show just how Christian missions have become interwrought into every phase of Chinese life, as a shaping influence.

Next to the relation between education and missions must be mentioned medical missions, that supreme proof of the altruism of the best with respect to the east. Here again the magnitude of the material altogether precludes anything like a systematic presentation of the subject, for medical missions are found in every part of China, from port cities to remote interior towns, placing the healing arts of the west at the service of the suffering east, and thus winning the confidence, respect and admiration of the natives.

The Priestess' Severed Hand.

An interesting story of contrasts is told in connection with the new American Baptist hospital at Hanyang. Where the imposing modern structure of gray stone now rises, outside the city wall, there was formerly a little



United States Consulate at Amoy, China, owned Sutright by the United States Government.

temple of medicine, attended by a long priestess. But the temple has gone, and to win the favor of the idol and the people the priestess with the own right hand severed her left hand at the wrist. Now she wears the withered hand as an amulet around her neck. Nevertheless her little temple of superstition has given way to a great temple of healing, where a skilled missionary doctor ministers to the sick of that teeming ancient city.

The magnitude of some of these mission hospitals is beyond the grasp of the westerner who thinks that all big things are near at house. Not one tourist in 10,000 who touches Shanghai knows that out by the west gate of the city is the Woman's Union hospital, in charge of Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, of Pennsylvania, which last year treated more than 60,000 patients, preaching to them all, as well as to mission, in the same city, is in quite the same class with it, and both are institutions of which any progressive city in Christendom would be proud. Canton, the Chicago or New York of China, has two notable medical institutions in the Canton Medical college and the E. A. Hackett Medical College for Women. Both have hospitals attached, and the latter, in care of Dr. Mary H. Fulton, the only one of its sort in the empire, has received the highest official and public honors. Everywhere I went in China I found the missionary doctor, engaged in manifestly noble work, and earning the praise of all classes.

A Christian Newspaper for China.

Before I had got as far south as Shanghai the conviction had forced itself upon me that one of the most potent agencies that could be employed by the missionaries, in the present state of this nation's development, would be a liberal daily newspaper, actually presenting the whole world's news, and at the same time maintaining a broadly progressive and Christian attitude. There are men already on the field, with a mastery of the language, who are equal to this task. When I reached Shanghai, I found the great Dr. Timothy Richards, general secretary of the Christian Literature society; hobbling over with the same project. The scheme is rather outside the scope of any one board, yet it should not be difficult of realization.

Whatever may be the future of the old-fashioned tract, the place of literature in the modernization and Christianization of China is obviously of tremendous importance. The whole nation is giving attention to reading. The work of the Christian Literature society has been vastly successful. The various mission presses, notably the famous Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, have been calculably influential.

An instance of the way Christian literature is being read by all classes is shown by the wide circulation of Hallock's Almanac, of which more than 100,000 copies were purchased by individual Chinese. It is an almanac somewhat after the fashion of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," although avowedly used for purposes of Christian propaganda. I watched a missionary selling these in an inland city, and his supply—so large that it took both himself and an assistant to carry it—was soon exhausted. In his sudden thirst for new knowledge, China finds herself purchasing by the myriad the books prepared by missionaries.

Making Shoes Out of Bibles.

In the levies for the distribution of all this literature, it is inevitable that abuses arise; from several widely-separated missionaries I have heard the complaint that portions of the Bible are being used to make shoes. Such are new shoes, since they can be purchased more cheaply than common paper. The donors to the Bible societies never intended to help Chinese soles after this fashion. I am assured by the head of the American Bible society for China that, speaking only in the large cities, this abuse has never been charged against any of his 100 colporteurs, who are not paid by commission, which is the root of the evil. Less than one per cent. of the total annual circulation of more than half a million copies is given away; the cheapest New Testaments and gospel portions, on native paper, are sold at one-third the cost of manufacture. Whatever new facts come to light with the distribution of the Bible in China will probably be corrected and explained when the forthcoming Robert Morrison centennial in Shanghai.

The great gathering, convening April 25-May 5, which is the event to which all missionary eyes are turned, promises to be a memorable milestone in Missionary history. Committees of experts have been at work for 12 months preparing deliverances upon all the big problems of Chinese missions. At this time the three committees will report, and these reports will be High Wenli, Easy Wenli and Mandarin, and they should bring to a consummation a hundred years of Bible translation in China.

The Biggest Blunder of Missions.

This Shanghai conference will give a decided impetus to the union of all missionary work. The biggest blunder of the missionary movement has been the perpetuation of foreign denominational lines on the mission field. As the "Shanghai Mercury" recently said, in an editorial upon "Chinese Christianity:" "If it depended upon the Chinese vote, the Christians would all unite together in one National Chinese church, without any of the 'isms' of the west, which ought not to be imposed on them and which mayhap they will one day cast off."

A rather careful inquiry among leading native Christians reveals a definite tendency toward the assertion of Chinese nationalism in the native Christian church. This nowhere assumes proportions or the animus so marked in Japan, but the "independence movement" is a real factor in the Chinese missionary situation. The foreign worker soon will aware of it and hospitable toward it, since the missionary is not wholly successful until he has made himself unnecessary. In a number of self-supporting Chinese churches is quite considerable, and a few are self-governing. They are undoubtedly more in favor with the people generally than foreign-manned and foreign-maintained churches. So earnest are many native Christians in this direction that they have organized a missionary society of their own, to open Christian work in hitherto untouched Chinese villages.

While on the subject of union and comity, frank criticism must be made of some of the smaller and rather "peculiar" American sects, which, like many independent missionaries, plant their enterprises under the shadow of long established missions and steal away the converts of the latter. This sort of proselyting is not uncommon on the mission field nn the part of these smaller bodies, although by all standards it is reprehensible. Givers to foreign missions should assure themselves that the work they support is not of this sort. There is small excuse for these new undertakings going to port cities, when there are thousands of inland cities and towns where not a single missionary has ever gone.

Big Fat Becoming Fashionable.

The disproportion in which many matters Chinese have been viewed in the occident is illustrated in the foot-binding practice. Westerners have been led to believe that this has meant constant agony and hardship for the chinese women and girls, and the subject has been a stock argument in the unending synagogue for the poor Chinese. One is therefore unprepared to find these "lily-footed" women such a merry, lively lot, as they toddle about on the points of their distorted feet. In answer to a remark upon this, an experienced missionary said, "There is no doubt that the suffering incident to foot-binding has been greatly exaggerated. If China had no worse evil than this one she would have small need for missionaries."

Not that the foot-binding is other than a bad practice; it is needless, stupid, hurtful and probably worse than the tight lacing of the white woman. Progressive Chinese and missionaries have all united to break up the custom. The girls of mission schools are always required to unbind their feet; the chief reason why older Christian women do not always do so is because the pain suffered from unbinding would be greater than the inconvenience of the small feet. Peasant women are usually forbidden; so also is the empress dowager and all other Manchu women. The Manchus never followed the practice of binding feet.

So substantial has been the progress made in this reform that this Anti-foot Binding Society, vigorously led by Mrs. A. Little, and served by many European ladies, recently closed out its affairs, after ten years of active campaigning. The fight for big feet is now so far won that its further prosecution is left to the Chinese themselves.

Waging War on Opium.

Everybody knows that Chinese smoke opium; strangers to this land do not realize to what an extent it has permeated the national fabric, so that it has debilitated the physical strength of China and sapped the moral fiber of its countless victims. To an even greater extent than strong drink, opium unfits its user for usefulness. For years the missionaries have hammered away at this seeming-ly hopeless subject, Rev. Dr. H. C. DuBose, of Soochow, being the most tireless and dauntless opponent of opium in the empire.

At last the lethargic nation has been stirred. The Chinese themselves have become conscious of the spectacle of their public men made inefficient by opium, and many leading men of China are 21,000 in that city alone) I was impressed by the fact that it was young, the progressive and the educated who furnished the patronage; the old, the poor, the wrecked were smoking in miserable hovels in obscure streets where a few cash would suffice to satisfy their cravings.

Now China is treating with England to secure a cessation of the importation of the drug into India and England, moved by a militant sentiment at home against this disgraceful situation, is lending a listening ear to China's pleas. For its own people the Chinese government has issued an astonishing anti-opium edict, which is already being put into effect. The edict declares "it rouses our deep indignation even to speak of the matter. The control is now ardently determined to make China powerful, and it is incumbent on us to urge the people on to reformation in this respect, that they may abandon forever evil, this deep-seated cancer, and follow the ways of health and harmony.

"We therefore decree that within the limit of ten years, this harmful 'foreign muck' be fully and entirely cleansed away, and we command the council of state affairs to consider means for the strict prohibition of opium smoking and of poppy-growing in China itself and report their deliberations to us for our decision."

In all this progress the missionaries have borne a foremost, though often unrecognized part. So, too, the early mercenary institutions of the missions have pioneered the way for the new China to care for its own. Asylums for lepers, an orphan asylum and school for children of various ages and conditions.

It is fair to say that the missionary is a school-master of civilization to the Chinese.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Study in Natural History.

Teacher—What are marsupials?

Boy—Animals which have pouches in their stomachs.

Teacher—What do they have pouches for?

Boy—To crawl into and conceal themselves in when they are pursued.

HELPS THE TRUSTS

ERROR TOO FREQUENTLY MADE BY THE FARMER.

BUYS THROUGH MAIL ORDER

And in Doing So Contributes Toward Capital Concentration in the Big Financial Centers, to His Great Injury.

Lord bless the American farmer. He is one of the nabobs of creation and he hardly knows it. In a single year his work adds to the wealth of the nation more by a hundredfold than all the mines of the country. He gives to the world twice the value in crops and produce than the output all the factories and mills of the nation produce. He supplies the lubricant to keep the wheels of progress in motion, and if his only knew it could buy and sell a few hundred Rockefellers, and still have enough left to purchase a few kingdoms as large as Spain. Yet he must be admitted that this great American farmer needs some enlightenment as to common economics. While he is the king of wealth producers, and a lot of it sticks to his fingers; he is also a philanthropist and doesn't know it. He works hard to produce his wealth and then patronizes the machinery that lands a goodly portion of it in the coffers of the Captains of Finance who dictate things in Wall street and elsewhere; in fact he gives the great mass of wealth to the money required to build up combinations that the good philanthropic farmer is compelled to support. He does it and he knows not that he doeth so. Every time the good tiller of the soil sends away for the big mail order house for his supplies, he does his mite toward capital concentration in the great financial centers, and his little mite seeks a resting place among the money that is in reserve to feed the maw of the trusts. It is about time western farmers take a tumble to cold facts, and come to a realization that their interests are best subserved by keeping their earnings as close to their homes as possible.

Trade at Home.

Patronage of the big mail order houses is founded largely on short-sightedness. In one way it is akin to patronage of the get-rich-quick schemes. The buyer believes he is getting something for his money that is really not given, and fails to realize that where his money goes or what he gets for it.

No one would think of telephoning to a furniture store and asking the dealer to send up a dozen dining room chairs, without having previously examined the chairs, or of ordering a dress or pair of shoes, or a stove in a like way. Yet that is practically what the patron of the mail order house does. He orders by mail without having seen the goods or having any idea of their appearence or character. He is taking a long chance. Two things are within he has to base his assumption of the articles ordered is a description in the catalogue and the cut given there. In other words, the attractiveness of the offer made depends on the promises of the firm and on the engraver's art. The chances of make a very credtible out from a flimsy and worthless model. The engraver's art is so exactly fin e way that makes it appear most desirable. Incidentally it seems to be very possible to find one who will accept the promise and cut at their face value, without property discounting them, as he is in the habit of these people the mail order business thrives. A little investigation would convince the average person that his money will go further and yield greater returns if expended with the local dealer, despite the fictitious values offered by the outside houses. But the articles sold by the mail order houses must be compared as they really are, and not as they are represented in the catalogues.—Beverly (Mass.) Times.

Patronizing Home People.

An exchange says that war has been declared on the great catalogue houses of Chicago and other cities by the 500 retail merchants of the west. In one of the most striking economic movements this country has ever known the small dealers are fighting, they say, for their lives. The mammoth institutions, supported by thousands of workers, dole their business entirely through the medium of their bulky catalogues, and scatter their goods in the communities whence they derive annually millions of dollars of patronage, are forcing the closing of scores of home stores right to the wall and so their opponents claim, are "making commercial serfs and vassals of once prosperous towns." People living in country towns ought to get wise and trade at home.—Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.

Advertise What You Have to Sell.

Any one can buy what has been sold or can be sold about the big mail order houses, the simple fact remains that they get the business by thoroughly persistent advertising, showing cuts of goods and giving prices. If home merchants would take the same methods, much of the trade now going to the mail order houses in cities would come to them. A man we know recently made up a list of tools and hardware from one of the mail order catalogues and took it to a home dealer to get prices. He was surprised to find that he could get the same articles at home for less money, and save the express charges, and also see the goods he was buying.—Cleveland (Pa.) Press.

USE MORE PRINTERS' INK.

Good Advice to the Small Merchant Who Would Succeed.

The mail order question is one that is of perennial importance to nearly every one of the smaller cities and villages in the land, although the danger that these institutions were started to annihilate the smaller stores does not seem as imminent now as it did a few years ago. For instance, since the passage of the pure food law by congress many, if not all of the mail order people, have discontinued the selling of groceries. It was plain in this case that there was a considerable amount of adulteration in the goods sold or the mail order houses would not have taken this step.

There are aspects of the mail order question which may well give hope to the local dealer. The facts in the case are that the catalogue houses are not enjoying an unmitigated cinch, for they are handicapped in many ways in which the country merchant is not. ..For example, the entire country press almost without exception is closed to mail order advertising. Here is a distinct advantage for the home merchant, although sometimes he is somewhat slow in taking advantage of it. If he is fossilized and walking around to pay funeral expenses in a business way, figuratively speaking, he will spring that ancient chestnut that "it doesn't pay" to advertise. But the newspaper man knows as well as from a mail order house and place it in the remotest corner of his paper, and this same business man will be apt to object very strongly.

The mail order houses have advanced their business by advertising, and have been badly handicapped by having virtually only the magazines and the catalogues to tell their story. If the merchants of to-day expect to cope with the mail order houses and hold a fair share of the trade that they ought to get, it means that they will have to use printers' ink and advertising space. Furthermore, they will have to advertise intelligently and in accordance with the best standards. Don't spring the ancient gag about having been in business so many years. The people don't care a rap how long you have been in business. They are interested mainly in two things: First, what have you got? Second, what do they cost? Unless your advertising deals with these questions, it will be a sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. The mail order houses have built up trade by doing just these things, and their glowing descriptions and price tables are the business.—San Antonio (Tex.) Light.

Individual Vs. Corporation.

A well-known eastern financier, for some time the president of a large trust company, recently resigned, giving as his reason that a man, according to his belief, can do better work for himself, and that no man can really succeed to a great extent he can make in business for himself. In these days when all kinds of business are being converged into corporations, the number of trades in which a man may engage in business for himself seems to become so few that for a great bulk of men, even those having the mental equipment which in other years would have led them naturally to make them their own masters, there is now no other opening than that of a place for some corporation. For the bulk of the people, outside of those in agricultural pursuits, it is here a feeling the grasp of corporate methods. It is true that millions must have the products of the land to feed and clothe them, and in lands and mines the corporations are the medisme he must work through, and from him they exact their tribute. It is the interest of the farmer as well as the laborer in every walk and sphere, to prevent as far as possible the encroachment of organized capital, and this can be done by as far as possible keeping the dollars that you earn in circulation in the community where earned, and thus prevent the further concentration of money and of business in the great cities.

Put in a Good Word.

Lord Arlington was arrested the other day in Belgium for speeding by auto. Said the arresting policeman in court the next day: "His lordship was most civil; in fact, it was a pleasure to meet him, and that is more than can be said of some motorists." Said his lordship had to pay a fine of $15 and costs.

Raised in Rank.

Sir Chentung Liang-cheng, until recently Chinese minister at Washington, has been received by the emperor of China on three successive days. He has been raised from the second to the first rank and appointed president of the board of punishments, with headquarters at Shanghai. He will also act as traffic anperintendent.

Large Number of Nets Used.

According to Consul-General Soren Listoe, of Rotterdam, "about 100,000 nets are' in use during the herring season' by, the 800 fishing smacks of the Netherlands. In the last short three seasons, but owing to losses from storms and other causes, between 40,000 and 50,000 new nets are purchased annually.

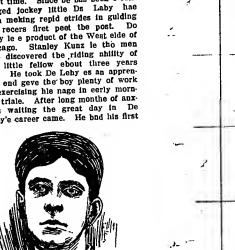
Dogs in Paris.

In Paris dogs are treated as well as human beings are. They wear automobile togs when they go motoring, they have a hospital, and they even have a good-sized cemetery, with monuments and headstones and inscriptions and mortuary wreaths.

SPORTING GOSSIP

Although matters looked very bad for the Yale 'varsity crew's chances a while ago, when Capt. Ids was reported as having decided he was colged and it was known that three other 'varsity men would not be back, recent developments are operated for a considerable change. The return of Ide gave the coach five men out of eight to work with, and now it is understood that Bigelow, the football captain, is likely to row when the spring comes around. With Bigelow last year it was a case of giving up rowing solely because he knew that he had a bad football season before him in the fall. Bigelow was and will be a powerful and useful oar. Stanley Koren, captain last year, who resigned because of bad health, is out again, and he will take a seat in the boat surely if his condition is good. Practically all the fall the weather in the harbor has been good enough to permit the carmen to work, and there have been more than a hundred rowing. Seventy-five freshmen have been working under C. T. Schunemann, '08 S., who incidentally is another good men who did not row last season. Schunemann stroked the four in 1906. It is planned to keep five freshmen eights going as long as possible out of doors. Of the 'varsity men who rowed against Harvard last spring Stopnik, Tell, and Bonner of the eight have been graduated, as has Rockwell of the four. Meyer has left college. The 'varsity eight is rowing at present: Auchincloss, bow; Robbins, 2; Rice, 3; Dunn, 4; Miller, 5; Howe, 6; Ide, 7, and Griswold, stroke.

Little Arthur De Lady, a Chicago boy, promises to develop into the star jockey of the country inside of a short time. Since he has been a full-fledged jockey little De Lahy has been making rapid strides in gaining the confidence of the public. Do Lehy is e product of the West side of Chicago. Stanley Kunz is the man who discovered the riding ability of the little fellow about three years ago. He took De Lehy as an apprentice and gave the boy plenty of work in exercising his nage in early morning trials. After long months of arduous waiting the great day in De Lehy's career came. He bnd his first



JOCKEY ARTHUR DE LAHY

mount in a real horse race, sporting silk for the first time. He learned rapidly. Never knowing what the word "fear" meant, Do Lahy took his mounts to the front no matter how bunched up the field was. Last winter at New Orleans De Lehy showed very good form for a new jockey. Last summer he rode with him training regularly on the Canndien tracks. Anything which De Lahy rode generally won over. He is now at rest and is making a very creditable showing. De Lahy's parents are dead, and his uncle, a building inspector, is the boy's guerdien. He predicts the greatest kind of success for the little boy, and with all of the country's greatest horse rider in another year.

"The first game of football I witnessed upon my arrival in China," said one of the consular representatives of the United States, "I mistook for a very serious riot, and you wouldn't have blamed me, either. In the first place I was not aware that the Chinese had any such game, but later found that it is very popular in this country. It is not played as is the American game, and instead of 11 players to the side there are 50. Each team is composed of almost giants, and every men on the team will be six feet or over in height and weigh on the average 200 pounds. There are no goals, side lines or halves. The game lasts until one side is the winner, and frequently this is accomplished before two or three days. The idea of the game is to get possession of the enemy's country, and I know of one clever player who did so by passing over the roofs of the houses. As you may imagine, 100 giants yelling and fighting in the streets create some excitement."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1907. NO. 36.

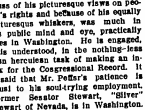
At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

WASHINGTON.—They can't keep away, for the Washington habit is strong upon them. The line of the capital draws former senators and former representatives here just as surely as the call of duty calls the present office-holders. They drift down in November, and scores of them stay until the adjournment. Of course this takes notice only of those of the former members to whom business or professional work is not a money-making necessity. Former Representative Joseph W. Babcock owns a home in Washington, and he is here already and is apparently as busy as when to all intents and purposes as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia he was the mayor of Washington. Men who at one time have been senators are allowed the privilege of the floor of the senate, but no such right of admission is granted by the house, and the house prohibition is a wise one, for otherwise there would be double reason for the present cry for more room.

Former Senator Peffer of Kansas, who at one time, largely perhaps because of his picturesque views on people's rights and because of his equally picturesque whiskers, was much in the public mind and eye, practically lives in Washington. He is engaged, it is understood, in the nothing-less than herculean task of making an index for the Congressional Record. It is said that Mr. Peffer's patience is equal to his soul-tying employment. Former Senator Stewart, "Silver" Stewart of Nevada, is in Washington. He is as white as the snow on the top of the Nevada mountains, but despite his 80-odd years he is as stirpg apparently as any tree that grows below the mountain timber line. Former Senators Blair of New Hampshire and Thurston of Nebraska are practicing law in Washington. The list is too long for the present writing.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY GUARDS ARE NONPLUSSED



THE library of congress, with its manifold attractions, is of interest to the average sightseer, and accordingly the main stream of the touring public flows toward the great structure adjoining the capitol. All classes of all nationalities pass through its doors, and to be successful in their calling and to afford the universally polite service their position demands the attendants must possess a reserve fund of tact which might well bring them into notice in more ambitious fields.

Recently a modishly gowned woman, apparently in her early thirties, after wandering about the several departments during its forenoon, asked to be directed to the cafe, which is a part of the equipment of the building.

Having satisfied her hunger, the visitor, again accosting one of the guards, inquired the way to the smoking room.

Setting herself comfortably she drew from her handbag a daintily monogramed case and, taking therefrom a cigarette, struck a match and nonchalantly proceeded to enjoy a smoke. In an instant the guard was upon the scene.

"Madam," he began deprecatingly, "you are infringing the rules, and I shall have to ask you to stop smoking and withdraw."

"You told me this was the smoking room, did you not?" sweetly inquired the visitor.

"It is the smoking room, but—but"—waved the attendant, "it's for men."

"Well, sir, the sign says 'smoking room,' and if you show me where I'm infringing any rule by smoking in the smoking room I'll withdraw, but not until then," returned the lady with an air of being well within her rights.

The guard, finding his authority ineffective, called up the captain of the watch, who joined his expostulations to those of his subordinate, but all to no avail. The woman turned on them a serene and unruffled countenance, and, looking at them as though they "were not," proceeded to finish her cigarette.

What the last little whiff had been expelled medam arose and, strolling leisurely through the corridors, was soon lost to sight, and now the thunderstruck guardians of the noble pile are considering the advisability of changing the phraseology of the sign and having the legend read:

"Smoking room. Sacred to the uses of men."

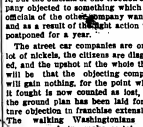


IF ANYBODY in New York runs across a congressional commission, consisting of Senator Nathan Bay Scott of West Virginia and Representative Richard Hartholdt of Missouri, nosing around their premises or even loitering around the back alleys, they need not be alarmed. These statesmen are looking for a place to build the new mail post office of New York.

The post office department has already chosen the site at the new Pennsylvania terminal; it has been paid for, and the plans are being drawn for the building. But prior to the final passage of the bill authorizing the building a resolution was passed by congress appointing a commission, to consist of the postmaster general and the chairmen of the two building commissions, to go to New York and report on a suitable location.

CONGRESSMEN TARDY IN HUNT FOR BUILDING SITE

Postmaster General Cortelyou, in his annual report, stated that since the site had been chosen he had not called the commission together and it was thought at the post office department that it was all over. But a congressional commission must perform its function. A new postmaster general has succeeded Mr. Cortelyou. When Messrs. Scott and Hartholdt called upon him, he said he could not go, but he would send a man in his place. The hope is expressed that some one will plan the commission ground plan at Seventh avenue and Thirty-third street before they return.



QUARREL OF TRACTION MEN MAKES PEOPLE WALK

CONGRESS is Washington's city council and the people of the capital are now experiencing difficulties which arise from the fact that its aldermen meet only once a year.

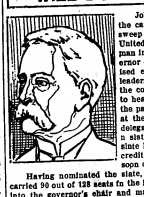
The great new railroad station has been completed and one of the two railroads which enter the city has taken possession. Incoming and outgoing travelers are obliged to walk a long distance to the depot from and to the nearest street car line. There are many people who in this time of financial stringency do not care to pay for cabs, and so a long line of luggage bearers foot it along daily through the sticky district and to the paved doorway of the station.

The house of representatives "committee on District of Columbia" practically runs the town, for whatever it recommends congress as a rule accepts. Last year, knowing that the station was soon to be completed, the street railroad officials asked for a right of way to the new station. The committee was ready enough to grant it, but the officials of one traction company objected to something which the officials of the other company wanted, and as a result of the fight action was postponed for a year.

The street car companies are out a lot of nickels, the citizens are disgusted, and the upshot of the whole thing will be that the objecting company will gain nothing, for the point which it fought is now counted as lost, and the ground plan has been laid for future objection to franchise extensions. The walking Washingtonians are angry enough to make certain that their memories will hold on to the present grievance for years to come.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WILL DON GORMAN'S TOGA



John Walter Smith, the man who engineered the campaign that brought about the Democratic sweep in Maryland and put himself in line for United States senator, was an almost unknown man in politics six months ago. He had been governor of his state and on retiring had been promised election as United States senator, but the leaders of the party turned him down and gave the coveted seat to Isidor Rayner. Smith took it to heart, but made no complaint and remained in the party. He quietly made his arrangements and at the Democratic state convention when all the delegates were at sea as to the best material for a state, he stepped in and nominated the whole slate himself, from governor down. He had been credited with ten votes in the convention, but he soon developed a strength of 114.

He then moved east to Isidor Rayner. Smith took it to heart, but made no complaint and remained in the party. He quietly made his arrangements and carried 90 out of 138 seats in the legislative assembly. He put Judge Crothers into the governor's chair and made himself safe for United States senator, the height of his ambition. One of his lieutenants will contest the other seat with Senator Rayner when his term expires and Smith will be the dictator of Maryland with none to say him nay. Never before has a man emerged from comparative obscurity and reached a commanding position in so short a time. And he has all his own work, moreover. He had determined to get both his revenge and the seat he was after, and he gets them both as a result of quiet working and scheming.

Smith is a self-made man in every respect, in business as in politics. He has made millions in lumber and other large commercial interests, and is prominent in financial circles, being director in several banks. Politics is prominent in financial circles, being director in several banks. Politics is a hobby, for he has no material ends to serve. On the other hand, it costs him immense sums, for as one has contributed to the Democratic funds more liberally than he. He is a bachelor and his father died in 1890, leaving his estate so involved that it scarcely served to pay the debts, and Smith and his mother were plunged from affluence to poverty in an instant. He has risen from a penniless orphan to one of the greatest capitalists of his native state and one of its greatest politicians.

NEW CINCINNATI MAYOR



Leopold Markbreit, who has just been elected mayor of Cincinnati, is a soldier, a lawyer and a newspaper editor, besides being one of the most popular men in his town. He was a partner of Rutherford B. Hayes when the civil war broke out, and it was agreed between them that Hayes was to go to the war and Markbreit was to stay behind to attend to the office. Hayes was in command of a regiment at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, and was in a very tight position when he saw a new force debouching from the woods on his flank. He was about to order his men to turn their guns on this new enemy when he recognized Markbreit, whom he believed to be practicing law in Cincinnati. Markbreit was coming up to reinforce him, but the greeting he received was gruff: "What are you doing here? Why aren't you attending to the office?" But in the heat of the battle Hayes forgot his wrath and made no further objection to Markbreit remaining with the army.

Markbreit was wounded and had to return home, for his legs had become paralyzed and he was forced to depend on crutches. This did not incapacitate him, however, and his grit and courage served only to endear him with the people. Although crippled he is still an active man and has been for years editor and principal owner of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, one of the leading German papers in the country.

Markbreit is about 65, was born in Germany and came here as a boy. He has a sunny, genial disposition, with a kind word for everybody.

HAS FOUND 15 ASTEROIDS



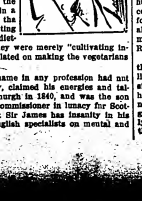
One of the most successful discoveries of asteroids in America is a young astronomer who has graduated but eight years ago from Amherst college, and is now instructor and serving astronomer of Princeton university. He is Raymond Smith Dugan, of Montague, Mass., who has the fame of finding no less than 15 asteroids.

Most people would imagine that this infers principally good eyesight and ability to sit out in cold observatories on dark nights, in ambush for any hapless asteroids that might be incautiously looking about.

But as such work is so largely done by photographic, the successful asteroid pursuer wins through patience and a good head for mathematics. It is a matter of patient setting of photographic traps to catch unwonted visitors among the heavenly company, and a long search for overnight pictures after any intruders that may have wandered in.

Mr. Dugan took a B. A. at Amherst college in 1899, an M. A. at the same institution in 1902, and from 1899 to 1902 he was acting director of the observatory at the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, Syria. He then became first assistant astronomer at the grand ducal astro-physical observatory at Konigstuhl, Heidelberg. Taking the degree of Ph. D. at Heidelberg university in 1905. Mr. Dugan was also in charge of the photograph work for the Lick eclipse expedition to Spain in 1905.

FRIEND OF THE SIRLOIN



Sir James Crichton Browne, whose recent vigorous onslaught on vegetarianism and sturdy defense of the mutton chop and kindred of beef has aroused the ire of the London food faddists, is the "Teddy Roosevelt" of the British medical profession. He is always going for something and he goes for it as hard as he knows how. In consequence he gets an amount of free advertising which the old fogey doctors regard as downright scandalous and opposed to the most sacred ethics of the medical profession.

But Sir James does not care for their criticism any more than the president does for the threats of the trust magnates. He delights in a controversial shindy. He says things with the deliberate purpose of provoking folk into hitting back. Thus, for instance, when he told the dietists that instead of being stealth reformers they were merely "cultivating inanities on lentils and distilled water," he calculated on making the vegetarians angry.

He is a man who would have made a name in any profession had not medicine, and especially the study of lunacy, claimed his energies and talents at an early age. He was born in Edinburgh in 1840, and was the son of Dr. W. A. F. Browne, who was the royal commissioner in lunacy for Scotland, so that it has been said jestingly that Sir James has insanity in his family. He to-day is one of the greatest English specialists on mental and nervous diseases.

Around the Metropolis

What Is Going On in New York City Told in Interesting Manner

NEW YORK.—While 75 women's clubs in their federated se well as their individual capacity have been talking about the crying need for a working girls' hotel, and racking their composite brains for feasible schemes to get the necessary money, the poetor of a little church in Harlem is busy building one.

About two years and a half ago it occurred to Rev. H. M. Tyndall that the broken stone and sand which were the by-products of building excavations in the city might be put to better use than that of increasing the size of various dump heaps. Why shouldn't they be purchased, he reasoned, for a nominal sum by contractors who are putting up concrete buildings and be used for his new plan? He determined to become the first of these contractors. His congregation had already decided that the pastor's project of a hotel for working girls under the auspices of the People's tabernacle at 52 East One Hundred and Second street was worthy and practicable and were ready to pledge their support.

So Mr. Tyndall bought the stone and sand, and collected a force of Italian laborers to turn it into concrete. In the intervals when he wasn't boosting the mixing he was drawing pictures of a five-story and basement building with 75 rooms and a complete assortment of comforts and some luxuries.

As fast as contributions came in the work progressed and the building at 58 East One Hundred and Second street is now completed. Moreover, although there has been no source of revenue but voluntary contributions, there isn't the sign of a lien or mortgage anywhere in sight.

The 75 rooms are bare of furniture and the 16 front windows present a blank and curtainless glare to passersby, and Mr. Tyndall is now trying to raise the $2,000 necessary to furnish the rooms.

While the hotel is designed primarily for wage earning girls, young women who are strangers in the city will get temporary accommodations provided they can show credentials of respectability. Room and board will be furnished at from three to five dollars a week. Women over 35 are reckoned as undesirable inmates.

Questions in regard to dancing, card playing and the entertainment of men visitors have not yet been settled. They will be taken up as soon as some philanthropic person or persons donate the furniture.

MUSIC FROM MAN-HOLES IS DUE TO LEAK IN WIRES

MUSICAL manholes on Broadway, from which issued sweet strains of well-known selections, proved quite a sensation the other day. New York streets never have been noted for their cleanliness, but as purveyors of free music for the masses for the masses hole rivals their success. Judged from their first accomplishment, is undoubted.

The discovery of this subterranean melody was made by two negroes who, while strolling along Broadway, were surprised to hear music from a manhole near Twenty-sixth street. It was a ringing cornet solo rendered with great spirit. The two immediately fell into a violent discussion as to what the player was doing under the street and how he got there. Before they could decide to call the police a large audience had collected and when the solo gave place to the strains of a full brass band the applause was enthusiastic.



NEW YORK is to rival the splendor of the ancient Rome baths of Caracalla, famed as the most sumptuous the world has ever known. Father Knickerbocker's effort in this line, however, is to be in the equipment of a barber shop de luxe, which really will deserve the much abused name of "tonsorial palace."

The new regal hair-cutting and shaving establishment is to be installed in one of the great railway terminals now being built. The whole construction is to be of marble and glass. Each chair will cost $150 and will be surrounded by a canopy and velvet hangings. There are to be ten shower baths, all finished in marble, and each manicurist will have a little glass compartment at her own. Marble benches like those in the Roman baths will line the walls, and each chair will be directly in front of its own marble washstand.

It will undoubtedly be the costliest and most splendid barber shop in the world, but it is not known whether the best suggestion of all, that only males be employed in it, will be adopted.

BARBER PALACE PLANNED IN BIG RAILWAY TERMINAL

STOKES PREVENTS RAID ON SON'S ROOF BARNYARD



W. E. D. STOKES, owner of the Ansonia apartments, at Broadway and Seventy-third street, spent a busy hour the other day when he heard that complaint had been made against him to the board of health for harboring "pigs and geese" on the roof of the big building in violation of the sanitary code. Mr. Stokes did have a pig and four geese on the roof, but they were all in safety before the arrival of the man sent by Chief Sanitary Inspector Raynor to investigate the sky farm.

The pig is called Ninky Poo and is the adored pet of Mr. Stokes' son, Willie. Harle Dodge Stokes, Jr. Ever since last summer the little animal has had an ideal home amid the chimney pots of the Ansonia. Four wild geese with clipped wings were recently added to the establishment to keep the pig company.



All was serene until a complaint was lodged with the board of health. But Mr. Stokes heard a brief hour in advance that his farm was to be raided. He was in an office on the sixteenth floor of the apartment house, but when the safety of his son's pig was threatened business was dropped. He dashed up the narrow stairway in the twilight, followed by his son, and made a brief survey of the roof. Ninky Poo, unconscious of her peril, was noisily devouring pep. The four wild geese were dining sumptuously on cracked corn.

Mr. Stokes, sent for John a servant.

"The board of health is after the boy's pets," said Mr. Stokes. "We must get the geese and the pig out of the way before the inspector comes. Take them down to the basement in the freight elevator."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NO INSANITY SIGNS IN MRS. BRADLEY

SO DECLARE TWO EXPERT ALIENISTS WHO TESTIFY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Evidence In All In—After Eight Hours of Argument and the Judge's Charge the Murder Case Will Go to Jury.

Washington, Nov. 30.—"Oh! I am so glad it is all over at last." These words were uttered Friday by Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, as with a smile she was led from the courtroom to the prison van which was to take her back to jail.

The presentation of evidence had just beeo concluded and court adjourned until Saturday, when arguments began. Justice Stafford announced that an agreement had been reached among counsel for four hours of argument on each side. These will be completed Monday afternoon, and Justice Stafford said he would then deliver his charge and give the case to the jury.

Two Experts for Prosecution.

The testimony of the two government insanity experts, Dr. Edward H. Brush of Baltimore, and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe of New York, was the feature of Friday's proceedings, both of these alienists declaring that there was nothing in the record of the case to indicate that Mrs. Bradley was insane. Counsel for the defense attempted to impeach the testimony of these experts by showing that they had been called for the government and that as a matter of course they were testifying in the interest of the government. Each of them repudiated this charge and declared that they would have testified to the insanity of Mrs. Bradley as readily as they testified to her sanity had they found her to be insane. They were questioned at length and both cited the acts of the defendant, testified to by witnesses, as showing her to be sane.

Rev. D. H. Utter Testifies.

Rev. David H. Utter, pastor of the Unitarian church of Denver, Col., who in former testimony has been referred to as "the priest," was called on the stand. He was Mrs. Bradley's pastor in Salt Lake City and testified to a conversation he had with her in 1905, she saying in effect, according to his testimony, that Senator Brown would merry her when a gun was placed before him, but the prisoner added he did not understand that she proposed shooting him. He rather thought some one else would undertake to force him to marry her.

Mrs. Bradley was recalled and stated that she had no recollection of such a conversation. The pastor occupied a seat at her side during most of the day and appeared to sympathize with her in her predicament.

Court Admissions Expert.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Dramatic scenes marked the proceedings Tuesday in the trial of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with having killed former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, in this city last December. Dr. Stanton D. Evans, of New York, the alienist who testified in the Thaw case, not only declared that Mrs. Bradley was insane when she shot Brown, but entered with such vigor in defending his opinion and in denunciation of the conduct of the dead senator that Justice Stafford reminded the witness that the late Senator Brown was not on trial and not there to defend himself, and admonished him to refer to the dead man only when necessary to show the effect of his acts upon the mind of the defendant.

MURDER QUICKLY AVENGED.

Italian Kills Railroad Employe and is Slain by Hunters.

Mifflintown, Pa., Nov. 28.—Julius Derr, an employe of the Pennsylvania railroad, was shot and fatally wounded Thursday by an unidentified Italian laborer, who was pursued by a party of hunters and shot dead. The Italian, who had been drinking and was disorderly, shot Derr when ordered from the railroad station. The Italian then fled, pursued by hunters who had witnessed the shooting, and took refuge under a railroad bridge. Here he drew his revolver and began firing at his pursuers, who returned the shots killing him instantly.

Must Not Seize Imported Liquor.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 29.—Judge C. F. Templeton of the state district court Thursday decided that the North Dakota statute authorizing the seizure of liquor imported into the state to be used as a beverage is unconstitutional. He held that the law violated the commerce clause of the United States constitution.

Woman Reaches Age of 106 Years.

Oxford, Mass., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Catherina Seay passed her one hundred and sixth birthday Friday at her home in North Oxford. She is bedridden, almost blind and her right side has been paralyzed for years. Mrs. Seay has smoked a pipe since she was ten years old, and now it is her only solace.

Florence Nightingals Decorated.

London, Nov. 30.—Florence Nightingale, the English philanthropist, has been decorated with the order of merit by King Edward. She is the first woman to receive this distinction.

POWERS JURY COMPLETED

EIGHT DEMOCRATS AND FOUR REPUBLICANS SELECTED.

Attorney Williams States the Case of the Prosecution—Condemns All Political Bias.

Georgetown, Ky., Nov. 29.—The jury in Caleb Powers' case was completed Thursday afternoon. There are eight Democrats and four Republicans on the jury.

At the afternoon session witnesses for the commonwealth were called and attachments issued for those who did not answer. The indictment of Powers found by the Franklin county grand jury April 17, 1900, was read and Attorney Williams stated the case of the prosecution, reciting the crime and defining the term conspiracy.

Judge Williams touched one political feature of the case, saying that the only man meaner than a Republican who would acquit a prisoner guilty of a crime because of Republican affiliation would be a Democrat who would cut the prisoner of liberty because of political bias.

He gave brief statements of the political history of the period surrounding the commission of the crime, purposing thereby to show a motive for Caleb Powers' alleged participation in it. He recalled the bringing of armed men from the mountains, the responsibility for this being placed on Powers.

CZAR NO LONGER "AUTOCRAT."

Russian Duma Decrees Ancient Title is Now Untenable.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—The Duma Tuesday night decreed that the title of autocrat, which has been borne by the emperors of Russia for centuries, is no longer tenable within the Russian state and is incompatible with the regime inaugurated by the manifesto issued by Emperor Nicholas on October 30, 1905.

At the close of a great constitutional debate in the lower chamber, by a vote of 113 to 246, rejected the word "autocrat" and then adopted a reply to the address from the throne unanimously, amid scenes of intense excitement, prolonged cheers and the singing of the national anthem.

The result of the session is regarded as a fine victory for the Constitutional Democratic party, the leadership of Prof. Paul N. Milnkoff, who succeeded in forcing the Octoberists' hand. The final vote was taken after the demonstrative withdrawal of the extreme right Social Democrats, members of the group of toil and the Poles.

WATERWAY BILL IS VICTOR.

Senate Declares Des Plaines and Illinois River Navigable.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 27.—Deep waterway stock went up Thursday when the senate started on its way to the governor's office the so-called Allen party bill declaring the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers to be navigable streams. Members of the upper branch of the legislature heard a message from Gov. Deneen asking them to pass it with an emergency clause attached to it. The bill received 34 yea votes, only two negatives being recorded. The bill has been passed by the house and now goes to the executive for his signature.

This is first blood for Gov. Deneen in his fight to oust the Economy Light and Power company from rights it claims in the Des Plaines river where the concern is constructing a dam at Dresden Heights. The measure gives authority to the governor to remove any obstructions that may be found in the Des Plaines or Illinois rivers.

WESTON REACHES CHICAGO.

Aged Pedestrian Completes His Tramp from Portland.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Escorted by prominent city officials in automobiles and cheering crowds of people on foot, Edward Payson Weston arrived in the outskirts of Chicago late Tuesday evening and was almost within sight of the destination of his long journey. The last few miles of the way from Portland, Me., were completed Wednesday. He had traversed a distance of more than 1,100 miles. He was greeted by thousands of people which ontdid his welcome 40 years ago when more than 50,000 turned out to greet him.

Blow for Anti-Pool Selling Law.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—A decision was rendered by Circuit Judge George H. Williams Tuesday that practically renders void the new anti-pool selling law enacted by the last legislature at Gov. Folk's request and opens up the way in St. Louis for a resumption of handbook bets on racing. In freeing Frank O'Haver, a barber, of the charge of pool selling, Judge Williams ruled that; to prove the offense charged, it must be shown that the race on which O'Haver placed a bet was actually run, and that the horse on which the money was placed ran.

Jenkins Brothers Indicted.

New York, Nov. 27.—John O. Jenkins, Jr., until recently president of the Jenkins Trust company of Brooklyn; Frank Jenkins, deposed head of the Williamsburg Trust company, and Fred Jenkins, formerly a director of the latter institution, were indicted Tuesday for forgery in the third degree. The indicted men are brothers.

SUGGESTION FOR UNCLE SAM.



PRESIDENT GOES TO OLD MADISON HOME

HE SPENDS THANKSGIVING DAY WITH FAMILY AT MONTPELIER, VA.

Secretary Taft Celebrates on His Russian Train—American Colonies in London, Vienna, Berlin and Tiflis Observe the Day.

Washington, Nov. 29.— President Roosevelt spent Thursday at the old home of President Madison near Montpelier, Va. This trip was taken in variation of the custom of the president, which has been to go to his country home at Pine Knot, Va., on Thanksgiving day. With him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, Ethel and Quentin Roosevelt.

Upon reaching home carriages were taken and all were driven to the White House. Their Thanksgiving dinner was the occasion for a family reunion, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth remaining at the White House.

Taft Celebrates on His Train.

Ufa, European Russia, Nov. 29.—On board the train bearing Secretary Taft and his party to Moscow toasts were drunk Thursday to President Roosevelt and Emperor Nicholas. In honor of Thanksgiving the Russian passengers presented an elaborate cake to the American secretary of war, hearing Russian and American flags.

Mr. Taft's train crossed the frontier at noon local time.

Banquet in London.

London, Nov. 29.—Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, spoke optimistically of the financial outlook, and Field Marshal Sir George Stuart White eqologized President Roosevelt in the warmest terms at the Thanksgiving dinner of the American society Thursday night.

That the financial depression was felt among the Americans in England was shown by the attendance at the banquet, which was the smallest in several years. Three hundred guests participated, compared with 400 at last year's banquet. The president of the society, Col. Millard Hunsiker, was absent, R. Newton Crane, a former president, presided.

Feast and Dance in Vienna.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—The American colony celebrated Thanksgiving day with a banquet which was followed by a dance. Among the notable guests were Profs. Pollitzer and Obersteiner of Vienna university, both of whom, in able speeches, referred to the scientific progress in America. The other guests included Nelson O'Shaughnessy, third secretary of the American embassy, and former Congressman O'Donnell of Michigan. Both the emperor and President Roosevelt were toasted.

Big Dinner in Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Three hundred Americans celebrated Thanksgiving by dining together Thursday night at the Zoological Gardens. In the absence of the American ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, Consul General Thackara presided. President Hadley of Yale and Prof. Schofield of Harvard made speeches. A telegram of greeting was sent to President Roosevelt.

Gala Dinner in Tiflis.

Tiflis, Nov. 29.—A gala Thanksgiving dinner given here Thursday was attended by John F. Jackson, American minister to Persia, who arrived Wednesday, and the highest military and civil officials in the Caucasus.

Lad Implicated in Big Theft.

Pinconning, Mich., Nov. 27.—Martin E. Bourke, aged 19, was arrested here Tuesday afternoon in connection with the theft of a package containing $1,000 from State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier on a Grand Trunk train November 13. Bourke confessed to having the money, and returned $812 to the officers who arrested him. His father, an undertaker, says he will make good the remaining $187.

JUDGE BRADWELL IS DEAD

CHICAGO PIONEER AND LEGAL EXPERT PASSES AWAY.

Had Lived in Metropolis Since 1834—Was an Indian Fighter of Note—Leaves Two Children.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—James B. Bradwell, former county judge, publisher of the Chicago Legal News and pioneer lawyer of this city, died here in Chicago since 1834, died Friday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Helmer. He was 79 years old. Pneumonia and kidney disorder caused death, although the veteran had not been in his usual vigorous health for two years. Present when he died were his children, Thomas Bradwell, former justice of the peace, and Mrs. Helmer. Attending him were his grandson, Dr. James B. Bradwell and Charles E. Kahler.

His wife, who was Miss Myra Colby, was distinguished as the first woman lawyer in the United States. She edited the Legal News until her death in 1894.

Mr. Bradwell was an Englishman, having been born April 16, 1828, in Loughborough, coming to the United States with his parents, however, when he was two years old. After a stay of three years at Ithaca, N. Y., the family came west to Jacksonville, Ill., traveling in a "prairie schooner" drawn by a yoke of oxen and a span of horses. The stay in Jacksonville was short and the same conveyance which carried them from the east was again put into commission and headed for Chicago, tying up on the lake shore, where Randolph street now is.

Indians and wolves kept them and their days were passed in danger and physical discomfort. Trekking on, Bradwell's journeyed in their schooner to a point on the Desplaines river near Wheeling, where a tract of government land was pre-empted. Although the site of the homestead on the Desplaines river is not a great way from the present limits of Chicago, yet in that day the farm was a long way from Fort Dearborn.

B. FULTON FRENCH ACQUITTED.

Jury's Verdict Ends Noted Feud Trial in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 30.—A special from Bestyville says that the jury in the case of B. Fulton French, accused of complicity in the assassination of James B. Marcum, returned a verdict of not guilty. The acquittal of French ends one of the most noted feud trials in the Kentucy mountains. Judge Hargis and Edward Callahan former sheriff of Jackson, who were charged with being implicated in the murder, have also been acquitted.

SON KILLED AND FATHER SHOT.

Edward Ford's Deadly Work with Revolver in Bloomington.

Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 30.—Frank McCoy, 40 years old, was shot and killed and Charles Ford, McCoy's son, fatally wounded Friday, when Edward Ford opened fire on the McCoys with a revolver. The shooting was the outcome of charges made by Ford that the McCoys had poisoned several of his horses. After being arrested Ford claimed he shot in self-defense. The men are all well-to-do farmers.

Family Tragedy at Sass Lake, Ind.

Knox, Ind., Nov. 30.—During a family quarrel, Carl Farina shot and killed his brother-in-law, Philip Mundon, at Sass Lake Friday afternoon. After the shooting Farina fled and has not yet been apprehended. The victim was a stepson of the late George Scoville, an attorney, who defended Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield.

Gen. B. D. Pritchard Dies.

Allegan, Mich., Nov. 27.—Gen. B. D. Pritchard, a civil war veteran, died at his home here Tuesday night, aged 72 years. It was Gen. Pritchard's regiment, together with a Wisconsin regiment, which effected the capture of Jefferson Davis.

ACCUSED BANKER COMMITS SUICIDE

HOWARD MAXWELL OF BROOKLYN CUTS HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

Was Under Indictment—Deposed Head of Borough Bank, Charged with Grand Larceny and Forgery, Overcome by His Disgrace.

New York, Nov. 27.—Howard Maxwell, deposed president of the Borough bank of Brooklyn, who was under indictment for grand larceny and forgery, and was released from jail Monday night on $30,000 bail, committed suicide Tuesday. He cut his throat and left wrist with a razor and penknife in the bathroom of his home in Brooklyn and died at night at Long Island College hospital.

Maxwell, who was locked up last Thursday, had felt his humiliation keenly, and during his incarceration had appeared hopelessly despondent. He had, however, given his family no intimation, so far as known, that he contemplated making away with himself. His wife was prostrated by the tragedy and is under the care of physicians.

Had Trouble Getting Bail.

Maxwell was 49 years old and leaves a wife but no children. On November 21 he was indicted for grand larceny jointly with former Cashier Arthur Campbell and Director William Gow of the Borough bank. There were other indictments against him, involving forgery in a quarterly bank statement made to the state banking department. When the three men were arraigned Campbell and Gow secured bondsmen, but, to the surprise of many who knew of Maxwell's popularity in financial circles and society, none offered to go upon his bond.

Was a Rising Financier.

Maxwell had been regarded as one of the rising financiers of Brooklyn and was reputed to be worth $200,000 when the crash in banking affairs came. The home in which he killed himself was recently made over to the Borough bank. He was cashier of the Kings County bank when that institution was merged with the Union bank four years ago. At that time he had no property, so far as known, but he enjoyed the confidence of William Gow, of the advertising firm of Ward & Gow, and these two, with others, organized the Borough bank of Brooklyn. The Borough bank, operating on what has been described as "liberal lines," for a time achieved remarkable success.

NEW YORK ANGERS BANKERS.

Many in the West Will Transfer Exchanges to Chicago.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30.—"I am president of three banks in Nebraska and I have been keeping money on deposit in New York, but from now on I will transfer my exchanges to Chicago and cease relations with New York, and so will hundreds of other western bankers who have been in the financial reports and newspapers of New York the mops indicating by colors what Omaha and other western cities are in sore financial straits," said M. A. Ayers of Dakota City, Neb., who is in Omaha.

This sentiment is expressed by many other bankers of Nebraska and the west. President H. W. Hates of the Omaha Clearing House association, without condemning New York, declares Chicago the logical depository of the west.

KIMMONS ALIVE IN TEXAS.

Wilkins at Least Innocent of Killing That Man.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 30.—Sheriff Barnett of Oakland Friday morning received this telegram:

"Am in Sour Lake, Tex. Know nothing of accident. Write to-day.—T. Earl Kimmons."

This definitely clears up the mystery surrounding the man who the authorities at one time suspected had been probably murdered by M. A. Wilkins, now a prisoner charged with having killed his wife.

Tragic Death of College Student.

Davenport, Ia., Nov. 29.—The body of Frank Wade, a student at Ames, was found Thursday evening beside the railroad tracks near here. He disappeared after leaving the college to spend the Thanksgiving vacation with his fiancee, Katherine Carlin, who lives near Davenport, and when he failed to arrive in time for dinner search was instituted. Robison had evidently been killed by jumping from the train as it passed the Carlin home.

Louisville Car Strike Over.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27.—The strike of 700 union employes of the Louisville Railway company was called off by a vote taken by the men Tuesday evening. The men made no conditions, acknowledging themselves beaten. The strike lasted 12 days and was marked by two serious riots.

Turns on Gas and Music and Dies.

New York, Nov. 29.—Turning on the gas and a phonograph at the same time, Mrs. Georgia Tittle, aged 35, committed suicide at her home Thursday to the strains of "In the Wild Woods Where the Blue Grass Grow," her favorite air. She was despondent because of ill health.

PROOF FOR TWO CENTS.

If You Suffer with Your Kidneys and Back Write to This Man.

G. W. Winney, Medina, N. Y., invites kidney sufferers to write to him.



To all who enclose postage he will reply telling how Doan's Kidney Pills cured him after he had doctored and had been in two different hospitals for eighteen months, suffering intense pain in the back, lameness, twinges when stooping or lifting, languor, dizzy spells and rheumatism. "Before I used Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mr. Winney, "I weighed 143. After taking 10 or 12 boxes I weighed 162 and was completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Sensitive Soul.

Owen Mudge was a very sensitive man. More than once at a harsh word he had forsaken profitable work and gone home for sympathy to his wife. One morning Owen started out to help Glenn Butler, who had bought a new stump-pulling machine and was preparing to clear a field.

Toward noon Owen came heck. Mrs. Mudge sighed and waited sympathetically for the explanation.

"I just couldn't stand it," said Owen, rubbing his jaw. "When I was that stump-puller twist them roots out, it reminded me so of the times I went to the dentist to get back teeth extracted. The first thing I knew I was limp as a rag, and I just ached oil over and had to quit."—Youth's Companion.

Best He Could Do.

It was his first circuit, and, moreover, he had to defend his first client, who was a burglar more than respected burglar. In an interval he approached a veteran member of the bar and asked for advice.

"And how long do you think I ought to make my speech to the jury, sir?" he inquired.

"I should say about an hour," said the old hand.

"An hour! Why, I thought ten minutes would be ample! Why so long?"

"Well," said his adviser, "you see, they can't sentence him till you're finished, and the longer you talk the longer he'll be out of jail!"—Story Stories.

Was Holding His Own.

A wealthy man, revisiting his native village, was telling his old cronies around the store stove how he had achieved his great success. At the conclusion of his recital an old character thet he had known as a boy contered.

"Now are you, Tom?" said the great man, holding out his hond. "And how have you been getting along all these years?"

The old fellow shifted his quid and spat.

"Well," he said, "when I hit this town more'n 40 years ago I didn't have a red cent, an' now—wa'al, I guess I'm holdin' my own right."

A Fascinating Game.

A precocious little girl living on one of the crowded business thoroughfares of the city has the habit of running out of the window at the busy, street below for hours at a time.

"What is it, Gladys, that you find so constantly interesting in the street?" asked her mother one day.

"Oh," came the wise rejoinder, "I'm just watching people go pro and con."—Harper's Weekly.

Experience.

"Experience is the best teacher," remarked the man who indulges in tart sayings.

"Yes," answered the skeptic; "but occasionally, in distinguishing between mushrooms and toadstools, your edncation comes too late to be of practical service."

The statesman leads the masses. The masses lead the politician.

BEGAN YOUNG.

Had "Coffee Nerves" from Youth.

"When very young I began noting coffee and continued up to the past six months," writes a lady, "and have been for some exceedingly nervous, thin and very sallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum for a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had always desired, I need simply regard even the this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning this I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"Best of all, I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers who were visiting me, to use Postum, for a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee.

"I have known several to begin the use of Postum and drop it because they did not boil it properly. After explaining how it should be prepared they have tried it again and pronounced it delicious."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IS MADE THE CHIEF TOPIC.

SUGGESTS REMEDIES FOR ILLS

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS AND RAILROADS TO PREVENT OVERCAPITALIZATION.

Believes This Would Solve the Problem Together with Provision for More Elastic Currency—Recommends Postal Banks and Asks for Legislation Along Many Lines.

Washington, Dec. 5.— President Roosevelt's annual message to congress is a voluminous document of nearly 20,000 words, for the longest time possible has been confined to 15,000. The opening subject of the message is the financial condition of the country, and for which the president places much of the blame upon unscrupulous stock speculators, and says:

"In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are in business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and without conscience the conditions are such that they act with superior power, and can act at first without effective check from public opinion, for the time many innocent people into making investments or embarking in enterprises that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these men come to dishonest practices are discovered, suffering comes not only upon those who have misled, but upon many whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs, and it naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the real cause of the deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to minimize the evil it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the gulling of the unscrupulous, but it is certain that no such distress from relief in advance and to the effort at striving to put at once the authors of the evil where their power for evil can end, faring, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no difference as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against crooked dishonesty.

He quotes at length from his message of last year in which he advocated federal control of corporations doing interstate business, and believes that in such control would be found the remedy for overcapitalization which he believes has brought about the present financial condition. He says:

"Of steady alert should be by publication, enforced if need be by penalty under-taken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

"This is only in form a reenactment, in substance it is merely a restoration; for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized as in the sphere of the law-making bodies; and all that I propose is to treat the business of interstate commerce in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth slaughtering that it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before we assumed the control became a separate nation.

Federal Control at Railroads Is Favored.

"No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of individual initiative of energy and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and it is provide for full play for its exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty exercised by one man does not work wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the best and most effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the republic fully provided that the national government should have complete control of matters of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate commerce save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government actually proceeded to take in hand by improving and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant when compared with that which that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else inadequate in the different cases ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. It is well to make sure that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in simplest and most effective form. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that the centralization has already come and can not be avoided, and of the good that can be done at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this inevitable centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of governmental control, authority already centralized in the national government in the same centralization itself. There must be no halt in the healthy continuance of the process in which this nation has elected in pursue, and has steadily pursued during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of congress and the administration of the law by the department of justice. What the present need is is connection with the railroads. As in time in other matters there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law making each large company in engage in interstate commerce adopt certain general rules which should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, which should be provided to enable the commission to supervise in its judgment it is necessary, in make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the congress a year ago, full power should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made public in unless detail and to the consent of the interstate commerce commission being first obtained, limit the national government, assumes proper control of interstate commerce, in the exercise of the authority already possessed, it will be impossible to give to, or, to some from the railroads the power that they require and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come. Any such question is as to what government body can most wisely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the federal authority can exercise it, but there will still remain ample work within each state for the railway commission of that state; and the national interstate commission will combine to work in harmony with the several state commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

Control of Interstate Business Concerns Urged.

"Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business. Such control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperous on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly and flurry, but it can guarantee an individual against the evil consequences which spring from individual mortgagee his house to buy an automobile he himself can not afford and wealthy men, or men who pose as such, are in consequence apt to be tempted to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own fortunes but the fortunes of many innocent fellow-citizens, for they expose the whole business community to dangerous distress.

He advises against any general tariff legislation this session by congress, and says:

"In a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff law should be carefully scrutinized so as to make sure that the various schedules therein are conformed thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in the cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, due to the high being of the wage-worker must ever be carefully safeguarded by our tariff laws. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint, and at the times and the manner of the changes being such as to avoid the minimum of disturbance and disturbance in the business world, and in the least degree to affect selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be the welfare of the whole people, which means that the business should be conducted with the utmost regard to the effect upon the wage-worker, and the interest of the laboring man should be carefully guarded in every way. The question should be approached purely from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the best way to secure this result is to provide that the whole matter is immediately after such election as may be held.

He asks for the repeal of the tariff on paper and wood pulp.

He reviews and enlarges upon his previous recommendations for the establishment of federal inheritance and income tax laws.

Attention is called to the prosecution of wealthy offenders against the national laws, and in this connection he says that the laws under which these prosecutions are based be strengthened and made more definite.

The Use and the Abuse of Injunctions.

"Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes undoubtedly occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that they have been unjustly leveled and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues to grow. Much of the attack on the writ of injunction process is wholly without warrant; but I am convinced that there is warrant for the assertion that in some of it there is warrant. The question is hard to solve, for the abuse is important, and unless the courts will themselves abate the abuse special legislative is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest laboring men to come to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly recommend to the attention of the congress the plan which has been partially devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect innocent parties from time to time it unwarrantably incommoded by injunctions granted on ex parte showing. The plan is substantially expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts in labor disputes, but where state laws are in question it is not immediately applicable to this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court."

He asks legislation in the interest of labor he favors federal incorporation of railroads; providing limited hours of labor for railroad employes; to all workmen employed in any way by the government, and says:

"The constitutionality of the employers' liability act passed by the last congress has been carried before the courts. In one jurisdiction it has been by the declared unconstitutional, and in three jurisdictions constitutionality has been affirmed. The question has been carried to the supreme court of the United States and heard by that tribunal, and a decision is expected shortly. I trust that the court will sustain the constitutionality of this act. I urge that legislation along the lines advocated in my message to the last congress, especially in practice of putting the entire burden of loss of life or limb upon the employer, the victim's family is a form of social insurance which is both the most effective and the most unavailable prominence. In both our state legislation and our national legislation with few exceptions, scarcely gum has been done to effectively put into force servant principle of the old law of liability, and in some cases there has been a slight modification of a complete outgrown principle has not yet been secured.

He favors the extension of the eight hour law to all government work, and government, and to all work carried on by the government. He favors the creation for the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, and says:

"The need for some provision for such investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of railway employes seriously threatened, with telegraphic communication, causing great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many parts of the country, from boards of trade, from bodies of citizens, from chambers of commerce, and from labor organizations, urging that steps be taken to terminate the strike. Everything that could be done in propriety be done by a representative of the government was done without avail, and for weeks the public stood by and suffered without relief from the strike. Had the machinery existed and had there been authority for compulsory investigation of the dispute, the public would have been spared its worst evils. of the merits of the controversy, and public opinion would promptly have brought about prompt adjustment.

"It is idle to hold that without good laws some substantial relief in the over-working of women, as the failure to protect injuries from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, save in less than the evils of sweating and stock-watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these practices by legislation means to encourage honest men into them, because otherwise dishonest men, and surely will take advantage of them will have a certain gain over men who do not. We will correct these evils, well and good; if we do not we are ready to aid them.

Postal Savings-Waterway Systems Should Be Developed.

"The conservation of our national resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. We must maintain for the advantage of the stalwart and self-reliant people the natural resources of our land without which that civilization cannot exist. We must show foresight, we must look ahead. As a nation we are trying to conduct the business of the present prosperity but if this prosperity is to be permanent it is as necessary for future success such as no other nation has had as it is necessary for present well-being. The reward of foresight is great and easily foretold. But there must be the actual foresight that is waste, to destroy, our natural resources as fast as we have been doing instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, is to commit a crime against the days of our children the very basis of their welfare is being cut down to them simplified and developed. Especially in the new states, through several agencies, the government has been enabled to encourage to do everything possible to aid the small town and the development of the agricultural resources in place of a haphazard striving after immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as sections of a great national highway, with the tributaries, standing first in importance, and the canals, second in importance, and the many others of importance on the Pacific slope. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The terminal facilities should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the great crops of the present year are harvested.

"In the eastern United States the money centers have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and the task of the future will be to develop them. It is obvious that these funds should be conserved with the greatest care, and that we be well to protect the people against lavish and improvident use of them. But as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the Philippines by the fields of the Indian Territory by the state of Oklahoma, which offers a striking example of the good results of what can be done. The need of the hour is large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, and provided further that to meet the necessity for thorough organization and campaign education, and the like, the expenditure of money. Then the stipulations, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the land, publication would permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the present private holders. The present limitations have been absurd, expensive, and wasteful publication, and often render it necessary that there be a shameful waste or actual abandonment of the work of getting the coal.

Progress at the Work On the Panama Canal.

"Work on the Panama canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. On the Culebra Cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, the total excavation to April 1 this was increased to 30,000,000 cubic yards, at a cost of $19,317 cubic yards.

Favorable increase in the output for May and June owing partly to the better work of the steam shovels and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovel over the material in the bottom of the canal prism by steam shovels. This trouble was settled satisfactorily and put prism in good shape for excavation advanced materially and in September the excavation of the entire prism was completed with the exception of a small section, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience has demonstrated that the rains are a less serious obstacle than was anticipated. Slides have been supposed.

"Work on the locks and dams at Gatun, which began actively in March last, has progressed well. It is thought that masonry work on the Gatun locks will be completed in two years.

"Last winter bids were requested and received from the principal firms in the construction by contract. None of them were considered entirely satisfactory and were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of those in charge of the work that it can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the force of the present force of contractors. Fully 40 per cent. of the entire plant necessary for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops, dredges, engines, locomotives, for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employes have been secured; an effective organization for the control of the work and system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more than twice as much used advantageously; employes are now distributed at work, well housed, paid are satisfactory, and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine expectations. Under these favorable conditions, although in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the canal."

President Recommends Postal Savings Banks.

"I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings system, such as is recommended by the postmaster general. Such a system, by encouraging among our people economy and thrift and by the use it would make of the funds, would form an opportunity to husband their resources partially those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their savings with profit. There is, however, from the experience of the past, reason to fear that the great advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Thrift depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been withdrawn and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. There can be no doubt of the panic savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the benefit rather of capital and labor.

"I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 45,000 people who do not have the advantages of city residents of choice in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper, and I believe that it is a good thing for them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the development of our agricultural resources in place of a haphazard striving after immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as sections of a great national highway, with the tributaries, standing first in importance, and the canals, second in importance, and the many others of importance on the Pacific slope. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The terminal facilities should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the great crops of the present year are harvested.

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President Recommends Pensions for Soldiers and Sailors.

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"I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 45,000 people who do not have the advantages of city residents of choice in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper, and I believe that it is a good thing for them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the development of our agricultural resources in place of a haphazard striving after immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as sections of a great national highway, with the tributaries, standing first in importance, and the canals, second in importance, and the many others of importance on the Pacific slope. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The terminal facilities should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the great crops of the present year are harvested.

"In the eastern United States the money centers have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and the task of the future will be to develop them. It is obvious that these funds should be conserved with the greatest care, and that we be well to protect the people against lavish and improvident use of them. But as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the Philippines by the fields of the Indian Territory by the state of Oklahoma, which offers a striking example of the good results of what can be done. The need of the hour is large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, and provided further that to meet the necessity for thorough organization and campaign education, and the like, the expenditure of money. Then the stipulations, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the land, publication would permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the present private holders. The present limitations have been absurd, expensive, and wasteful publication, and often render it necessary that there be a shameful waste or actual abandonment of the work of getting the coal.

Progress at the Work On the Panama Canal.

"Work on the Panama canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. On the Culebra Cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, the total excavation to April 1 this was increased to 30,000,000 cubic yards, at a cost of $19,317 cubic yards.

Favorable increase in the output for May and June owing partly to the better work of the steam shovels and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovel over the material in the bottom of the canal prism by steam shovels. This trouble was settled satisfactorily and put prism in good shape for excavation advanced materially and in September the excavation of the entire prism was completed with the exception of a small section, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience has demonstrated that the rains are a less serious obstacle than was anticipated. Slides have been supposed.

"Work on the locks and dams at Gatun, which began actively in March last, has progressed well. It is thought that masonry work on the Gatun locks will be completed in two years.

"Last winter bids were requested and received from the principal firms in the construction by contract. None of them were considered entirely satisfactory and were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of those in charge of the work that it can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the force of the present force of contractors. Fully 40 per cent. of the entire plant necessary for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops, dredges, engines, locomotives, for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employes have been secured; an effective organization for the control of the work and system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more than twice as much used advantageously; employes are now distributed at work, well housed, paid are satisfactory, and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine expectations. Under these favorable conditions, although in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the canal."

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THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Congress convened last Monday, and about the first thing they better look into is the financial situation, if the same crew want to meet in the future, for when wheat won't sell for cash, the people begin to get ugly.

We were somewhat surprised to hear the past week, that some of the farmers living above the town of Highlanding were under the impression that the river improvement, that we are petitioning the government for was not to extend east of Highlanding. Now we don't know who sprung this tale, but it is wrong, as one of the principal reasons for trying to get government aid, was to lower the Red Lake River so to reclaim the low meadow lands ABOVE Highlanding, and make them useful and to dig out the sand bars and stone so boats can run on the river. If Congressman Steenerson gets the appropriation, and we believe he will get it, the work will be done under the direction of the government and will be done where it needs to be done to prevent floods, reclaim the low meadow lands, and open the river for navigation.

Law-vs-Gold Bricks.

We fail to see where there is any violation of the postal laws in answering an advertisement of a catalog house and sending for one of their catalogs, after having been invited to do so. They have come into competition with the local dealers, and the local dealers in all lines of business naturally want to know their prices and the quality of the goods they are selling, and the only way to do this is to send, or have some of your friends send for a catalog.

The catalog houses are in the same position as a confidence man that is selling a gold brick, he naturally would object to a prospective purchaser taking the brick to an honorable jeweler man for examination before he bought it, and they, (the catalog houses) are mad because their catalogs came into the hands of people qualified to size up their goods at their true value.

The mail order house is a menace to the country merchant and the unbuilding of the North West, and it seems to us that the federal courts of Minneapolis are in the same position that a magistrate of a city would be in, that ordered the arrest of a policeman for exposing a confidence man that was trying to sell a gold brick to an unsuspecting farmer, when they ironically proceeded to order the policeman for ordering their catalogs to get their prices, and not for the purpose of ordering goods.

The Quicker Way.

There goes a quick observer," remarked a steamship agent as he directed attention to a surly looking individual who had just engaged passage for Europe. "Some efforts are directed in connecting short cuts in business methods, and in eliminating all those conditions that hamper the progress of the busy existence. He is a man of very few words.

"Some years ago this gentleman booked the ocean and had a very unpleasant trip. One morning a steamship passenger offered him a bunch of cigars, a sincere wish that it would be relished.

"The traveler seized the bunch of cigars, and, without taking the trouble to remove the bands, he lighted one and began to smoke it. In a little while he was a sick man, and he remained so until the end of the voyage. He is a believer in quick methods."

WANTED—1,000 young me to study telegraphy at the Crookston College. There is a great call for operators and beginning with next spring the railroads will put on nearly twice as many men as they have at the present time. Our last year's graduates are now receiving from $60 to $80 per month. Our teacher in this department is one of the chief operators of the Great Northern Railway. Send for catalog to J. C. Sathre, Crookston, Minn.

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

Our Planet's Core Is Liquid, Yet It's as Rigid as Steel.

UNDER ENORMOUS PRESSURE

Neither Rock Nor Metal Could Remain There in the State in Which We See It on the Surface—The Lava That Breaks Through the Earth's Crust.

The idea that the interior of the globe is composed of flowing lava has long since been abandoned, but the picture that modern science offers of the inside of the earth is hardly less appalling. All investigations unite to prove that the heat increases as we descend deeper in the terrestrial crust at such a rate that forty or fifty miles down no substance with which we are acquainted could remain unmelted. And yet the same science tells us that the core of the globe is enormously more rigid than the hardest steel. This apparent contradiction is due to the tremendous pressure inside the earth. No rock and no metal can remain there in the state in which we see it on the surface. Its molecules must lose the adherence characteristic of solid bodies in consequence of the heat, but still they are not free to flow like an ordinary liquid, because of the compression to which they are subjected.

The phenomena of earthquakes have given wonderful information about the internal state of the globe. All observations show that the shocks of earthquakes are confined to a thin upper shell. They originate at a depth of only a few miles at the most. But the vibrations which they set going are felt all through the earth, often exceeding in the antipodes. The great core, held right by the pressure, is extremely elastic, and it responds to a shock like a ball of steel or of glass. The density of the earth increases toward the center. It is only in the upper part of the crust that local movements can take place, causing shocks and changes of level at the surface. Deeper down everything is crippled and immovable, except, as already remarked, that the molecules of the rocks and their there are subject to vibration like those of a bell against which a blow is struck.

But this is not all. Whenever a local release from the pressure is brought about by changes near the surface the potentially liquid but effectually solid core at that point may suddenly become fluid and flash forth through a vulcanic throat or other vent. But such effects cannot extend to any great depth. Nothing comes to us from the vast interior mass. That remains a perpetual mystery, far beyond the searching head of science. Indirectly, however, we may learn much about it. Astronomical considerations throw a great deal of light upon the subject. We see that through the planetary system rotating globes are flattened at the poles. The same thing is true of the earth. Its equator bulges; its polar regions are drawn inward. Mechanical laws are aware as that the cause is to be found in the fact that the earth and the other planets have assumed about under the influence of the centrifugal force of their rotation. That force is necessarily greatest at the equator. Beginning as completed molten bodies, they have commenced to solidify at the surface after having assumed an ellipsoidal form due to their rotation.

Another very significant fact is that the shape of the earth corresponds with that which a globe rotating with its velocity would have if composed of layers arranged in their density—that is to say, growing denser toward the center. The heaviest materials, such as iron, are known to the globe, the lighter materials have remained at the surface. This again corresponds with the laws of gravitation. We know the total weight and the average density of the earth. It "weighs" 11 septillions of tons, and its average density is five and a half times that of water. But the substances composing the crust of the earth have an average density of twice that of water. It follows that the heaviest things in the earth, on the average, exist deep down in its exterior. For all that we can tell, its inner core may be wholly metallic. At the center there is probably an enormous aggregation of dense metallic substances.

An indication that the inner parts of the earth consist largely if not mainly of iron is to be found in the meteorites of the globe. The earth is a great permanent magnet. If we could reach the place it might turn out that iron is the most abundant substance in the solar system and perhaps in the whole universe. The majority of the meteorites that fall upon the earth consist of solid iron. How the earth to possess this enormous mass of iron under the crust of the rocks that we are familiar with would be almost inexplicable. They would be a mass of iron and other metals descending upon the mount and upon any other attracting body in the vicinity.

This view of the interior of the globe disposes of the notion, so picturesquely developed in one of Jules Verne's romances, of the existence of vast cavernous openings in the interior of the earth. Such void spaces, though to no large scale, may exist in the upper part of the crust, but not at a great depth. The earth is effectively more solid than a cannon ball, and the movable rocks compose but its crust are like a film of rust on the hard metal.—Professor Garrett P. Serviss in New York American.

It is better to become great than to be born great.—Proverb.

Sad For the Plate.



Photographer—Not quite such a sunny smile, please, or you'll fog the plate.—Tatler.

Sweeping.

"I was just telling my daughter," said Mrs. Nexdore, "that it's a shame of her to play the piano on Sunday."

"Right!" exclaimed Mrs. Peppery. "Why Sunday especially?"

When Labor Did Not Tell.

A home missionary who visited Sing Sing prison took occasion to have a heart to heart talk with one of the convicts.

"Don't you know, my friend," said he, "that serious never brings success? It is only achieved by hard labor."

"I did six months of it at a stretch once, and I haven't come out no richer than I went in."

Unbelievable.

Every day, even the most dull, illustrates the whole principle of evolution. And little births make the world that is, simple and primitive in every. Little obediences lead to great. The daily round of duty is full of probation and of discipline. It trains the will, heart and conscience.—Women's Life.

A Biography In 5 Nutshell.

Born, welcomed, caressed, cried, fed, grew, amused, reared, studied, examined, graduated, in love, loved, engaged, married, quarrelled, reconciled, sinned, deserted, taxed, ill, died, mourned, buried and forgotten.

Back to One Point.

"Hit late last night, Wuf time did the clock say when you got home?" "I don't remember what the clock said, but I will never forget what the wife said."

LUMBER.

The Largest Stock Of Lumber Ever Carried In A Retail Yard, Is At Your Disposal,

At St. Hilaire Minn.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles $3,50 per M.

TWO AND THREE INCH PLANKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED BEFORE, BUT STILL GOOD AT $6 TO $15 PER M.

If you want some of these come quick as they are going fast.

* * * * * *

—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.

Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on December 16th, 1907, viz:

George Wagner.

H. E. No. 1091 Red Lake Series for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 30 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edwin Hanson, John Dahlen, Andrew Hagadal, William Blowers, all of Brunkesburg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 8th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. RUDMAN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1293 made July 10, 1905 for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 16, Twp. 158 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on January 6, 1908

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Alex E. Olms, George Singer, Peter Miller, William J. Poltrock, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ALEX E. UPTON of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

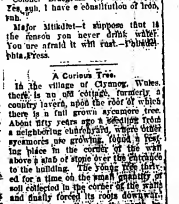
Homestead Entry No. 7200 made Oct. 5th, 1904, for the N.E. ¼ of Section 29 Township 158 N. Range 39 West, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on January 6th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

ROBT. L. Rodman, George Singer, Peter Miller, William J. Poltrock, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, register.

His Fear.



Colonel Bluegrass (of Kentucky)—Yes, sah, I have a constitution of iron, sah.

Major Mistkiller—I suppose that is the reason you never drink water. You are afraid it will rust.—Philadelphia Press.

A Curious Tree.

In the village of Clymon, Wales, there is an old cottage, formerly a country tavern, upon the roof of which there is a full grown sycamore tree. About fifty years ago a sycamore found a neighboring chimney, where other sycamores are growing, forgot to stop taking water in the center of the tree above a stub of stone over the entrance to the building. The young tree rooted for a time on the small quantity of soil collected in the corner of the ruin and finally forced its roots downward through the walls into the earth below. From the outside no trace of the roots can be seen.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the

Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radnecki, prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD., FOR RESULTS.

WE Will SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Get a bottle of Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar for that cough.

WANTED—Boy or girl to learn the printing business. At SUNBEAM Office.

Joe McAndress, of Thief River Falls is visiting his brother Walter and family this week.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, it should cure you.

Edward Singer and Roy Livingston came up from Rhoda to make us a pleasant call last night.

Mr. Frank Lundeen, of Radney remembered the editor this week by giving his subscription a two years boost.

There was a social dance at the residence of Ole Vttendahl on Wednesday evening, and all who attended report a pleasent time.

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

John and Seth Hayford came over from Gully last week to contract with John Pelbrook to log on his Winsor farm. They will cut the dead and down timber for lumber.

Santaclause stopped at the big store, at Highlanding last week, and left a large stock of Xmas presents for distribution among the good children of this locality. Call and see them.

We certainly can not complain about the quality of the winter weather this year, as about the only cold stormy weather we have had, was in the mind of the weather prophets.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

The farmers tributary to Kratka held a meeting at that place Tuesday last, for the purpose of organizing to build a creamery next season. Creamerys is what brings the cash into the country.

George Singer, of Rhoda drove over to Kratka Monday and took in the creamery meeting Tuesday. He can say from experience that a lot of cows and a creamery are what put cash in the farmers pocket.

Lost, or Killed. A spotted water spaniel dog. Had a lost bor collar on when he left home at Sunbeam Nov. 27th,. Any information leading to the recovery of said dog, if alive will be liberaly rewarded. Inquire at this office.

Carl Jensen, formerly a merchiant at Kratka passed by this way Wednesday going up to Lincoln Oak on a business trip. He will leave for the state of Washington the first of next month where he will make his future home.

Conrad Olsbo, the mail carrier on the route from Erio to Thief River Falls, had a searious runaway near Erie on Friday last, in which he was thrown out of the buggy and badly hurt in the side and back. Mr. Smadahl of Erie drove him and the mail to Thief River Falls Saturday and will drive for him until he recovers from his injurys.

There was quite a large attendance at the Thanksgiving ball at Kratka from the town of Deer Park, among which were Martain Moe, Henry Peterson, Roy Livingston, Edward Singer, and Mike Kolskie. Among the young ladies who attended from there, were Miss Rinda, Miss Clara Moe, Miss Anna Lofthus, who were well repaid for going the long distance, by the good time.

Jerrie O'Brien came over from Cavalier N. D. on Monday last to take a look at his farm property here and visit his brother Aspen.

Alf Eye and his two boys Leo and Elmer returned home from their two weeks hunting trip in nothern Beltrami county on Monday last.

Lars Hasven made a trip to his home in Equality township this week to get his dog, who did not like Kratka and returned to his old home in Equality.

ARE YOU GOING TO COLLEGE.

If so, you should remember, that the Cropleston College has six experienced teachers, accommodations for 500 students, uses the most up to date method in teaching telegraphy, has placed every one of its graduates in good paying positions, and can furnish you board and room in private family for $3.00 per week Send for catalogue to J. C. Sathre, Cropolston Minnesota

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is sold by all dealers, Price 25 cent, 50 cents and $1.00.

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1. 1908, to all new subscribers for $1.00 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidental campaign and will give you a live up to-date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Nice weather now days.

Winter has come at last.

Mrs Caroline Gunstine and Annie Iverson returned home from Dakota last week.

Mrs. E. Carlson, Misses Nancy and Minnie Hatle, and Miss Annibell Rolandson visited with the family of Peat Milline, on Sunday last.

Oscar Lisberg was down to Plummer Wednesday to meet his parents and brother, who came up from Waseka to visit him.

Miss Annie Lofthus has returned home from Hilsboro N. D. where she has been working since April,

Miss Bell Leg vold visited with Mrs, John Radueckl Monday.

Miss Nellie Short visited with Elsie Breeke, Sunday afternoon.

Mark's LUNG Balsam with Tar has cured others. Why not you?

Mr. Eddie Hyland went to Gully on a business trip Sunday.

Miss I Lilo visited with Mrs. John Hanson Sunday.

Mrs. A Rolandson and daughter Annibell, spent Thanksgiving with the family of John Lynch.

Tone Johnson and her brother Oscar Carlson is up for a visit with old friends and their claims in Deer Park township.

August Lillo made a business trip to Plummer Monda,

Miss Annie Johnson Sarah Linberg and Peter Johnson left for Crookston Monday, where they will spend the winter.

Knute Lindtvedt went down to Plummer Monday with horses, this time, not with oxen.

Hur Rahl, for the fool Threshing is done! Hur rahl for the pumpkin pies!

Decidedly Friendly.

Banker—I thought this paper was friendly to me.

Editor—So it is. What's the matter now?

Banker—I made a speech at the banquet last night, and you didn't print a line of it.

Editor—Well? What further proof did you want of our friendship?

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m

WM. G. HUNT, P M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured, Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

A Libel on the Label.



The Short 'Un—What's a libel, Bill? The Long 'Un—Something to stick on a box of soap.—Black and White.

Childless Men and Women.

There are parts of the world where girl babies are drowned like superfluous kittens and others in which it is not uncommon for the daughters in the large families of the poor to be sold by their parents into lives of prostitution On the other hand, the pages of history are filled with examples of the devoted lives of childless men and women who have worked unselfishly for the good of their kind. Bachelors and virgins have been the saints of the world, and the childless are the philanthropists the founders of colleges, hospitals, art collections and libraries, the philosophers, the great writers, leaders and thinkers of the race. Plato, Joan of Arc, Savonarola, George Washington, David Hume, Locke, Spinoza, Thomas Carlyle, Florence Nightingale, Ruskin and Herbert Spencer are only a few of the great names in this class. An interesting volume could be written on the indebtedness of the world to childless men and women.—New York Medical Journal.

Not Even the Clock.

Two ladies were being shown through the State Hospital For the Insane. As they entered a ward one turned to the other and said, "I wonder if that clock is right?"

An inmate standing near overheard her and instantly replied: "Great Scott, lol It wouldn't be here if it was!"—Lippincott's.

The Difference.

"Pa, what's the difference between the meaning of prepared and ready?" "Well, there's many a person who may be prepared to die, but I never saw one who was ready."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE,
ROLLER BEARING,
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Hanging as a Sport.

We would not deny the gravity of death. It is a quite serious matter even to those of us who, while conscious of, be at least admitting, no remiss sinful performances in the past, would nevertheless, if pressed, confess to certain minor indiscretions which we would be only too willing to join with the Lord in forgetting. Nevertheless, if form or ceremony or general interest be considered the criterion, dying is one of the most popular things one can do. Nobody goes to see a man born, but the entire community turns out to see him hanged. Indeed it is well known that many people, perhaps a majority, derive actual enjoyment from beholding with their own eyes life flicker out of a person's body. The utmost unfeeling sufferer could feel no more than a certain, possessed grisly humor likewise to a distinctive degree, is presumably jointly just one. In any case, is unpreventable. If the hanging [illegible] anyway, why should [illegible] is the spectacle [illegible] enough if one [illegible] of sport.—George [illegible] in American Review.

The Absentminded Gardener.



Wife—If you don't hurry, my dear, you won't finish watering before the rain comes.—Pele Mele.

Missed Vacation.

Client—Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army? Lawyer—Why? Client—By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy.—London Tit-Bits.

Rash presumption is a bubble which will break the moment it encounters Prudence.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VAOLSON- Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have some goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

with a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.

FINE



Shoes.

FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

Millinery Modes

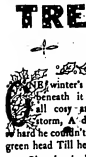
THE BEST TREE OF ALL

BY J.P. COLLINS



One winter's night when the snow lay deep, And the earth beneath it was fast asleep, And the dormice were snuggled all cosy and warm From the hurry-go-hullabaloo of the storm, A drooping Tree on the edge of a hill, That shivered as it had to confess, It couldn't keep still, Nursed grumblesome thoughts in his silly green head Till he tumbled the flakes from his branches and said:

"Oh, what is the use of living at all, For a fellow like me who am slender and small, When even the birds say I'm feeble and bare, And the squirrels turn tail and visit elsewhere? My bandybought neighbours, the Holly and Oak, They put on the airs of superior folk; And to hear them a-boasting, you'd think they were kings, Because they are made into tables and things. It's the same with the Poplar, the same with the Beech, They're declared to be full of the highest conceit, With their lofty ideas and their loftier speech; going to be shipmasts or something at sea, And there's no use for a scrubby Fir-Tree."



This was all very well, but the Woodman knew better, He chopped down the Fir-Tree and posted a letter, Saying 'oping as ow it deserved to be known He'd the finest young Spruce that ever was grown. So without being asked if he liked it or not, Our fidgety friend was installed in a pot That was packed to the brim with sawdust and toil, And waistcoated round with charming tinfoil.

This startling treatment was hardly complete When he found himself carted through byway and street, Till they bundled him in through a hospital door, And dumped him down in Ward Number Four. Now the sight of a bandage, the taste of a pill, And the odours of physic make some people ill; But he grumbled no more, so beyond feeling faint, We may fairly conclude that he had no complaint. And yet he arrived with so many wraps, You'd have thought him a patient, or postman perhaps. But when he stood up in his garment so green, What a giant he looked in that singular scene!

Just think of a room with a long double row Of fifty wee cots all whiter than snow, Though at each little house in that invalid Lane There rested a Curly Head throbbing with pain. But once in a while, when the aching grew numb, Those Crippled Mites dreamt of the revels to come, Till they smiled with delight in their slumber, and then woke. They whimpered, and turned to their slumbers again.

The Fir-Tree was tired, and sank in a doze, But was all eyes and ears when a murmur arose; He watched the Nurse bend o'er a sufferer's bed Till his wonderment grew to a whisper, that said: "Why, these must be children like those who once played Through our green summer woods, and were glad of my shade! But those were all laughter, and these are all grief, and here I'm afraid my shade's no relief. Oh, what can this Pain be, that I never feel, And why should it take so much trouble to heal?" The thought was so sad that he wept, very near, Till perhaps 'twas a snowflake turned into a tear; And perhaps, to hide his distress from inquisitive sight, He was walled there and then with a curtain of white, And fairly hemmed in the strange preparations behind the scenes puzzled at the heads of those bed-ridden Queens.

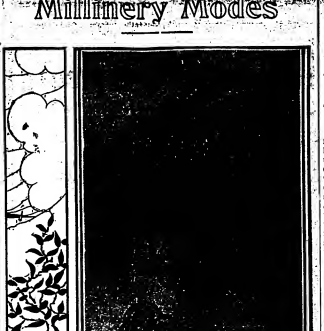
At last there arrived one radiant day When the Medicine Men were ordered away, And all things full of Joy and Song-sters all trooped into one, To share in the frolic and fun. Whole in the fun. There were Bobbies and Bessies, and Jennies and Joes, With the usual array of unusual limbs; There was Hobbling Harry, who limped upon crutches, And a Motor Boy bragging of brakes and of clutches. If you gave him the word he was off like a shot, A-trundling along till his wheels were red-hot; He was sent to invite the Matron and all, And back in a trice that the curtain should fall.

Oh, at that very moment when the Tree came to sight, All Christmassy loaded with presents and blazing with light! When one Chickabiddy crowed in her glee,—"Oh my, what a lufferly Tissmas Tee!" For among the branches, half bidden from view, Were toys of all sorts and of every hue, And everywhere till they dazzled your eyes, There were candles as many as stars in the skies.

Oh, the toffees and trumpets, and watches and chains, And packed Noah's Arks, and engines and trains, Blue sailors, and ships that could never have sunk, And a button-eyed elephant dangling his trunk! There were chocolate puppies and whiskerful cats, And blinkable dollies and squeakable rats, A sturdy red Soldier all scarlet and brave, And a Banner so starchy it never would wave; Silver balls for elastick, gold beads on a string, Pink pigs that would grunt, bright birds on the wing, And topmost of everything shining, afar, Stood a flaxen-haired Fairy Queen crowned with a star.



Then just as the height of the staring and wonder, The signal was given for presents and plunder; Each Toddler in turn got the thing he desired, And at every fresh gift a fan cracker was fired. So when all the stomps and excitement were done, And the Merry-go-rounders went off one by one; And mumbled their prayers and crept off to bed, With their treasures all cuddled close under their heads. Why, you couldn't imagine a Fir-Tree so proud As our friend when he thought of that happy young crowd; And he said, as they bundled him into the yard, Where the snow was adrift and the wind blowing hard,—I am glad I was born neither Oak-Tree nor Beech, For fifty ambitions are out of my reach; But if I'd my life to live over again, I'd spend it in gladdening Children. Amen!



MAUVE VELVET HAT.

One rather extraordinary thing to be noted about the hats of this season is that the models were all originated last spring in the mushroom shape, and, while by now there are some few departures from this idea, still the style of the round, turned down brim is the prevailing shape for the winter.

Hats, and large hats at that, composed entirely of ostrich feathers, are to be seen in the various fashionable shades, and delightfully new and decidedly smart are these latest models. A toque of the new bottle green ostrich plumes, enlivened somewhat by a stiff algrette on the left side or a tuft of goura feathers, makes an attractive complement to a costume of chiffon velvet of the same superb shade of green. There are also many wide brimmed velvet, satin and felt shapes, with the crowns completely covered with ostrich feathers, one long plume being carried about the brim, with the tip allowed to fall just a little over the edge on the left side. Long, sweeping Gainsborough plumes are seen on a number of the large picture hats.

Visiting Costume in Greenish Blue Cloth

The dress is in a pale greenish-blue fine cloth; the skirt is cut with a slight train, and is trimmed with wide silk braid the color of the cloth, forming diamonds at regular intervals.

The bodice has a round yoke composed of lace insertion, the material joins the yoke without fulness under a trimming of the braid like the skirt.



The jacket is of fine white serge lined with silk—it is open-fronted; the kimono sleeves and the basque are cut with deep points, each being finished with a silk tassel; a pattern of fine braid is worked round the edge of jacket.

Hat of satin straw the color of the dress, trimmed with wide ribbon and a long ostrich feather.

Material required for the jacket: 4 yards serge 46 inches wide, 6 yards lining silk and 5 silk tassels.

The Woman Beautiful

Lemon juice and sugar will clear the voice. Singers often eat an apple just before singing, as this helps also to clear the voice.

Buttermilk used as a wash or made into paste with talcum powder will both prevent and cure sunburn and hot water comes into play here also, as it must be used when cold water would only set the burn.

Next to water, perhaps the best fluid complexion maker is lemon juice. Taken externally, alone or with hot water, it is generally beneficial, and, externally, cut in half and the lemon, rind and all, rubbed over the face, it remedies sunburn and light freckles.

Women who want to be beautiful must pay attention to their diet. Buckets of lotions, pounds of creams and skin foods, boxes of flesh brushes, complexion rollers, soaps—nothing can produce the slightest effect in helping to give the right color and glow to the complexion that has been spoiled by improper food.

Did you ever notice how American women are beginning to take on flesh after they reach the age of 30? The slender, aristocratic type of middle age seems to be disappearing and obesity of greater or less proportions is to be reckoned with and conquered if possible, says a writer. It takes no quires courage and self-denial, but it is worth while both from the physical point of view and beauty.

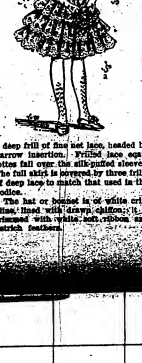
Season's Styles Are Bemoaned by Some

Some of the recently imported cloth costumes for visiting are giving great delight to stout women, but flat chested, long limbed women groan inwardly when they see them, for the powers at Paris and Vienna are devoting their talents to the emphasizing of elongated effects, cunningly arranging the seams of the coats and the lines of the skirts in ways calculated to decrease the apparent breadth. A new skirt which has this effect, and which is specially in favor with smart dressers, is the one with a central front seam.

When bordered cloths are used for visiting costumes the material is so cut that the border edges the skirt bottom, but if serge, English mixture or plain broadcloth is used most women prefer this hands of cloth put on to form large squares or points, their corners emphasized with buttons or chenille ornaments, to the absolutely plain skirts on the same model, which are being made up in lighter materials for house and dinner gowns.

As to colors, the dull blues, browns and greys which are so artistic have always a host of adherents. Purples are very fashionable, and so are myrtle and cheese greens. There are seen any number of pomegranate and prune shades, their dullness relieved with self-colored velvet collars, cuffs, vests and innumerable ornamental buttons. Bloom, one of the new light shades, is prettiest of all in fine broadcloth, and most effective when combined with black velvet or dark brown fur. One beautiful costume shown lately is of blond cloth, with a tunic skirt edged with sable, a bodice of cloth and self-colored lace, and a long shaped cloak of blond cloth lined with sable. The same effect may be produced for much less money by using squirrel fur stained in sable shades.

Dress of White Silk for Child Bridesmaid



Finely spotted white silk is used for the dress itself. The bodice is slightly long waisted and is gathered to a square yoke, composed of strips of the silk finely tucked, divided by lace insertion; the yoke is then outlined by a deep frill of fine net lace, headed by narrow insertion. Frilled lace epaulettes fall over the silk-puffed sleeves. The full skirt is lavished by three frills of deep lace to match that used in the bodice.

The hat or bonnet is of white crêpe de chine, lined with drapy chiffon; it is trimmed with white soft ribbon and ostrich feathers.

POULTRY AND BEES

A COMB-CARRYING CART.

Arrangement Which One Bee Keeper Has Found Convenient.

I send you a photo of my cart and fixtures for conveying the combs of honey from the hives to the table in the extracting room, writes an Illinois correspondent of Bee Culture. Tha raised removable platform in the cart on which the two boxes of combs stand has a shelf or bridge projecting on the further side between the cart-wheel and handle, making connection with a low table in the extracting room, so that the boxes of combs standing on boards with casters under the corners are easily pushed through



Comb-Carrying Cart.

the opening onto the table near the uncapping-can. This table, as well as a part of the cart platform, has a raised edge to keep the casters from running off. A pin, seen in front of the comb boxes, holds them securely on the cart.

The table top should be large enough to allow the two boxes of empty combs to be run out onto the cart after receiving the full ones. A light sliding door on the inside of the room is easily handled from either side. The hinged door seen is fastened on the inside.

COMBS THAT FREEZE.

Not Wise for Farmers in Cold Climates to Keep Hens with Big Combs.

In the more northern sections of the United States it is a mistake to breed hens that have this big combs, as they often freeze, and this is to the detriment of the health of the hen and interferes with her services as an egg layer. In the milder portions of the country the farmer can indulge in his liking for pretty combs, but not in the cold north, if the hens are to be made up in lighter materials for house and dinner gowns.

As to colors, the dull blues, browns and greys which are so artistic have always a host of adherents. Purples are very fashionable, and so are myrtle and cheese greens. There are seen any number of pomegranate and prune shades, their dullness relieved with self-colored velvet collars, cuffs, vests and innumerable ornamental buttons. Bloom, one of the new light shades, is prettiest of all in fine broadcloth, and most effective when combined with black velvet or dark brown fur. One beautiful costume shown lately is of blond cloth, with a tunic skirt edged with sable, a bodice of cloth and self-colored lace, and a long shaped cloak of blond cloth lined with sable. The same effect may be produced for much less money by using squirrel fur stained in sable shades.

THE POULTRY YARD.

In her second year a hen is more profitable than at any other time, and it is then they make the best breeding birds.

Flat perches are more comfortable than the round ones. The latter also cause crooked breast bones in growing birds.

In building perches in the poultry house, see that they are far enough from windows and doors to be out of all draughts.

Any farmer who has a large orchard and does not keep a flock of poultry is wasting valuable space which could be utilized to advantage.

When face and head swell a good deal and the discharge from the nostrils is profuse fowls have roup, or influenza. Scattering of chaff is likely to accompany colds of all kinds.

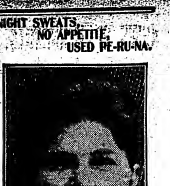
Whole wheat is better for fowls than corn. It does not fatten them so fat and considering the greater number of eggs that can be secured by using it is a more economical feed.

The throat is so tender in colds that bread and milk, warm mashes and table scraps are the best of that fowls can swallow. A little ginger or pepper in the mashes is helpful.

Broilers.

If the farmer becomes interested in brothers and wishes to raise them for the city market he will find it safer to begin in a small way rather than in a large way. The people that go to great expense generally find themselves caught at some point in the operations the first year or two. Either they cannot get the kind of eggs they want to use or they cannot get the help they need at the right time. It must be remembered that a broiler does not remain a broiler for all time and that he must be disposed of while still of tender age. It is better to let the broiler business grow up with the rest of the business. Then all the different factors will be developed at the same time.

NIGHT SWEATS, NO APPETITE, USED PE-RU-NA.



MRS. LIZZIE LOHR

MRS. LIZZIE LOHR, 1138 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I take pleasure in writing you these few lines, thinking there may be other women suffering the same as I did.

"I had my complaints for over a year, nights were all sweat and no appetite. I was run-down so far that I had to sit down to do my cooking. I was so weak.

"I tried many different medicines and doctors also. Nothing seemed to do me any good. The doctors wanted to operate on me.

"At last I wrote to Dr. Hartman. I told him just exactly how I was, and he told me what ailed me and how I should take Peruna.

"I did as he told me for four months, and now I am all cured.

"No one can tell how thankful I am to him, as I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again.

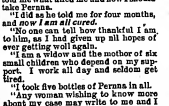
"I am a widow and the mother of six small children who depend on my support. I work all day and seldom get tired.

"I took five bottles of Peruna in all.

"Any woman wishing to know more about my case may write to me and I will gladly tell all about it.

"I thank Dr. Hartman for what he has done for me."

160 Acre FARMS in Western Canada FREE



Typical Farm Scene, Showing Stock Raising in Western Canada

WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the well-known districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, have recently been Opened for Settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may be made by proxy for certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railways convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; A. S. HAWLEY, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

97 Years

Is a long time for an article to remain on the market and retain its reputation for reliability.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Established in 1810, holds this record. Taken internally on sugar it has cured in curing coughs, colds, croup, colic, etc. Has more imitators than all other liniments. Book "Treatment of Diseases" mailed free. Address

S. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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in winter? Better turn your extra time into cash. I pay $3.00 per day, in cash, for good work, and supply all the capital besides. Write for details to-day. This offer will not appear again.

ATKINSON, 1024 Race St., Philadelphia.

JO-HE OIL

SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Very penetrating, soothing, healing. Cures Chilblains, Preventing Chapped Hands, Sore Throat and Chest, Earache, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sore Nipples and Wounds. Relieves Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Feet and Limbs generally. Agents wanted. H. B. JOHNSON & CO., Dept. 8, Troy, N. York, U.S.A.

DEFIANCE STARCH 16 ounces in the package, same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Football Profits.

Minneapolis.—Minnesota's athletic treasury has benefited by the four football games at Northrop Field this fall to the amount of $45,735. The figures were announced by Joseph Bren, treasurer of the athletic association and cashier of the university.

According to the figures made public by Mr. Bren for the first time the receipts for the Ames game were $1,590.76. Ames was given $600 as its share. Nebraska took $9,762 of the $5,556 taken in at the game of Oct. 26. The Chicago game receipts amounted to a total of $26,818.50 and the Maroons put $13,914.62 in their pockets before going home. Full receipts of the Carlisle game have not been received, as some reports are still due, but Mr. Breen estimates the total at $18,000 and will send Carlisle a check for about $7,000.

According to the estimates of the treasurer, the athletic association will show a surplus of about $25,000 on Jan. 1. Football has been the only branch of athletics that has paid well, and some of the others have run very near the margin. There was a surplus of $13,000 on hand the first of the year, the result of several years' saving, and that amount will be nearly doubled this season.

Sanitary Regulations.

St. Paul.—A number of changes in the regulations of the state live stock sanitary board were made at a special meeting in the secretary's office in the old capitol yesterday. The principal changes relate to tuberculosis in cattle and hog cholera.

The change in the tuberculosis regulations is for the purpose of fighting more effectively the progress of this disease. It is now provided that whenever any cattle have been inspected and found to be free from tuberculosis, or when so tested have been found to contain any tuberculosis cattle which are removed, the owner of the cattle shall not introduce any new cattle into the herd which have not been tested with tuberculin and found free from tuberculosis, either by the state board or the local board having jurisdiction in the territory in which such cattle are usually kept.

Sent to Prison.

Fergus Falls.—The United States court disposed of its criminal business in the course of a few hours today and the term promises to be the shortest ever held here.

George Meley a young Indian, was accused of robbing the reservation postoffice at Red Lake. Meley was attending school at Pierz, Minn., and He came home on a vacation, visited the little postoffice, which was in charge of his sister, and appropriated $20 to himself. When brought into court he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a year and three months at the St. Cloud reformatory.

Fright Kills Girl.

Cannon Falls.—Miss Mary Hadin of White Rock and her brother were driving together when his team became frightened and started to run away, breaking loose from the carriage. The young man was pulled over the dashboard, but the girl was left in the carriage and not hurt. She started to a near-by house to get a lantern but when almost at the door screamed and fell dead. She was eighteen years old and the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sepban Hadin.

D. & N. Ry. Exempt.

Duluth.—The state railroad and warehouse commission has issued an order exempting the Duluth and Northeastern Railway company from the provisions of the state law establishing new low rate schedule. The law permits the state commission to exempt railroads from these rates when such company can demonstrate that enforcement would be confiscatory of railroad property.

NEWS NOTES.

Preston.—Sam A. Langum will be postmaster of the national house of representatives.

Minneapolis.—Oliver Baker sues the Great Northern Express Co. for $5,000 because his wife was knocked down by one of their horses.

Minneapolis.—Robbed of all his money which represented years of toil and saving, Thomas Marrup, enroute to his boyhood home in Norway, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room at the Cliff Hotel, 17 High street.

The "Ninety and Nine," a rural comedy drama, built upon lines suggested by the religious hymn of Ira Sankey of the same title, will be the offering at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, the week of December 1st. It is considerably removed from the usual run of melodrama, and has attracted much favorable comment from the critics.

Minneapolis.—Prof. Albert Ernest Jenks of the sociological department of the university has just received four gold medals from the St. Louis exposition authorities in token of his work as head of the ethnological exhibit at St. Louis in 1904.

Minneapolis.—The forty-first annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural society is to be held in the Unitarian church, Dec. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Mankato.—Mrs. John Johnson of Rapidan Mills, this county, serving eight years of age, is cutting a new tooth.

PRODUCTIVE POWER OF WESTERN CANADA SOIL

Winnipeg Correspondence.

There has never been any who have doubted the productiveness of the soil of Western Canada, but there are sometimes found those who question the fact of its superiority. During last season it has been shown that in grain raising qualities it possessed the very best. The late spring prevented grain being sown in many cases before the middle of May. Yet, a large percentage of that sown at that time produced excellent yields. Had it not been for the frost early in August, which visited most of the north half of the continent, there would have been a magnificent yield in every district in Western Canada. Throughout the Southern Alberta district where about 100,000 acres was sown to winter wheat the yield will be enormously large. There are vast tracts of valuable grain growing land in Western Canada that are available for homesteads, the Canadian Government giving 160 acres free, and entry may be made by proxy, by any near relative, thus saving considerable cost to the American who may have entry made in this way. Any Canadian Government Agent will give you the particulars.

Your correspondent has just received the following letter from Craik, Saskatchewan, which bears out the statement made in the first part of this letter.

"Craik, Sask., Aug. 1907.

"May 24th we planted a Dahlia root, which we brought with us from Minneapolis, Aug. 12th, 80 days later, it was in bloom. The plant is now 4½ feet high and covered with blossoms. We never got half as many flowers on it in Minneapolis, even during September and October, although we had more time to attend to it there."

I mention this only as an example of the great productive power of the soil here in Saskatchewan, Canada.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

This Servant Girl Was Evidently a Person of Resource.

As a source of humor the Irish servant girl has long since fallen from her high estate, a result probably due to the better class of young women from the Emerald Isle who come here annually to help confuse the eternal "servant girl question." But now and again one of the old, naively ignorant sort turns up in a New York house, bold, as was demonstrated the other day to a caller at a house on the West Side.

The girl who responded to the bell was asked if her mistress was at home. To this inquiry she surprised the caller by putting her arms behind her back and replying in a rich brogue, as she thrust her face toward the caller: "Put th' tickets in me mouth, ma'am, an' I'll go an' see. Me hands is wet."—N. Y. Press.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. INDICTED.

Charged with Using Mails to Defraud and in Misrepresenting Articles Sold.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago have been charged with using the mails to defraud. The indictment is on three counts. It is alleged that the company misrepresented articles in its catalogues sent through the mails. The first count charges that on June 13, 1907, the company devised a scheme to obtain money by false pretenses from Dr. C. F. Spring of Des Moines by selling him white lead that Sears-Roebuck claim to have made. The indictment alleges it was made by others. A second count is on a ring stand by H. Miles, and the third count is the sending of another ring, alleged to have been misrepresented, through the mails.

Strange Disease.

Two middle-aged women on a car were discussing the sickness of two children of one of them. "And what does the doctor say ails them?" asked one. "The little child has some sort of a fever," was the answer, "and he said that the disease of the other was epidemic." "It's a sickness I never heard of," responded mother number one.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To be happy, hopeful, buoyant from the depths of the heart; pure in word and thought and deed, and moderate in all methods of life, this is the true art of noble living.—Young.

Save 40 Per Cent. of Your Fuel. Write for price list and testimonials. Economy Fuel Saver Co., Minneapolis.

Some real estate dealers waste a lot of valuable time in trying to make mountains out of mole hills.

Hides Tanned for Robes, Coats Foster Robe & Tanning Co., Minneapolis, etc. Oldest tanners in N. W. Send for prices

If people would neither borrow nor lend there would be more life-long friendships.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

The ideals of virtue consists in its practice.—Cicero.

MEAN THINGS AT EDITORS.

Tributes by Lafcadio Hearn to Class of Workers He Dislliked.

"Lafcadio Hearn, that wonderful writer, worked on newspapers in his youth," said a publisher, "and the ruthless way his studies were chopped, cut and butchered was a great woe to his heart.

"In after years Hearn took a malicious joy in collecting stories about editors—editors and their superior and consistent way with manuscript.

"One of his stories was of an editor to whom a subscriber said:

"'I enjoyed that poem on the three ages of man in to-day's paper, Mr. Sheers; I enjoyed it immensely. Do you know, though, I thought it was originally written the seven ages of man?'

"'So it was, sir; so it was,' said Editor Sheers, pompously. 'Yes, the extract was originally written the seven ages of man, but I had to cut it down for the lack of space.'

"Another story concerned a weather report. A reporter, discussing the weather, wrote that winter still lingered in the lap of spring.

"The editor, as he read over the article, called the reporter to his desk and told him that he would cut out that sentence about winter lingering in spring's lap. He said the idea was good enough, and all that sort of thing, but it would not do to publish because the high moral tone of the paper had to be maintained in a town full of school girls."

TO CURE A COUGH OR COLD.

Doctor's Prescription Checks an Acute Cold in a Day and Cures Chronic Coughs.

The following formula is a never failing remedy for coughs or colds: Two ounces of glycerine, one-half ounce of Concentrated oil of pine, one half pint of good whisky, mix and shake thoroughly each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours.

This, if followed up, will cure any cough that is curable or break up an acute cold in 24 hours. The ingredients all can be gotten at any drug store.

Concentrated oil of pine comes put up for medicinal use only in half ounce vials sealed in air tight cases designed to protect it from heat and light. Other oils of pine are insoluble and are likely to produce nausea and cannot give the desired results.

HIS TURN TO CRITICISE.

Youngster Felt Called on to Manifest Disapproval of Prayer.

Little John, who, at the mature age of four, has learned the Lord's Prayer, is often criticised by his father, two years older, for slight mistakes which he cannot always avoid in offering the petition. A few Sundays ago he was taken to church for the first time. When the moment for the prayer arrived and the congregation bowed their heads John's mother took the precaution to whisper to him that he must be very quiet. "Listen," she said, "and you will hear the minister pray." This interested John at once, and his little face took on a look of serious attention, but his mother, watching him covertly, saw his expression change presently to one of surprise and disapproval. A few minutes more, and he could stand it no longer. What could this man be saying? Not a word of the prayer did he recognize as the only formula he had ever heard called by that name.

"Why, mother," he exclaimed, in a tone audible over nearly half the church, "do you hear? He isn't saying it right at all!"

Chance to Get Evan.

The poet and the editor were playing tennis, and the latter was beaten.

"You serve well, but you cannot return," said the poet.

"Can't I?" asked the editor. "Send me a poem, and see."—Stray Stories.

Wa Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Bank of England employs 1,000 persons.

AS SHE HAD BEEN ORDERED.

Domestic Cleared Everything Left Over Out of the Ice Box.

There recently entered the service of a Cleveland family a domestic of Scandinavian origin, the head never seen a refrigerator before, and the lady of the house, after initiating her into its mysteries, instructed her that she leave anything old or left over in the ice-box, but to keep the refrigerator perfectly clean and fresh by throwing the old things away each morning.

The very next day the mistress, looking out of the window, observed something peculiar in the yard.

"What is that, Sophie?" she asked. "And how did it get there?"

"That is old ice, ma'am," was the prompt response, "left over from yesterday. I threw it away lake you tol' me."—Harper's Weekly.

SORES AS BIG AS PENNIES.

Whole Head and Neck Covered—Hair All Came Out—Cured in Three Weeks by Cuticura.

"After having the measles my whole head and neck were covered with scaly sores about as large as a penny. They were just as thick as they could be. My hair all came out. I let the trouble run along, taking the doctor's blood remedies and rubbing on salve, but it did not seem to get any better. It stayed that way for about six months; then I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about a week I noticed a big difference, and in three weeks it was well entirely and I have not had the trouble any more, and as this was seven years ago, I consider myself cured. Mrs. Henry Porter, Albion, Neb., Aug. 25, 1906."

No action will be considered truly good, unless the will was so, for by the will the act was dictated.—Seneca.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It sometimes happens that a man stops work after securing a political job.

We Pay Top Prices for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

He hoth a tear for pity and a hand as open as the day for melting charity.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The telephone in France is little used by the public generally.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS

All federal soldiers and sailors who served 90 days between 1861 and 1865 and who honorably received their discharge papers, and the widows and heirs of such soldiers and sailors, are entitled to a pension under the act of June 27, 1890. If soldier is dead, his widow and minor children are entitled to pension. If no widow or minor children, then the dependent parents. If soldier died after the war and honorably, government must pay. Don't delay. Write for blanks and full information. Address, C. D. CONEY, Washington, D. C. Patent practitioner.

A. N. K.—G (1907—49) 2207.





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$30 AN HOUR Men Boys Girls to work on MERRY GO ROUNDS

MERRY-GO-ROUND CO., General Agents, 4th Floor, Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cash for Orders and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square dealing. Ship to us or write for tags and prices. H. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Nobody does anything well that he cannot help doing; work is only done well when it is done with a will.—Ruskin.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

There were female matchmakers thousands of years before matches were invented.

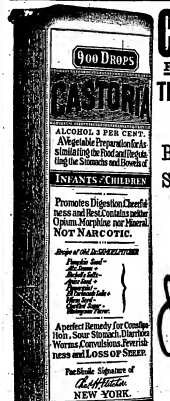
Cream of Oil

Is the best kerosene. Ask your dealer or write The Van Tilburg Co., Minneapolis.

The Saturday half holiday originated in England in the eleventh century.

Niagara Falls as a power generating plant is worth $46,000,000 a year.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BACKACHE
DIABETES
$.75 "Guaranteed"



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
For 1908
The Best Christmas Present for $1.75



The 52 issues for 1908 will give as much reading for $1.75 as twenty 400-page books of fiction, history, etc., ordinarily costing $.50 each.

250 Good Stories
Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.

350 Contributions
Articles, Sketches, Reminiscences by Famous Men and Women.

1000 Up-to-Date Notes
on Current Events, Discoveries and Inventions in Nature and Science.

2000 One-Minute Stories
Bits of Humor and Miscellany, the Weekly Health Article, Timely Editorials, the Children's Page, etc.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT COUPON.

Every New Subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or mentions this publication) with $1.75 for the 52 issues of 1908 will receive:

Gift 1. All the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1907, including the Beautiful Holiday Numbers.

Gift 2. The Companion's 4-Leaf Hanging Calendar for 1908 in Full Color—exclusively for Companion subscribers.

Then The Companion for the 52 issues of 1908—a library in itself.

Send for Sample Copies of the Prize and Illustrated Announcement for 1908.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
$3.00 $3.50
SHOES AT ALL PRICES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.
MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.



W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

CAUTION.—W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

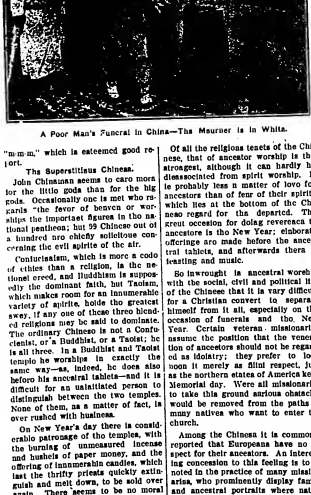
This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from the Holy Roman Empire, Scandinavia and Far-Southern Switzerland. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

John Chinaman Is Afraid of Spooks and Spirits

Peking, China.—Why Chinese have said, in English speech and print, that, to all is ill, Confucianism is quite as good as Christianity, if not better, and they have more than implied that it is a superior substitute for Christian nations to send missionaries to their country. This matter is fundamentally important; any investigation of missions must deal with the native religions of the mission fields. Moreover, as I am studying mission work at first hand, and not from the books written about it by propagandists, I am bent to form my conclusions of China's religion by observation of the life of the people, especially with respect to their religious practices.

Broadly speaking, and apart from the Christian adherents, the Chinese are less religious than the Japanese, and more so than the Koreans. One looks in vain for the multitude of idols and shrines which are to be met on every side in Japan. The idolatry of the Chinese may almost be said to have been exaggerated. While every house has its "kitchen god," there is looking the god afresh that is found in most Japanese homes, and the public idols are few, except in temples.

A word about this kitchen god. He is a paper image, before whom are placed candles and incense, generally unlighted. As all family affairs, even in the greatest households, find their way to the kitchen, the kitchen god is supposed to know everything. Accordingly, on New Year's day, before seeking him up to the realm of divinities in smoke red flame, his face is smeared with sweets. Then, when he is inquired of concerning the family's behavior, he can only mumble—for his mouth is sticky with candy.



A Poor Man's Funeral in China—The Mourner is in White.

"m-m-m," which is esteemed good report.

The Superstitious Chinese.

John Chinaman seems to care more for the little gods than for the big gods. Occasionally one is met who regards "the favor of heaven or worships the important figures in the national pantheon; but 99 Chinese out of a hundred are chiefly solicitous concerning the evil spirits of the air.

Confucianism, which is more a code of ethics than a religion, is the nearest creed, and Buddhism is supposedly the dominant faith, but Taoism, which makes room for an innumerable variety of spirits, holds the greatest sway, if any one of these three, but Social religionists may be said to dominate. The ordinary Chinese is not a Confucianist, or a Buddhist, or a Taoist; he is all three. In a Buddhist and Taoist temple he worships in exactly the same way—indeed, he often goes before his ancestral tablets—and it is difficult for an uninitiated person to distinguish between the two public cults. None of them, as a matter of fact, is ever rushed with business.

On New Year's day there is considerable patronage of the temples, with the burning of unmeasured incense and baskets of paper money and the offering of innumerable candles, which last the thrifty priests quickly extinguish and melt down, to be sold over again. There seems to be no moral idea connected with Chinese worship, gambling games run in full blast in the temple courts. A proverb showing the contempt in which priests are held, runs, "Every shaveling is a rascal, and every rascal is a shaveling." The priests are a despised lot.

Fooling the Spirits.

But the geomancer, the fortune teller, and the writer of charms, does a thriving business. John has all the invincible gambler's belief in "good luck." And he is superstitious to the last degree. Mr. Charles M. Alexander, the famous evangelistic singer, fell with his horse a few weeks ago, during a visit to southern China. He lay unconscious, but none of the coolies accompanying the party would help pick him up. They thought they might displease some of the spirits who wanted Alexander's life. As it took, he lay helpless and unassisted until a missionary and a native Christian came along to pick him up, and he was in a semi-conscious condition for several days subsequently. Similarly, one Chinese will watch another drown without stretching forth a hand to help him.

Every imposing residence in China has pasted on its doors hideous images to scare off the evil spirits. Streets do not run straight, in order to baffle the spirits. Inns and large residences have stone screens in front of the principal entrances, so that evil spirits may not find their way in. Charms hang over almost every doorway. Grave-yards are located only after the dispositions of the spirits of wind and water have been consulted—and, in the case of wealthy persons, it requires a deal of time and money to find out what the spirits wish. Much of the native religion is associated with the dead. The Chinese are fearful lest their dear departed should returns to trouble them. Therefore, the messive coffins, the offering of food at the grave, and the burning of paper images of money, houses, clothes, servants, and cows, in one case I witnessed, paper jinrickishas.

The nearest approach to street idols seen in China is the oven wherein is burned every scrap of paper that floats about the streets, lest it contain a sacred character, and also paper prayers. The Chinese believe in the fire route to the spirit world. Dwellers in Caston every housebost has its little sanctuary in front, before which a light is kept burning; in that part of the country it is also the custom to burn incense daily outside the door-way.

The Chinese and the Grandfathers.

Of all the religious tenets of the Chinese, that of ancestor worship is the strongest, although it can hardly be disassociated from spirit worship. It is probably less a matter of love for ancestors than of fear of their spirits which ties at the bottom of the Chinese regard for the departed. The great occasion for doing reverereca to ancestors is the New Year; elaborate offerings are made before the ancestral tablets, and afterwards there is feasting and music.

So in wrought is ancestral worship with the social, civil and political life of the Chinese that it is vary difficult for a Christian convert to separate himself from it all, especially on the occasion of funerals and the New Year. Certain Christian missionaries assume the position that the veneration of ancestors should not be regarded as idolatry; that refer to look straight from Lihassa, the home of the grand Llama. In its prime the building was no doubt splendid, and it had many interesting carvings and bronzes; but as a whole it is in a state of miserable decay. Its dirt and griminess and squalor, however, are nothing as compared with the filth and odiousness of the priests. They are the most repulsive lot of mortals it has ever been my bad fortune to meet. Their unwashed, unkempt external appearance is less hideous than their manifest moral rotteness. One does not need to hear the tales with which the community abounds to learn that here is depravity unmatched even for China.

There are some 800 of these yellow-robed priests, men and boys. They are famous for the deep tones in which they chant their ritual daily, recording. It is said, a lower register than the human voice has been known to attain elsewhere. Nothing manly is to be associated with these deep voices, however. They are a lot of degenerate mendicants, whom no Chinese is so low as to respect. There are few visitors to the temple except tourists. At every doorway—and one must pass through at least a dozen in visiting the temple—one or two priests stand with outstretched palm, demanding a fee. Others try to sell bits of bronze or chinaware. This is Buddhism at its highest and worst.

One of China's Great Sights.

The old Confucian temple at Peking, although very shabby, and manned at every gate by hagging attendants, commands respect for its sacred precincts, its ancient royal tablets on the backs of great stone turtles, its meteoric drums, its immemorial antiquity, and its tablet to the great teacher and his 12 disciples. It was at the Confucian temple that I first heard the sweetest sound in the east, the pigions with soft whistles fastened to their backs, making, as they circled and flew above one, music out-rivaling an Aeolian harp.

The greatest native religious spectacle in China, exhibiter even than the Shinto shrines at Ise, in Japan, is the Temple of Heaven, in Peking. This is now open to visitors, although formerly closed to alien eyes. Hither the emperor, or his representative, journeys every year to offer sacrifices to heaven. Smaller temples of heaven exist in every provincial capital.

The Lost Jews in China.

One of the many romances of China lies to do with the Jewish colony at Kaifoutfu, in Honan. The history of which has baffled all investigators, although many curious conjectures are made. It is certain that here one is to found a small colony of Jews, who, while retaining certain Jewish characteristics, have no longer intermingled with the natives that they are now practically Chinese., it is certain, from the inscriptions and the monuments still remaining, that they came to China not later than the early part of the twelfth century. They subsequently intined a synagogue until withhe less than 50 years, Dr. W. A. P. Martin having visited it while in ruins still having talked with the Jews who tore it down, after it had fallen into decay. The scriptures and the Jewish ritual were also partly preserved. The manner in which this mysterious remnant kept alive their national and religious identity through at least eight centuries is one of the marvels of Chinese history.

The inscriptions of the two monuments still standing have been translated by Dr. Martin. One monument was erected in 1485, to commemorate a rebuilding of the synagogue, and the other in 1512. Both summarized the history of Israel, from Abraham down to Adam being mentioned. The Hebraw faith, as set forth on the tablets, is, however, tinctured by Confucianism.

Mohammedanism widely exists in China, its adherents numbering millions. Mohammedan mosques and pagodas may be seen in various parts of the empire. The Mohammedans, for one thing, are the butchers of the nation.

Of all the faiths of China, except Christianity, one is bound to admit that they have deteriorated greatly from their original character, and that in practice, little more than superstitions, with scarcely any corrective influence upon character. This nation is in need of a new religion.

Will China Become Christian?

Is that new religion Christianity? Have the nearly 4,000 Protestant missionaries in China (the figures for the Roman Catholic mission are not available) made such an impression upon this nation of 400,000,000 that the ultimate conversion of the whole is to be predicted? Faith, rather than facts, would have to underlie such an assumption. The missionaries have not begun to make an impression upon China. Vast as have been the treasures of human life and gold and energy expended upon the Christianization of this inconceivably immense empire, the visible return has been out of all proportion with this expenditure, there being to-day only about a hundred thousand enrolled church members, not all of whom, it is to be feared, are sincere Christians. Not until within recent years has there been anything approximating an organized effort to administer Christian missions nationally, or as a unity; an effort which even will be one of the notable characteristics of the Shanghai centennial.

A greater degree of relatedness, unity and cooperation has been one of the manifest needs of the Christian propaganda in China. Lack of this has been the cause of great waste of work and money, and of the delay and failion of effort and of mission rivalry. All this being true, it yet remains undeniable—and this is the most sweeping criticism I have to make upon Chinese missions—that the enterprise is conducted on too small a scale for the results sought. If missions are to be operated at all, they should be maintained in a manner commensurate with the object. There has been a deal of burying of gospel-leaven in China during a hundred years, past, and by no means without result. But it strikes an observer forcibly that if this generation or the next is to see China as a whole reckoning seriously with Christianity, there must be some bigger, broader, more aggressive and more comprehensive campaigning done.

TRICK THE FOOLISH

SCHEMES OF PREMIUM MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

STUFF IS OF LITTLE VALUE

Cheapest Kind of Goods Handled by These Concerns, and They Are Sold at the Highest Market Prices.

There are dozens of premium-giving mail order houses operating in different cities of the country. These houses reach out for trade in all parts of the country, and do not overlook the largest cities. They gain for their aides and their agents men, women and children, wives of lawyers, merchants, church workers and any class that they can. Some of them make a business catering to the Epworth leagues, the Sunday schools, the churches, and have plans by which the people are hambugged and loaded down with inferior goods, and the leagues, the Sunday school or some church gets a little cheap furniture, some dinky-dinky thing almost worthless for all the trouble gone to.

These premium concerns that put out baking powder, cheap coffees, groceries of every kind and description, especially put out the cheapest kinds of stuff. Recently samples of the goods that have been received here have been sent to the chemists of the pure food departments in a number of the states investigating. The goods were found to be of the rankest kind. The coffee the cheapest Santos, and doctored up with roasted cereals and chicory; the baking powders were an abomination of cheap acids and other materials; the spices were wholly synthetic, produced from coal-tar products, and so adulteration was carried to the extreme. These goods were sold at the highest prices and were of such class that no respectable grocer in any city or town let would have them in his stock. These are the classes that the good women, perhaps well-meaning, of each church, palm off upon their neighbors when they become the secretary of "the club," and the kind of stuff that generally give to their husbands and children, and when the little ones become sickened by partaking of the stuff, the dear little woman gladly pays some doctor four times the amount the abominable goods cost.

There will ha something dropping pretty quick among a certain class of the "premium" people. Their business is of the fraudulest kind and there is a likelihood that at no distant period the government officials will execura such evidences as will put many of the concerns out of business.

Catalogus Houses Busy.

Thousands of dollars are being spent by the big catalogue houses of the east by the residants of the small towns in southern Utah, according to the report brought to the rake by Orson Hewlett, president of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association, and Lorenzo Hanks, secretary and manager of tha Retail Marchants' association of the ettte.

Messrs. Hewlett and Jenkins spent nearly a week in Sanpete county and vicinity, calling merchants and farmers together to urge greater patronage of home industries. Ephraim, Moroni, Fairview, Spring City, Mount Pleasant, Fountain Green, Manti and Chester were visited and in each place the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by merchants over the campaign recently inaugurated by commercial bodies of the state for a more extensive patronage of home industries.

Meetings were called and ways and means discussed by which the evil influence of sending the mell order houses can be done away with. The practice has reached considerable proportions in the southern part of the state, according to Messrs. Hewlett and Jenkins. One merchant reported that he had received goods to the value of $1,200 from a big eastern mail order concern.—Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

Calls for Energetic Action.

"They is no better way for the country merchant to combat mell order evil and thet is to organize and syste-matically fight the mell order trust in an energetically if it is to win. This has been done in some sections of the country and can be done in oth-ers. Where a few years since the larger portion of the people have spent the entire portion of their trade with the mail order houses, today they do their purchasing at home, and the mail order business is done by hard work by a thoroughly organized body.—New Iberia Enterprise-Leader.

Broke Status in Spite.

Mr. Hamilton Mabie, sculptor of the marble statue of a female, priced at 13,000 yen, which is exhibited in the Fine Arts building of the Tokio exposition, proceeded to the exposition on June 11, at 7 a. m., and destroyed the statue. He broke the statue and destroyed the head and arms with an iron hammer, which he had concealed in carrying the figure. The reason for this violent proceeding was that he considered that the prize commissioners of the Tokio exposition had shown bias in their awards, and were prone to confer honors and medals to artists of their own clique.—Japan Advertiser.

Has Too Good a Thing Here.

One of Chicago's mail order houses announces that for the present at least it will not invade England. It are prefers to keep busy building up its little $60,000,000-a-year business in Uncle Sam's domain.

MUST BUILD UP BUSINESS

Country Merchant Can Use the Local Press to Advantage.

The sentiment exhibitated in the numerous articles now printed in country papers for the purpose of inducing people to trade at home instead of sending their money to mail order houses is good and noble, but we donbt it it appeals to the multitude who patroulze these mail arder houses.

The best way in which the merchants in the towns and smaller cities can fight the mail order houses is to advertise. They know most of their patrons personally, can show them the goods before they buy them, have many other advantagos over the mail order houses and in almost every instance can sell just as cheap, if not cheaper.

If the home merchant lacks foresight and is too penurious to properly advertise his goods, why should the publisher exert himself to keep the trade at home for him? If solicitations on the part of the publisher fail to educate the merchant to the fact that he must advertise if he wants to keep up with the procession, then nothing is left to the merchant but to learn in the school of experience, and if the teachings of that reasoned school are of no effect we see no use in the publisher's continuing to waste his time in the commercial world will be taken up by some more enterprising competitor.—Buckeya Informer.

Catch-Penny Schemes.

Those who make a habit of answering advertisements in the cheap mail order papers are sure to hita at the "hail" held out to them sooner or later. One of the common grafts is advertising for men to "distribuis circulars" and offering from three dollars to five dollars a day for the service. Theea concerns ganerally charga fea of frbm two dollors to five dollars for "registering," and in return send a number of printed blanks and names of compliines who want advertising matter circulated. After some dollars' worth of postage stamps is wasted in writing to the names supplied, the unfortunate victim for a job concludes that he is out of pocket.

A common form of fraud is the advertising for men to become detectives. There are few of thasa rank humbugs doing business, and in a way so cleverly devised that the authorities cannot deny them tha use of tha mails. In a few cases fraud orders have been issued against them, but a change was quickly mada to another city, and the same old graft put in operation. In these cases a fee is charged for commiedon and hedga and instructions. The hit of mickled hrase sent out as a bedga to beat the devil is nearly every police court ee a source of troubis for green young man who think that he possession gives them official authority.

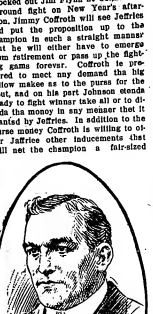
Business men should ha on the lookout for a new game which has been out for a naw game which has been played in a number of parts of the country of late. A stranger enters a store, buys a small bill of goods, and exceeding six or fifteen dollars, says that he will call for them later, and gives a check for $50 or more on a bank, receiving no change in return. He remains away for a few days, then calls for the goods. He is told that the check is no good. After roundly "cussing" the bank he pays for the goods, takes the check and goes. In a few daye more the check comes to the merchant, paid at the bank, because it was the merchant's endorsement on the check that was the end to he obtained. Be on the lookout for this game.

Fake Spices Sold to Public.

It has been found that more than 80 per cent. of the spices sold in the United States by agents who cell direct to consumers are of the adulterated class. Examinations made of Santos coffees by such concerns proved that there was 50 per cent. adulteration. The chocolate sold as Santos is found for a base, and with this ground cocoanut shells, burnt corn and chicory are compounded. Such concoctions are dangerous, and a rank imposition upon the people. The spices that are sold by many of the alleged pure food concerns that have agegte working among the people in small towns are dangerous to health, and even jewalry. The guides make a profit out of it by pressing coins or other objects are partially cooked fragments and selling these to visitors. On the ashy sides of the mountain there is enough lava to build a large city. In appearance it resembles a shoreless frozen sea of dull black that shimmers strangely purple in some lights.

Cheyenne (Wyo.) marchants are organizing to fight the mail order houses. It is claimed that fully one-half of the clothing and dress goods purchased by the people of Cheyenne come from outside towns, and if the local merchants are deprived of this business, to say nothing of the hardware, notions, novelties, etc., that are secured through the mail order houses.

SPORTING FACTS AND FANCIES



JIM JEFFRIES

Another effort is to be made at once to induce Jim Jeffries to seal champion heavyweight of the world, to reconsidar his determination not to box a colored man and to take on Jack Johnson, the gladt boxer who so asstly knocked out Jim Flynn at Colma in a forty-round fight on New Year's afternoon. Jimmy Coffroth will see Jeffries and put the proposition up to the champion in such a straight manner that he will either have to emerge from retirement or pass up the fighting game forever. Coffroth is prepared to meet any demand tha big fellow makes as to the purse for the bout, and on his part Johnson stands ready to fight winnar take all or to divida the money in any manner thet it wanted by Jeffries. In addition to the purse money Coffroth is willing to offar Jaffrioe other inducements that will net the champion a fair-sized fortune for the one fight. Among tha other tempting baits that will bo dangled before thb eyes of Jeff will be a lion's share of the money made through tha receipte of the moving pictures of the fight. While Coffroth has not said what he is willing to offer - in tha way of a purse it is understood that he can go as far es $60,000, and this with other coin that Jaffries would hn able to gather, would bring hie carnings up to more than $100,000 should he succeed in beating the husky colored man. So well satisfied is Coffroth that bo will ha able to get Jeffrie to come to re-ster ing that he is already planning what he will do to make tha holding of the battlo a success. If Jeffries comes through with hie signature to the articio Coffroth's fighting arenn at Colma will bo rebuilt so as to provide seats for twice ne many people as it'holde now. The Colma orena ie 20 minutes' ride from the city. Recing will be in full blast at Oakland and Los Angelce at the time tha fight will be held, and tho contest will draw thousands of the race track people, as well as the usual crowd that thie city supplies to ad fa fights. In addition to all of this importance will draw hundrede from fara-away pleces that would not turn out for any contest of less importance.

The Nome athletcs are arranging the longest trip on record. Postmaster Lomen of the Nome Athletic Association baskot bell team of Nome, Alaska, will visit every state in the union that ever and play a series of games in each. The Alaskan team is composed of members of the Young Men's Christian Association and the 67th Co. of the Arctic Brotherhood, which teams have brought the basket ball interest in Nome to a boiling point during the last two eeasons by their close and speedy play, and it was due to the efforts of these two teams that the prominent business men of Nome that the team is being sent more laurels to Alaska. The team le now assembling in Seattle, Wash., for a little preliminary practice before the eyes of Peter Overfield, the former Pennsylvania football center, and in about a month's time will start eastward in its private car to play the college teams and those of athletic clubs from Montreal to Boston, and a series of games in each. It will take very little time to convince the Alaska business men that a trip of such a team will be a clever advertisement for their country, and $10,000 was quickly raised to bear the expenses of the trip, and the team will travel entirely in its private car.

It is settled that only four teams will compriea the International Hockay league the coming season. This was decided at the adjourned annual meeting of the club owners held at Marquette, Mich. The eevana will be those of Houghton, Calumet and the American and Canadian Soo. The Pittsburg team has withdrawn because of the great distance necessary to travel without a break between the Smoky City and the Lake Superior region. A proposition was presented on behalf of Toronto, but it was indefinite and was not acted upon. Duluth will have a team for the season of 1908-9, and possibly Chicago also.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907. NO. 37.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

WASHINGTON.—Thn nnwest and most uniqua mnthod of dispensing federsl patronage was exemplified by Presidnnt Roosevelt in thn Whito House thn other day. It msrks a dnpariure in ths ususl procedure govsrning the selection of presidcntisl appointees. Thers is nothisg compisx or intricate in ths process. It is msrely a cssn of "Hesds I win, tails you iose."

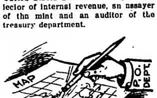
Thore wcre a largs number of vacsst offices in South Dakota due to thn fact that the two sesstors, Kittredgc and Gamble, have been unabln to sgree upon spplicants, thus permitting thn old officn holders to retnis their positioss long beyond the time to which thny were nppointed. Scsstors Kittredge and Gamble scarcely havn spoken to esch other sinca ihs former atarted in to defeat the istter for re-election two ycars ago.

The senstors met in the president's offics by appointmnnt to agree, if possible, upon a distribution, but when they confronted the president they fonnd themseives just as far apart ar they havs been in his absence. The president saw thn difficulty, and proposed that they draw lots. Ths senators agreed, and the position of nstionsl bank examinsr heing tha place for immediate dispute, thn president tossed up a coin, sayisg that heads mesnt Kittredge should win end talls Senstor Gembln shonld nsms ths man.

The piece of money fell hesds up, nnd thc nomination was then awarded to Mr. Kittredge.

The twirling of the coin hy the president also determined the nppointment of land ngests, Indian agents, a Usitcd States district attorney, a coilecior of internal revenue, sn nssayer of thn mint and an auditor of the tressury department.

ODD POSTOFFICE NAMES ON DEPARTMENT RECORDS



OUT of the mist of hsak failures, frenzied finsncs, horsc shows and tho likc, Douglas cousty rises to sublimo hcights of esthetic devotion, revivisg thn Bull Run controversy and chsnges tho nsme of ths classic town of Stnrvout to tho morn tragic nsme of Booth. Time was perhsps when Stsrvout was a euphosious and appropriate cognomen for the little cluster of saloons and other more or less ornamental and necessary structures which kept back tho sage-brush from ths bosom of Douglas county, but that day has passed, and now it is Booth on thn records of ths post officc department.

But Douglas county does not secm to hs the only nne, nor does the great and important quesiioe of whether the nsms Bull Run contaminstes the water Portissd drisks scom to affect all parts of the country alikc. The post office records show that mssy different municipal christenings have bees celobreted throughout the country in ths immedlsts past. New bsby cities hnvo been estered upon the roll and, sad thonght, soma havo hsd their nsmes changed or lost in the darkness of the records of other yesrs.

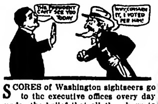
Alsbsme has started things going in good shape hy creating a town hearing tho esergstic nsme of "Getup." Somn poetic fancy not long ago substituted the harmonious neme of Bellview for the old-fashioned and pioseer name of Sailin.

California comes hravsly to ths rescus of modcrn languge by the establishment of thn post offices of Cracksrjsck and Skidoo. It also shows its aversion to unpleasant refreshments hy abolishing the office of Bitterwnter.

Florids hss caught ths habit and has cut Cst Creek off her visiting list while Idaho hns disguised her desirn, spelling her new town according to ihe phonetic system, Buhl. Indiana has cut out Gest end Wishtown.

Louisiana, preparing for ths future, has established ths town of Brimstone,

Mostana, not yet weaned from her other days, has dubbed a nsw place Heligate, while just to the oposite North Carolisa has put Outisws Bridgn in the catalogue of thn past.



PRESIDENT A BUSY MAN; CANNOT SEE ALL CALLERS

SCORES of Washington sightseers go to the executive offices overy day usder tho bslief thet all they havs to do is to ask to see ths presidcnt and the thiag is doae. They are a sorely disappointed lot when they find that thsy can't gst in. They go away murmuring et times, and occasionslly saying thisgs abovs a murmur abont aristocratic government and head-in-the-air presidents.

If Mr. Roosevelt saw every person who wanted to see him thsre wouldn't be any messages writtsn and thers wonldn't be any policies ontlined for the progress of ths greatest democracy on earth.

Whsn a strangsr comes to Washingtion beat on seeing ths presidsnt hs or shs should call on the representative in coagress from ths home district. The representativn, 99 times in 100, won't he n hit pleased st heing csiled on, but he will take good care not to let his constitusnts know it. If hc can't find an excuse that is ample and that won't givn offnsse, he will tskn his callers to ths executive msnsios, where thcy will have a chance to shakc the presidential hand.

Mr. Roosevelt will say thst he is very glsd to sec each one of them, asd he will tell the cellers somsthisg about their homc town which they knew hefore, hut which they will be very much surprised to know that the president knows. Mr. Roosevelt apparently knows something about every city, town and hamlet in the United States from which there is any possihility thst a journeyer to Wnshington msy come.

GOVERNMENT COIN MAKERS ARE WORKING OVERTIME



THIS is the busy season in the United States mint at Philadelphia. All ths country la calling for moneyi

Every bit of coin-making machinery in tha hig institntion is working nvertime. Streams nf bright new coin, silver and golden, trickle from the big money-stamping presses. Millions nf dollara' wnrth of bullion is coming tn the mint from all directions for coinage.

Secretary Corislyon has ordered the coinage nf $60,000,000 in $20 gold pieces within the next three months. The mint machinery has a capacity of 4,000 of these coins an hour.

Meantime there is an insistent demand from all over the country for silver coin of the smaller denominations. The mint officials have been wholly unable to supply these calls.

Day and night coiners, assayers, weighers and the countless other specialized worknrs have been working overtimn, some of them 14 and 16 honrs a day. They have succeeded only in giving each city less than half what waa requested.

Peremptory demands have been made for an unlimited amount of dimes, quarters, half-dollars and dnllars. About $40,000,000 in bnllion is already within the vanlts. More is coming. It is all to be coined without delay. Massive new machinery has been added lately and is now being tried for the first time, very satiafactorily. The mint nfficials are confident they can complete the task on time.

The new issue of gold eagles will have 46 stars around the edge instead nf 45, as heretofore, Oklahoma having become a state.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

DICTATOR OF PORTUGAL



Joso Franco, premier of Portugal, is the man of the hour in that turbuisnt country, having been appointed dictator by King Carlos I. in the hopes thet hs may preserve the present dynasty.

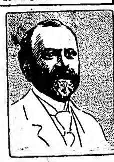
Undeterred by riots and rumora of nprisings, undismayed by reported disaffection in the army and navy, Franco, aftnr having scraped off thn barnacles that were clogging the ship of state, has a firm hold of ths helm, and, with the aid of the king, proposes to put the country on a sound financial basis.

Franco is fighting a giant's battls egainst ths prond aristocrats of the hluest of Portuguese hlood. He has saved thn country millions of francs by limiting the barnacles to one job apiece, instead of eleven or twelve, which meny of them used to hold in order to maintain their estates and their station in life. The eristocrets ars in revolt agaiust tho king end the premier, and eway off in Anstria, Dom Miguel of Braganza, the pretender to the throne of Portugal, is awaiting a call to rule over the dissatisfied—if they win.

Prnmier Franco has been husy denying a numbsr of rumors. He has told Europe through the Paris end London press that the king has not banlshed the crown prince, and thet the army and nevy are not disstisfied. Whether he will win his bettle egainst the older order will depend on the staying qualities of the monerch and the ettitude of the army end navy. It is sald thn rank and filn of the people are with the nnw premier and that they look upon him as ths possihln savior of the country.

Premier Franco is in the early forties. He is a mnn of few words and his enemies consider him morose and dyspeptic. He la said to he a little fussy about thn state of his health, bnt otherwisn he is so nhsorhed in his work es premier thst he hss hsd no timn to formulets a politicnl platform.

WOULD AID WORKINGMEN



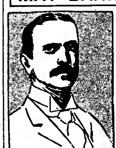
Henry Phipps, the former Pittshurg steel magnate who gave $1,000,000 for the erection of modern tenement buildings for the poor of New York and who is now proposing to build a city of Edison cement houses nesr New York, is the son of a poor English cohhler and started life literally without e cent. His parents were unahln to keep him at school nntil he had finished his education, and he went to work at thn age of 12 ss errand boy for a jeweler, at the modest stipend of $1.25 a week. He wes unfortunats enough to accept a counterfeit $10 bill from a customer. Threatened with ths confiecation of his wages, he set out to trace the man down and recover his money, which hs did.

When his employer went out of business Phipps borrowed 26 cents from his brother and advertised for a new situetion. Hs got onn with en iron firm, but he was not content with thn work of the day, for efter it was over he would walk three miles to heip a blacksmith named Kiemen who hsd a forge in Duquesne. Two yesrs later he started in bnsiness with Klemsn and Thomae Carnegie, a hrother of Andrew, and the latter afterwards bought out a 40 per cent interest in the business. Phipps spent hie shsre of ths proceeds in a walking tour through Britain and France.

Phipps was later appointed to look after the interests of Thomes W. Miller, when the latter formed his Millvale forge into e limited liebility company and hs took some stock in it with money borrowed from Miller. He it was who induced Andrew Cernegie to come in. From this smell beginning grew the gigantic stnel corporation. Carnegie wes so pleased with Phipps for letting him into such a good thing that when Miller tried to freezs him out later, Carnegie stood by him and forced Miller out.

Phipps is to-dsy the possessor of at lnast $50,000,000. Hn has as many millions as inches almost. Physically Phipps is smaller than Andrew Csrnegie. In manner he is soft-voiced, nervous and as alert as a chamois. In mind hn is cautious, shrewd, plodding and acquisitive.

MAY BARE SOCIETY SECRETS



Aurel Batonyi, ths noted Hungarian master and whip, who says he has hrought three suits for $500,000 dameges each for the alienation of the affections of his wife, was married to Mrs. Francis Burke-Roche in July, 1906, much to the astonishment of the swell set at Newport. Mr. Batonyi says he wants $500,000 from his wife's father, Frank Work; $500,000 from Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. Work's former partner, and $500,000 jointly from these two and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, the latter heing Mrs. Betonyi's sister. Mr. Batonyi is the son of a wealthy landed proprietor in Hungary. He querreled with his father and became e professional whip in New York. As Miss Frances Work his wife was a great bells in New York society. She married James Boothby Burke-Roche, brothor of Baron Fermoy, in 1880, but got a divorce in ths state of Delaware and was given the custody of her three children. She met Mr. Batonyi at the New York horse show fonr years ago and engaged him to take cars of her fine stable. She became attracted by the dashing whip, and, as he is of good family and well ednccated, she married him. Recently thsy separated end Mr. Batonyi accused his father-in-law and his wifn's sister of alienating hsr affections.

RELEASED FROM PRISON



Fr. Petroff, the Russian priest who has just been released from a monastic prison, to which he was consigned to prevent him from taking his seat as a member of the duma, is one of the very few priests of the Orthodox chnrch who dare to preach to the people the gospel nf Christ. The Russian church is the creatnre of the state and confines itself to preaching to the people the czar's infallihility, that the voice of the czar is the voice of God, and that to disobey him is a heinous sin.

Fr. Petroff, in his younger days, was a prime favorite in the highest court and official circles, hnt when he awnke to his dnty he went to preach to the people from the sermon on the Mount. The Holy Synod promptly deprived him of his pulpit, and suppressed the paper, God's Truth, which he had been pnhlishing. He became a vagrant preacher. His aermous were reproduced in all the liberal papers in Russia and did more to aronse the people to spiritual life than any other Russian clergyman. He ran for the second duma and won by an immense majority, hut neither the atate nor the Holy Synod wanted to see him take his seat, and he was thrown into the Chereminteki monastery.

There has been a determined effort in the Holy Synod to unfrock him, but his wide popularity and his infinence in high circles have saved him thus far from being made a religious outcast. This was the fate that befell the other five Liberal priests who were elected to the same duma. Now that it has been dissolved and a new duma elected, Fr. Petroff has been released.

Gleanings of Gotham

Life in the Great Metropolis Mirrored for Our Readers

NEW YORK.—New York may he cold and unhospitable to the strangnr, but wisdom and a knowledge of the twentieth century times will inform eny and all henighted travelers in New York town thet there is hospitelity here. And the best in the world. 'Tis the municipal lodging house. Here is harhored meny a derelict wayfarer on the sea of life.

This municipsl lodging house le located in First avenue, within the ehadow of Twenty-third etreet. It has been eetahlished for many yeers. The lew of the Empire state mnde the theory a fact January 2, 1886. It wns put into practical action on a herge in the Enst river on Merch 11, 1896. A year leter the welcome of the mighty city of the new world was brought to its preeent ebode. The smallest year of free lodging was in 1906, when over 40,000 wrecks of humanity eought shelter within the city home. The largest was in 1899, when over 80,000 men and women hegged charity. The greatest number ever sheltored in one nigbt wes April 20, 1901, when 561 persons were comforted in eoul and body.

Meny e men errives in e new country—enters its metropolis with one throbhing thought—work. He tramps streets which have no end—seeks out the rulers of the city, but all without success. "Not wanted," "No help required just now," are but somo of the mnny expressions which como from the lipe of his fellowmen. But he must eat; he muet reet. He is honest and he is hearthroken. Trngedies nre rend in the daily newe which but thinly ekim the real truth of the wnnderer of the earth. Hence tho municipsl lodging house. It is tho resl need, the reel charity, the reel necessity of thie vset army of nomadic humanity.

PART OF COLUMBUS' RIB FOUND IN A CORNERSTONE



AMONG interesting relice found in e metel box which for more than 20 years rested in the cornerstone of the old consolideted stock exchange building, corner of Broadway and Exchange place, now being demolished to mske room for n skyscraper, were particles of boncs of Christopher Columhus. They were in a little gold urn which wee in the box together with coins, newspspers, etc. A letter from G. W. Stokes to the lete Cherles G. Wilson, seid:

"Herewith I hand yon my contribution to the cornerstohe of our new end heautiful exchange buildisg. It is a fsw grains of all that remeine of Christopher Columhus. Jesus Mnrie Castilio, n Cubsn engineer, msde eome repeirs in the walls of the cathedrnl in Santo Domingo. This structure wes planned and pertially bulit by Diego Columbue in 1511. In tearing awey the defective masonry, Senor Cestilio's men uncovered n leaden cask on which was inscrihed 'Pre Alte du Christohel Colon.'

"Before surrendering this great find to the archbishop, Caetilio abstracted from the casket n part of a rih. All the rest of the bones and dust is guerded day and night by the Dominican authoritiea. Aside from myself, the only shnrers of Cnstilio's forethought aro the pope, Gen. Ulyeo Ilerreeux, president of Ssnto Domingo, and Mr. Charles Nordhoff, editor of the New York Hernld. I think you need have no doubt as to the authenticity of the few particlee of hone I hnnd you."

Columhus hss undcrgone more hurials than probably any man in history. He was buried firet at Vallsdolid, Spnin, but eoon afterwarde hie remsins were transferred to the Cnrthusian monastery of Las Cuevas, Seville, together with thoee of his son, Dicgo, the eecond sdmiral of America. In 1536 the remains of father and son were disinterred, carried over the sea to Hispaniola (Snn Domisgo) and interred in the cathedrel. When thst islnnd was ceded to the Fronch in 1796 the Spsniarde removed tho remains and interred them with great ceremony in tho cathedrsl of Hsvens, Cubs, khsre they remsined until the islend was lost to Spain ss e result of tho Spsnish-American war. Spain being unwilling to give up the remnins of the grest cxplorer, and baving not n foot of ground on the continent he discovered in which to intor them, took them bnck to Spnin nnd interred them ngain in tho cathedrnl at Seville.



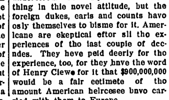
CROP OF TITLE-WEARERS IS SCARCE THIS SEASON

NEW YORK is shy of its crop of counts, dukes end other titled fortune-seekers this eeason. The few thet ere within its gates have mede good, and society for the first time will have to pay homage to its own kin until after the holldays at least.

Then, it is eaid, many well-known young Englishmen will be seen in the Fifth avenue drawing-rooms, and not unlikely there will bs enother crop of international marriages. One of the visitors to these shores this winter will probehly be Prince Frencis of Teck. As titles go in these days the prince would be a great cetch, hut there is a possihility that the morganatic lew might be invoked as a berrier. Of iete there has heen a hesitancy on tho part of certain titled hachelors of Britain to visit America.

Not nll noblemen are fortune-huntsrs, and these blue bloode hold that to come hers eisgle and hesrt freo would be to invite criticiem, nnd certainly would result in their being misunderetood. Prohebly there is something in thie novel attitude, but the foreign dukes, earls and counts havo osly themselves to bisme for it. Americane are ekeptical eftor sll tho experiences of tho last couple of decndes. They heve peid deerly for tho experience, too, for they hnve the word of Henry Clews for it that $900,000,000 would be a fair eetimete of tho amount American heircesee bnvo carried with them to Europe.

CUPID WILL HAVE HARDER TIME TYING LOVE KNOTS



HERE is sad news for those who are suddenly inoculated with the love germ. It will no linger be possihle while in the midst of a cold bottle and a hot bird to hasten with your soul aister to some marrying parson and ask him to tie the knot. Nor will it do any good to dare your affinity to accept ynn for better or worae, or for her to say that ahe will not be dared, unless, of course, yon have the necessary credentials. After next month New York will no longer he a "Greina Green."

Beginning on Jannary 1 next the business of getting married in the city and state of New York will hecome more expensive and mnch more complicated than it is at present. The last legislature passed an act which provides that a license must be nbtained in the county of which the prospective hride is n resident, or, if hoth pnrties are non-residents of the state, the license must be taken out in the county in which the marriage cermeony is to be performed.

The fee for the licenee will be $1. Licensea will he issued hy city and town clerke, and the hlanks ere to be provided by the atate hoard of health. Town and city clerka, before issuing licenses for marriage, are directed to obtain from the epplicants affidavits as to their right to marry and, if necessary, to call witnessee. No license can he issued to a minor—a male under 21, or a female under 18—unlesa they have the written consent of parents, guardians or custodians.

The city hell marriage burean is now doing an overtime rnshing husiness, becanse many pairs want to escape the complications of the new law.

HUNDREDS OF MEN BURIED IN MINE

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OCCURS IN TWO SHAFT MINE . . . MONONGAH, W. VA.

Victims Probably Number Nearly 400 —Disaster Worst in History of Bituminous Coal Fields—Result of Black Damp and Dust.

Monongah, W.V., Dec. 7.—Six charred and blackened bodies lying in the improvised morgue prepared near the entrance to the mine, five men bowerling between life and death from the awful bruises sustained and the deadly gases inhaled, is a temporary hospital into which one of the company buildings has been transformed, and 365 men imprisoned by tons of coal, rock and mine debris in the depths of the hills surrounding this mining town, with the chances all against a single one of them being alive, is the most accurate summary obtaieable of the results of a mine explosion Friday which in all probability was attended by greater loss of life than any former disaster in the history of the bituminous coal mining industry of America.

Nearly 400 in Mines.

The explosion occurred shortly after the o'clock, after the full force of 380 mne had goes to work ie the two mines afected. These mines are Nos. 8 and 8 of the West Pork river, at this place, but merged in then underground workings by a headieg and cn the surface by a great steel tipple and bridgo.

Tho finding of tho corpses and the badly injured mce is the only reward for strenuous and uninterrupted work oe tho port of largo rescuing forces that immediatlezf set to work at every possiblo point.

The five living men are anxbis to give suy detailed report of the disaster or to even explaie how they reached the surface. They state fiord immediately back of thom whee they began their frantic struggls for lib- arty there was a large number of them engaged le a similar struggls, while still further back in the workings there was a larger number of whom thay know nothieg.

Entombed Man Probably Dead.

It is the opinice of the mine officials and others familiar with mining that these seven men had not penetrated the mins as far as had the majority of the day shift whee the explosice occurred and that they headed for and reached the mail entrance before the heavy cave-in that now blockades the entrance more than a few hundred feet beyond the male opeciog of mies No. 6.

As to the miners referred to by the rescued men as having bese alivs whe last seen, it is believed that they were caught back of a heavy cave-in of coal and mina room and that they could not have survived more than a few minutes in the deadly gases with which the entry filled as soon as the ventilating system was interrupted.

There is more hope for those le more ramoto sections of the mlee, as they may have reached workings whore fresh air is supplied by other openings. But at best only the most slander hops is entertained for the survival of any one of the men in the mina until tbe dabris can be cleared away and communication with the outside established.

Black Damp Is Blamed.

There is much speculatioe as to the canse of tha explosice, but the most gnerally accepted theory is that it resulted from black damp, scientifically known as methane. It is believed that a miecr attempted to set off a blast, which blew out and ignited an accumulatice of this deadly gas, and that this in turn ignited the coal dest, a highly inflammable substance that is greater or less quantity in all West Virginia mines. However, all explanations of the cause up to this time are necessarily speculative. Only a thorough ievestigatice after the mines is reopened will disclosa the cause if it is ever ascertained.

The explosion affected both mines and so far as now known there is no have doee to such damage in ona as le the ether. It has not bese established le which mine it occurred. Evidecciog the terrifio force of tha coecussice, props le the entry of No. 6 mine, supporting the roof, were not only shattared and torn from their position, but were blown out of the entry and to the surface of the river. Other svidecce of the awful force is shewn in avery sectice of the mines that has been reached by the rescers.

Relief Work is Difficult.

The American miners of the town have been placed le charge of the relief work, but the Italians and other foreigners are working under them most faithfully. It is impossible for a man to remale long in the depths of the mies and the rescens forces are divided to work in relays with frequent reliefs. Many le the relief party have already become exhausted and been sent to tha surface.

Monongah is a mining town in Marion county, W.Va., about six miles southwest nf Fairmont. It has a population of about 6,000, most of whom are foreigners, although there is a larger proportion of American miners in this district than in most of the other bituminous fields.

Bulgarian Prince to Wed.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The engagement is announced of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Louise Marie Therese Caroline Adelaide, princess of Reuss.

POLICE WILL SIT ON "LID"

NEW YORK TO BE CLOSED TIGHT SUNDAY, SAYS BINGHAM.

No Form of Entertainment Will Be Permitted—Managers Agree to Close Theaters.

New York, Dec. 6.—At a special meeting of the Theatrical Managers' association Thursday it was decided that all theaters would remain closed oe Sunday and that ne test case of justice O'Gorman's construction of the Sabbath entertainment law was to be made.

Earlier in the day Police Commissioner Biegham aeeouced that eot le regard to playbouses alone, but in every other respect, eext Sunday would be the "tightest" in New York's history.

Gen. Biegham aneounced that the prohibitioe against Sueday theatrical performances and the strict aniorcement of the excise law were part of his program. He said further that there would be so racing at the six-day bicycle contest, which is announced to begie at Madisce Square garden eext Sunday eight, before the hour of midnight. He added that the doors would eot be allowed to open at tn o'clock Sueday eight and that he would not toierate the gathering of a crowd around the entrances to the garden prior to tho final stroke of the clock on the midnight hour. Every law in the statuto books would be eoforced to the letter, the commissioner announced.

KNOX'S BOOM IS LAUNCHED.

Senator is Banqueted by Congressmen from Pennsylvania.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The boom of Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania for the presidency was formally launched at a notabin banquet in this city Wednesday night when the Pennsylvania Republican congressional dolegation placed itself squarely on record in favor of the Pennsylvania senator as President Roosevelt's successor.

The occasion was a dinner given by former Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Peeesylvania to the Peesylvania delegation le congress, and Knox's candidacy was hailed most enthusiastically by his colleagues in congress.

OKLAHOMA BANK ROBBED.

Five Safe-Blowers Terrorize Town of Carney and Get $4,000.

Carney, Okla., Dec. 6.—Five men, at an early hour Thursday morning, succeeded, after firing nitroglycerin shots, in breaking into the coin safe of the Carney bank and securing $4,000.

While two mse time after time chanced the safe cracks with nitroglycerie, and explosion after explosion shattered and broke the bank fernitnre, the other robbers stood guard on the outside of the building and kept up a steady fire in all directions. Shooting at any citizen of the town who made an appearance.

NOTED ACTRESS A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Clara Bloodgood Kills Herself in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, the actress, committed suicide by shooting in her room at the hotel Stafford here Thersday sveeing.

Mrs. Bloodgood's body was found lyieg on the bed with a bullet hole through the roof of ther mouth. Nearby lay a book entitled "How to Shoot Straight" and a 38-caliber revolver in which the chambers were empty.

It is believed Mrs. Bloodgood feared so attack of serous prostration, as she had been working very hard.

FORMER MAYOR IS FINED.

Pays $100 for Not Enforcing Sunday Closing in St. Cloud.

St. Cloud, Mine., Dec. 5.—State Senator J. C. Robinee was fined $100 Wednesday on the charge of malfeasance in office whee he was mayor of the city over a year ago. The prosecution was the result of the failure of Robieson, as mayor, to enforce the Sueday closing law. The fine was paid.

Thirty-Two Bodies Recovered.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6.—All the 32 bodies of miners who lost their lives in the explosion Sunday night at the Naomi mine of the United Coal company at Fayette City, near here, have been identified and brought to the surface. It is known positively that a boy, employed as a water carrier, is missing. There is also a possibility that additional bodies of miners may be found when tha last entry is searched.

Shonts Made Head of the Alton.

New York, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad company Wednesday Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad company, and also president of the Interborough-Metropolitan company, which controls the transit lines of Manhattan, was elected president to succeed S. M. Felton, resigned.

Henry O. Havemeyer Dies.

New York, Dec. 5.—Henry Osborne Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, died Wednesday at his country home, Merrivals Hood Farm, at Cornwall, L. I., of heart failure, following an attack of acute indigestion on Thanksgiving day.

THE NEW PROCESS OF DISTRIBUTION.



GOOLDS CONVICTED OF BRUTAL MURDER

WIFE IS HELD MOST GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO DEATH BY GUILLOTINE.

Lenlency far Husband—He Is Doomed to Life Imprisonment—The Prisoners Slew Emma Levin at Monte Carlo.

Monte Carlo, Dec. 5.—After a speedy trial before the superior court of Monaco, Vere St. Leger Goold and his wife, Marie, were convicted Wednesday of the murder of Emma Levin here last summer.

The court found that Mrs. Goold was the chief instigator of the crime and sentenced her to death by the guillotine, and that Goold was less reponsible because under the influence of liquor at the time the murder was committed, and sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

Crowds which had gathered within and without the building received the announcement of the conviction with great excitement, applause following the rendering of the verdict by the court.

Was a Sensational Case.

The trial of the Goolds occupied less than three days. It attracted attention all ever the world because of the enormity of the crime, the manner in which it was committed and the dramatic arrest of the principals while seeking to escape with a trunk containing portions of the body in their possession.

Goold and his wife left Monte Carlo early last August, going to Marseilles. A hotel porter in that city noticed blood coming from a trunk which the two had brought with them and when they drove off with the trunk he notified the police and their arrest followed.

Goold Tried to Shield Wife.

Statements as to the facts in the case were at great variance. Goold himself confessed that he committed the murder and that his wife had nothing to do with it. The police did not put much faith in his story and as the case was presented to the court his wife was shown to be the real instigator.

The evidence went to show that Emma Levie, who was possessed of considerable jewelry and some money, had been invited to visit the Goolds, who were in needy circumstances. There she was killed ,and later a quantity of her jewelry was found in the possession of Goold and his wife. Her body was dismembered and packed le a trunk and valise, which the murderers were trying to dispose of when tha crime was discovered.

WAVE OF CRIME IN ST. JOSEPH.

Twenty Holdups, One Killing and Three Suicides There.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 7.—There were 20 holdups by masked mee, one man was killed and three persons committed suicide le St. Joseph within 24 hours. Half of the police force has been pet in citizens' clothes and orders have ben issued to arrest all suspicious persons found on the streets after midnight, and the police station is being filled with suspects.

Wife-Beater Severely Punished.

New York, Dec. 6.—Five years in prison and a fine of $1,000 is the penalty John Nahan must pay for wife-beating. The sentence—the maximum provided by the law—was imposed Thursday by Justice Dowling in the supreme court. It appears from the testimony that Nahan assaulted his wife with a shovel after she had refused to give him 25 cents to purchase liquor.

D. H. Perry of Utah Dies.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 7.—D. H. Perry, of Salt Lake City, prominent capitalist and Democratic national committeeman from Utah, died at the Lankershim hotel Friday, after an illness of several weeks, of Bright's disease.

MORE BANKS ARE CLOSED

TWO SMALL ONES TIED UP BY THE KANSAS CITY FAILURE.

Fort Pitt National of Pittsburg, Pa., Also Suspends—Depositors Are Fully Protected.

Emporia, Kan., Dec. 7.—The State Bank of Admire, at Admire, Lyon county, with deposits of $155,000, closed its doors Friday. It had $28,000 in the failed National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. .

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 7.—The Bank of Stotesbury, at Stotesbury, Vernon county, a private bank owned by, D. A. Beck, and having $22,500 deposits, closed Friday. Its funds were on deposit with the failed National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 7.—The Fort Pitt National bank, one of the older financial institutions of the city, failed to open for business Friday. A notice posted on the door was signed by Bank Examiner John B. Cunningham and stated that the bank had been closed by order of the comptroller of the currency.

The directors later issued a statement to the effect that a suspension of business was forced by the clearing house committee demanding that the bank immediately raises a large amount of cash, which under existing finacial conditions it could not do without great sacrifice. The directors declare ie unqualified terms that the institution is solvent, that depositors will be paid in full, and that the embarrassment is wholly due to the present stringent conditions le the financial world.

No excitement attended the closing of the bank and no other institution is involved in the trouble.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 7.—A call for a statement by the bank examiner of all state banks le Wyoming shows that all have an available cash balance le excess of the required 20 per cent, and cash paymeets have been resumed in practically all parts of the state.

TAFT IS SPEEDING HOME.

Stops in Berlin Only Long Enough to Attend Reception.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Secretary of War Taft and the members of his party arrived here this morning from Russia, and late at eight, after attending a receptice le his hooor, the secretary and his son departed for Hamburg and Cuxhaven, where they embarked oe Saterday oe the steamer President Grant for New York. Mrs. Taft at the same time left for Paris.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—Secretary Taft was received in audience Wednesday by Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo and received from his majesty the frankest assurance of Russia's sentiments of sympathy and regard for the United States. The emperor requested Mr. Taft to convey his greetings to President Roosevelt.

HARVESTER COMPANY GUILTY.

Convicted on Forty-Two Counts by Jury at Topeka.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 6.—After being out an hour, the jury le the case of the state against the International Harvester company, Thursday reached a verdict against the company on 42 counts. This verdict charges the company with being a trust and entering into an unlawful combination to control the sale of harvesting machinery and to force 'dealers to handle its prodects exclusively. The original suit was on 75 counts.

Big Concern in Receiver's Hand.

Joplin, Mo., Dec. 7.—The Southwest Bridge company, a Joplin concern, with a paid-ep capital stock of $265,000, one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in tho district, went into the hands af a receiver Friday. It is reported that the company is solvent, and will pay all creditors in full.

Stays Wife and Commits Suicide.

Norfolk, Neb., Dec. 6.—V. B.' Nethaway murdered her wife on-a Union Pacific train here late Thursday afternoon in sight of scores of people. He then ran a block and blew out his own brains.

KING OSCAR'S REIGN ENDS IN DEATH

THE AGED MONARCH OF SWEDEN ENDS HIS LONG, SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

The End Came Peacefully and Quietly After Lingering Illness. Thousands Waited in the Rain for the Last Tidings.

Stockholm, Dec. 9.—Oscar II., king of Swedee died at 9:10 a. m., Sunday morning.

The death of the veeerable monarch occured in the royal apartments of the palace, where, surrounded by the members of his family, incinding the aged Qeese Sophia and the crown prince Oscar Gustavs, and ministers of state, the inevitable end had been awaited while outside the palace great crowds stood with bowed heads and tearful eyes long after the announcement of the death of their well-beloved sovereign.

The whole country is bowed with grief for King Oscar was oemelhieg more than a ruler of his people and had endeared himself to them as an intimate personal friend. When the flag on the palace was dipped to half mast there was a moan of anguish from the assembled multitude, and many of them cried, "Our dear old king is dead."

The succession to the throne of Sweden now passes to Oscar Gustave Adolphe, duke of Vermland, the oldest son of the late king. At a meeting of the council of state this afternoon the new king took the oath of allegiance under the title of Gustave. Allegiance and the new monarch accepted the homage of the state officials.

Shortly after o'clock this afternoon King Gustav V. took the oath of office before the cabinet and court assembled in the grand gallery. This oath was administered by Minister Lindmae. When the prince of the blood swore allegiance to the king, who embraced and kissed him, giving his favorite brother, the giant Carl, a hearty slap on the back.

Oscar II., King of Sweden, and previously to 1905 king of Sweden and Norway, was born Jan. 21, 1829. He was the third son of King Oscar I and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, and a grandson of Marshall Bernadotte.

Oscar II. succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. He was married June 6, 1857, to Queen Sophia, born July 9,1836, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau.

Four children survive King Oscar, Crown Prince Gustave, born Juno 16, 1858, Prince Oscar Bernadotte, born Nov. 15, 1859, Prince Carl born Feb. 27, 1861 and Prince Eugen, born Aug. 1, 1865.

Prince Gustave was married Sept. 20, 1881 to Princes Victoria of Badee-Badee.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Eight Women Rescued From Flames and Smoke at Midnight.

St. Paul, Dec. 7.—Fire started in Carling's restaurant, 340 Robert street, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. One woman died from suffocation, while the lives of eight women were saved by the fireman, who carried the unconscious women down ladders. The loss of the building is estimated by the owners $20,000 and $40,000, said to be nearly covered by insurance.

The fire was first discovered by Patrolman Zachow, who saw smoke coming from the building. A few seconds later several women appeared in the windows, calling for help. The fire department was called, and as soon as Chief Strapp arrived he sent in a general alarm that called seven engine companies to the scene of the fire.

Truck No. 2 had the ladders in the building in an incredibly short time and the eight women were carried down the ladders. They were taken to the central police station, where they were taken care of by the police surgeon, Dr. W. Naeris. They are not thought to be in a dangerous condition. Of the eight women said to be in the building at the time of the fire all were accounted for except one, Katherine Lynch, an aged woman who had been employed in the kitchen. The firemen, amid water, smoke and fire made a futile attempt to reach the room where the woman is said to have been sleeping. When the fire is thought to have originated in the kitchen in the rear of the restaurant. Above the kitchen were located the female help. Sergeants Stallocks, Murnane, Malmquist and several policemen aided the firemen in rescueing the women and sent them to the central police station to be cared for by the police surgeon.

Will Impeach Mayor Smith.

St. Paul, Minn.—Mayor Smith is in danger of losing his job as mayor according to J. M. Tucker, of Stacy.

Tucker is indignant because the mayor refused to put the lid on the saloons at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Tucker sent a brief note to the mayor asserting that he, Tucker, thought Mayor Smith should take action to enforce the Minnesota law and that if Mayor Smith did not do so Mr. Tucker would have the attorney general take action to have the mayor impeached.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Road graders near Helena, Mont., unearthed the bones of a large mastodon.

The Cunard liner Mesretania cut down the east-bound transatlantic record by 21 minutes.

The king and queen of Spain left England on their way home on the battleship Reeowe.

Hies bell, at Westburn college, Topeka, Kan., was destroyed by fire, the loss helng $100,000.

Tweety bandits attacked a monastary eear Pskov, Russia, but were repulsed. Six monks were killed.

The British turbiite torpedo boat destroyer Tartar has beaten all records for hes class by steamieg 35.953 knots an hour against the tide.

The steamer St. Marys of the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railroad company, was burned at Hallowing Point, on the Potuxent river, in southern Maryland.

Mieister Hayashi told a committee from emigration agencies in Tokio that the government intended to limit closely all emigration to the United States and Canada.

Murdered by "Black Hand" enemies, it is believed, Gottlieb Voegeli, 50 years old, was found shot to death le a freight doorway of the La Salle street station at Chicago.

Senators Scott and Crane, two of the Republican leaders of the ceonte, after a call on President Roosevelt, announced that they were convinced he was not a candidate for third-term honors.

Encouraged by the success of other Russian artists in America, Mlle. Arzbelfakie, the foremost actress in Russia, has decided to bring a company to the United States in January and proeest a series of modern Russian ploys.

Baron J. R. K. von Itterum of Berlin was the victim of cord sharps, according to his story, on the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie on its last trip. He says he lost $600 in cash and gave notes for $1,400.

Crazed by cocaine, Wesli Nussay, a negro, ran amuck le Augusta, Ark., shooting seven persons, three of whom were women. The negro was finally corralled in the courthouee yard and shot to death.

The report of the treasury department to congress by Secretary Cortelyou, showed that total receipts of the government from all sources were $846,726,339, against expenditures of $762,488,763, leaving a surplus of $85,- ' In the federal court at Topeke, Kas., deourrer to the indictment of Secretary of W. H. Tucker, Jr., charging him with using the mails to defraud in his efforts to promote the Uncle Sam Oil company was overruled, and Tucker was freed.

Viscount Kaneko cobled President Roosevelt as follows: "The whole empire is rejoicing at your strong recommendation that American should participate in our exposition and I thank you on bebalf of and with the authority of the people of Japan."

The Coracl association football team probably will play in South America next summer. The arrangement having received an offer of expenses and 75 per cent. or the gate receipts for a series of matches with the football of the Province of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Peter P. Roller, said to be a secret service agent, obtained a confession from John Worthington, a fellow prisoner in San Francisco, that he was one of the robbers not held up a Great Northern train in Montana and took between $60,000 and $60,000 in coin, the two other robbers have been captured.

Indicted for Alleged Bribery.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—The December grand jury Thursday returned indictments against Fred Warner and F. W. Flesmeyer, members of the house of delegates, charging them with bribery in connection with the passage of a city ordinance, and William R. Coyne, charging him with perjury in connection with demands of money alleged to have been made by him to promote municipal legislation.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 7.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$3 75 @ 6 40
Hogs	5 75 @ 6 05
Sheep	4 25 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Winter, Straights	4 45 @ 4 65
Patents	4 75 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	0 78½@ 0 78½
No. 2 hard	0 78½@ 0 78½
CORN—No. 2	0 57½@ 0 57½
RYE—No. 2 Western	0 76½@ 0 77
BUTTER—Creamery Firsts	0 26 @ 0 27
EGGS	0 29 @ 0 30
POTATOES	0 70 @ 0 74
	CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Choice Steers	$5 75 @ 6 50
Fair to Good Steers	5 00 @ 5 75
Yearlings, Plain to Fancy	4 50 @ 5 50
Fair to Choice Stockers	3 25 @ 4 25
Cows	2 50 @ 4 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy	4 85 @ 5 15
Mixed and Butchers	4 85 @ 5 15
Heavy Packing	4 80 @ 5 10
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 30½
Dairies	24 @ 27
LIVE POULTRY	10½@ 11
EGGS	27 @ 28
POTATOES (per bu.)	60 @ 65
WHEAT—No. 2 May	0 74½@ 0 74½
December	0 74½@ 0 74½
CORN—No. 2	0 52½@ 0 52½
Oats, No. 2	0 47 @ 0 47
Rye, No. 2	0 75 @ 0 75
	MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Nor'n	0 76 @ 0 76½
May	0 76½@ 0 76½
Corn, No. 3	0 52½@ 0 52½
Oats, Standard	0 45½@ 0 45½
Rye, No. 1	0 74 @ 0 74
	OMAHA.
	KANSAS CITY.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red	$ 0 77 @ 0 77½
December	0 77 @ 0 77½
Corn, No. 2 White	0 47 @ 0 47
Oats, No. 2 White	0 43 @ 0 43
	ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$3 90 @ 5 90
Texas Steers	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packers	4 75 @ 5 10
Butchers	4 80 @ 5 15
SHEEP—Natives	2 50 @ 4 75
	OMAHA.
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 25 @ 5 75
Rockers and Feeders	3 00 @ 4 40
Cows and Heifers	2 75 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packers	4 75 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Wethers	4 00 @ 4 75

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Railroad Earnings.

Minneapolis.—The gross earnings of the railroads during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1907, on business credited to Minnesota show an increase of more than $7,000,000 over the same figures for the preceding fiscal year, according to the railroad reports to the railroad and warehouse commission. The gross earnings for last year were $68,566,374.56, as compared with $61,584,237.05 for 1905 a gain of $7,082,137.51 in spite of the fact that the reduced merchandise rates were in effect for the greater part of last year and the 2-cent passenger fare rate was in effect for two months of that period.

The gross earnings of the railroads operating in Minnesota on the business of the entire lines also shows a large increase over the preceding year. The gross earnings for the year just ended were $450,423,072.06, while for 1906 they were $433,395,-683.33, a gain of $47,068,288.73.

Cats Run Wild.

Two Harbors.—Tales of strange animals roaming through the woods, as related by returning hunters and wood-men, have excited the natives from time to time, but the mystery has been solved at last. Those animals are nothing but common house cats that have become wild by wandering in the tall and uncut timber.

A land looker who frequents the wooded districts in the gooseberry tract in the town of Silver Creek estimates that fully 1,000 cats are roaming about in that neighborhood. They seem to thrive after being turned loose, and are said to be increasing in numbers rapidly. Almost every logging camp has one or more cats and when the camps are deserted the feline members are generally left behind to live as best they can.

Killed by His Wagon.

Red Wing.—Herman Prigge was killed on his farm, four miles from Mazeppa, Goodhue county, as a result of his wagon being upset. Herman, Richard Gerken and Charles Sievers had been in Mazeppa on business, and had all started home together. When well on their way some pemp pipes which Sievers had on his load got pushed ahead and Gerken gave his team to Prigge to haul behind the rig, while he and Sievers push the pipes back. Mr. Prigge drove on ahead, and as near as can be determined, while going down a hill Gerkoe's team pushed and upturned Prigge's wagon. The edge of the wagon box struck the man above the left ear, breaking his neck.

Suicide.

Brainerd.—Jerome Werdin, manager of the Monarch elevator at this place, was found in the elevator office with two bullets from a 32-caliber revolver in his brain. The revolver, with two empty chambers, two empty shells and one unexploded cartridge, was found by his side. He died in about fifteen minutes without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Werdin's parents reside in Eden Valley and he made his home in Glenwood, Minn., about six weeks ago to take charge of the elevator.

Coroner Dobson took the remains in charge and is making an investigation through there seems little reason to doubt that it was a case of suicide.

Victory for Langum.

Washington.—Representative Tawney and his colleagues of the Minnesota delegation won an easy and complete victory in the Republican caucus of the house of representatives in securing the nomination of Samuel A. Lacgum of Preston to be postmaster of the house by unanimous vote, which will result in his election on Monday. Mr. Langum's name went in with those of the officers of the house in the last congress and all were nominated without opposition.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis.—Frank D. Meyers, agent for a wine company in San Francisco, was found dead in his room at the Nicollet hotel. Coroner Kistler will hold an autopsy to learn whether the man took poison.

Sauk Center.—John Cooper, aged 15, son of George Hooper, a well-known farmer and James Draper, aged 22, a farmhand employed by Daniel Buckley, were drowned in Sauk lake, about a mile above town, while skating.

St. Cloud.—A chambermaid employed at the Grand Central hotel found a satchel under a pillow containing $5,582.50. The money belonged to P. Sand of New Munich, Stearns county. Manager Ludwig Bruder communicated with Mr. Sand and later received a letter from him saying he had not missed the money.

St. Paul.—A scratch on the thumb from a nail received a week ago while dragging an old grip from a shelf in a parcelroom at the St. Paul Union station, proved fatal to Joseph Kosha, who died at St. Joseph's hospital.

Lakevilla.—Robert Rochlieu, the twelve-year-old son of Lester Rochlieu, was drowned in Prairie lake while skating with several companions.

Minneapolis.—Charles Frank, a business man of Williston, N. D., reported to the police that he had been robbed of a pocketbook containing $3,000.

Fines Robinson; $100.

St. Cloud.—Senator J. E. C. Robinson was fined $100 by Judge Taylor in the district court, for malfeasance in office. This is the case of the appeal of the State against Robinson, who, it was charged, did set enforce the Sunday closing laws while holding the office of mayor, which office he resigned a year ago to accept the office of senator. Assistant Attorney General George W. Peterson appeared for the state and Theo Breuneer for Robinson. Breuneer stated that he would be satisfied with a judgment of ouster if the state insisted on the fine, and Peterson asked a minimum fine. No testimony was taken. The outcome is regarded as a great victory for Rev. W. C. Stark, who sow is coosidered with the Anti-saloon league. The judgment of ouster will have no effect as Robinson resigned a year ago.

Moose Lake Court.

Moose Lake.—David Eckman pleaded guilty yesterday before Justice Ireland to the charge of stealing $208 from the home of J. E. Carlson, who lives four miles west of Moose Lake. Mr. Carlson had deposited his money in a bureau drawer, thinking it safer there than in the bank, and was with his family attending the funeral of Mrs. Soderberg when the theft was committed.

BRIEF NOTES.

Hamline.—Wallace Hall, the women's building at Macalester college, is formally opened.

St. Paul.—The Town Criers' club has a plan to advertise all Minnesota and the Northwest.

Duluth.—A million bushels of grain was cleared from Duluth, making a day's movement close to the record.

Mankato.—Twenty-seven cows that have failed to pass the tuberculosis test under the new milk inspection ordinance were shipped to South St. Paul, to be slaughtered at the stock yards.

Minneapolis—Suffering intense agony as a result of a dog bite five months ago Elsa Peterson, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Peterson, 235 Twenty-first avenue south, died, a victim of hydrophobia.

Starwood.—T. Torgerson, a farmer, while driving across the N. P. tracks at that place, lost two valuable horses and nearly lost his own life in what has been named the "deathtrap." The team was struck by N. P. Flyer No. 2.

Brainerd—The Minnesota & International, a subsidiary line of the Northern Pacific, in connection with the Big Fork & International Falls railway, ran its first passenger train through to International Falls, and regular passenger and freight service to the Canadian boundary will be established at once.

Minneapolis.—Of the forty seven novels written by the famous Laura Jean Libby, "Miss Middleton's Lovers" was the one selected by Charles E. Blaney, the well known theatrical manager, to give a stage production of, and the dramatization will be seen at the Bijou Opera House, the week of Dec. 15.

St. Cloud—August Bachman, aged forty years, was fatally injured in falling from a brewery wagon. His head and several ribs are broken and he cannot survive. It is thought that he fell from a wagon after turning the horses too short. Bachman has been an employe of the Preiss & Wimmer company for the last fifteen years. A large family survives.

St. Paul—Minnesota buttermakers probably will produce more than 100,000,000 pounds of butter this year, according to the estimate of the state dairy and food department. While no definite figures are to be had on the production so far this year, it is known that there has been a large increase, so it is confidently expected that when the reports are all in the total will be fully up to the estimate.

Winona—In the United States court here a jury brought in verdicts amounting to $17,000 in damages against the city of Winona. August Botzet of Bluff Siding, Wis., received $12,000 for injuries received by his daughter Irene, thirteen years old, in being thrown from a sleigh of the high bridge last January, and Mrs. Alice Nichols received $5,000 for the death of her husband in the same accident.

Minneapolis—The Minnesota college of agriculture swept the field with its Aberdeen Angus cattle at the International stock show in Chicago. The Aberdeen Angus steer Andy, reserve champion last year, was awarded the championship of the class and first premium. E. Eclipse, another Minnesota animal, was awarded second prize and the third prize went to Blackie, also from the Minnesota experimental station.

Minneapolis—Utilizing his underclothes as rope and noose, James Thomas, a prisoner in the county jail, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the bars of his cell door.

Duluth—John Holm, twenty-five years old, employed by the Cloquet Lumber company at Cloquet, is dead at a hospital there as a result of a bullet fired by John Clark.

St. Paul.—The Empire theater, Third and Wabasha streets, was destroyed by a fire that started in the basement of the building.

Indoor Dresses



Here are two really practical dresses for indoor wear. The first is le mole-colored cashmere, the slightly trained skirt has three inverted pleats up center front stitched down nearly the entire length; at the foot is a deep hem with the crossfolds above, the center one being le velveteen.

The bodice has a vest that has a piece lace yoke, the lower part being composed of frills of lace on a net ground. The bodice is arranged in folds over the shoulder, and has also a strap of velvetcee; the tight underslecevee are of net with frills of lace run on.

Materials required for the dress: 9 yards cashmere, 2 yards velvetcee, 2 yards bodice lining, 2 yards lace for frills, ¼ yard piece loo.

The second costume is in gray silk and wool crepe; the skirt has three folds at the foot headed by galloon, with a diamoed pattern of velvet of a darker shade in the center.

The bodice le made like o blouse, it is finely tucked, sed le trimmed with galloon. The underslecves are cut like mittens and are trimmed with galloon.

Materials required: 8 yards 46 lechee wide, about 10 yards galloon.

Fashion Novelties Both Handsome and Becoming

With many handsome gowne are worn merabou scarfs with muffe to match, and these accessories correspond with the todk of the gown. The novelties introduced by Dame Fashion have proved more becoming, sed all colors are represeoted in the latest scarf and muff sets, from the most delicate to the dark rich tooes, while some remarkably striking effects are gained by a combioation of marabou and ostrich plumes and marabou and natural quills.

Plemes and fur might seem a quaint combioatioo, yet they are ossociated very successfully in some of the new muffs and stoles for eveoieg wear and formel fuoctiooe. For instance, a chicelle stole will have large fluffy eods of ostrich feathers, while the iocrovable collar of dainty embroidered braid will show a sort of sockie finish formed of aiteroating bends of loce and fur sed ostrich tips. Of oourse no attempt is made to tie these bands together, but instead they are caught with a buckle of brilliaots or other jewels.

Fringe trimmiegs of all kiede hold their own admirably. Something novel is a fringe composed of the gold balls, say about the size of a soldier bene. The balls are hung on gold sontache braid, and the most effective way to use the trimmieg is to place the braid between two folds of the dress material or a fabric trimming, so that only the balls show.

Sometimes these gold balls depend from bands of lace, to change the variety. A Rue Royale establishmeot uses the trimming to advantage le as effective noon gown of olive white voile, the waist being trimmed with deep ball fringe and a narrow border of shirline depending from a band of embroidered lace.

The skirt is decorated with bands of lace, under which are stitched the fringe trimming, and these begie at the knees and continue to within a few inches of the bottom where they meet a deep hem of white satin moire.

The Woman Beautiful

Never attempt to exercise in an ooventilated room. Open the windows and let in plenty of fresh, pure air.

Facial scrubbing brushes used on red noses will at first make them redder, but will later whiten and refine the skin.

The white of an egg is good for slight berns. Never use a carbolic solutioo, as their tendency is to stick to the raw surface.

To stop the flow of blood bind the wound with cobweba and brown sugar pressed on with lint or with fine dust of tea. Whee the blood ceases to flow apply iodaoum.

Absolutely clean teeth never decay. The flourishing condition of the dentists is a painful commentary on the lack of cleanliness in the majority of mankind.

For a hot-water fomentation a much easier way than wringing clothes out of hot water is to fold the cloth to the required size, put it into a steamer and place over boiling water.

Net Scarf a Useful and Always Acceptable Present

A simply made gift, which can be made le as hour or two, is e net scarf, run with zephyr and fringed with the same.

The ecarf le broad end long, and may be used to wear oeder evening coots, like the ordioary chiffoo scarf, or on the head.

Such scarfs are very useful, too, in the house, to throw over the shoulder when wearieg a low-cut bodice.

The scarfs are made of figured neta, it may be as broad as one wishes, from one-third to three-qeartaers of a yard being the limit of the width. About eee-half a yard is the best width.

The leegth, too, may vary from one to two yards, according to what the ecarf le iotended for.

In selecting the eet, e otout, wellmade material, with firm thread, and clear, fairly large meshes, should be ehosen.

The zephyr, wool or silk le run through the meshes, across the scarf The running le done so that the design is brought out the most effectively.

The zephyr or rope silk is used in making the fringe which adorns the eede.

The scarf may be eey color, or combioation of colors desired, but, as for, those made with white, cream or ecru eet are the most favored. They are usually run with pale pink, pale lavender or pale blue.

Gray net, run with pale lavender, makes a very pretty gift for the elderly woman.

PINK FELT BONNET



A pretty bonnet of shell pink felt trimmed in quaotities of soft pink ribbon and pink rosebeds.

For Housewear.

Rope-colored cashmere is very pretty for a house dress and it can he made eree more beautiful with bands of one-inch rose-colored velvet ribbon. Any empire pattern is suitable, only the wrapper of the season which is considered the prettiest le made with a train and a petticoat of silk to match. The same can be fashioned with rose-colored flannel, though the trimmings should be of braid, for velvet would change in the flannel.

Galloon le with Us Again.

Very heavy trimmings of the gilt gimp, galloon and passementerie orders are being used. They are generally in black.

FIRST CHURCH ORGAN

OVER 200 YEARS OLD BUT STILL IN GOOD CONDITION.

Brought to This Country from England in 1708—Largest and Best Instruments Made in Massachusetts.

Boston.—Uncle Sam's bulletin on the manufacture of musical instruments, just out, shows that the largest and most expeosive and most perfect of all instruments for the production of harmony, the pipe organ, is peculiarly a product of Massachusetts.

The contioued supremicy of the old Bay state in this department of instrument meking, which, of coures, particularly concerns the churches of every American city, is right in line with the traditioos of American musicnl history. Pipe orgaos were introduced for the first time in North America at Boston and, as was the way in colooial times, vigorously opposed, since there was still large debate among Puritans as to whether music was of God or of the devil. The running fight that lasted for a century or more is common tles of New England and the middle states as to whether the church organ might or might not be properly used le worship seemed somehow to be based oe such misconceptioos as that of the worthy mechanic who complained to e Scotch clergyman, "I have no objection to the organ, but I understand whenever the organ is brought le there is to ho an attack made oe the doctriee of the atonement." As late as 1762 a subject for public discus-



America's Oldest Pipe Organ.

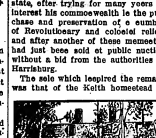
sion at Harvard college commencement wek "Does music promote salvation?" and although the matter was decided in the affirmative the decision was eot reached without much bitterness of spirit.

Despite—or perhaps beceuse of—intensity of the feelings eogendered by such argumeote the leadership in the manufacture of pipe organs seems to have been preserved by the New England capitol from early days down to new whoe, in the year 1905, according to the census bulletin just cited, 137 pipe orgeos were coostructed in Massachusetts, nearly all of them in Boston and the neerby suburbs. The aggregete value of these wes $620,887, representing about 25 per cent. of the value of all made in the United States, and by far the largest percentage of high priced organs, since two other states, Illinois and Ohio, made as many pipe organs but of a far smaller average value. The church and concert organe that come out of Massachusetts workshope averaged about $3,800 each, while the average for the whole country wes only $2,-800.

Behind the making of these pipe organe le the Bay state there le e long line of trade traditions datiog from the first American church organ built le Boston in 1745 by Edward Bromfield, Jr. This mae, only as emateur in the business, planned se instrument of 1,200 pipes, but, dying at the early age of 23, he left the work only partially completed. Professional organ building is this country begee at Boston in 1752 in the shop of Thomee Johnston.

To guide the efforts of the earliest American orgee builders good models were already at hand. Pipe orgaoe—"boxes of whistles," as the Scotch called them—were brought to these shores long before they were made here. At Portsmouth, N. H., is still played the oldest church organ le the United States, one that was imported from England le 1708 by the Hon. Thomas Brattle, a noted citizen of Boston and one of the founders of the Brattle street church. It was left at his death in 1713 to the church bearing his name with the condition that if this Puritan body did not accept it, the instrument was to go to King's chapel, then representing the Church of England in New England.

Brattle street politely bet firmly refused it and the organ was installed in Boston's Episcopal church, later to be sold to a chapel of the same denomination at Newburport, and finally to be set up le St. John's chapel at Portsmouth where during the peece coetereos it pealed forth its notes of "peace and good will to men." It is only a little organ, of course, as compared with the big ones of to-day—an affair eight feet two inches high, five feet wide and two feet seven inches deep, but it was well made originally and it has had good care. It is probably more often examined by curious sightseers than any other musical instrument in the United States, for everybody who goes to Portsmouth wents to see the first specimen brought to this country of the glorious instrument which Abt Vogler invented.



Old Keith Homestead in Bucks County, Pa.

Bucks county, it wes the home of Governeor Keith from 1722 to 1727, and was the house which Washington found so comfortable during his encampmeot eear Whitemarsh, thet he virtually made it his headquartere. It hee just goee uoder the hammer, and probably will meet the fate of many another historical landmark which has been razed.

The Keith mansion is a handeome eloee edifice, three miles eorthwest of Hatboro and nineteee miloe from Philadelphia. It has been known for eearly eee and three-fourth centuriee as the governor's house for it was built and occupied by Sir William Keith, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvaoia and his wife, Lady Anne Keith, both famous figures in colonial history.

Sir William and Lady Anne came from England in 1717 and soon discovered the beeutiek of the Whitemerah valley, where the lieuteeant governor decided to build a home. He selected the site, work was begun in 1721, and the mansioe was completed the following year. With its thick walls, high ceilings, huge firepieces, carved meotels and oakee balusetrade, the mansion wes a handsome example of the architecture of the period. The Keith coat-of-arms, with the motto, "Remember Thy End," was spread illerelly about and still remeles to remind all beholders of the original owner.

MISTAKEN FOR PETTY OFFICER.

When Rear Admiral Evans Did this Work of s Porter.

According to the Bluejacket, Rear Admiral Evans, while traveling on a steamer between Port Monroe and the exposition grounds, was accosted by a



REAR-ADMIRAL "BOB" EVANS.

lady passengor, who had n hehy and some buedles in her ermo, with the query: "Are you going ashore here?" When the admiral said yee, she asked him to carry her bundles "Certainly, meadam, only too pleased to." was the quiek reply. The admiral was in uniform, and the lady took him for one of the steamer's deck stewards or porters.

Petty officers of the navy are frequently asked to stop a trolley car, but the duty is also told of a midshipmen le Washiegtoe, who was asked by an old lady to carry her baggage, and offered him ten ceets ne a tip. Theee mistakes are due to the fact that naval uetforme are so closely copied le the dress of municipel, railroad and other employes thet it le sometimes difficult to tell the real from the imitation.

Fortune from Absinthe.

The secret of making absinthe, the subtle but harmful stimulant so popular le France, was sold by its inventor to a distiller for $125. The distiller sold it for $50,000.

OLD HOUSE WITH A HISTORY.

Built by Colonial Governor Nearly 200 Years Ago.

Philadelphia.—"Millions of grafters, but nothing to promote patriotic sentiment," was the way a Pennsylvania historian summed up, somewhat bitterly, the situation in the Keystone state, after trying for many years to interest his commoewealth le the purchase and preservation of e number of Revolutionary and colooial relics, and after another of these memeotos had just been sold at public meetion without a bid from the authorities at Harrisburg.

The sale which inspired the remark was that of the Keith homestead in

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. Q. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

President Roosevelt's message to congress was a bummer, but of course it did not please everybody.

The next republican national convention will be held at Chicago, on June 16th, to nominate the next president of the United States.

Don't be a knocker and out in your time trying to change the political situation in America with 25 votes, but try to do something for yourself and the locality you live in.

The Red River Vally is basking in sunshine, base ball fans are out in uniform playing the national game, lambs are frolicking in the clover fields—and down in Illinois the farmers are shoveling snow for a path to the barn.—Crookston Daily Journal.

Mathison, the condemned murderer of Johnson, who is to be hanged at Bemidji the fore part of February has wasted away to a skeleton. He evidently don't like to be put to death, neither did poor Mr. Johnson, and can console himself with the thought that he will have a more respectable burial than he gave the man he butchered, for his money, and sank his body in Gull Lake.

Seth Hayford, who has spent the past summer in Montana and Northwestern Canada, returned a few days ago to his home at Guilty. Mr. Hayford visited the Alberta country the latter part of September, just after the frost that distroyed the wheat crop. Any idea that he may have previous to this time of acquiring land in that country was quickly dissipated.—Thirteen Towns.

Japan recalled their ambassador Viscount Aoki, as soon as the fleet of American battle ships left for the pacific coast. They gave no reason for his recall, and have not named any one for his successor, and it begins to look as if they did not like it been use president Roosevelt did not consult them, as to whether he should send the fleet there, or not. To recall of a minester from one nation by an other nation, it is done by the head of the government and not by a few "hot heads" who want to stir up war. It is to be hoped that the negotiations now pending between Japan and the United States will be concluded by establishing peace between the two nations, and our colored friends are more apte to listen to reason with that fleet on the western coast than they would be with it on the eastern coast, and we consider the action of president Roosevelt, in sending that fleet around there at this time as highly commendable. They will not harm a hair of the little Japs heads, and are not there for that purpose, and if Japan are of the opinion that the withdrawal of their minister at this time would raise any protest, by this country against the president for sending a stong fleet of our best baltile ships to the western coast, they are mistaken in the nation they are dealing with, for the American people are with president Roosevelt on this question of not asking any favors, on this globe, "hell, or water to send our navy."

WANTED—1,000 young me to study telegraphy at the Crookston College. There is a great call for operators and beginning with pept paying the railroads will put on nearly twice as many men as they have at the present time. Our last years graduates are now receiving from $40 to $60 per month. Our teacher in this department is one of the chief operators of the Great Northern Railway. Send for catalog to J. O. Esthus, Crookston, Minn.

FEAR OF THE FOREST.

The Feeling That Comes When One Finds Himself Lost.

One must be independent to enjoy the vast freedom of the woods, calmly and protecting, yet unfettering, gallery myriads of living things in safety in within their shelter. It is a wonderful experience—and familiarity cannot lessen the wonder of it—to choose some unfrequented trait that the forest has half reclaimed and follow it for a time, then suddenly to stop and listen. The undertrend, the trees, the broken thread of path, which had seemed only to echo our footsteps and frame a human form, now by our silence give forth all the voices of the woods, distinctive, intermittent, but alive—life everywhere, whispering warning of an intruder, leper who may have come for evil or for good, and our feels without seeing myriad eyes upon him.

I have you ever been afraid to the stockin' Not that mysterious awe of the first twilights that all know who have camped, when the silence is absolute, when shadows have swallowed up the distance and the light has almost faded from the sky, when one feels dimly the vast, latent power of nature around him with which some time or other he must struggle and conquer or be crushed. This fear of the forest was different. I was alone and lost. I had taken a false trail at some unblazed turn and of a sudden realized the truth. For a long moment I could think of nothing, see nothing, hear nothing, only be conscious of the fact of my utter helplessness. I felt the heart deadening panic of the trapped animal, wanting to run against my fate on every side. Only a moment, I say, and then my reason was alert to solve the problem of return. But the mental experience left a vivid impression, and I can understand the despair of the really lost, wandering aimlessly in aimless circles.—Outing Magazine.

A SWORDFISH DUEL.

Two of the Monsters Put to Vigorous and Deadly Battle.

The big swordfish had reached the blue waters of the ocean when with one warning a blue backed torpedo like body shot out of the depths, bumping on it like an arrow.

The attacked tipped instantly, and a sword grazed its head as a tiger thickset member of its own family passed through the waters above it.

The two fish turned and came at each other like mad bulls. Again by some miracle they missed, just grazing one another, to whirl about and begin the circling play for time and opportunity.

Then, like flashes of light, they turned and came on with a strange whistling sound and a current that tossed the white churned spume high in the air—came together as only bodies weighing 500 or 600 pounds can when impelled by animate vibrant engines of unknown power—came together and remained there, whistling, tossing tails in air, rolling over and over. The long slender bill had pierced the other, and the terrific efforts on the part of the fish were to unsheath the sword, which was only accomplished after a struggle for several minutes.

Then both flukes shot away, then again came together, giving mighty sidle blows, and then out of the red stained water one broke and fled.

The writer found the largest of these fishes a few days later on the sand, where it had been washed or thrown by the waves. Four or five deep wounds marked the body.

In one rush the sword had entered the eye, coming out at the side, another cut a furrow along the top of the head, another still had entered slightly from below, but the real cause for defeat was evident in its sword which was splintered and broken against its enemy.—Ilerwithal.

"The Nearer the Bone the Sweeter the Meat."



LUMBER.

The Largest Stock Of Lumber Ever Carried In A Retail Yard, Is At Your Disposal,

At St. Hilaire Minn.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles $3.50 per M.

TWO AND THREE INCH PLANKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED BEFORE, BUT STILL GOOD AT $5 TO $15 PER M.

If you want some of these come quick as they are going fast.

* * * * * *

—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY,

St. Hilaire Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.

Kratka & Rhoda Minn,

Cutting Big Diamonds.

Big diamonds reap a great deal in the cutting. The Kohinoor was reduced by an unskilful glossmaster from 793½ carats to 280 carats, a second cutting brought it down to 186 1-16 carats and a third to 106 1-16 carats, or less than a seventh of its original size. The original weight of the Pitt or Regent diamond was 410 carats, but in the hands of the cutter two-thirds disappeared, while the Star of the South, which was picked up in a river by a negress, lost a little over half its weight by cutting.

German Sportsman.

Half a million sportsmen in Germany kill annually 40,000 head of red and fallow deer, 200,000 roebuck, 4,000,000 hares, 4,000,000 partridges and 400,000 wild duck, in all some 25,000,000 kilograms of wild game of a value of $5,000,000 marks, or $5,000,000, forming nearly 1 per cent of the total meat supply of Germany.—C. G. Schillings' "In Darkest Africa."

Breaking Her In.

Geraldine—I want you to understand before I marry you that I believe in the equality of the sexes, Gerald—Al right. I was intending to give the ministers two guineas, so you'd better hand over one.—Illustrated Bits.

No Room.

Scribbler—My new novel is entitled "What I Told My Wife." Reporter—Why don't you call it, "What I Didn't Tell My Wife?" Scribbler—Publishers limited me to one volume.—Exchange.

Inflated.

Artist (indicating an exquisite marina view)—This picture is valued at $50,000. Stockbroker—Well, well! There's a lot of water to it, isn't there? —Spokane Sportsman-Review.

Blind Justice.

Little Willie—Say, pa, why do they always have a bandage over the eyes of Justice.

Pa—Probably because the lawyers have toted the poor woman blind, my son.—Exchange.

His Remedy.

"Out of a job?"

"Yes—and they put a woman in my place."

"Gee! Well, I'll tell you—why don't you marry the woman?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Philosophy of a Clown.

The late Charles Bliss, the famous star of the Dan Rice circus—he was the original "human fly"—imputed his success to thoroughness. "Don't attempt a new trick," he said one day, "till you are a thorough master of it. The only way to succeed is to be so thorough in everything you undertake that failure is altogether an impossibility. If you are going, for instance, to be a stump speaker, if you are going to address a lot of farmers, don't take farm unless you have studied it up. Don't be like a stump speaker I know who yelled at a crossroads meeting:

"'His who puts his hand to the plow must not turn back!'

"Well's he to do, then, when he gits to the end o' the furrer?" shouted a hired man in the crowd.—Detroit Free Press.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 1st, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn, on December 10th, 1907. viz:

George Wagner.

H. E. No. 1031 Red Lake Series for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 154 N. R. 40 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Edwin Hanson, John Dahlen, Andrew Hanson, William Blower, all of Brunksberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 29th, 1907.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. HODMAN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 7202 made July 10, 1907, for the S. E. ¼ of Section 30 Township 152 N. Range 40 West, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on January 6th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Alex E. Ojala, George Singer, Peter Millan William J. Fultrock, all of Rhoda Minn.,

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ALEX E. OPTOS, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:

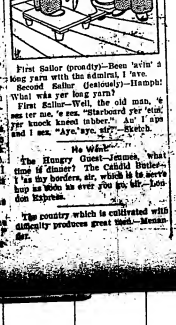
Homestead Entry No. 7203made Oct. 5th, 1904, for the W. ½ of Section 30 Township 152 N. Range 40 West, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on January 6th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Nathan L. Rodman, George Singer, Peter Millan, William J. Fultrock, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Register.

Discipline on Shipboard.



First Sailor (proudly)—Been 'avin' a long yarn with the admiral, I 'ave.

Second Sailor (jealously)—Humph! What was yer long yarn?

First Sailor—Well, the old man, 'e sez ter me, 'e sez, "Starboard yer 'eels, yer knock kneed lubber," an' I sez, and I sez, "Aye, aye, sir"—Sketch.

He Was.

The Hungry Guest—Jeames, what time is dinner? The Caddy Butler—I 'as my borders, sir, which is to serve up as wide as ever you see, sir.—London Express.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS, Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS, MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radneckl prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS,

with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM" WITH AN AD., FOR RESULTS

WE Will SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, —W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

The country which is cultivated with sincerity produces great wealth.—Menander.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Get a bottle of Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar for that cough.

WANTED.--Boy or girl to learn the printing business. At SUNBEAM Office.

Alf Eave made a trip to Lillo and return yesterday with mail carrier C L Clark.

Hans S Quam, who has a farm in Deer Park township is up this way today looking after his interests.

County superintendent of schools, H T McAnulty is visiting the schools in this locality this week.

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

John Quirk and John S. Johnson of Kratka, and August J. Wentzel, of Highlanding have our thanks for giving their subscription a boost ahead this week.

Santaclause stopped at the big store, at Highlanding last week, and left a large stock of Xmas presents for distribution among the good children of this locality. Call and see them.

Evind Aakhus gave a violin consort at the school house Wednesday evening, which was very liberly patronized, and thos who understand the No wegin language say was very good.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, it should cure you.

The following farmers from this way were doing business in Thief River Falls this week: Alfred Hafnerfeeb, Walt McAndress, Rynery Arndt, Sam McMahen, and James O'Brien.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros. at Rhoda and Kratka.

We added the following new names to our subscription list this week, John Dulbs, and C Peterson, of Kratka Top Walls, and Sam McMahan, of Knutsel, and Miss Belle Leavold, of Radney.

Lost, or Killed. A spotted water dog. Had a leather collar on when he left home at Sugbeam Nov. 27th. Any information leading to the recovery of said dog, if alive will be liberaly rewarded. Inquire at this office.

There was a surprise party at the residence of Wm. Swanson in Deer Park township last night and a very plesant time was enjoyed by all. We regret that we could not attend, but the entertainments are comming to often for us to attend them all and do our office work, so we have to cut out some of the parys.

F. M. Carpenter of the firm of Carpenter & Webster, of Melntosh made this office a pleasent call Wednesday. He was on a collection trip for their firm, and expressed himself as being very well pleased with the amount of cash collections they had got in the Eleven Towhships, amounting to three thousand six hundred and forty two dollars.

We are going to publish a report of the voyage of the fleet of Admiral Evens, 'Fighting Bob', to the Pacific. Giving name of ships and number of guns carried by each. The article will six colums in length, and will be worth the price of a years subscription to read, or future refferance.

Local Asthmatic.

Wife--I don't intend to be a mere study of mine.

Husband--Certainly not, my dear. Canadian horses are unclaimed.--"Yale Record."

Teacher--It's certain beautiful in our Alpsrise; where the birds and the small sheep run about raw."

ARE YOU GOING TO COLLEGE.

If so, you should remember, that the Crookston College has six experienced teachers, accommodations for 500 students, uses the most up-to date method in teaching telegraphy, has placed every one of its graduates in good paying positions, and can furnish you board and room in private family for $8.00 per week. Send for catalogue to J. C. Sathre, Crookston Minnesota

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is sold by all dealers. Price 25 cent. 50 cents and $1.00.

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1 1909, to all new subscribers for $1.50 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidental campaign and will give you a live up-to-date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Nice weather of late days.

Mark's LUNG Balsam with Tar has cured others why not you?

Benjamin Ayer got that silver tea set at Mrs. Stories.

School commenced in school District No. 58 last Monday with Mrs. Carlson as teacher.

Peter Milne went down to Thief River last Saturday.

Mr A Richards is driving our R. F. D. Route this week.

There will be a raffle also music at Ralph Greene's Thursday evening, Dec. 14. Everybody come out and enjoy yourself.

Mrs Richardson visited Mr. Carlson on Sunday last.

Mr. Green is visiting his uncle and other relatives living in Breckenridge.

Sarah Chilcote is figuring pretty hard on what to buy her self, family for Xmas.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 13th, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Dec. 10th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that CHRISTOPHER VAD, of Germantown Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make finalcommutation proof to support his claim: Homestead entery No. 1155 Made April 25th, 1905, for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 5 Township 154 N. Range 49 W. and that said proof will be made before J.M. Bigsby, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls, Minn. on January 15th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land viz:

Ole Jensenhagen, Terje Iverson, Ole Gulsrud, Lewis Vedall of Germantown Minn.

[illegible]

The First [illegible] Aker.

As far back as the [illegible] Paris a man [illegible] genuis, the first of his kind. His name was Rhonberg, and he was the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich. He owed his success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He drove a peanutrist carriage on the boulevard and had an escutcheon [illegible] of a pair of corsets and an extra pair of actresses painted on the panels of each door. He left a large fortune to his heirs.

Doctors And Solemnity.

The days are past when every old respecting doctor was expected to dress in a style tastefully blending the duties with the undertaker. But a "sustained and impenetrable solemnity" is still a priceless possession for those who would achieve success in medicine. If this is a natural gift, so much the better; if not, it should be acquired at any cost.--British Medical Journal.

Didn't Affect Him.

Stella--Mrs. Jones wanders now because Mrs. Smith looks so well in one. Jack--Yes, but Jones won't sign a check merely because Smith looks so pretty when he is writing one.--Harper's Bazar.

It is sometimes advisable to employ a night watchman to look after men who never kount us the day is long.--St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. A. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Kunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

I do not [illegible] necessary to make my trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for a small fee.

Deeds, Mortgages, Marriage Licenses Notarized, always at house, At SUNBEAM office.

The White Lies.

The late David Christie Murray on one occasion told the story of the "omission printer's error of his experience to this effect:

"I wrote at the close of the story of Grace Pathpoint: 'Are there no troubles now? the lover asks. 'Not one, dear Frank, not one.' And then, in brackets, thus: '[I set the words (White lies).' This was a technical instruction to the printer and meant that one thing if there should be left clear. The gentle who had the copy in hand put the lover's speech in type correctly and then, setting it out as if it were a line of verse, he gave me:

"Not one, dear Frank, not one white lies!"

"It was a comfort in the printing of the to suspend a leather medal by a leather boot lace round the neck of the man who had achieved the prize belise of the year. It was somewhere about midsummer at this time, but it was instantly unanimously resolved that nothing better than this would or could be done by anybody, and the medal was presented at once."--Westminster Gazette.

The Harvest.



The same May, dear, I hope you may never have to reap as you sow.--Harper's Weekly.

Something Lacking.

"These city hotels are not so complete."

"What's lacking?"

"The express elevator gets you to the fifty-second floor all right, but there's a half mile corridor confronts you and ba cabs."--Montreal Star.

Had Heard It Before.

"She looks very young to have a grown daughter."

"Yes; she was just telling me"--I know. That also was married when she was just barely fifteen years old."--Puppy Tug.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



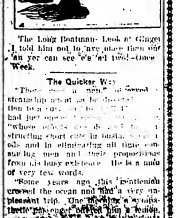
Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, &
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.
Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Circumstantial Evidence.



The Long Boatman--Look at Ginger. I told him not to eat more than six an yet can see he's et 'leven times. Week.

The Quickest Way.

"There seems to be a great deal of excitement about the [illegible] Mrs. Gabb. "Why, I should think [illegible] had just come over in a steamer."

"We've come over in a steamer," retorted Mrs. Gabb, "but we've been striking short cuts in [illegible] Gabb, and in eliminating all time consuming long and [illegible] properties from our busy existence. He is a man of very few words.

Among those [illegible] Gentlemen crossed the ocean and had a very unpleasant trip. One morning a steward [illegible] approached him a little [illegible] expressing a desire [illegible] to know what time it would be [illegible].

"It's [illegible] o'clock," said the Yankee, [illegible] it carefully from the pocket, [illegible] it reverently into the ocean and [illegible].

"It's [illegible] o'clock, my time by the other."

A [illegible] Paris, [illegible] visited [illegible] at Montgomery, Pennsylvania, who has been absent from his home [illegible] English perfectly well.

This Dutchman was [illegible] of [illegible] of remarkable [illegible] beauty, and the Londoner, [illegible] and colorings of [illegible] from the [illegible] to comment upon it.

"You could not [illegible] used a pipe like that every day," said the Englishman.

The Dutchmen took [illegible] his whiffs at the pipe and then slowly removed it from his mouth.

"Certainly not without [illegible] it," he said, gravely.--London Tit-Bits.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just compleated our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VADLSON- Proprietor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

With a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE Shoes.

FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Jimmie's Christmas Stocking

By OWEN OLIVER.

(Copyright, 1902, by Joseph B. Burton.)

THERE is honor among the dealers in rags of Paxton alley, but Mr. Smith's toy-shop stood at the very entrance, and they reckoned him out of bounds.

From time to time evil-looking men muttered to one another about the long stocking that Mr. Smith was supposed to have filled; but he had figured in the prize ring in his younger days, and he was said to sleep with a big knob stick beside him. So the matter ended at mutterings. A big, powerful man was Mr. Smith; and he had a powerful edge to his tongue. Every one in the alley feared him except Jimmy.

Mr. Smith knew him as the extraordinary paper-boy who brought back a dime given him in mistake for a penny, an event which was historical in the alley. At the time it gave rise to doubts as to Jimmy's sanity, but afterward it was held that he was "playing up to the old man."

Anyhow, Mr. Smith took two papers regularly afterward; and the day after his funeral—which was the day before Christmas eve—a sleek mas in a shiny top hat invaded Paxton alley, escorted by a policeman, and took evidence as to the identity of "the boy called Jimmy who sold papers" to the public generally, and in particular to the late Mr. Smith. When the sleek man was satisfied upon this point he proclaimed Jimmy the sole legatee of the estate, which comprised the little shop and house and all their contents.

"You'll find a long stocking somewhere, I expect," the lawyer said, "and you'd better bring it to the bank to take care of; and if I were you I should take the name of Smith."

Under ordinary circumstances Jimmy would have been elated by his good fortune, but somehow the world had not interested him lately. He had had a terrible cough for weeks —his business crossing him to the climate—and just now he felt tired,





Jimmie's Xmas Stocking — Jimmie Opened His Eyes.

sad had nasty pains in his side, and seemed to be burning all over.

He moved in on the morning of Christmas eve, and explored the house with a kind of numb curiosity. He spent most of the morning in the shop parlor in the arm-chair in front of the fire. He did not even go out to the quick-lunch room for the bountiful dinner that he had promised himself. He had taken a bit of milk from the milkman, and he kept drinking that. He did not seem to care about anything but milk, and every thing felt strange and uncanny. The figure on the mantelpiece—a white-bearded old gentleman which he believed was called Santa Claus—was the strangest and uncanniest of all. The fire was almost out, so he put on some more coal. He saw that it was nearly four o'clock. "Lummel!" he muttered. "I've let the day go, an' I've not been to bus'ness. This won't do. I'll take down the shutters, an' open the shop."

It had been a hard autumn, and the people on whom Paxton alley preyed were short of money. So Paxton alley was short of money, too.

If few entered the shop, there were enough outside. A dozen cold, reddies noses flattened themselves against the glass; a dozen shrill voices clamored; a dozen little hands pointed with grimy, chilblainy fingers here and there.

Jimmy remembered when he was a "kid" how he used to spend hours at the toy-shop window, and how the woman he lived with thus had thrashed him for spending on marbles a penny of the money he had taken for papers. It was his own money, he held, or he wouldn't have done it. For, by some freak of nature, Jimmy was honest. But now he could hardly sit up in a chair, and he didn't believe he could walk; but when a woman came in for a ten-cent doll, he managed to crawl to the window to serve her.

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

Christmas Eve Good Night

There was a wild chorus of recognition when he appeared between the dingy green curtains that slid sloegn rail. "Jimmy!" "Jimmy!" "Want any one to run your errins, Jimmy?" "Yer might give us something, Jimmy!" He heard all these greetings and a dozen more.

He shook his head and returned to his seat. He certainly did feel ill. And he seemed to lose things for a few minutes, until Bill Black came in for three little toys. Bill was looked up to in the alley as a man who did "big jobs," and the Blacks were generally reckoned well-to-do; but Bill's transactions hadn't been very profitable lately, and he had to be careful, because he knew that the police had their eye on him. So they were hard up, like the rest.

"Found the long stockin', Jimmy?" he asked, casually, when he had taken the toys.

"No," said Jimmy. "And if I had it 'e'd be at the lawyer's, Bill, an' don't yer make no mistake."

Bill growled under his breath. "If yer didn't look half dead I'd knock yer head orf, yer young hound," he said, "leavin' waitin' agfast an honest man. Goin' to offer to do anythink for yer, the missus was, wot I'll soon put a stop to now."

He gave Jimmy a ferocious scowl as he went out, and Jimmy resolved that if he found the stocking he would take it to the lawyer at once.

He went to the door and faced a crowd of excited faces that ranged in rows from the front of the shop right across the alley.

"Jimmy!" they cried. "Give us something! Yer delight, Jimmy!"

Jimmy always said afterward that he only did it because he thought he was dying, and the toys would be no use to him, and the pains to his heart "drawed him out of himself." He tried to speak, but his voice was only a whisper. So he beckoned to a big boy and whispered to him; and the boy stood up in the doorstep, and shouted to the crowd: "Jimmy's goin' to give yer a toy each. Jimmy—"

The big boy went sprawling before the crowd that swayed and struggled in, and Jimmy was driven back to the counter.

Women came in to plead for their babies at home. Boys and girls came in to remind him of their brothers and sisters. By one o'clock he had given to every small lohabitant of the alley.

Then Jimmy tried to go to bed, but was so weak and giddy that he could not climb the stairs. So he sat in the arm-chair instead. He felt strange as well as poorly. The chairs, the fire-iron, the coal-scuttle, the table-cover, everything, seemed to turn into fantastic figures, and long-tailed demons were running up the blinds. Santa Claus on the mantelpiece was scowling and sneering at him.

Jimmy got into a sudden rage with Santa Claus and struck him with his fist.

Santa Claus tottered on the mantelpiece, but righted himself. He was more solid and weighty than Jimmy had imagined, and there was a clinking sound as he swayed—a sound of clinking money. The truth flashed upon Jimmy as he sank back exhausted in the arm-chair. The "long stocking" was in Santa Claus, and he could not get to it, and he never would, because he was going to die. He saw Santa Claus leering at him when he woke, and in his dreams, and when he dosed. Then he suddenly looked frightened. Some one was knocking loudly at the door. That was what frightened him. Jimmy was completely just as the knocking ceased. He must have been asleep a long time, he thought, because the fire was low; and he supposed he had been what they called light-headed. There was a grating noise outside the window—he noticed it some one slipping a knife through the frame to press back the catch. Jimmy struggled to move, but his limbs only wriggled a little. He tried to shout, but no sound came. The shutters came open with a crash, and Bill Black stepped within. The short, jagged knife that he had opened the window with was still in his hand; and Santa Claus seemed taunting Jimmy. "You've given them my toys," he said. "I'll give him your money."

Jimmy closed his eyes to escape the sight of the knife, but he felt Black looking at him. Then, to his surprise, he went away into the shop. Jimmy heard a noise of unbarring and unlocking. Then he felt a cool hand on his pulse.

"Collapse," a pleasant voice said. "It's lucky we weren't an hour later."

Jimmy opened his eyes, and saw the doctor and Miss Beeding over him.

"I've been playin' at Santa Claus, matey," Black said. "We judged yer was pretty bad not to answer the knockin', so I got in. Rare nice toys them was yer gave my young 'ona. Judged yer was pretty bad, so I fetched 'om."

Bill Black looked at the fire thoughtfully, and repeated to himself: "Rare nice toys." Then he carried Jimmy upstairs and helped the doctor put him to bed. He was wonderfully gentle in handling Jimmy.

Mrs. Black was gentler still with Jimmy while she nursed him and he grew very fond of her. Bill and young Bill were looking after the shop, she said, and doing very fair. And she hoped he'd take young Bill in the business.

Jimmy nodded and smiled feebly —he did everything feebly just then —and promised to take young Bill, and said he made no doubt they'd do very well; but he felt his heart he was worried about the business.

Three weeks later Jimmy came downstairs to the shop parlor, and the first thing he noticed was that Santa Claus was gone from the mantelpiece. He was very weak, and he could not help a few tears coming to his eyes; but he brushed them away before Bill came in.

"Feel all right, boy?" Bill asked.

"Yes, Bill," Jimmy said. "Pretty fair."

"Seems strange down here, don't it?"

"A little strogh," Jimmy agreed.

Bill cet some hard tobacco in the palm of his hand, and rubbed softly and filled his pipe. "Where was a sort of figure there," he said, "wasn't there's Bill? I—I s'pose it got broke. It doesn't matter, Bill. It—it wasn't worth nothink."

Bill laughed and slapped his leg with his hand. "For ain't no judge of figures, matey, I can see. That 'ere was a curious old piece of stuff, an' valerble, or I ain't no judge. I took the notice o' lockin' 'im away upstairs, Jimmy—" Bill put his great hand on the boy's shoulder. "The long stockin' were inside him! Over a thousand dollars. I took the liberty of usin' the old money in the bus'ness for yer, but the thousand is there. An' it's lucky for yer, matey, as yer was dealin' with an honest man—not might have been differint if you hadn't given the kids them toys!"

For there is honor among—Paxton alley; and Paxton alley extends to the toy-shop now. Jimmy and young Bill are there!

THE GIRL AND THE GIFT

BY ELISA MONTROSE BENDOUGH

"You are not looking very jolly on Christmas day," observed the girl in brown. "Were your gifts chiefly hair receivers and silver thimbles, or were they so expensive that you are wondering how you can ever return them next year?"

"N—not exactly," replied the girl in green.

"Oh, you should see Alice," broke in the girl in brown; "She looks as happy as the girl who has got rid of the coat of tan she cultivated at the seashore last summer. She—"

"I don't know whether or not she received many presents, but she has one which seems to make her perfectly happy. It is—"

"I am sorry to hear it. If that girl got her deserts she would spend the holidays with the police. Yes—well, you know I have seen a good deal of Alice lately. You know we just had to be intimate, since Bob was dividing his attentions pretty equally between us."

"M'h'm; otherwise people might fancy you were jealous of each other."

"Jealous of Alice, the idea! However, I tried to watch her. You never know what a girl with her saintly expression is saying of you behind your back. You know that Rob is sort of



literary, and he talks about books most of the time. Well, Alice is so deceitful that she pretends she, too, is literary. I hate deceit."

"But how do you manage to keep up the conversatioo whoo he—"

"Rob prefers a conversation in which the other party is a listener, dear. Of course I told him when we first met that I dearly love to read."

"Oh, well, I don't know a girl anywhere who reads as many fashion magazines as you."

"M'h'm. Well, I knew that Bob meant to make me a handsome Christmas gift this year, and-er-perhaps add himself to it."

"But how—"

"Have you never heard of feminine intuition, dear? Consequently I just mentioned to him the fact that I am collecting turquoises. I knew by the way he changed the subject that he had taken the hint and thought it accidental."

"Oh—b; do show me—"

"He asked if I was fond of Thackeray. I said I doted on him; I'd have confessed a fondness for them—he's such a swell author. Yesterday I dropped in at Alice's. I found her in the library; she seemed nervous and I said to find the reason."

"And did—"

"She asked if I did not consider a set of Thackeray the nicest Christmas gift a man could make to a girl—a girl he liked very much? I replied, 'Yes—if the girl had author hair and eyes which were located at right angles!'"

"And she—"

"She replied, Oh, she was in earnest; she knew o man who meant to give a lucky girl just such a set. Theo she intimated that he intended to bind the set in red and send it to her. Was it not kind of him to make his own roof."

"But who—"

"I said, yes, the girl was lucky if she had a genius for martyrdom; that the man who would make a girl such a gift would be the man who would expect his wife to prefer a subscription to a magazine to a new tailor-made frock and an addition to the library to a trip to Palm Beach!'

"Good! I'm glac you said—"

"I'm not myself, dear. Rob was in the next room and heard every word. Alice had helped him to select a Christmas gift for me, and when I came in she told him to wait while she met me in the library, so he could hear my cries of delight when I heard of the selection! Did you ever know such an unmitigated cat!"

"Gracious never!" cried the girl in brown. "I didn't tell you, did I, that the gift which so delighted Alice was a set of Thackeray! Rob was there and Alice's mother stopped me in the hall, as I went out, to ask the address of the dressmaker who made Mabel's trousseau."

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BENEATH the SPRAY of MISTLETOE

BY WILBUR D. NESBIT

Beneath the spray of mistletoe
The comely damsel stands,
Her hair is of a golden glow
In careless, curling strands—
She tee it with a satin bow
Held in her shapely hands.

The firelight flickers on the wall;
The shadows quaintly weave
Odd patterns that arise and fall;
She feigns with her sleeve
And prinks her ribbons one and all—
This daughter fair of Eve.

In truth she is a lovely sight,
Her cheek is like the rose,
Her brow as ivory is white,
Patrician is her nose,
Her eye is blue with heaven's light;
She holds a speedy pose.

A young man passing by the door
Looks in and sees her there;
His glance lights up at the floor
Each man of us would dare
Do ere this, and even more
For she a passing fair!



He pints above her sunny head,
She looks up with a smile.
The young man it may well be said,
Is well equipped with guile;
Her lips are nicely curved, and red,
And purse in tempting style.

He puts his arm about her waist—
And she does not resist!
And then, in sudden, ardent haste,
The dazed fair is kissed!
Ah, luscious smack and honeyed taste
That he would not have missed!

And now she gazes in surprise—
Is she surcharged with ire?
The gleam within her azure eyes—
Is that from anger's fire?
Will she with wrathful rousing cries
Call forth her sturdy sire?



Ah, no! She laughs! Her dimples rare
In merriment appear.
She frowns not one bit afraid of hair
Behind her shapely ear.
She says: "Why, he not unlike there
Upon the chandelier!"

Beneath the seeming mistletoe
The damsel stands, and then
The bashful and repentant beau
Salutes as honest men
Should do; he kisses her as his you know,
And puts it back again!

Copyright, 1901, by Wilbur D. Nesbit.

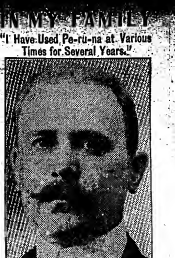


All One in Christ.

The coming of Christ gave emphasis to the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The great principle of Christianity rends past proof loocitly to contradictioe to many of the noblest principles of heathendom. Race prejudices ran through all peoples and amongst all toogues, but when Christ came he taught the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He taught that God is no respecter of persons. He made the poor as well as the rich his disciples. He dined with the publicans and sinners, as well as with priests and noblemen. He commanded that the Gospel be preached to every creature. His church today is a living witness that there is neither bond nor free, male nor female, Greek nor Jew, for we are all one in Christ.

IN MY FAMILY.

"I Have Used Pe-ru-na at Various Times for Several Years."



MR. EDWARD M. BURTT.

I Recommend Pe-ru-na.

MR. EDWARD M. BURTT, 6 N. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"It is for me a very much pleasure to announce that I have used your medicine at various times for several years, and that it has given entire satisfaction, not only in my own family, but also that of others of my friends. And would cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna, as I certainly do endorse your medicine."

Catarrh of Head, Nose, Throat.

Mr. Charles Levy, 89 Allen St., New York, N. Y., writes:

"I am very glad to tell you of the cures wrought by Peruna in my family.

"My son, aged seven, who had catarrh of the nose, was cured by two bottles of Peruna, and I had catarrh of the head, nose, throat and ears. One bottle of Peruna cured me."

Pe-ru-na Tablets—Some people prefer tablets, rather than medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna Tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of Peruna.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1906.

How He Did It.

Early in the morning session, wheo the pupils were feeling bright and happy, the teacher thought it a good plan to give them sentences to correct, both as to grammer and aosso. She accordingly wrote on the blackboard:

"The heo hes four legs. Ho doue it."

Thoughtful little Ignatius, at the foot of the class, pondered deeply, and at the end of 15 minutes' time, allowed for correction, he wrote:

"He didn't done it; God done it."

ECZEMA COVERED BABY.

Worst Case Doctors Ever Saw—Suffered Untold Misery—Perfect Cure by Cuticura Remedies.

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, wheo four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. The eczema was somethiog terrible, and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, and but for the best many kinds of patent medicines, to no avail. A friend tessed me to try Cuticura. At last I decided to try Cuticura when my boy was three years and four months old, having had eczema all that time and suffering untold misery. I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies. He was hetter in two months; in six months he was well. Mrs. R. L. Risley, Piermont, N. H., Oct. 24, 1905."

An old bachelor says that some women marry for the purpose of obtaining a listener who can't get away.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

There are countless roads oo all sides to the grave.—Cicero.

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is oot claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quootity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

JO-HE OIL

SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

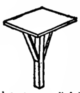
Very penetrating, soothing, healing. Cures CROUP, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throat and Chest. This oil has no equal for Wind Colic, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles. As good as it is powerful. Agents wanted. E. E. FORBIS' SONS, Prop's, Dallas, Texas.



A MILKING STOOL.

One in Which the Top is Braced to the Standard.

My milking stool idea may be helpful to others, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home. I think it an improvement on the old-fashioned T stool, which soon becomes loose where standard and top are fastened together. Two braces are nailed to it, as shown in the cut and there is no danger of its ever becoming loose.



GARGET.

An Ailment of Cows at Calving Time and How to Treat It.

Garget or caked udder is quite a common trouble which occurs usually just before or just after calving. The udder becomes hard and the glands are enlarged and feverish. There are usually no bad consequences from the trouble unless it is neglected. It is caused by a large supply of milk remaining in the udder and is sometimes aggravated by neglecting to milk out or by the cow standing in a draft of cold air. In cases of this kind it is not well to milk the cow out clean as the irritation caused by milking makes matters worse. The best procedure is to only partially empty the udder and then reduce the inflammation with a fomentation of warm water. The mere suckling of a hungry calf and the working of the teats will sometimes help. It is also well to rub the affected parts well with the palm of the hand after each milking and rub in a little camphorated ointment or some unsalted lard or oily substance. It takes several days to get rid of the trouble.

WHAT MILK COSTS.

Result of Tests by the Cornell University Experiment Station.

In a year's observation and record keeping with the dairy cows, their feed, etc., Cornell university finds the cost of producing milk as follows:

1st. With a fairly good herd, carefully fed and kept, milk can be produced for 65 cents a hundred pounds, and fat for 16 cents a pound for the cost of the food consumed.

2d. That individuals of the same breed vary more widely in milk and butter production than do the breeds themselves.

3d. The large animals consumed less pounds of dry material per 1,000 pounds live weight a day than did the smaller animals.

4th. That in general the best yields of fat were obtained from cows that gave at least a fairly large flow of milk.

5th. In general, the cows consuming the most food produced both milk and fat at the lowest rate.

6th. For the production of milk and fat there is no food as cheap as good pasture grass.

STRIPPINGS.

Some dairy stables are free boarding houses.

The proof of the butter is the smell of the churn.

Better cows, better feed, better care of milk make sure better profits.

Light, pure air and cleanliness are the three cardinal needs of the dairy stable.

If a cow is to be kept clean the stall where she stands must not be too wide.

It is more profitable to have four cows of great producing power than to have eight cows of ordinary producing power.

The best way that I have found to keep cream without ice in summer is to dig a hole 12 feet deep and four feet square near the separator house. As soon as cream is separated put it in a bucket with tight lid and hang it in the hole.

In a test between hand and machine milking the machine won out. They stripped the cows cleaner than when milked by hand. One man can care for five machines and with them milk a herd of ten cows in about one-fourth of the time required to do it by hand.

The Profitable Cow.

It is often urged that the average farmer should have a cow that can give milk profitably and whose steers will make profitable beef animals. The average production of the cows of Wisconsin is about 160 pounds of butter per year per cow; then will not the average cow of the average farmer fail to make any profit in butter production, and observation teaches us that there is no profit in raising the steers from those cows. Is it not better to have a cow that can do one thing at a profit than it is to have one that can do two things at a loss? And the breeding of dairy cows with the milking function highly developed and capable of perpetuating that function in their offspring, is sufficiently difficult, without being handicapped by trying to breed the opposite or beefing temperament in the same animal.—E. C. Jacobs.

NEEDED ON DAIRY FARM.

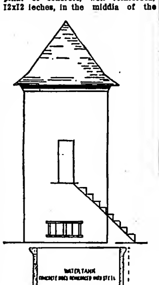
A Good Plan for Dairy with Icehouse and Water Tank.

Every farmhouse needs three things, a dairy room, cool, clean, sanitary, convenient, a store of ice and an abundant supply of water. Fortunately all of these can easily be secured in one building, and that may be a very sightly and even pleasing building in appearance. We will, of course, build it of concrete, the sides may be of plain plaster effect, if rough all the better, and afterwards covered with vines and creepers. A foreword about the finishing of concrete walls. They may be plastered after the forms are taken away. This is not the cheap way, nor does it always look best. They may be etched with acid to take away the newness and rawness; this gives a very pretty effect. Or they may be hammered with a rough faced hammer, similar to what cooks use for making tender beef steak; this also gives a nice roughness. The plain plaster wall looks better, usually, than the wall made of blocks imitating stone; the latter is too monotonous.

It is not practicable to color the whole mass of concrete to imitate brick, since it would take too much coloring matter. The best color is the dry iron ore red. It might be put on as a wash after the wall was complete.

I have given this building much thought to make it come within the cost that can be afforded by any well-to-do farmer, continues Joseph E. Wing in Breeders' Gazette. We will make it 13x13; wall six inches thick, which will be ample as they will be reinforced with steel. The walls and floors will take about 40 yards of material—that is, 40 yards of coarse stuff for concrete and as many barrels of cement.

Ample reinforcement will be provided for the walls if there is a vertical one-half inch rod each 24 inches of wall, and a horizontal one of the same diameter for each foot of height. Better a thin wall so reinforced than a thick one without reinforcement. Build up to the level of the bottom of the icehouse floor and erect also a pillar of concrete, well reinforced, 12x12 inches, in the middle of the



Icehouse, Dairy and Water Tank.

milkroom, then put a girder across from wall to wall of strongly reinforced concrete, the girder eight inches thick and 12 inches deep. There should be two rods in the underside of this girder, each one one and one-fourth inch in diameter, and the ends turned up into the thickness of the wall a few inches. These will be all the heavy reinforcing irons needed. Over this girder lay the concrete floor to hold the ice. It must be well reinforced. Use one-half inch steel bars, the best are the corrugated sort, and space them eight inches apart in each direction, crossing each other. Lay these bars on the wooden floor, but hold them up from it about three-fourths of an inch by driving little nails under them. On them lay your concrete floor six inches thick. Make it of good strong concrete, using about one part cement, two parts clean coarse sand and five parts clean coarse gravel or broken stone. Finish it with a face of one inch of good stuff that will make it water tight and smooth. There will be need of putting through this floor three pipes, they should be in the corners, one for filling the water tank, one for overflow of the water tank, one for drainage of the iceroom. This latter may as well be over the water trough for the milk.

When this floor is laid the walls may rise above it to the base of the arch under the water tank. Here a very thorough reinforcement must be given so that the arch will not by its thrust bulge the walls. The thickness of the arch need be no more than six inches and the reinforcement as for the floor below.

The cost of it all in good finish should be between $500 and $600.

NEW STRENGTH FOR OLD BACKS.

No Need to Suffer Every Day from Backache.



Mrs. Joannah Straw, 526 North Broadway, Canton, S. D., says: "For three years I suffered everything with rheumatism in my limbs and a dull, ceaseless aching in my back. I was weak, languid, broken with headaches and dizzy spells, and the kidney secretions were thick with solids. I was really in a critical condition when I began with Doan's Kidney Pills, and they certainly did wonders for me. Though I am 81 years old, I am as well as the average woman of 50. I work well, eat well and sleep well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Daily Thought.

A little fun,
A little play,
A little laughter
Day by day,
A little school
And we'll confess
A little bit of waywardness.
A little grief
A little woe
As down the later
Years we go.
A little love,
A little strife,
A deal of hope—
And this is life.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Advice.

"Well, Uncle Josh," said the fond mother after her daughter had trilled a few times for the purpose of impressing their relative from the country, "what do you think of it? Would you advise me to have Daisy's voice cultivated?"

"Yes, I guess I would. Git it cultivated a while and then have it seeded down. Gosh, but you people seem to be warm-blooded here. I'd freeze if I hed to depend on them steam pipes for heat."

Preacher's Comforting Remarks.

At an evening prayer meeting in a Maine village the senior deacon, Dominicus Jordan, arose to make appropriate scriptural remarks about the death of the late Miss Simpkins. In conclusion the deacon said: "I respected Miss Simpkins, the members of this church respected Miss Simpkins, the citizens of this town respected Miss Simpkins, but now she's dead and gone to the Lord, and the scripture saith, 'The Lord is no respecter of persons.'"—Exchange.

HAD NO DOUBT OF HIS FATE.

Mr. Jerome Evidently Was Aware of His Wife's Culinary Ability.

Some weeks ago the wife of Judge Blank, of Pacific avenue, lost her cook, and since she had no other resource she rolled up her sleeves and for a week provided such meals as the judge had not enjoyed since those happy days when the Blanks did not keep a cook. The judge's delight was so great that by way of appreciative acknowledgment he presented Mrs. Blank with a beautiful ermine cloak. Quite naturally, the incident was a good deal noised about among the social acquaintances of the Blanks and a spirit of envious emulation was developed in certain quarters. It was in this mood that Mrs. Jerome recited the story to her husband. "What do I get, Jerry?" she asked, "if I will do the cooking for a week?" "Well," said Mr. Jerome, "at the end of a week, my dear, you'll get one of those long crepe veils."—San Francisco Argonaut.

BOTH GAINED

Man and Wife Fatten on Grape-Nuts.

The notion that meat is necessary for real strength and the foundation of solid flesh is no longer as prevalent as formerly.

Excessive meat eaters are usually sluggish a part of the time because they are not able to fully digest their food, and the undigested portion is changed into what is practically a kind of poison that acts upon the blood and nerves, thus getting all through the system.

"I was a heavy meat eater," writes an Ills. man, "and up to two years ago, was in very poor health. I suffered with indigestion so that I only weighed 95 pounds.

"Then I heard about Grape-Nuts and decided to try it. My wife laughed at me at first but when I gained to 125 pounds and felt so fine, she thought she would eat Grape-Nuts too.

"Now she is fat and well and has gained 40 pounds. We never have indigestion any more and seldom feel the desire for meat. A neighbor of ours, 68 years old, was troubled with indigestion for years; was a heavy meat eater, and now since he has been eating Grape-Nuts regularly, he says he is well and never has indigestion. I could name a lot of persons who have really been cured of indigestion by changing from a heavy meat diet to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

CONTAGION A QUESTION OF PREVENTION

Sinks, drains, eating and cooking utensils, sick room linen and clothing frequently carry the dreaded disease-germ unnoticed by the household.

Thorough and hygienic cleansing is the best safeguard against infection, and such a safeguard is found in the universal household necessity—Borax.

This simple preventive carries in itself, disinfecting qualities which enter the fabric or act upon the article to be cleansed in a hygienic manner, eliminating every unwholesome property, rendering it contagion-proof, while at the same time *Borax is of itself as harmless as salt.*

Unlike most disinfectants which depend upon their strength of odor or harmful-to-the-system qualities, to arrest or prevent contagion, Borax is Nature's remedy, being easy to obtain and easy to apply, a simple solution in hot water being all the application necessary and requiring no prescription. It can be obtained from any grocer or druggist in convenient, economical household packages.

In addition to its disinfecting qualities, Borax is especially a household necessity, and can be used for softening water, cleansing and whitening clothes, clearing the skin, whitening hands, makes an excellent dandruff remover and can be used on the finest laces or most delicate fabrics without injury, while as an adjunct to the bath it removes all odor of perspiration and leaves the skin soft and velvety.

Corpse in No Hurry.

Respect is due to the man on his last journey to the cemetery, and the New York cabmen who was making for the Central station showed the proper feeling in driving for some distance along the procession without trying to cross it. But at last he could contain himself no longer. Turning his horse across the hearse, he said, in a cabman's whisper: "Look 'ere, my fare's in a 'urry, an' yours ain't!"

Burglar on to the Job.

Burglar (rousing the sleeping head of the family—"Don't move or I'll shoot! Where's your money hid?" Head of the Family (struck by a bright thought)—"It's in the pocket of my wife's dress." Burglar—"That's all right. I'll just take the dress. Thanks."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Dire Expectation.

"Did you have an excuse for staying away from school to-day?" said one small boy.

"No," answered the other, "but if father delivers the chastisement I expect, I'll have a good excuse for staying away to-morrow."

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Never tell evil of a man, if you do not know it for certainty, and if you know it for a certainty, then ask yourself, "Why should I tell it?"—Lavater.

Cash for Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices.
R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

And They Didn't Elope.

Gerald—Will you fly with me?
Geraldine—No; it isn't fly time yet.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

It is possible to draw out a man and make him interesting—but it's different with a sermon.

Save 40 Per Cent. of Your Fuel.

Write for price list and testimonials. Economy Fuel Saver Co., Minneapolis.

Some people never fool themselves more than when they think they are fooling others.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

America is the land of the free, where one must pay for everything worth having.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

If there were not so many different ways of lying more people would tell the truth.

Hides Tanned for Robes, Coats

etc. Oldest tanners in N. W. Send for prices Foster Robe & Tanning Co., Minneapolis.

A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by others.—Marcus Aurelius.

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Insomnia is one of the infant ailments that is contagious.

Cream of Oil

Is the best kerosene. Ask your dealer or write The Van Tilburg Co., Minneapolis.

With old age comes the knowledge of lost opportunities.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A crank is a person who thinks you are a crank.

CUT THIS OUT.

Fine Recipe for the Quick Cure of Coughs and Colds.

Mix half ounce of Concentrated oil of pine with two ounces of glycerine and half a pint of good whisky; shake well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours.

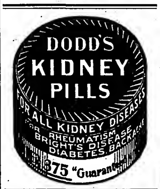
This is the formula prescribed by the renowned throat and lung specialist who established the camp for consumptives in the pine woods of Maine and whose remarkable cures attracted widespread attention among the medical fraternity. He declares that it will heal the lungs and cure any cough that is curable and will break up an acute cold in 24 hours. The ingredients can be secured from any prescription druggist at a small cost and is easily mixed at home.

Be sure not to buy the ordinary bulk oil of pine nor patent medicine imitations, as they will produce nausea. The real "Concentrated" oil of pine is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Dayton, Ohio, and is guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drug Act. It comes put up for medicinal use in half-ounce vials enclosed in round air-tight cases which protect it from heat and light.

More Nervy Woman, Now.

Blobbs—Don't you ever take your wife out in your automobile?

Slobbs—I took her out once, but she screamed so every time I ran over anybody that it made me nervous.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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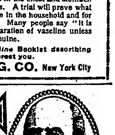
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ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist Is Traveling Around the World in the Interest of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Non-Sectarian and Non-Partisan Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Notables from the West Who Do Things in Far East

Shanghai, China.—These articles engaged to tell of the American men and women who are investing their lives in heathen lands. It is in the nature of the case that these should be pronounced personalities, and full of interest; many of them will get volume biographies when they die. Let us recall, in a paragraph each, a few of those whom I have met in China, the reader remembering that there are many other hundreds in the interior of this immense empire whom I have not had the opportunity to meet.

As he is the acknowledged foremost writer upon Chinese subjects, so Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Smith, of the American board, is probably the most interesting personality among Americans in China. His books are not more brilliant than himself; he is a scintillating conversationalist, at a two-hundred-words-a-minute gait. Yet there is not a more inconspicuous or modest American in China. He has never been mistaken for a fashion plate, for he is as unconventional as he is learned and original. Its probably understands the Chinese better than any other white man. If the legations and missionaries had listened to his urgings there would have been no Boxer uprisers and no siege of Peking in 1900. At President Roosevelt's request, he has just written a book, "America and China."

Mrs. A. P. Lowrie, of the American Presbyterian mission, has been more than 50 years in China, yet the Chinese have not robbed her of her quaint and delightful Americanism. Her tongue is as quick as ever at coining keen, searching and, at times, satirical, apothegms.

Bishop Roots, of the Protestant Episcopal missionary district of Hankow, seems more like an alert, aggressive professional or business man than an ecclesiastic. His personality (almost to as great a degree as that of his wife, who was Miss McCook, of New Haven) would be characterized as delightful by any company of men anywhere. He is rich in that quality colloquially called "horse sense," and there is no better administrator in the alon than he. In his activity for the Chinese he does not overlook the white community at Hankow, and half of the time of his clergy is given to the latter.

I have met several missionaries who hold decorations from the emperor, a prize which, I understand, the commercial community in China covets in vain. A missionary doctor who has been so honored is Dr. H. C. Beebe, of the Methodist Episcopal mission, Nanking. His steady, beneficent and self-sacrificing work for the Chinese came to the attention of the palace. An interesting sidelight on missionary influence is related concerning Dr. Beebe. He had been invited to an official feast at the viceroy's yamen one Sunday, and in sending his regrets he explained somewhat the Christian attitude toward Sunday. For some reason the letter did not reach the viceroy until the feast was in progress. The latter read it aloud, and declared that he, too, was going to keep the first day of the week free from official cares; and since then the yamen has been closed to business Sunday.

One of China's great women is Dr. Mary Fulton, the head of the Presbyterian Woman's hospital and the Woman's Medical college, Canton; the latter is the only one of its kind in the empire and it can never begin to receive all the students who apply for admission. What is thought of it by the Chinese is apparent from the fact that at the recent commencement three gold watches were awarded as prizes to the students by the viceroy. The most eminent and discriminating natives do honor to Dr. Fulton, as she is a physician, an executive and a woman of unusual ability. Her hospital is maintained on the plane of first-class hospitals at home; just to have trained her staff of native doctors would be a great life work for any woman.

"The Chinese Mother Goose" is Prof. Isaac T. Headland, of the Methodist Episcopal mission, Peking. This book brought Prof. Headland no little reputation in America; but his more serious hobby is not nursery rhymes, but Chinese art. He has the finest collection of Chinese paintings owned by any white man, and he is, doubtless, the world's leading authority on this subject. Incidentally, he is a consummate conversationalist. These pursuits are merely avocations; his vocation is that of teacher in the Peking university, where several hundred young men are learning the best that the west has to give, including its Christianity.

Two rare men, who long-headedly have elected to be inconspicuously great in China, rather than to stand among the many strong men in America, are Robert E. Dalley ("Bob" Dalley, Princeton's greatest football player), and C. H. Robertson, who are associated in Y. M. C. A. work at Tien-Tsin. Both are statesmen, whose breadth of vision, altruism and solidity of character have won the confidence of the highest Chinese. Robertson, like Dalley before him, lives in a Chinese home in the native city, and, considering it the biggest work open to an ambitious man, he has invested his personality as a foundation stone in the New China over which he is so enthusiastic. Both these men are truly leaders of a constituency of young Chinese.

China is full of Boxer stories, tragic and amusing. One of the latter concerns Dr. W. H. Park, of the Southern Methodist mission, whose long service is and for Soochow has made him one of the city's prominent and honored citizens. He was riding in a closed sedan chair one day during the turbulent times of 1900, when the cry was raised: "Here comes a foreigner! Kill him! Kill him!" The mob took up the refrain, rushed the chair, opened it, and then fell back foiled, for, as the bystanders said: "It's not a foreigner; it's only Dr. Park."

It is rather something unusual to have a whole warship or two in love with you, when you already possess a husband. But that is the unique experience of Mrs. C. A. Nelson, of the American board mission, Canton, and Mrs. W. II. Boyd, of the Presbyterian mission. In case of trouble, the United States government keeps a warship up at Canton, which is hard lines for officers and men. These two young matrons open their homes weekly to officers and men, and both are the belles that their gifts and graces entitle them to be. Incidentally, the lonely American has a jolly time, and is kept from the power of the lure of the east. The government has given medals for less worthy work than that which is done by these two ladies. Mrs. Nelson, by the way, conducts a girls' school which is so superior that Wang Fang, after inspecting it, promptly asked to be permitted to send his daughter to it.

Canada probably knows little of one of her noblest daughters, Miss Annie H. Gowans, of the Presbyterian mission. Pao Ting Fu, who went through the Boxer troubles heroically, and who is still, undaunted in spirit, spending her life beautifully for a people whom, she clearly realizes, may disappear in the fullness of their holds, but serenely, sweetly, annnily, she moves ministeringly among the Chinese, gazing at life all unafraid, through clear gray eyes that have seen deeply into great things of existence.

Two associates and friends of Miss McGowans are Miss Grace Newton, of the Presbyterian board, and Miss Lotsia Miner, of the American board. Both are survivors of the Peking siege, the latter having written a book upon that great experience. Both are engaged in female education, with results that would rank them in the class of the foremost women educators in America.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, China's oldest missionary, is known wherever men read thoroughly about China. He was long head of the imperial university; he is author of standard works in Chinese and upon China in English. His magazine contributions have been legion. Withal, at 86 years of age, he is as fresh and as zestful and busy as ever, and still looked up to for the last word upon obscure Chinese subjects.

Another veteran, a type of New England at its best, is President D. N. Sheffield, of the North China Union college, Tung Chow. To tell of his literary labors, ranging from his early versal history through a long list of publications to his present work of Bible translation, would be to outline a great life work for any man. Yet, these have been a mere phase of his educational and direct missionary effort. At once a dry humorist and a cultured gentleman and good companion, Dr. Sheffield is worth traveling a long way to know. In the same group with him must be classed the famous Timothy Richards, of the Christian Literature society, an overflowing Welshman; Drs. Wherry and Mateer, of the Presbyterian board; Dr. Blakemona, of the Southern Baptist board.

The romantic story of Bishop Scherschewsky, the famous Chinese scholar who died a few months ago in Tokio, demands a page, and not a paragraph. When I saw him recently, although perelyzed and scarcely able to speak intelligibly, he was working on a complete set of translations of his Chinese Bible. He was 74 years old, when he died in the chair where he sat for the 25 years of his peculiarly fine literary work time he had translated the whole Bible into easy Wenli, or blandarin, which is the written language of three-fourths of all the people in China. His Old Testament blandarin is issued by both the Bible societies. For seven years he worked eight hours a day, seven days in the week, on the translation and revision of this classical version. He called it his "two-fingered Bible," because he had laboriously written it with a type-writer with only two fingers on his paralyzed hands that he could use at all. Not soon for his splendid hatetic zgainst affliction was Bishop Scherschewsky famous; his ability as a Chinese scholar, and as a linguist generally, was almost uncanny. He was a Lithuanian Jew, and when past his majority he went to America, where he became a Christian and a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church. Even before he was accepted as-a missionary he had determined to translate the Bible into Chinese. During six months' voyage out he learned enough Chinese to be able to write it acceptably when he arrived at Shanghai. Twice he declined the bishopric, which he was finally obliged to accept. When I saw him he said, after outlining some translation projects which he had hoped to undertake: "But I am content. I want to go home, and I hope the good Lord will send for me soon." Not many days later I was shocked to learn that he had quietly passed away while at his labors.

American Churchmen Abroad.

Just now the west seems to be flooding the east with missionary authorities and religious leaders. The tour of President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Union Theological seminary, New York, through India and China, has been a notable triumph. Dr. Hall seems to possess a rare genius for impressing his personality upon people. Mr. Charles Alexander, the famous singer of the Torrey-Alexander evangelistic combination, has been in the east for his wife's benefit. During a visit to missionary relatives at Pakhoi he demonstrated the power he has as a some personality over even people of an alien tongue. At Hongkong he held the largest religious meeting in the city's history, and at Manila he spoke in both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Nor were the stagers Y. M. C. A. men; the working force of that organization has gone to Canton to attend the national Secretary C. C. Rutledge, of Philadelphia; Secretary Morris, of the International committee, of Montreal; Secretary Ashley, of the Canadian Presbyterian board; John R. Mott, of the International Y. M. C. A. said, Boston, and Dr. Rader, of the Western Christian Advocate; John B. Sleman, of the Washington Y. M. C. A., and dozens of other friends of foreign missions, clerical and lay.

The missionaries are now having a foretaste of the visitation they expect when that committee of 50 American business men, arranged for by the action with the recent celebration of the American board, comes out to make an independent study of foreign missions. This is one of several signs, apparent out here, of a remarkable increase of interest in foreign missions on the part of the churches of America and Canada.

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HOME INDUSTRIES

ECONOMIC LESSONS TAUGHT BY EDITORS OF MANY PAPERS.

COMBATTING A COMMON EVIL

Practices of Sanding Dollars from Communities Where Earned Helps Along the Centralization of Business.

Apparently the press is now-fully aroused to the importance of combatting the evils of patronizing other than home enterprises. Editorial and local columns of the papers, especially in the western states, are filled with common-sense articles setting before the people such facts as appeal to reason and patriotism. Some editors in their zeal to accomplish good, perhaps go too far in abuse of systems that take money from their neighborhoods, and by severe criticisms of patrons of out-of-town concerns mark" and fail to accomplish what is much desired.

None will gainsay that the wage-earner has the inherent right to spend his earnings wherever he desires. If he wishes to buy his clothes in some distant city, he has that privilege. Sometimes he may have cause to do so. His home merchants may not carry in stock what he wishes to secure. Others may charge him what he considers an exorbitant price. Quite often he may learn that he makes a mistake by buying goods without a careful examination of them. Whatever his motive may be, generally is—the purchaser becomes a better patron of home institutions than ever before. But there are a few large cities in the country and woman overlook. It is that the dollars that they send away means money taken out of local circulation, and the consequent impoverishing of the community. Take a city of, say, a quarter of a million people in the community. Five dollars e year from each one sent after amounts to $10,000 per year, and in ten years $100,000. Supposing that a fifth or sixth of this represented the profits that should be left in the community. It would be quite enough to establish a business enterprise that would support several families. But from some communities the average amounts sent away for goods is from a third to a half and often more than the total peid or needed supplied. Think of what a great loss that is! Think that this trade, given to the home town, would immediately increase its business from a third to a half! How many years would it take if the home trade principle was adhered to strictly before your town would be more than double in size? It would only require a very few years. And with the growth of the town everyone living within its limits and its trade radius would receive a benefit.

All the residents of a community have common interest in it. The laborer, the farmer, the merchant, the doctor and the lawyer prosper in common. Their interests are parallel. The community is cooperative. If the farmer has employed men there are still distant city to do his work, would patronize an out-of-town doctor and have him come to see his wife, or help be needed, the laborer would suffer, and suppose that the farmer should send away for things—eggs, their vegetables, fruit, butter, etc., would not the farmer be affected? Suppose that the merchant is prohibited to do business without profit; can he pay as good wages to his help as they should be? Can he be as liberal in his down the line. The better the home town can be made, the better it is for all. It will soon be the wanderlust, and by being such you assist yourself and all in your neighborhood.

D. M. CARR.

MISUSE OF THE MAILS.

How the Law Reads Under Which the Postal Department Excludes Frauds.

Section 5480 revised statutes of the United States pertaining to illegal use of the mails reads as follows: Whoever, having devised or intended to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud or to be executed by means of false or forged pretenses, representations or promises, or to obtain money from or property from another by means of false or forged pretenses, representations or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter or give away any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, or other security of the United States, or to aid in the same, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, or attempting to do so, shall place any letter or package in any post office of the United States, or take or receive therefrom, such persons so misusing the mails shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500) and imprisonment of not more than eighteen (18) months, or by both such punishments."

Is Concentration Desirable?

He who thinks that a 10,000-acre farm under control of one man, who reaps all the profits of its operation, is better than 100 10-acre farms owned by 100 men, each of whom reaps the reward of his labor reasons erroneously. If his farm is not for the best why then build up big stores in the large cities that do the business of 1,000 small stores in the smaller towns? Why kill off the business of the local town and help make wealthier the proprietors of the big concerns in the great cities? Does this question call for an answer?

HOW SCHEMERS WORK.

Cooperative Plan Used to Get Dollars from the People of the Country.

Financiering or promoting has become a particular science. This new science has taken the broad name of "system," and by "system" is attributed a Machiavellism that would make insignificant the chicanery of the noted Italian diplomat. At present the nation is treated to illustrations of the methods of the advocates of "system" through the magazine articles, and the disclosures made of the transactions of many big concerns which have been investigated by the courts.

When simmered down, it will be seen that it is by use of money contributed by the masses of people, and placed in the control of the few that the masters of finance are enabled to rob and build up at will, give and take, and let the people go to the bowwows.

It is not the intention herein to deal particularly with the gigantic institutions, but to show how the principles employed by them are also brought into use by promoters of schemes of lesser degree. And here an anomaly presents itself, plainly showing how short-sighted the masses of people are, the small-caliber schemers who apply "system" use as their main props the cry of "trust" and "robbers." Well they know the cupidity of the messers, and by presenting what appears a plausible scheme of cooperation get from out the pockets of the people money with which to carry on business. This plan of working is generally a stock-selling scheme, a membership plan with promise of selling goods at wholesale prices, and the paying of large dividends. A number of such concerns have lately come into existence. Some of them have such mammoth things in view that if their plans could be successfully carried out, it would be the building up of greater monopolies than those that they hold up before the people as justification of their own existence.

Do not be deceived by the representations made by alleged cooperators. A close investigation will show that instead of a purely cooperative plan, it is a scheme simply with the object of getting from the people money with which to carry on business for the personal gain of a few. Don't invest money in any alleged cooperative store or concern located in the large cities, and of which you know nothing other than the representations made by their promoters. Remember that it is a poor scheme that does not carry with all appearances of soundness, for this is essential to the success of it.

WANDERING WEARY WILLIES.

Towns by Adopting Proper Ordinances Can Assist in Decreasing Vagrancy.

Like unto the poor, the tramps and "the vagrancy," it seems, we have "with us always." With the coming of winter they drift from the north to the south. The torrid heat of summer finds them wending their way to the northern climate. While for the lest decade of years prosperity has been universal throughout the United States, and employment for all willing to work, still the wanderlust, lonely, unfortunate, remain as an object lesson of ignorance and indolence. Such unfortunate conditions are such and local laws have tended toward betterling the conditions of these "Weary Willies," and we find year after year their number is decreasing. They are the direct descendants of the early, with morbid mentalitites, with criminal instincts developed thet moko them a menace to the public. There is the harmless tramp, a proper place for him should be in the home for feebleminded, and there is the indolent tramp, with all mental faculties developed whose place should be in the workhouse, and there is also the wanderlust, vampire, who is the criminal at heart and whose proper place should be in the penitentiary. If towns should have ordinances requisiting the employment of those wibin its confines, and if such ordinances are properly framed so as to impose a penelty upon the vagrant who mayhaps visit the place, it will soon be found that such towns will be avoided and the troubleeome visitors to the community will seek fields elsewhere.

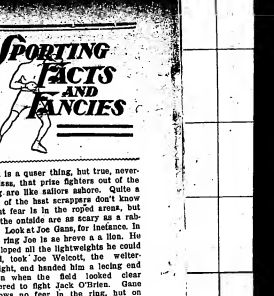
Unsound Cooperative Concerns.

"Self-protervation is one of the first laws of nature," wrote some thinker long ago, and time has failed to prove it untrue. How many communities in voluntary suicide by unwisely following the instructions of some quack doctor in their efforts to cure themselves of some ailment? And how many more bring to themselves financial ruin by wild speculation in schemes that they know little about, prompted by glittering promises of great returns for little money. Lately numerous alleged cooperative mercantile establishments have sprung up in large cities and are seeking the support of farmers throughout the country. Don't take the advice of the "great doctor" and commit financial suicide by investing in them and giving them your patronage instead of the business place of your own town.

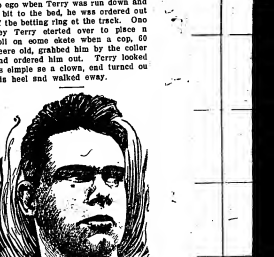
Progressive Farmers.

The average American farmer is a progressive mortal. He is always ready to learn new things. He lately introduces more than ever the necessity of education in his business. He no longer ignores the fact that science is a wonderful factor in his work, a money saver that must be considered if he succeed. The more intelligent is the farmer, the more interest he will take in the furthering the interests of his home town, and building up and improving the community in general.

SPORTING FACTS AND FANCIES



It is a queer thing, but true, nevertheless, that prize fighters out of the ring are like sailors ashore. Quite a few of the last scrappers don't know what fear is in the roped arena, but on the outside are as scary as a rabbit. Look at Joe Gans, for instance. In the ring Joe is as brave a a lion. He walloped all the lightweights he could find, took Joe Walcott, the welterweight, and handed him a lacing and then when the field looked clear offered to fight Jack O'Brien. Gans knows no fear in the ring, but on the street at night Joe is scared to death. Young Corbett says thet the old mester hee a feerful dread of hobgo men. He never goes down a dark street if he can help it, but seeke the light every time he can, and ot that is breaking his neck looking around. There le enother thing thet has Gene' gost, and thet is en earthquake. Joe wee in Frisco a couple of years ago when the big wriggle came off, and he heat it out of town so feet they thought he wes a comet. Joe went back later on to appeer in fights, but he wee almost frightened to death thinking shat another might come while he was in town. Well, for that matter, look at Jeffries. He was invincible in the ring, but his little wife hes him ceting out of her hand when he le at home. Tommy Burns' better half hes him so bed. Why, she won't even-let hubby hox colored men. Terry McGovern is scared to death of cops. A year or so ago when Terry was run down and a bit to the bed, he was ordered out of the boiling ring at the Lenox club. Jay Terry started over to place a roll on some okete when a cop, 60 yeere old, grabbed him by the collar and ordered him out. Terry looked as simple se a clown, and turned on his heel and walked away.



BLACK HERFORDS.

Hervard's clever heifhesk, who is regarded by followers of the crimson as one of the best in the cast.

It le said to be a rerity for more then one grent athlete to be in the seme immedlete femlly, but it oppeers thet Hone femily of Celiffornis, of which Ralph Roee, the greet shot putter, is a member, le an exception to the rule. The holder of every shot-putting record on the Amateur Athletic union's booke hes a younger brother who is the finest scholastic athlete in the far west. The younger Rose, who le wey under his meloority, stands six feet three inches in his here feet, and tipe the beam at 210 pounde in his ective unit. Already the youngster has shown a glimpse of chempionship poseibility. He has romped through 100 yerds in "ten one" (an interecholestic record for hie elete), and hee flung the 16-pound shot over 45 feet. These are indeed, remarkable performances for a lad of Rose's age. More thin likely young Rose will not be heard from in cinder games for a long time. First of all, his father, Judge Rose, is greatly opposed to the interference of athletic pastimes with his sone. The many fabulous stories printed about Ralph in the local papers have been read by his much discomfort to Judge Rose and had more to do with keeping the youngster away from other athletics during 1906 than anything else. It was nothing but this undue publicity that made Rose stay away from the game, and furthermore it took all the influence of Trainer Walter Christy, who looks for great things from athletics during 1907, and wants the boy to get the big boy back in the game again. After prolonged coaxing, Rose consented to do a bit of running, and came east for the exposition. He trained just it days, and smashed every shot-putting record on the books.

In direct contrast to the conditions that prevailed at Athene last year, where the men waded through the mud and slushed up to their ankles, the track at the English stadium, where the Olympic games will be held next year, will be as nearly perfect as it can be made. It is already completed, and, during the nine months that will elapse before the games are opened, will have a chance to pack and become settled. The tank in which the aquatic sports will be contested has also been completed. The area seats will all be erected by Christmas.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1907. NO. 38.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Wall Provided.

St. Peter.—There are well filled granaries and root cellars at the St. Peter state hospital for the insane. From an agricultural viewpoint the year has been remarkably successful at the institution, and the showing is the best ever made by the hospital farm. In 1906 the value of farm products reached a total of $31,000, but the figures this year will exceed that figure considerably.

Diversified farming is carried on on quite an extensive scale at the hospital. There are 450 acres of land under cultivation, and John Horst, the institution farmer, made them yield abundantly. Potatoes head the list of products with 10,000 bushels, and there are 8,000 of barley, 5,000 of corn, 2,000 of oats. Onion eaters among the patients will revel in 1,000 bushels of strong-scented bulbs; there are 1,500 bushels of carrots, 1,000 bushels of turnips and 6,000 bushels of other grains and vegetables. During the summer the inmates consumed 5,000 quarts of strawberries and 15,000 watermelons and canteloupes, and fully 20,000 heads of cabbage, while as many bunches of celery, have been stored to the cellars.

Asbestos.

Tower.—What promises to be two of the greatest ore finds in this section of the country has been discovered of late and is being thoroughly investigated by the local business men.

Within a radius of three miles of the city of Tower an asbestos mine has been discovered, and within four miles a ledge of soft, iron ore has been discovered.

These latest discoveries were made by two of the local men, Dr. J. D. Murphy and D. Graham. The asbestos ledge is about one-fourth of a mile square at the surface and is of a rich quality. The men have in their possession some rich specimens, but as to the extent of the ore in depth they cannot state at the present time, as this part has not as yet been thoroughly investigated. The specimens of iron ore are rich, but nothing is known as to the extent of the body.

New Ditch Law Void.

St. Paul.—The ditch law passed by the last legislature was laid away on the shelf in an opinion handed down by the supreme court, in which Justice E. A. Jaggard declares chapter 191 of of the Laws of 1907, the new ditch law, to be unconstitutional and void.

The new law gave the owner of wet lands the right to drain them across a neighbor's land. If in the main whose land was affected by the drain offered an objection it was up to the town supervisors to appraise the damage.

William Pantake of Rockford attempted to dig a ditch across the land of Charles Schubert, who entered a protest, on the ground that the new law permitted the taking of private property for private purposes.

Big Christmas Dinner.

St. Cloud.—Inmates of the state institutions will be given a good Christmas dinner as usual. The state board of control is now securing bids on various delectables. Christmas trees will also be furnished and every effort will be made to give the inmates a real Christmas day.

Bids will be asked for on oranges, bananas and lemons, 3,350 pounds of nuts, 1,545 pounds of candy, 4,315 pounds of poultry, 223 gallons of oysters and 20 barrels of cranberries.

A Surprise.

Minneapolis.—Dressed in blue jeans and apparently not overburdened with wealth, a gentleman strolled up to the counter of the city comptroller's office and calmly stated he would like to purchase some of the recent issue of park and school bonds.

When assured that the bonds could not be purchased in lots of less than $50 each he smiled blandly and produced currency and certified checks to the amount of $10,000 which he said he wanted to invest in the bonds.

NEWS NOTES.

Breckenridge.—The Breckenridge Telephone company has filed articles of incorporation. The officers and directors are all local residents.

St. Paul.—The corner-stone of a temple being built by the Sons of Israel congregation at Fairfield avenue and Robertson street was laid.

Minneapolis.—Harry Clay Blaney, the diminutive comedian, has a new play this season entitled "Wille Live, The Boy Detective," which he will present at the Bijou Opera House, all of Christmas week. As the name of this new play suggests, it is a combination of the adventures of the irrepressible "Willie Live," the well known character which Mr. Blaney used in his former successes, "Across the Pacific," and "The Boy Behind the Gun."

St. Paul—Frozen body of J. P. Smith found in woods, pistol by his side.

St. Paul—Mrs. Bina Larson, a resident of the Upper Levee, was found dead in bed.

St. Paul—Ginseng growers of the state will meet at the old Capitol at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Jan. 14.

South St. Paul—The total number of cars received here last month was 7,570, as compared with 4,662 for November, 1906.

St. Paul—The possession of a counterfeit $5 bill got a man arrested by Detectives Collins and Schmidt on a charge of burglary.

St. Paul—The twin boys born to Mr. and Mrs. George Seitz, 84 West Jessamine street, several days ago, were found dead in bed.

Crookston—The opera house is to be dismantled, and the town will be without any of the larger attractions until a new house is built.

Glencoe—The new Woodman-Odd Fellow hall was dedicated here. Over 500 attended the ceremonies. The hall is a substantial structure, erected at an expense of $5,000.

Brainerd—George Sullivan, recently resigned as policeman, has filed a charge with the city council, alleging that he was forced to resign for impartially applying the "ild."

Minneapolis—An unidentified woman dropped a suitcase containing the body of a baby a few weeks old from the Wisconsin Central bridge in Minneapolis. The woman escaped.

Bemidji—Twenty cans of fry from the state fish hatchery at St. Paul have been placed in Lake Bemidji for the purpose of replenishing the lake with the finny tribe of fishes that inhabit the "deep" in the local lake.

Tower—What is seldom seen in even this part of the country in late years was seen here—tha old dog team. The only one that is left in this part of the country was driven to this city from the Willow river country.

South St. Paul—Frank Poole badly burned both hands extinguishing a fire at his house, but succeeded in preventing a serious blaze. The fire started from the explosion of a lamp in the kitchen. The biggest blaze was over the pomp.

Mankato—The distribution of nine new companies needed to bring the Minnesota national guard up to the requirements of the Dick law in order that the $34,000 national aid may be secured is causing the officials considerable difficulty.

Rochester—The franchise to give the Tri-State Telephone company the right to enter this city as a competing line was given its final blow at the city council meeting. The ordinance was read three times, and when it came to a vote it was 4 to 2 against the proposed franchise.

Minneapolis—From a poor typewriter girl to the possessor of a fortune of $100,000 is the good luck that befalls Miss Stella M. Blethen, stenographer. She has been named in the will of George F. Porter, the Minneapolis business man who died suddenly last week in Omaha, as the beneficiary of a bequest of that amount.

Hamline—Thomas Russell, fifteen years of age, a student at St. Thomas college, fell a distance of forty feet from the balcony of the building, and received serious injuries. Two ribs on his right side are fractured, and he is thought to have received internal injuries, the real character of which cannot at present be determined.

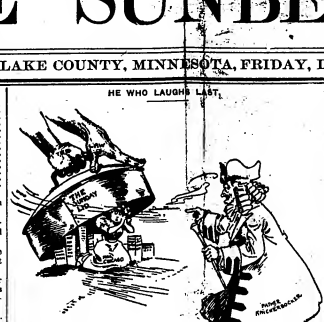
Faribault—Mrs. Harry Downs, living in the northwestern part of Rice county, was killed by falling off a load of wood. She and her husband were hauling with three horses, and she drove the single horse. The wheels struck a stone, threw her from the wagon and the load passed over her. She died within several hours after the accident.

St. Paul—One of the finest specimens of a mastiff ever taken in Minnesota, now in the possession of the state game and fish commission, is to be presented to Admiral, Lord Charles Beresford, head of the English navy, by W. T. Bailey, a Duluth lumberman. The hound is already mounted and will be shipped to England at once in order to reach there for Christmas.

Twin Valley—Fire destroyed the yards, warehouses and offices of the Trimbla Lumber company, the Twin Valley Implement company's warehouse and office and the Welna & Walda warehouse. The total loss is about $20,000; insurance about $9,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

Milan—The Standard Lumber company's office and part of its sheds burned to the ground causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

HE WHO LAUGHS LAST.



OPERATION IS A SUCCESS

MRS. LONGWORTH'S CONDITION QUITE SATISFACTORY.

President's Daughter Has Vermiform Appendix Removed and is on Way to Recovery.

Washington. — Mrs. Alice Longworth, wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth, and daughter of President Roosevelt, was operated upon for appendicitis Thursday. The operation, which was performed at the White House by Dr. Finney of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, assisted by Dr. Sophia Nordhoff-Jung and Surgeon General Rixey of the navy, was declared by Dr. Rixey to have been successful in every particular and to have left the patient in excellent condition.

The following bulletin was issued at the White House at nine o'clock Thursday night:

"Mrs. Longworth has had a comparatively comfortable day. Her gen-



Mrs. Alice Longworth.

eral condition is satisfactory. Nu merous bulletins will be issued during the night."

At the conclusion of the operation Mrs. Longworth emerged from the influence of the anaesthetic in a very short time and after exchanging a few words with Mrs. Cowles, her aunt, and with her husband, she fell asleep naturally and enjoyed a nap lasting two hours. Her condition was such that President Roosevelt felt little apprehension and in fact did not hesitate to engage in his afternoon tennis games with Ambassador Jusserand, Gifford Pinchot and Assistant Attorney General Cooley.

The preparations had been making for the operation for nearly a month, it being known during that time that Mrs. Longworth was suffering from incipient inflammation of the vermiform appendix. About a week ago preparations were begun for the operation which it was deemed expedient to undertake before she had suffered a loss of strength that would be sure to ensue from a severe attack of appendicitis.

Washington.—The following bulletin was issued at the White House Friday night at 9:30 o'clock: "Mrs. Longworth had a very good day. She is progressing rapidly and her condition is entirely satisfactory."

Peculiar Suicide in Paris.

Paris.—An old man was run down and killed Friday afternoon on the Champs Elysee by an automobile owned by James Watson, of Calumet, Mich. Neither Mr. Watson, who was in the car, nor his French chauffeur, who was driving it, was detained, as the policeman in charge of the regulation of traffic at the spot where the man was killed, declared it was a case of suicide.

New York Banks Swindled.

Augusta, Ga.—It was learned here Friday that parties in New York have swindled banks in that city out of a large sum of money on fictitious cotton warehouse receipts purporting to be from Augusta.

KIDNAPED CHILD FOUND.

Lillian Wulff of Chicago Located at Momence, Ill.

Momence, Ill. — Little Lillian Wulff, who was kidnaped in Chicago Saturday while playing near her home, was found Friday five miles south of Momence. The man and woman who were bar captors were arrested. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, and said they were on their way from Pennsylvania to Missouri, where they intended settling. They refused to discuss the kidnaping. Jones is about 29 years of age and the woman about 25. The child declared they picked her up on the streets of Chicago, put her in a wagon and drove away.

The arrest of the people was brought about through the fact that a farmer's wife, living south of Momence, notified Deputy Sheriff Reilly that she had seen a man and woman with a little girl drive past her house in a wagon. Deputy Sheriff Reilly joined them and placed them under arrest.

The child acknowledged that her name was Wulff, but said she had been traveling under the name of Jones. According to her story she escaped once while on the road between Kankakee and Chicago, but was recaptured. The child has seemingly been neglected since the time she was taken away a week ago, her appearance indicating that in all that time she has gone without bathing.

THREE HUNDRED BODIES OUT.

Victims of Fairmont Disaster Reach High Total.

Monongah, W. Va. — Over 300 bodies have been removed from the scene of the Fairmont mine explosion, making the probable death list about 600, according figures of the rescuers. The opening of the coroner's inquest has been set for next Monday. Gov. Dawson announced Thursday that he will personally attend the inquiry for the purpose of instituting a full investigation leading the view to ending West Virginia mine disasters.

Relief funds are sufficient for the immediate wants of widows and orphans, but many of these will be dependent for a long time, making necessary a much larger fund.

Bishop P. J. Donahue of the Catholic diocese of Wheeling will provide for many of the orphans. He is considering the leasing of property for a temporary orphanage and later building a permanent institution.

WOMAN CALLED A FIREBUG.

Ohio Temperance and Church Leader Arrested.

Norwalk, O.—Mrs. Martha A. Campbell, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school at Steubenville, and wife of a wealthy Greenfield township farmer, was arrested Friday in Sandusky on a secret indictment charging incendiarism.

The indictment charges that Mrs. Campbell burned a dwelling owned by Miss Lou Mather, a neighbor, in October.

Miss Mather also has been indicted.

The fire insurance company asserts the women framed a plot by which Mrs. Campbell would buy the place. Both women are on bonds.

Oklahoma's Senators Elected.

Guthrie, Okla. — The election of the first two United States senators from the new state of Oklahoma was consummated late Wednesday afternoon by the two houses in joint session when Speaker W. H. Murray, announcing the vote of Tuesday, declared Robert L. Owen of Muskogee and Thomas P. Gore of Lawton duly chosen.

IS NOT A CANDIDATE

PRESIDENT PUTS AN END TO THE THIRD TERM TALK.

ALL DOUBT DISPELLED

Formal Statement Issued by Mr. Roosevelt Repeating That Made the Night of Election in 1904.

Washington. — President Roosevelt will not be a candidate for a third term. All doubt on this point was dispelled Wednesday night by the authoritative statement from the White House that Mr. Roosevelt still adheres to the declaration of renunciation made on the night of the election three years ago.

In the statement issued President Roosevelt says he has not changed and shall not change the decision communicated to the American people in 1904.

It appears that President Roosevelt has been awaiting the call for the Republican national convention to afford the proper opportunity for making his position clear and unmistakable, thus leaving the field clear for Fairbanks, Taft, Cannon, Knox, Foraker and others declared or receptive candidates for the Republican nomination. The president's statement follows:

"In view of the issuance of the call of the Republican national committee for the national convention, the president makes the following statement:

"On the night after election I made the following announcement: 'I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance, and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.'

"I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced."

The announcement that the president would not accept the Republican nomioetion, if tendered, came at too late an hour to become generally known in political circles, but among those who learned of it, Democrats and Republicans alike, the feeling was manifest that it left no element of doubt in the presidential situation, so far as relates to the third term talk, and that it definitely eliminates Mr. Roosevelt from the contest now being waged. Some Democrats, however, express a belief that a Roosevelt stampede in the Republican convention would shake his resolution and that he would probably be elected to the historic precedent that no American citizen ever refused a presidential nomination.

Administration Republicans declare that the announcement gives a great impetus to the Taft boom, while the Democrats, many of the leaders of which declare they are here attending the meeting of their national committee, are shouting that it means "Bryan in a walk."

ORCHARD TELLS OF MURDER.

Pictures Petitbone As His Paymaster for All His Crimes.

Boise, Idaho. — Showing signs of deep emotion, Harry Orchard, in the Petitbone trial Thursday afternoon, told of the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. In minute detail he testified in regard to the deliberate preparations for the crime; of his unsuccessful attempt to end the life of Steunenberg, and finally of placing the bomb on the night of December 30, 1905.

Before telling of the Steunenberg murder Orchard detailed his alleged attempts on the lives of Fred Bradley at San Francisco; Justice Gabbert, Justice Goddard and Gov. Peabody at Denver, and of plans which he said were made to kill Sherman Bell, Frank Hearne, David Moffatt and John Nelligan. Finally he told of having instructed Petitbone as his paymaster, and in some of his attempted crimes he himself participated as an active participant. In every detail his narrative was the same as given in the Haywood trial.

Brooklyn Bankers Arrested.

New York.—John G. Jenkins and his three sons, John G., Jr., Frank and Fred, all bankers of Brooklyn, were indicted jointly Wednesday for criminal conspiracy in having illegally obtained loans aggregating $947,000 from trust companies of which they were officers. The father, John G., Jr., and Frank were indicted for perjury in having made false statements to the state superintendents of banks. The four men were arrested, arraigned and, after pleading not guilty, held under bonds for a hearing.

CONVENTION GOES TO DENVER

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ALSO ACCEPTS $100,000 FUND.

Several Members Look on Sum Offered as Bribe—July 7 Named as Date.

Washington.—After deciding to hold the next Democratic national convention at Denver, Col., and fixing the date of the meeting for July 7, 1908, the Democratic national committee late Thursday entered upon a spirited debate on the propriety of accepting more of the $100,000 offered by Denver for the convention than actually needed to pay the convention expenses in that city.

The opposition to the acceptance of the contribution took the form of a resolution by Representative Clayton of Alabama, declining money not ostensibly needed for convention purposes, but after a long debate the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 21 to 14.

Mr. Clayton, Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia all spoke in favor of the passage of the resolution. Mr. Smith was especially emphatic in saying that the $100,000 which had been offered to secure the Republican convention and refused by the Republican national committee had been offered to and was about to be accepted by the Democratic committee. He said the Republicans had turned down the offer because it was regarded as in the nature of a bribe and that Democrats, in view of that circumstance, could not refuse to accept it. Mr. Williams spoke in similar vein, as also did Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Taggart advocated the acceptance of the $100,000, saying it would be needed now even worse than money was needed in 1904, and that at that time it would have been practically impossible to have opened headquarters for Judge Parker if they had not had the extra money secured from St. Louis, where the convention was held.

In selecting the convention city on first ballot, Denver received 22 votes as against 17 for Louisville, five for Chicago and one for St. Paul. July 7 was selected after a very brief discussion.

The committee held two sessions during the day and adjourned finally at six o'clock.

WANTS GOLDFIELD FACTS.

President Sends Labor Department Officials to Investigate.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary Sturny, of the department of commerce and labor; Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, left Washington Tuesday afternoon for Goldfield, Nev., to make a thorough investigation of the trouble between the miners and mine operators at that place. Secretary Murray and Commissioner Smith made the announcement after a conference with President Roosevelt Wednesday.

Goldfield, Nev.—Gen. Funston arrived at 2 o'clock Thursday and was driven direct to the Goldfield, where he went into conference with Gov. Sparks. Gen. Funston stated to the governor that he would remain here until the labor situation had cleared up and there was no danger danger of trouble. Gen. Funston says he is determined to take control of the camp under martial law upon the first outbreak of serious violence, but that he will not take any such action until the conditions warrant it.

QUEEN CAROLA IS DYING.

Last Sacraments Administered to Albert of Saxony's Widow.

Dresden.—The condition of Queen Carola, widow of King Albert of Saxony, who is suffering from nephritis, is hopeless. The last sacraments were administered Friday and the queen is reported to live many hours. Queen Cagola is a daughter of Prince Gustave Vase of Sweden. She was married to Prince Albert of Saxony in 1853.

Minneapolis Pigeon Holds Record.

Boston.—At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers, which closed its sessions here Wednesday, the best record for the year was given to Tornado, belonging to Fred May, of Minneapolis, Minn., with a flight of 600 miles in 15 hours. Another record flight was by a bird owned by Dr. John Schilling, of Fort Wayne, Ind., which covered 1,000 miles in 47 hours.

Carnegie Donates $2,000,000.

Washington.—Andrew Carnegie has added the sum of $2,000,000 to the $10,000,000 endowment fund of the Carnegie Institute. Announcement of the fact was made at a dinner Tuesday night at the New Willard, of the board of trustees of the institute, to which had been invited a number of scientists and men prominent in public affairs.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The people up this way are putting in a portion of their time agitating the building of creameries, and it is certainly a move in the right direction. At the meeting held at the school house last Saturday there was a large crowde present and the location of a site for building a creamery in this Township was located at Highlanding, on the corner of the Showston farm. Of course this location did not please every one present, as some wanted it east and some west of that point, but the Highlanding location won out by a large majority. A temporary organization was made and a committee anointed to get shares of stock, which was placed at $25, per share. If we can get this creamery built it will be a great improvement to the community and we believe we can get it built If we make a united effort and all take hold and push. You could not buy the Clearwater Creamery for twice the amount it cost, if you wanted to move it away from there. If it paid the town of Deer Park to build and run this creamery, why would it not pay the town of Highlanding to build and run one?

Babes as Bait.

"We'll do ye blink," said the sailor. "Set aside like babies for bait! We'll do it in Ceylon."

"Babies for bait! Fishing for sharks? Yes. Crocodile. Baby bait is the only thing for crocodile, and every body uses it. Ye rent a baby dear there for half a dollar a day. Of course," the sailor went on, "the thing ain't so cruel as it sounds. No harm ever comes to the babies, or else, of course, their mothers wouldn't rent 'em. The kid is simply put on the end of a line of a crocodile stream and the hooter lays kid near him, a sure protection. The crocodile is lazy. He lies in the sun in indolence. Nothin' he'd relish more than to share where ye take part kids. But set a little fat naked baby on the bank and the crocodile runs ontoes up. In he comes, a greedy beast, in his dull eyes and then ye open fire. I have seen as many as four crocodiles with one baby in a morning's fishin'. Some Ceylonese women would there near as real crocodile circuses make as much as $2 a week regular out of renting their babies for crocodile bait."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Has a Job Waiting.

"I hear you're getting to be a real expert," a veteran in that line remarked to a youthful acquaintance of the contemplative cast recently married.

The young man republished my such intention.

"Just played a little let among the boys in the office, you know," he added. "Put in $1.50 and won $40 in a trifling pool."

"Well, that's a good beginning, anyhow," said the veteran. "You'll grow up after awhile. What did you do with the $40—put it on the races or upon wine?"

"Bought a ton of coal and a set of false teeth for my wife," was the reply.

When the veteran revived his pound friend had disappeared.

"Gee," he soliloquized, "that's a new one in sport! If I win tomorrow I'll buy my mother-in-law a new tooth leg and some darning cotton."—New York Globe.

Given Her Choice.

Little Harry's experience with death was limited to the decease of a pet canary which had been sent to a taxidermist and now adorned the parlor mantel.

His grandmother, of whom he was very fond, was taken suddenly ill. For some time after he learned of her condition he sat in a brown study. Then, with a resolute air of coming to a sudden resolution, he closed into the sickroom and, cautiously approaching the bed, fixed his precious big brown eyes upon his dear relative and said, with a little quiver in his voice:

"Say, grandma, if you die, which would you rather be—buried or stuffed?"

"Cause if you're buried we can't see you no more, but if you're stuffed you can set you in the parlor."

Grandma immediately began to get well.—London Scraps.

The greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Emerson.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The anual meetin of The Red Lake River Trasportation Company will be held at the High Landing school house, on Monday January 13th, 1908, at 10 o' clock A.M

All share holders are requested to be present.

Alfred Hammersten, Sec.

ANUAL MEETING.

The anual meeting of The Clearwater Creamery Association is to be held at Lillo post office on Friday January 3rd, 1908, at 10 o' clock A.M. All members are requested to be present.

J. S. Hanson, Sec.

WANTED—1,000 young men to study telegraphy at the Crookston College. There is a great call for operators and beginning with next spring the railroads will put on nearly twice as many men as they have at the present time. Our last year's graduates are now receiveing from $60 to $80 per month. Our teacher in this department is one of the chief operators of the Great Northern Railway. Send for catalog to J. C. Sathre, Crookston, Minn.

In a Quandary.



Monk—He is wagging his tail very friendly, but he is growling, so I don't know which end to believe.—Leslie Weekly.

Mora Regulation.



Miss Ladylog—Why was your fish arrested?

Mr. Highland Rug—The fly cop said I was exceeding the speed limit and wasn't displaying my light in front.—Kansas City Times.

Blind Man's Buff in the Woods.



Willie Rabbit—This is Johnny Hedge hog. I can tell him by his quills.—Comic Cuts.

Not Even the Clock.

Two indies were being shown through the State Hospital for the Insane. As they entered a ward occupied by the other and said, "I wonder if that clock is right?"

An inmate standing near overheard her and instantly replied: "Great Scott, no! It wouldn't be here if it was!"—Lippincott's.

The Difference.

"Pa, what's the difference between the opening of prepared and ready?"

"Well, there's many a person who may be prepared to die, but I never saw one who was ready."—Chicago ——[illegible]

Somewhere

"Pardon me, madame. I think I have seen you somewhere."

"Very likely. I go there very often."—Le Sourire.

Didn't Affect Him.

Stella—Mrs. Jones wants a new coat because Mrs. Smith looks so well in one. Jack—Yes, but Jones won't sign a check merely because Smith looks so pretty when he is writing one.—Harper's Bazar.

It is sometimes advisable to employ a night watchman to look after men who are so honest as the day is long.—Chicago Tribune.

LUMBER.

The Largest Stock Of Lumber Ever Carried In A Retail Yard, Is At Your Disposal,

At St.Hilaire Minn.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles $3.50 per M,

TWO AND THREE INCH PLANKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED BEFORE, BUT STILL GOOD AT $6 TO $15 PER M,

If you want some of these come quick as they are going fast.

* * * * * * *

—ST.HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER.
Stotka & Rhoda Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 13th, 1907

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Dec. 10th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that CHRISTOPHER VAD, of Germantown Minnesota has filed notice of his intention to make finanal Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead entery No. 1165 Made April 25th, 1905, for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 5 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. and that said proof will be made before A.M. Hislop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at Thief River Falls, Minn. on January 15th, 1908

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Olof Jorde Svingen, Tolgf Hetveit, Ole Hetveit, Edward Vadall of Germantown Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Soft and Light.

A lady famed for her skill to cooking was entertaining a number of her friends at ten. Everything on the table was much admired, but the excellence of the spounge cake was especially the subject of remark.

"Oh," exclaimed one of the guests, "it is so beautifully soft and light! Do tell me which you got the recipe?"

"I am very glad," replied the hostess, "that you find it so soft and light. I made it out of my own head."—Illustrated Bits.

How It Affected Him.

Mrs. Myles—When are you coming to call on us?

Mrs. Styles—Oh, I really don't know. "Hut you said you'd come soon and bring your husband."

"I know I did, and I asked him last night to come over, and he said he'd die dream over it, and, do you know, dear, he had an awful nightmare last night!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The White Line.

The late David Christie Murray on one occasion told the story of the champion pfeifer's error of his experience to this effect:

"I was at the close of the story of 'Grace Fosbeach': 'Are there no troubles now?' the lover asks. 'Not one, dear Frank, not one.' And then, in brackets, thus [ ] I set the words [White the]. This was a technical instruction to the printer and meant that the line of space should be left clear. The genius who had the copy in hand put the lover's speech in type correctly and then, setting it out as if it were a line of verse, he gave me:

"Not one, dear Frank, not one white line."

"It was a bustoh in the printing of Ike to surround a leather medal by a leather boot lace round the neck of the man who had achieved the prize belief of the year. It was somewhere about midsummer at this time, but it was instantly unanimously resolved that nothing better than this would, or could be done by anybody, and the medal was presented at once."—Westminster Gazette.

Preferable.

The Court—Six years of hard labor. You'll get a chance to learn a trade, my man. Burglar—Judge, couldn't I be permitted to learn it—er—by correspondence course?—Puck.

For the burdens which God lays upon us there will always be grace enough. The burdens which we make for ourselves we must carry alone.—A. W. Thomas, D.D.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 29th, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn, Nov. 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. RODMAN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1263 made July 10, 1905 for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 19, Twp. 153 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on January 6, 1908

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Alex E. Olson, George Singer, Peter Miller, William J. Pollnock, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 22nd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ALEX E. OFTOS, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation Proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 7328 made Oct. 5th, 1904, for the S.E. ¼ of Section 26 Township 152 N. Range 40 West, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on January 6th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

NoahW. A. Rodman, George Singer, Peter Miller, William J. Pollnock, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice of Expiration of Time of Redemption.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR.

County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

To W.M. Erb and J.K. Fagen:

You are each of you hereby notified that the following described pelow-our parcel of land, situated in the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, and more fully and described as follows to wit: The East One Half of the South West One Quarter of Section Fifteen (15) in Township One Hundred Fifty one, (151) Range Forty Three (43) is now assessed in the name of W. M. Erb, that on the 31st day of May A.D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the realestate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 21st. day of March A.D 1902 in proceedings to inforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A. D. 1900, for said County of Red Lake, the above described town, or parcel of land was sold for Nine Dollars and Twenty seven Cents; that the tax certificate issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of redemption from said sale given and served; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue on this notice is the sum of one Hundred and Seven Dollars and Sixty Nine Cents (said sum being the aggregate amount of sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon according to law, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accruing upon said land subsequent to said sale) and that the time for redemption on said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof of said service step in my office.

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 21st. day of November A.D. 1907.

[Seal] John B. O'Brien,
County Auditor
Red Lake County Minnesota

To Protect Its Birds.

An international agreement for the protection of birds that are useful to agriculture was signed at Paris on March 19, by representatives of Belgium, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, Greece and the principalities of Monaco, Liechtenstein and Luxemburg.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it's the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor. But it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and thousands depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By—SINGER BROS, Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH

Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. **Also furnish money to build** School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier

Buy the

Right Goods At the Right Prices

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm, Produce.

John Radneckh prop.

IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESs,

with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise, In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD., FOR RESULTS.

WE Will SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON, OR ADRESS, —W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

We wish all our subscribers a merry Xma's.

Get a bottle of Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar for that cough.

WANTED—Boy or girl to learn the printing business. At SUNBEAM Office.

There will be a Christmas tree at the Swanson school house on Wednesday evening Dec. 25th.

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

A. Eve and Sam McMahn are improveing the fine weather this week getting up a big supply of fire wood.

Simon O'Toole is up from Thief River Falls doing some carpenter work for Walt McAndress this week.

There will be a grand ball, at the Krat on hall Dec. 31st,. Come and dance the old year out, and the new year in.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, It should cure you.

C.L. Clark drove down to Thief River Falls Sunday on a business trip, returning Monday.

Jack McAndress came up from Thief River Falls Tuesday for a few days visit with his uncle Walt.

Miss Mary Galipeau came up from Thief River Falls Monday, and will work for Mrs. C.L. Clark a few weeks,

P. Sullivan will drive down to Thief River Falls tomorrow to bring his daughter Mary home for her Xmas vacation.

There is to be a change of post masters at the Highlanding post office, T.S. Jacobson having resigned and J.W. Vrolson, appointed to fill vacancy.

County Superintendent of schools McAnulty was up yesterday visiting our school and interviewing the board, about having the spring term commence this winter.

MASCOT Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you o be sure to buy "the mascot." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

J.W. Vrolson was down from Highlanding Tuesday to get bondsmen for post master. August J. Wentzel, Sever Nelsng and Steffen Jordal were with him. for bondsmen and witnesses.

There will be a Christmas tree at the Highlanding school house Tuesday evening Dec. 24th., at 8 o'clock P.M. The school children are getting up a programme for the occasion and all are envited to attend.

Walter Johnson, of St. Hilaire closed a very successful two months term of school in this District today. The people were so well satisfied with his services that an effort was made to get him to teach two months additional term, but he had decided to go to Crookston to business College after his Xmas vacation, and our school will be closed, until the spring term.

Joseph Wickuth, a settler living up near Highlanding, was sent to the insane asylum at Fergus Falls Tuesday. Wickum has been up before Judge Tarrant several times in the past, and his insanity is caused by drinking liquor. Sheriff Nelson and James Farr took the unfortunate man to the asylum.—Thief River Falls News.

The News is mistaken about where this man lived, as he lived here Duluth. No one has gone [illegible] Highlanding yet, if we have built a stakn fokt and started in with a vengeance.

If you are in need of eye glasses, call on Andrew Ellingson at Highlanding and he will fit you out. Eyes tested free.

ARE YOU GOING TO COLLEGE.

If so, you should remember, that the Crookston College has six experienced teachers, accommodations for 500 students, uses the most up to date method in teaching telegraphy, has placed every one of its graduates in good paying positions, and can furnish you board and room in private family for $3.00 per week Send for catalogue to J. C. Sathre, Crookston Minnesota

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is sold by all dealers, Price 25 cent. 50 cents and $1 00.

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily Newsis constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1, 1909, to all new subscribers for $1.50 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidential campaign and will give you a live up to-date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Merry Xmas! MERRY Xmas, to all.

Miss Maggie Short came out from Plummer, to attend the birth day party in honor of her uncle Con Short, on Thursday last

Harold Erb, is visiting with Roy Green and other friends in this locality, this week.

Mark's LUNG Balsam with Tar has cured others why not you?

Miss Anniebell Rolandson visited with Annie Iverson on Sunday last.

Mr. Haut, who is teaching school near Lillo went down to Red Lake Falls on a vacation.

Miss Linberg, from Hiltriver is working for Mrs. Carlson this winter.

Xmas comes next week! Don't forget Xmas comes next week.

Flogging.

Flogging, in public and otherwise, is not of mediaeval origin. In the middle ages ridicule and not physical suffering was the means employed for the correction of wrongdoing, hence the pillory, the stocks and the throwing chair suspended high over the heads of the crowd, in which women, generally scolds, were brought to a sweet repentableness—but the whipping post belongs to the Tudor age. The Elizabethan servant question was met by flogging girls for idleness on Sunday morning. But it was in the Hanoverian period that flogging was carried to excess. As late as 1804 six women were publicly flogged in Gloucester, England, because they had been found wanting.

Wit on the Links.



The Golfer—How far is it to the next hole, boy?

First Caddie—About a drive an' a put, sir.

(The golfer after great preparations drives his ball only a few inches.)

First Caddie to second caddie—Hey, Jock! He's ta'en his put first.—Sketch

If thou love learning thou shalt be learned.—Socrates.

His Suggestion.

"That young woman is not lovely," said the elderly critic.

"Oh, but her father is worth a million dollars."

"Then I think she should be required to display a notice to that effect."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. A. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunrise, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. HUNT, P.M

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you

Taxes paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

Not Be Rash After All.



"Are you sure the mine is going to pay?"

"Well, the manager said he would eat off his right arm if it didn't."

"But that doesn't count for much, because the manager has a wooden arm."—New York Mail.

To Calculate Longevity.

Bacon took a deep interest in longevity and its earmarks," said a physician, "and Bacon's signs of long life and of short life are as true today as they ever were. You won't live long. Bacon pointed out, if you have soft, fine hair, a fine skin, quick growth, large head, early corpulence, short neck, small mouth, brittle and separated teeth and fat ears. Your life, barring accidents, will be very lengthy if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm flesh, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together and a hard, gristly ear."

Dogs That Worry

Yes have ever seen a dog that has lost its master in a London street yet will wander whether even the lower animals have not the elements of sorrow to disturb them. But the man worries about many other things than bones or masters, and the dog never suffers from insomnia through fear of a future life or the state of his banking account.—Reader.

Wasted Sympathy.

Benevolent Old Man—I am sorry, Johnny, to see you have a black eye. Provoking Youth—Yoh go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!—Illustrated Bits.

The Way of the Law.

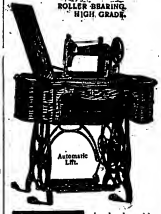
A man who goes to law may not be the poor suffer class when he starts, but is liable to be before he finishes.—Washington Post.

Loneliness.

Consciousness among the multitudes of [illegible] [illegible]

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. K. WOOD.
COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all orders for Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Why the Devil Has Cloven Hoofs.

Legends of the devil are quite common in Ireland, but the one which is most interesting and least known perhaps is that which tells why the prince of the infernal regions has split hoofs like those of a cow beast. Moore alludes to the legend in his story of St. Kevin and Kathleen at Glendalough. In that story Moore makes St. Kevin throw his former indiviee over the cliff in order to be rid of her importunities, but the peasants of the Glendalough district give the story a more poetical touch. They insist that it was not Kathleen that was thrown over the cliff, but that it was Satan, who had assumed the form of the lady in order to tempt the saint. The moment the prince of evil toppled over the edge of the yawning abyss he opened his batwings and sailed away in safety, much to the surprise of the holy saint. Later on the devil again attempted to lay a snare for St. Kevin, but the saint managed to get the arch fiend on holy ground, where, of course, he was helpless. While the devil was in this helpless condition Kevin drew forth his red hot attached cows' hoofs and [illegible] stamps, since that day Satan has been cloven footed and will be until the end of time.

Echoes and Architects.

"It is possible to make echoes," said an architect. "It is, indeed, easier to make them to destroy them. In the past men built their great temples and cathedrals with no thought of sound, yet hence when the preacher preached the roof, down the rows of sculptured columns and round and round the nave. With wires strung here and with tapestries spread there, many of the echoes of the old world buildings have been obliterated. There are echo experts—builders acquainted with the science of acoustics whose specialty is echoes' destruction. Sometimes their tasks are hard. Today an architect takes thought of the echo. His building is constructed so as to exclude this intruder. And, knowing how to exclude it, he knows how to welcome it also. I have frequently in landscape work put up summer houses and arranged trees so as to create an echo there."—Exchange.

New Animals.

With a heart attuned to "nature-study" a little Hungarian girl in the Canadian northwest exclaimed: "Teacher, teacher, it's certain beautiful on our prairie, where the birds and the grass-hoppers always run!"

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS. WILL LOAN YOU THE

Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

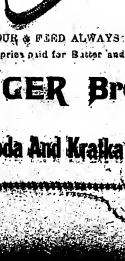
On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

with a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.



FINE

Shoes.

FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

THAT SWEET CHILD.



"You'll be too old to sit on people's knees soon, Dolly."

"Oh, no, I won't, auntie! I'm not half as old as sister and she sits on Mr. Wilson's knee. I'm never going to be too old for that sort of thing!"

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE.

Physician Called It Eczema in Worst Form—Patient Despaired of Cure—Cuticura Remedies Cured Her.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black splotches all over my face and a few coverlop my body, which produced e severo itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of ——. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in the worst form. Their treatment did me up good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. My husband purchased a single set of the Cuticura Remedies, which entirely stopped the breaking out. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that ever spioich was entirely gone. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema sluce, which was three years ago. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 26, 1905."

Insult Added to Injury.

An organ-grinder had been playing before the house of an irascible old gentleman, who furiously and amidst wild gesticulations ordered him to move on. The Italian stolidly stood his ground and played on, and at last was arrested for causing a disturbance. At the court the magistrate asked him why he did not leave when he was requested. "Me no understan' mooch ingiese," was the reply. "Well, but you must have understood by his motions that he wanted you to go," said the magistrate. "I tink he come to dance," was the rejoinder.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Highball?

Yeast—"Did you ever exercise with a medicine ball?" Crimsonbeak—"Well, I've taken something for snake bites, if that's what you mean."

High Cream Prices.
Write us to-day for particulars and tags.
MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Justice, it would seem, is both blind and deaf.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually. Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation. Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brentwood
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Little Vida's Gray Muff

By KENDRICK FERRIS.



IT HAD begun way back in November when Sunday after Thanksgiving, when Sallie carter came in late to church with a gray astrakhan muff. The sermon was too "deep" for Vida, who had her hand on her face and was almost asleep, when a flash of gray in the next pew caused her to turn her head ever so slightly and peep through her chubby fingers. There it stood on the velvet cushiou beside Sallie, trim, warm and lined with pearly gray satin, exactly like Mrs. Carter's own beautiful big one, but smaller by half. A great longing began to grow in Vida's heart.

But from that day on till the 17th of December Vida thought of nothing but a gray muff—how she would look carrying it, how it would feel and how every Sunday afternoon she would let poor Dorothy Haines carry it for a whole block.

The 25th fell on Sunday that year, and Saturday morning dawned bright and clear. Vida and her mother were standing together at the nursery window, as with a jingle of merry bells the Carters' sleigh drove by. Vida sighed contentedly.

"To-morrow," she said, "I shall be carrying a gray astrakhan muff."

Her mother laughed merrily. "Why, Vida, dear," she said. "You asked Santa Claus for seven other things—you said so only this morning. You couldn't expect him to remember them all, and he's as likely to forget the muff as the French doll, or the tea set. It's foolish to count on any one thing when you made so long a list. I told you to be moderate." And her busy mother hurried off in answer to a call from Aunt Jane.

Not count on it! Why, she had done nothing but count on it ever since Santa Claus had found her note, says St. Nicholas. Not count on it. Why, Christmas would be nothing without it!

That twilight came, and the darkness fell. And in the corner of the great hall sofa, facing the clock on the stairs, Vida, a disconsolate little body, fell asleep.

Her mother wakened her when it was time to hang up her stocking, and with the hope of her warning, and in spite of her long hours of worry, hope was born again, and when Vida kissed her mother good night visions of gray astrakhan muffs danced in her head.

"Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas!"

It seemed to Vida she had but closed her eyes, and there stood mother and Aunt Jane beside her bed, one with her worsted shoes and the other with her red elderdown wrapper to hurry her over to the nursery, where har father stood awaiting at the door.

"Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas! Oh, papa, I said 'I will!'" she cried, laughingly, as her father caught her in his arms.

Vida drew a quiet breath, and gave a little happy exclamation. Then she flew straight to the fireplace—the muff should be there.

Of the seven presents six were not forgotteu, and there were others she had not asked for.

But Vida's lips were quivering, and a great lump swelled in her throat. The muff—the beautiful gray astrakhan muff—was not there. Santa Claus had forgotten it.

But Vida was brave. And she would not let those who loved her see her cry or suspect her disappointment. She turned away from them and went to the north window, fighter with her tears.

"Oh, papa, papa," she cried excitedly. "Come here, come here right away. See, there is something out on the roof!"

Her father opened the window quickly, and climbed out. Vida's heart beat so wildly she could scarcely speak. Her father was picking up a box—it was about as size of Aunt Jane's cooky jar, and it was round.

"Well," her father said, as he climbed back into the nursery. "Here is something old St. Nick dropped, and from its size I guess it's meant for you."

Vida's hands trembled so she could scarcely tug off the round top of the box. Just as it was about to yield, a sudden fear fell upon her heart.

"Papa, perhaps—perhaps he didn't mean it for me. Perhaps he dropped it, and it belongs to some other little girl."

Her father's eyes twinkled.

"Look at the bottom of the box, little one," he said.

Vida turned the box upside down. There was her name—Vida Gunnee Lane, as plain as plain could be, and while she was staring at it open mouthed, out dropped—not a little gray astrakhan muff, but a beautiful soft chinchilla one and a little collar to match! And Sallie Carter peeped through her fingers that Christmas morning at the happiest little girl in all Christendom.

Barney Flynn's Partner



HE boy stretched the long black stocking and regarded it with satisfaction.

"I'll take it," he said. "How much?"

"Twenty-five cents a pair," Dorothy Winslow answered.

The customer fished out a dime and three pennies and laid them on the counter.

"I'll take this one," he said.

"But we never break a pair!" Dorothy exclaimed, with some amusement. "Oh," she added, sympathetically, as the boy's face fell, "was it for some one with only one leg?"

"It's for my partner. He's got two legs, but he's crippled—just been let out of the hospital. And I'm going to give him a Christmas."

"Oh!" said Dorothy, comprehendingly. "And you wanted the stocking to hang up? I'm sorry, but—what!" she cried suddenly, as the boy was gathering up his money in disapointment. "I can let you have it, I think. Cash! Cash!"

The little girl who came in response to the summons nodded to the boy, and then sped away to the desk with the quarter that Dorothy substituted for the dime and three pennies.

When the customer had departed, carrying his package, Dorothy contemplated the odd stocking which had come into her possession.

"Well, what an idiot I am!" she murmured. "Why didn't I give him both of them? But of course he wouldn't have taken them—as long as he was buying for one."

She called the little cash girl again. "Do you know the boy that was here a little while ago?" she asked. "I thought I saw you nod to him."

"Barney Flynn. He lives on the floor above us," "Cash" answered, "with Billy; and Billy got run down by a 'lectric. Barney sees to him."

Customers claimed Dorothy's attention, and for awhile she was all hurry and hustle. During the afternoon, however, when the neighboring sales-woman volunteered to watch over her counter for her, she slipped down the aisle to the shirt waists, says Good Companion. She was quite excited for fear that the particular shirt waist should be gone. There was the woman with the bargain counter hanging it. Dorothy had seen her dallying at the counter.

She rummaged a moment in a pile of shirt waists; then she looked tragically at her friend behind the counter.

"O Peggy, it's gone! I knew it! I knew it! I saw it in that bargain woman's eye!"

She had waited so patiently for that waist to be marked down! It would have suited her complexion— it had just the right warm, rosy tints.

"Peggy, why did you let it go?" she cried, reproachfully.

"Had to, my dear. I did my best—put it at the very bottom of the pile, but she fished it out."

Dorothy went back slowly to her counter.

"Dick would have liked it, too," she thought, disconsolately. "And now he'll have to see me in just my shabby old one."

It occurred to her that other people probably had Christmas disappointments; and then she thought of Barney Flynn and his partner.

"He's going to hang up the stocking for Billy—and I don't believe he ever had a Christmas for himself in his life," Dorothy meditated. "I know what I bought the odd stocking for—so long, as I can't buy myself that lovely waist."

And she felt a glow of enthusiasm as plans began to take shape in her mind. It was almost closing-time when the little cash-girl came darting up with a message from Peggy.

"She's brought it back—the shirt waist—sleeves too short. If you want it, better hurry.

Dorothy hesitated. "No, I've changed my mind," she said resolutely. "Tell Peggy I'm much obliged." And she added to herself: "Now if Dick doesn't like me in my old plaid waist, I guess we'll have to quarrel.

When Dorothy returned to the store the morning after Christmas, the little cash girl came running up to her, and cried:

"I got it in for you all right, Miss Winslow! I worked it fine. I crep' in in the dark, when Billy and Barney were asleep; you couldn't have heard me with an ear trumpet. And I felt for Billy's stocking, and hung yours alongside. And then I filled 'em both with all the things you'd given me."

"Well," said Dorothy, eagerly; "and what happened?"

"O my sakes," said the child, "All of us on the floor below was waked up that early Christmas mornin' such a yellin' and stompin'! You'd like to have thought they'd never had a Christmas!"

Dorothy turned away to hide a smile.

"And Dick was glad to see me just as I was," she thought, contentedly.

A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shooting Pains and Dizziness.



Hiram Center, 618 South Oak Street, Lake City, Minn., says: "I was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not straighten up after stooping without sharp pains shooting through my back. I had dizzy spells, was nervous and my eyesight was affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too frequent. I was in a terrible condition, but Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have enjoyed perfect health since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Probably.

"I've just been thinking," said Willieboy.

"Thinking what?" demanded Silliman, to whom the idea of Willieboy's thinking was somewhat disconcerting.

"That in Adam's case it must have been a real re-leaf to change his clothes," said Willieboy.—Harper's Weekly.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Gave Her Away.

Mr. Borem Wright—Im sorry Miss Knitting isn't in. Tell her I called, will you?

The Maid (chastly)—I did, sir.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

We Want Your Cream.

Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We cannot hear ourselves ignobly that others do not suffer; our bravely, that others are not helped.—Scovil.

Hides Tanned for Robes, Coats etc. Gilbert tanned N. W. Seal Garments Foster Robe & Tanning Co., Minneapolis.

He who overcomes and captures his enemy with love is the greatest of all conquerors.—Fronde.

Cream of Oil

Is the best kerosene. Ask your dealer or write The Van Tilburg Co., Minneapolis.

A woman can keep a secret if nobody cares whether she does or not.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wise is he who kloks duly at the things that can't kick back.

When a man is full he isn't fully responsible.

NASTY.



He—Do you thiuk glasses would make me look more lutellectual?

She—Well, if I wore you I'd try them. They certainly couldn't hurt any.

Husky Sez.

"Ah! the old dery!" sighed Granger. "Here's thet old poem about hueking bees. I always did like that."

"Hueking bees?" queried Townley. "What do you mean?"

"Weren't you ever in the country during the season of hunking beet?"

"No. I never heard of anybody hucking a bee!"

Cash for Cream and Poultry.

Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us to-day. Write for tags & prices.
R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

The world my care little for theology, but it recognizes with joy the heavenly life and love.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes. St. Paul, Minn.

Whenever you see a man in distress recognize in him your fellow man.—Seneca.

Save 40 Per Cent. of Your Fuel.

Write for price list and testimonials. Economy Fuel Saver Co., Minneapolis.

Do not make unfast gains; they are equal to a loss.—Hesiod.

Gold Workers Ily Rewarded.

Sweynheym and Panuartz, the two Germans who were the first to print books in Rome, used paper and types of excellent quality. Their ink on pages printed more than 400 years ago can vie in blackness with the best of the present day. Yet with all their labors they often lacked bread. In a petition to the pope they informed his holiness that their house was full of copy sheets, but they had nothing to eat.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

A good many men who get credit for being close-mouthed are in reality, too lazy to talk.



JO-HE OIL
SAVES THE LITTLE ONES
Very penetrating, soothing, healing. Cures Chills, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throat and Catarrh. This oil has no equal for Wind Colic, Bronchitis and Asthma. Cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Wounds. Prepaid $1.00, postpaid. Agents wanted. H. D. JONES' SONS, Prop's, Dallas, Texas.

A. N. K.—G (1907—51) 2209.



COLT DISTEMPER
Can be handled very easily. The sick are saved, and all the well ones kept from having the disease. Simply mix SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND with the drinking water and allow the animals access to it. Give no other treatment. Keep the stables and troughs clean and disinfected. Remember that SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND is a preventive and not a cure. Should distemper get into your stables, SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND will cure. Prevents contagion. Cures distemper.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



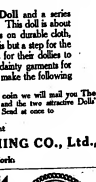
To Teach the Future Mother to Dress the Future Child

we have prepared The Butterick Rag Doll and a series of patterns of attractive Dolls' Dresses, etc. This doll is about 18 inches high, printed flat in eight colors on durable cloth, quickly and easily made up. Remember it is but a step for the little ones from the making of pretty clothes for their dollies to the more useful accomplishment of making dainty garments for themselves and others. For this reason we make the following

Special Offer:— For 25c in stamps or coin we will mail you The Butterick Rag Doll, and the two attractive Dolls' Patterns, shown above. Send at once to

The Rag-Doll Department
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.,
Butterick Building, New York

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
$3.00 SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN. $3.50
W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.
CAUTION! Before buying, W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



160 Acre FARMS Western Canada FREE



Typical Farm Scene, Showing Stock Raising in
WESTERN CANADA
Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and dairying are now open for entry, and can be secured by settlers. Many new districts of desirable country are also being opened for settlement under the
Revised Homestead Regulations
Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Thus settlers are enabled to secure adjoining homesteads. Live stock is the greatest source of profit in mixed farming operations.
There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches and schools, markets convenient to your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads conveniient to market.
Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to
CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; C. J. BROUGHALL, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; F. H. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

PAIN
afflicts every one, somewhere, sometime. His greatest enemy is
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
which can be used both internally and externally, and promptly reserve pain.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
Sc., three times as much 50c. All dealers.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

SPOT CASH
FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS
All federal soldiers and sailors honorably discharged after 90 days service in the Civil War, Spanish War, Indian campaigns between 1817 and 1898, and their heirs, are entitled to additional pension. If soldier is dead, his widow now entitled to pension, if she remarried, she is entitled to pension if now a widow. If both soldier and wife are dead, minor children under 16 years of age are entitled to pension. Write for blanks and information to-day. Don't delay. Address E. F. DUFFY, Washington, D. C., for further particulars.

$30 AN HOUR Has Been Taken In With Our MERRY GO ROUNDS
We also manufacture Vapor Heating Machines, etc. Write for catalog. MANLY CO., General Amusement Devices, 1215 Fifth Ave., Rock Island, Ill., U. S. A.

OLD VIRGINIA LANDS We have best farming lands in Virginia, $10 to $20 per acre. 320 acres for sale. Write for list. Address, Box 1, Petersburg, Va.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest in work when used with and starches stiffest. Starch.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1907. NO. 39.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

County Option Slogan.

Crookston—The Minnesota Anti-saloon league started a big campaign in Northwestern Minnesota by getting in touch with the county organization of Polk county here and holding a rousing mass meeting, at which Supt. N. A. Palmer, Assistant Superintendent C. A. Youngdahl, Hon. T. B. Moen of Ada and several other speakers delivered addresses.

About forty delegates from all over Polk county attended a big meeting in the afternoon at which plans for the coming election were discussed and committees appointed to keep the work going along organized lines. The anti-saloon league believes that it will be able to elect in Northern Minnesota almost every legislator at the next election who will favor their league and work for county option.

Very little work was done in this section of the state at the last election by the anti-saloon league, and the work that is being started now may make considerable difference in the next set of legislators from Northern Minnesota.

Move to Dishar.

Minneapolis—The board of governors and the ethics committee of the state bar association placed the stamp of its unqualified condemnation upon the action of Francis B. Hart of Minneapolis in the attack made upon the supreme court he made in his letter to the chief justice and to the governor. Steps will be taken at once to secure, if possible, his disbarment and his expulsion from the state bar association. Mr. Hart in his letter asked that an investigation of the court be started and suggested impeachment.

A joint meeting of the board of governors and the ethics committee of the association was held at the office of How, Hutter & Mitchell, at which the communications discussed, after which separate meetings were held. Two resolutions were adopted at each of the meetings, which were subsequently approved by the other body at the joint session which followed.

Tries to Clean Wrong Barrel.

Two Harbors—By the accidental discharge of a shotgun Ben Wooten, seventeen years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wooten, a brakeman on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, received injuries which may prove fatal. The injured boy and two companions went out rabbit hunting Thursday about three miles north of town. Ben's gun was of the double-barreled kind and after discharging one barrel he started to wipe it out. In doing so he accidentally placed the ramrod into the barrel that contained a loaded shell and it exploded, driving a large number of shot into his abdomen. One of his companions came to the boy's assistance and four men with a stretcher were sent out from the Two Harbors hospital and brought the injured boy to town. At the hospital he was operated upon and the doctors cannot say as yet whether he will survive or not.

St. Paul Lid.

St. Paul—The enforcement of the law is a matter of duty which is not affected by public sentiment either for or against the law. This is the position taken by Attorney General E. T. Young with relation to the enforcement of the law requiring saloons to be closed at 11 p.m. and he so informed a committee of St. Paul citizens who called upon him. The committee consisted of R. L. Goodkind, L. S. Cushing, C. W. Gordon, Eli S. Warner, Albert W. Lindeke and Jacob Dittlocher.

The members of the committee informed Mr. Young that the sentiment in St. Paul favored the 11 o'clock closing. They believe that closing the saloons at midnight, as required by the city ordinance, is favored by a large majority of the citizens and would meet all requirements of good morals and be better from a business standpoint.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Minnesota state grange opened at the Masonic Temple.

St. Paul—Richard Peel, one of the pioneer locomotive engineers of the Omaha railway, dropped dead in his home, 839 Tuscarora street, of kidney trouble.

Minneapolis—Nearly 200 high school students will be graduated by the Minneapolis public schools at the four commencements to be held the week of Jan. 13.

Prestico—The brewery in this place is to be transformed into a packing house and the work of remodeling is already under way. The brewery has been in operation for nearly forty years and has had many owners.

Narrow Escape.

Savage—Earl Barnaby, a member of the Dan Patch Air Line surveying crew at work near here, narrowly escaped death by drowning in the Minnesota river. News of his death was telephoned to the Minneapolis office and the rumor was not corrected until later.

Burnside was working on the ice near the site of the proposed bridge near Hamilton ferry, when the ice gave way and he sank from sight. Fellow members of the crew ran to his assistance, but his rescue seemed impossible.

Twenty feet below the place where he disappeared was a large air hole and Burnside was carried under the ice by the swift current until he came to the surface of the air hole.

He grasped the edge of the ice and his companions by forming a human chain, rescued him. Burnside is sore the worse for his experience.

Tax Commission Report.

St. Paul—The Minnesota tax commission handed in its first annual report to Governor Johnson. Its most important feature is a significant analysis of the present tax system and the revenues of the state. As another report will be made before the legislature meets, there are no recommendations for new legislation at this time.

The report finds that for the current year property in Minnesota will pay an average tax of $8.37 on $1,000 of actual value, which it says cannot be considered excessive, but "under the existing conditions of the assessment and levy of taxes it is unequally distributed, not only upon individuals, but upon communities as well."

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis—The estate of J. C. Eilert, the former Minneapolis wholesale druggist, is valued at $144,961.

Winona—At the annual meeting of the Winona Poultry association just held, it was decided to hold a poultry show in Winona next winter.

Willow River—The saloon building belonging to the Hamm Brewing company of St. Paul and occupied by E. W. Olson, was totally destroyed by fire.

Solway—One fortunate, large buck deer, which escaped the slaughter of the last hunting season, visited the village of Solway, coming into the main street from an easterly direction.

Preston—This village is experiencing a reform movement and M. Turck, a saloonkeeper, has paid a fine of $50 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday and will be tried on a charge of selling to a minor.

Duluth—Stricken with small pox, deserted by friends and relatives and left alone to their fate was the sad plight of Mrs. Frederick Owens and her four children, ages of 20 North Fifty-sixth avenue west.

Duluth—In the hottest primary fight Duluth has ever witnessed Emil Tyrrell, man received the Democratic nomination for mayor, defeating Mayor M. B. Cullum by what the final returns show to have been a plurality of 138 votes.

Minneapolis—Margaret Higgins, the 11-year-old daughter of O. M. Higgins, was fatally injured in a collision of icebouts on Lake Calhoun, dying fifteen minutes later at the home of Dr. Wilcox, 3343 Calhoun boulevard.

Fergus Falls—Jorgon Ulrickson was hurled alive while digging a well in the town of Eagle Lake. He had got down to a depth of nearly fifty feet and was about to be pulled up for the night when the earth closed in around him.

Minneapolis—E. K. Slater, state dairy and food commissioner, has prepared a program for the dairy meeting at the annual convention of the Minnesota State Agricultural society, which will be held in Minneapolis, Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

New Ulm—Four teachers in the public schools came in contact with a smallpox patient at a local boarding house and in consequence the board of education and Supt. E. T. Critchett deemed it advisable to close the high school and one of the grade rooms.

South St. Paul—South St. Paul has entered complaint before the state railroad and warehouse commission against the Minneapolis & St. Paul Suburban Railroad company, asking that the company be required to furnish better service between St. Paul and the stockyards.

Minneapolis—"Texas," universally acknowledged to be one of the most charming romances of Western life ever presented in play form, will be the attraction at the Bijou Opera House, during New Years' week. A delightful atmosphere of Western life pervades the play, which is by Dunstan and braggadocia.



BLOWS EXCHANGED IN HOUSE

WILLIAMS AND DE ARMOND RE-SORT TO FISTICUFFS.

Latter Calls Former a Liar and Lively Combat Follows—Is Stopped.

Washington.—The spirit of rivalry that existed for five years between [illegible] and Williams, democratic leaders of the house of representatives, broke out in a fistic encounter on the floor of the house of representatives. Both men were on their feet at the time, shaking their fists in each other's faces, and the blood to boil. Speaker Williams, and quite a number of members rushed to the scene of action and separated the belligerents before a blow was struck.

The encounter was very short. Mr. De Armond here away, a scuffed nose.

The immediate cause of the fight was the passing of the bill by Mr. De Armond to Mr. Williams, resultant of a complaint by the former that the minority leader had broken faith in "burying" Mr. Booher of Missouri by recommending his assignment by Speaker Cannon to the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

According to the statements of the principals, Mr. Williams defended his action by declaring he had been told by Mr. Booher's colleague, Mr. Lloyd of Missouri, that the committee assignment would be satisfactory to Mr. Booher. Mr. De Armond bluntly questioned the truth of the statement, and after the failure of an effort on his part to transfer the scene of controversy, Mr. Williams struck Mr. De Armond a blow in the face with closed fist.

The exciting incident will not be set down in the official records of the Sixtieth congress, for the house had been some minutes adjourned when the first blow was struck.

Some representative cried out: "Look, look at the fight." Everybody looked; but so startled were they by what they saw that no one seemed for the moment to think of rushing forward and stopping it. Meantime Mr. Williams and Mr. De Armond, wedged between two rows of desks, were still exchanging blows. Blood was flowing down the face of the leader of the minority, while Mr. De Armond was endeavoring to grasp his opponent by the throat, at the same time vigorously returning blow for blow.

Then everybody awoke to the unseemliness of the scene and crowded in and made an end of it.

Cummins Seeks Togs Only.

Des Moines, Ia.—Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, referring to his suggested candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, said Sunday:

"I have no thought of threatening my candidacy for United States senator. The suggestion about the presidency is new here, although I have heard about it in other states. I do not intend to do anything that will take me out of the race for senator."

Drowns in a Sathtub.

North Attleboro, Mass.—Frederick E. Sargeant, cashier and vice president of the Jewelers' National bank of this town, and prominently identified with Providence, R. I., and North Attleboro business firms, was found dead in the bathtub of his home in the same building Tuesday night. Medical Examiner Holden stated that in his opinion death was due to accidental drowning.

Yaqui Murder Twelve Men.

Nogales, Ariz.—Information which has just reached here tells of the frightful murder of 12 men by a band of 150 Yaqui Indians 45 miles southeast of Magdalena, State of Sonora, Mex., Wednesday of last week.

OSCAR OF SWEDEN BURIED.

Impressive Funeral of Late King in Stockholm.

Stockholm. — Seldom if ever in its history has this city witnessed such a grand and solemn ceremony as that which Thursday marked the funeral of King Oscar, who died December 8.

Although the weather was bitterly cold, the entire population of Stockholm and thousands of visitors from the country stood bareheaded, silent and sorrowful along the line of procession to catch a last glimpse of the cortege containing all that remained of the beloved king.

The funeral procession included 2,000 persons, among them being, save the new king of Sweden; the king of Denmark, the Swedish princes and princesses, and the ambassadors representing foreign monarchs. Charles H. Graves, the American minister, as the special representative of President Roosevelt, was given a place of honor immediately following King Gustave. The queen of Sweden and the queen of Denmark drove to the church, but the dowager queen of Sweden, widow of King Oscar, was prevented by illness from attending the funeral.

As the funeral procession entered the Riddarholm church the organ and the orchestra played Haydn's magnificent dirge and, as the casket was carried up the grand aisle by a number of officers, accompanied by the aides de camp of the late sovereign, every eye in the congregation was filled with tears. The funeral oration was delivered by the bishop of Lund.

A salute of 42 guns was fired by the forts and the ships in the harbor, and volleys of musketry burst forth as the coffin was placed in the vault of the Bernadotte.

MANY KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Powder Magazine in Palermo Blown Up—Whole Town Shaken.

Palermo—A terrific explosion occurred Thursday evening in the military powder magazine, where a large quantity of dynamite was stored, and was followed by a number of lesser explosions, the whole town being badly shaken and the people thrown into a panic. Almost immediately flames shot high in the air and spread to the ruins of houses that had fallen, adding greatly to the terror of those who were in the immediate neighborhood of the disaster.

It is estimated that about 25 persons were killed and a hundred others injured. Troops were ordered out to aid the firemen in clearing away the wreck and securing the wounded.

Engineer Faithful Unto Death.

Cleveland, O.—Engineer Frank Krag, 50 years old, of Buffalo, N. Y., thought ill and faint, stayed at his throttle till he had run his train safely down a heavy grade and then dropped dead. Krag was in his usual health when he took his train out of Buffalo. His illness came after the train had left Erie. The engineer had hardly strength enough to lower himself from the cab at Collinwood.

Buck Hinrichsen Dead.

Alexandria, Ill. — W. H. Hinrichsen, familiarly known as "Buck" Hinrichsen, formerly treasurer and secretary of the state of Illinois, died at his home here Wednesday from paralysis after a long period of declining health. Mr. Hinrichsen was about 59 years of age and was secretary of state during the administration of Gov. Altgeld. He had been a conspicuous figure in Illinois politics for many years.

NEW MINE DISASTER

EXPLOSION ENTOMBS ABOUT 250 AT JACOBS CREEK, PA.

MEN PROBABLY ALL DEAD

Number of Fatalities Comparatively Small Because Many Miners Were Celebrating Festival of Greek Church.

Jacobs Creek, Pa.—An explosion of gas in the Darr mine of the Pittsburg Coal company, located here, Thursday entombed between 200 and 250 miners, and there is scarcely a ray of hope that a single one of them will be taken from the mines alive. Partially wrecked buildings in the vicinity of the mine and the condition of the few bodies found early in the rescue work indicate an explosion of such terrific force that it seems impossible that any one could have survived it.

That this disaster does not equal or even surpass in loss of life and attendant horrors the one in West Virginia is due to the devotion to church duties of a considerable number of the miners. In observance of a church festival many of the 400 or more men regularly employed at the mine did not go to work Thursday morning. Those who escaped through this reason are members of the Greek Catholic church and they suspended work to celebrate St. Nicholas day.

As was the case at Monongah, the explosion followed a brief shut down, the Darr mine having been closed Tuesday and Wednesday. It was just 11:30 o'clock when the tenth trip of loaded cars had been brought out to the tipple and there came in a swift rumbling sound, followed immediately by a loud report and a concussion that shook nearby buildings and was felt within a radius of several miles. At the same time there came out of the mouth of the mine an immense cloud of smoke and dust that floated across the Youghiogheny river.

As far as known, only one man who went to work Thursday morning escaped. Joseph Mapleton, a pumper, emerged from one of the side entries shortly after the explosion. He had left the part of the mine where most of the men were working and was on the way to the engine room for oil.

Forty-Two Dead Taken Out.

Yolande, Ala. — At eight o'clock Tuesday night 42 bodies had been taken from the Diamond coal mines, in which an explosion occurred Monday. Nineteen more are reported dead in the mines, making a total of 61 victims.

No one is yet able to tell what caused the explosion. The theory most generally accepted now is that ons of the men allowed a stick of dynamite to explode, which ignited the gas and this in turn exploded, spreading death and destruction through the whole mine. This theory is borne out by the fact that the entire front of one man's body was torn away.

Fifty-Two Slaughter in Mines.

Washington.—The coal mines of the United States are killing three times as many men per 1,000 employes as those of most European countries. In the last 17 years 22,840 men have given up their lives in the mines of this country.

As many violent deaths have occured in the mines during the last six years as during the preceding 11 years. The number of fatal accidents in the mines is now double that of the year 1895. In 1906, 6,861 men were killed or injured in the mines, the next succeeding 2,061 and the injured 4,800.

These terrible facts have been gleaned by government experts now at work under orders from Secretary Garfield of the interior department to investigate the nature and extent of mine accidents, particularly those resulting from explosions, and also to make suggestions as to how mining conditions may be improved and accidents prevented.

The conclusions of the experts are found in a bulletin issued Wednesday on coal mine accidents; their causes and preventions.

Diamond Jo Line Sold.

Burlington, Ia.—The Diamond Jo line of steamers has been sold, or soon will be, to a syndicate of men who will improve the present fleet of passenger and freight boats and increase their carrying capacity very materially. The statement is made that the sale has already taken place. The price is stated at a million and a half dollars.

May Be Taken to Idaho for Trial.

Madison, Wis. — J. T. Barber and Summer G. Moon, the millionaire lumbermen of Rau Claire indicted with Senator Borah for alleged conspiracy in land frauds, may be taken to Idaho for trial. Judge Quarles handed down this decision in the United States court Thursday afternoon.

INJUNCTION DECREE SIGNED

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IS ENJOINED.

Writ Granted Expected to Have Far Reaching Effect Against Boycott.

Washington. — After hearing arguments on various points in the case Justice Ashley M. Gould in equity court Wednesday signed the decree temporarily restraining and enjoining the American Federation of Labor, its officers and all others from interfering with the business of the Bucks Stove and Range company and from declaring and threatening any boycott against it. All attempts of counsel for the American Federation of Labor to modify the decree failed, except in one particular, and that was to exclude from the order the Electrotype Molders and Finishers' union No. 17, against which it was shown no specific allegation had been made.

Justice Gould took occasion to dwell upon the question of jurisdiction. He said there would be no attempt made by the court to assume jurisdiction beyond the confines of the District of Columbia, but that its order was operative upon all the persons defendant who are within the District of Columbia. An act, he said, committed by an agent or associate of one of these defendants outside the District of Columbia could be held as the act of the person within the District of Columbia so ordering it and subject such person to the punitive power of the court.

New York. — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is now in this city to attend the meeting of the National Civic federation, refused to go into the merits of Justice Gould's decision.

"This is an old one brought several months ago," said Mr. Gompers, "and before I have anything to say on the decision I should like to know just exactly what we are enjoined from doing. I do not know what further action we may take, and I shall want time to confer with some of my associates and to investigate in person before I have anything further to say."

CIGARETTES CAN BE SOLD.

Illinois Law Doesn't Prohibit it, Says Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill.—The supreme court Wednesday handed down an opinion declaring the anti-cigarette law passed by the legislature this year does not apply to cigarettes which contain pure tobacco, but only to those cigarettes which contain substances deleterious to health. It holds that the legislature has the right under the exercise of its police power to pass an act prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, but that it cannot prohibit the sale of cigarettes under the present act, the title of which only provides for the regulation of the sale of cigarettes.

Prior to June, 1907, prohibiting the sale of theater or amusement tickets for more than the price or amount printed on the face of the tickets, was declared invalid.

The supreme court also decided that Mayor Busse of Chicago removed without authority five members of the school board appointed by Mayor Dunne.

LORD KELVIN PASSES AWAY.

Noted Scientist is Dead at Glasgow, Aged 83 Years.

Glasgow.—Lord Kelvin, the noted scientist, died Tuesday.

William Thomton, first lord Kelvin, was born at Belfast, Ireland, June 26, 1824. He was a celebrated mathematician and physicist and occupied the chair of natural philosophy in Glasgow university from 1846 to 1899. He was knighted in 1866 and was created Baron Kelvin in 1892.

In the domains of heat, electricity and magnetism he was one of the great investigators of the century. He invented a number of instruments used in navigation and deep sea exploration and took a prominent part in the laying of the first submarine cables in the Atlantic.

For his efforts in behalf of science Lord Kelvin had been decorated many times, having been a member of the Order of the Legion of Honor of France, a member of the Prussian Order, Pour le Merite, and commander of the Order of King Leopold of Belgium. He received honors also from the Japanese and other governments.

Cortelyou Denies Stories.

Washington.—Secretary Cortelyou, in a statement given out Tuesday, pronounces unqualifiedly false the current rumors of undue political activity of his friends in forwarding a candidature for his interest. The secretary declares that neither he nor his friends have used their influence in behalf of any candidate for the presidency and that he has not been a candidate for anything but the confidence of the people. He adds that if he should hereafter decide to be a candidate for any office, he will say so frankly.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class Matter August 26, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

We wish all our readers and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

A very important commercial club convention to be held at St Paul next month will take up and thoroly discuss the catalog house question, and try to curb them. The governor and other prominent men in the state are deeply interested.

Congressman Steenerson has won another victory for the settlers on the eleventh township in the south of the town of residence required before they can make their final proof. It is not such an easy matter to induce the Secretary of the Interior to reverse his rulings, but that is precisely what Mr Steenerson has done. Sometimes things hard to accomplish seem easy for our big congressman.—Plummer Pioneer.

Yes Steenerson does things down there, and yet you necessarily meet a man that will stand up in front of you and swing his hands and say! What has Steenerson done? But the poor fellows are not to blame, as they never read any other newspaper, but "The Appeal To Reason."

Had His Revenge.

The rivalry was great at the annual picnic match police versus pedlums and many friendly bets deposited on the result. When the last batsmen, Police Constable Robinson, walked to the wicket the police required only two runs to win, and naturally great excitement prevailed. He batted with care and avoided a loose ball came, and, hitting this part mid-on, he started for an easy run. He got home comfortably before the wicket was thrown down, but to his disgust he was given out.

"Why," exclaimed the indignant constable, "I was yard past the wicket!"

"My boy," said the umpire in a soft confidential tone, "look, per see. It ain't what you say; it's what I say, an' I say you're out!"

"But," began the irate Robinson.

"Never remember," interrupted the umpire, instinctively scrutinizing his boots, "might be one hout six months. Don't argue with the boy! Well, you was the law that time an' I was hump on Sure," he added, triumphant "I'm the law an' you're run out!"—London Tit-Bits.

Pay of Army Officers.

A glance over the army list shows that one of two-thirds of the officers are receiving less pay per day than good mechanics receive in civil life. The latter has no home, but must be prepared to live in the arctics or the tropics and change, from one to the other at short notice. He must have equipment for both, and while in one place the equipment for the other is stored and deteriorating. He is sent on long journeys to distant stations and must suffer banishment from his family or take them along. Either is a great expense—on one hand for travel and on the other for maintenance of two establishments. His changes of station are so frequent that he must put his children in costly private schools or see them grow up in ignorance. Because he is an officer of the United States service to use the respectability of his position to add to his income commercially is regarded as reprehensible, and if he makes an investment he must intrust his interests to an agent.—Army and Navy Life.

The Old, Old Story.

Hot, tired and dusty, the excursion train returning from the seaside Ned and Sinkins, a little maid used with big curl, overcome with his day of happiness, dropped off to sleep. In the hatrack above another passenger had deposited a ferocious crab in a basket, and when the train began the crab woke up and, finding escape dull in the basket, started exploring. Presently Archibald Sinkins reached the edge of the rack, lost his equilibrium, and down it fell, right on the sleeping Sinkins. Sinkins awoke with a start, grabbed the intruder by the throat, and, thinking it was a monster, held on with all his might. The crab, feeling itself choked, struggled desperately to get free, and Sinkins, still thinking it was a monster, held on all the tighter. Finally the crab, with a last convulsive effort, managed to get free, and, scuttling down the rack, disappeared. Sinkins, with a sigh of relief, sank back into his seat, and, opening his eyes, looked at the crab, which was lying dead on the floor. "Well," he said, "I'm glad I killed you, anyhow!"—Tit-Bits.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The anual meeting of the Red Lake River Transportation Company will be held at the High Landing school house, on Monday January 13th, 1908, at 10 o'clock A.M.

All share holders are requested to be present,

Alfred Hammerston, Sec.

WANTED—1,000 young men to study telegraphy at the Crookston College. There is a great call for operators and beginning with next spring the railroads will put on nearly twice as many men as they have at the present time. Our last year's graduates are now receiving from $60 to $90 per month. Our teacher in this department is one of the chief operators of the Great Northern Railway. Send for catalog to J. C. Sathre, Crookston, Minn.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Notice is hereby given, that the anual meeting of The Highlanding Creamery Association, will be held at the Highlanding school house on Monday January 6th 1908, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of Directors and transact any other business properly brought before said meeting.

All share holders and others interested are requested to be present.

T. S. Jacobson, Sec.

NEW AND SECOND HAND LUMBER.

Having finished taking down the Pillsbury Mill we are in position to sell Inch Boards, Two and Three Inch lumber from the Mill, at from,

$6,00, TO $20, Per M.

Also Iron Roofing and Barn Sash, that have been used but still good, are going at less than HALF PRICE.

If you want some of these some quick as they are gonig fast.

* * * * * *

—ST. HILAIRE RETAIL LUMBER COMPANY.

St. Hilaire Minn.

MONEY,

We have plenty

To Loan On Real Estate, At A Low Rate Of Interest.

STEPHEN SINGER
Kratka & Rhoda Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Nov. 29th, 1907.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that WILSON L. ROLMEN of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1263 made July 10, 1905 for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 10, Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on January 8, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence, upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Alex E. Olfes, George Singer, Peter Milne William J. Pulbrook, all of Rhoda Minn.

E. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice of Expiration of Time of Redemption.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

To W. M. Fels and J. E. Fagen;

You are each of you hereby notified that the following described pelee-or parcel of land, situated in the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to wit: The East One Half of the South West Quarter of Section Fifteen (15) in Township One Hundred Fifty one. (151) Range Forty three (43) is now assessed to the name of W. M. Fels that on the Twelfth day of May A.D. 1902, at a sale of land pursuant to the resident tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 21st, day of March A.D. 1902 in proceedings to inforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A.D. 1900, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece, or parcel of land was sold for Nine Dollars and Twenty seven Cents; that the certificates issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having entire of redemption from said sale given and recorded; that the amount required to redeem, said piece, or parcel, of land from said sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accure on this notice is the sum of one Hundred and Eleven Dollars and Sixty Nine Cents (said sum being the aggregate amount of sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum, delinquent taxes, penalties, costs and interest thereon accruing subsequent to said sale and paid by said purchaser, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accuring upon said land subsequent to said sale); and that the time for redemption on said piece, or parcel, of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof of such service filed in my office.

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 21st day of November A.D. 1907.

[Seal] JOHN B. O'BRIEN,
County Auditor.

Red Lake County Minnesota

PUBLIC NOTICE

To Users Of Calcium Carbine and Acetylene Gas.

The Union Carbine Company, the owner of United States Letters Patent No. 541,138 of June 18th, 1895, for the product crystalline Calcium Carbide, cautions the public against the use or sale of Calcium Carbide (or carbolite) manufactured by any other person, firm or corporation. As commercial calcium is crystalline,

Especial attention is called to the fact which makes the person who morely uses or sells an infringing product just as liable to damages as the manufacturer of it. This cautionary notice is given to save innocent parties from litigation and damages to which they would be liable if they use or sell any such calcium carbide (by whatever name it may be called) manufactured by any other person firm or corporation

The public is especially advised that important suits have been brought by Union Carbide Company, and are now pending in the United States Circuit Courts in New York and Ohio against parties using and selling the product manufactured by the American Carbolite Company, and that these suits will be followed by such others as may be deemed necessary to protect this company in its patented product Calcium Carbide. The pending suits are being vigorously pushed by the undersigned with all available energy, and such progress has already been made that a finding and judgement sustaining the rights of the Union Carbide Company may reasonably be expected in the not distant future.

Dec. 1907. Union Carbide Company.

ANUAL MEETING.

The anual meeting of The Clear water Creamery Association is to be held at Lillo post office on Friday January 3rd, 1908, at 10 o'clock A.M. All members are requested to be present.

J. S Hanson, Sec.

The Lazy to Look.



Gentleman on the Fence—Willie, are you sitting?

He on the Ground—Which one? Once a week.

A Homework Cure.

Walt O. Night—Doctor, what is a suitable remedy for chronic insomnia? Dr. Pest—Let the person read his bills. Walt O. Night—He does. Dr. Pest—Then he gets them.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 13th, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minnesota Dec. 6th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that CHRISTOPHER VAD, of Gemaulous Minnesota, has filed notice of his intention to make finnal Commutation proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead Entry No. 7160 Made April 25th, 1906, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 5 Township 154 N. Range 39 W and that said proof will be made before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn., at that River Falls, Minn., on January 17th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Leif Jordenskrogen, Turgi Haverdt, Ole Undstad, Jacob Vetas all of Germantown Minn.

E. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 29, 1907.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 23rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that ALEX E. OLFES, of Rhoda Minn., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim viz:

Homestead Entry No. 1262 made July 10, 1905 for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 10, Twp. 152 N. R. 40 W. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on January 8, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

William J. Pulbrook, Peter Milne, Wilson L. Rolmen, Jacob Vetas all of Rhoda Minn.

E. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

It's Results That Count

In cooking it is the results that count. So when a housewife starts to make Bread or Rools or Pies, naturally she wants her cooking to have that rich crisp, pleasing odor, but it must also have that whiteness, lightness and wholesomeness which is so essential to good cooking.

Much of this depends upon the flour—and she needs depend upon,

MASCOT FLOUR,

to get these results—and they get them. Manufactured by

Red Lake Falls Milling Company

For Sale By:—SINGER BROS. Rhoda, & Kratka, Minn.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

RADNEY STORE.

CLOTHING, SHOES, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, AT LOWEST PRICE

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

John Radneckl. prop.

IF YOu WANT TO DO BUSINSSs,

with The People Of Eastern Red Lake County,

You Should Advertise,

In A Newspaper,

THAT THEY TAKE AND READ,

TRY "THE SUNBEAM", WITH AN AD. FOR RESULTS

WE Will SELL YOU A FARM,

Where Crops Never Fail.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS.—W. G. HUNT, Sunbeam, Minn.

Sticky Dumpling Thinks It's Time He Went Into Long Trousers.



DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make your final proof are written out free, at this office.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

We wish all our subscribers a merry Xmas.

Get a bottle of Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar for that cough.

WANTED.—Boy or girl to learn the printing business. At SUNBEAM Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kviste will give a holiday party tomorrow night

Marks Lung Balsam with Tar relieves a cough at once.

Sever Nelson, of Highlanding and Pete Milne and Ed. Rustad, of Rhoda gave their subscription a jog ahead this week.

The Christmas tree's both at the Deer park and Highlanding school houses drew big crowds, and both had very good entertainments.

There will be a grand ball, at the Kratka hall Dec. 31st. Come and dance the old year out, and the new year in.

Mark's Lung Balsam with Tar has cured others, it should cure you.

Ye editor took Xmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Walt McAdress and as it is not often that a country editor gets a good dinner, we did that turkey ample justice.

Miss Katherine and Amanda Dunn came up from Thief River Falls, and Miss Mary Sullivan, on Saturday last to spend their school holiday vacation with their parents.

There has been a special school meeting called in this district to vote for school to continue this winter. Meeting to be held at the school house Jan. 7th, at 7 o'clock P.M.

Our fine winter weather caught a bad cold Tuesday, but let us Wednesday to catch a new hold this morning, and today reminds us of the good old winter days of last winter.

MASON Flour is the best. After you have once used it your wife will always tell you to "be sure to buy "the mason." For Sale by Singer Bros., at Rhoda and Kratka.

Stephen Singer passed by this way yesterday afternoon on his way from Rhoda to Kratka. He said the creamery matter was pushed right along down there, with a good prospect that it would be built this next season.

An action for damages for the negligent keeping of sticks, while in the custody of an officer has been commenced by Ole B. Omlind, of Erl, against Frank Zavoral constable of this Township. The case comes up in the justice court here tomorrow.

The board of directors of the Highlanding Creamery Association held a meeting on Sunday afternoon to count up the noses of the cows signed. Although the territory had not been more than half canvassed it was found that we have cows enough to make a creamery pay from the start and the people are all taking hold of the matter in earnest and that creamery will be built, and will be built next spring, for we tell you, when the Democrat-Republicans, Socialists and Prohibitionists get to pulling together in Highlanding, there is something going to drop. And to make the matter more solid the north part of the town of Deer Park are coming in with us.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

NEW STORE.

New Goods & New Prices.

At High Landing, All The Time.

We have just completed our new store at Highlanding and put in a large and well selected stock of, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & HARDWARE.

COME AND SEE US.

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON. Proprietor.

THE FIRST STATE BANK, OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, WILL LOAN YOU THE Money To Make Your Second Payment, or to make your final proof. Give us a call, as we give the best rates

On Farm Loans.

Fall & Winter Of 1907-8.

You must have store goods this year, and you should buy them where you can get them the cheapest, and get the best price for what you have to sell.

WE Are at Rhoda & Kratka,

with a big stock of Dry Goods & Clothing.

FINE Shoes.



FLOUR & FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

SINGER Bros.

Rhoda And Kratka Minn.

Call on Andrew Hilgendorf at Highlanding and he will fit you out. Eyes tested free.

ARE YOU GOING TO COLLEGE.

If so, you should remember, that the Crookston College has six experienced teachers, seventeen months for 800 students, uses the most up to date method in teaching telegraphy, has placed every one of its graduates in good paying positions, and can furnish you board and room in private family for $3.00 per week Send for catalogue to J. C. Sathre, Crookston Minnesota

Mark's Lung Balsam with tar, is sold by all dealers. Price 25 cent. 50 cents and $1 00.

A GOOD BUT CHEAP DAILY PAPER.

The St. Paul Daily News is constantly making extremely liberal propositions for new subscribers, and its latest offer to send the paper daily except Sunday from now until Jan. 1. 1908, to all new subscribers for $1.50 is the best ever. This will carry you all through the next presidental campaign and will give you a live up to date daily newspaper for 10 cents a month. Send in your subscription direct to the St. Paul Daily News St. Paul Minn., or the publisher of this paper.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Merry Xmas and happy New Year to all!

Mr. Braske and daughter Ella were down to Plummer on a shopping trip.

Miss Carolina and Gus Iverson left Monday for Goodrush to visit their uncle.

Mr. John Smith is visiting friends in Deer Park.

Mark's LUNG Balsam with Tar has cured others why not you?

Mr. A. Bjandson hawled in a load of flax and took in the city sights, at Plummer on Saturday.

There will be quite a number from down this way attend the New years ball at Kratka.

How Woxall Was Named.

Near Schrecksville, Pa., is a village that bears the name of Woxall. This wonderful name was the result of an error upon the part of the postoffice department in Washington. The place was known many years ago as "Coppenstein," or "Crowtown," and later as Mechanicsville, but when a postoffice was established there in 1888 neither of these names was satisfactory, and it was decided to choose a new cognomen. Many were the suggestions submitted to the postoffice department, but all were found to be too nearly like the name of some other postoffice to be acceptable. One day the village storekeeper saw the word "Noxall" upon a piece of calico and called the attention of several friends to it. At once all agreed that "Noxall" would be a fine name for their town. So the postoffice authorities were notified. Soon a letter came from Washington approving the name that had been chosen, but in the letter it was spelled "Woxall." So Woxall became the name of the village.—Philadelphia Record.

To Calculate Longevity.

Bacon took a deep interest in longevity and its earmarks," said a physician, "and Bacon's signs of long life and of short life are as true today as they ever were. You won't live long, Bacon pointed out, if you have soft, fine hair, a fine skin, quick growth, large hand, early sexual development, small mouth, brittle and separated teeth and fat ears. Your life, barring accidents, will be very nearly if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm teeth, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together and a hard, grisly ear."

Dogs That Weary.

If you have ever seen a dog that had had his master in a hunting field for a few hours you would know that the elements is very wearing upon them. But the hunting dog is not the only one that suffers from this cause. Even the lowly mongrel, that has to forage for himself, and the dog never subject from husbands, suffer at times from the effects of the heat, and become limp and

Wilful Ignorance.

Subscriber (to Medical editor)—Sorry, doctor, to trouble you, but I've got a pain in my left leg. Can you tell me what to do for it?

Medical Editor—Why, certainly, I'll be glad to. Just cut off your left leg and you'll never have any more pain in it.

His Modest Claim.

A claim for damages against a railroad company is so often a license for exorbitant charges that a simple bill, such as was received by an American railroad company many years ago, even apart from its humorous aspect, is refreshing. It ran as follows:

The —— and —— Railroad company to John Smith Dr.

July 19, 1871.—To running your Locomotive into my wife; as per Doctor's bill for curing her $24.50
To smashing her hat and spilling her hat 2.37
To upsetting my deer horn (wagon) and breaking it 8.00
To hurting me 50.00
$82.87

There is authority for stating that the claim was paid immediately.—Scrap Book.

Her Chilly Retort.

The late Dr. —— of Malden, after pouring forth the story of his undying love in the most touching manner for over an hour to a young woman who he hoped would become his fourth wife, was refused the second time. He started for the door, but, looking around, he said in a most thunderous tone, "By heavens, you are the coldest woman I ever saw!"

The young woman looked up and answered sweetly:

"Oh, no, doctor; you have seen three colder than I!"—Boston Herald.

A Curious Notice.

This curious official notice was once published in Germany: "At the request of Herr Wilhelm Leipsic of Innsbruck the seaman, John Litgood, who was drowned in May, 1899, on a journey from Stockholm to Hamburg in the Knight Friedrich, is hereby called upon by the coheirs to appear and report himself on or before April 1, 1901, under pain of being declared dead."

Financial Note.

Jerrold—Could you pay me that 30 shillings you owe me? I owe Hobart 40 shillings and want to pay him. Can I borrow 10 shillings off you?

Hobart—Well, I'll tell you what. You pay Johnson what you owe him, and then I'll borrow 10 shillings off Johnson and pay you.

Dejected.

Pretty Young Thing (to the poet)—I believe that in your heart of hearts you're glad to hear what we're engaged to be. In front running, you know. You see we are to furnish copy immediately before. I'm trying not to bear it.—Chicago Tribune.

Foolish.

Visitor—Will you please tell me whether I should congratulate you or not, if you will please excuse my asking?

Father—That is not necessary. He knows we quite well.—Webster.

Don't Jump at Conclusions.

Before planning your vacation trip, be sure to decide to your own satisfaction what you want to get out of it.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thurday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

WM. G. HUNT, P.M.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Fees paid, Marriage License procured. Always at home, At SUNBEAM Minn.

The "Redgetan" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

J. E. WOOD.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Will give all Surveying prompt attention.

Office at Thief River Falls Minnesota

Photography in the Wilderness.



Disappointment and disgust of Snatchpitt and Pupsicle, who have been stalking each other for hours.—Punch

Before the Wedding.



She—Would you die for me?

He—Now, look here, are we supposed to be planning a cheap novel or a wedding?—New York Mail.

Like Mine.

The Hungry Guest—Jeames, what have we for dinner?—The Candid Butler—We only boarders, sir; neither is we to know before we get sir.—London Express.

The country which is cultivated with judgment produces great men.—Montesquieu.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SORRY HE SPOKE



Hubby—Just look at that idiot, Phil-jones, what a charming, amiable wife he has—seems to me all the biggest fools got hold of the prettiest women!

Wifey—You're right, nobody knows that better than I do.

It is wonderful what strength of purpose and energy and boldness of will are roused by the simple assurance that we are doing our duty.—Scott.

Cash for Cream and Poultry.
Top prices, quick returns, square deal. Ship to us today. Write for tags & prices. R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

A good intention will no more make a truth then a fair mark will make a good shot.—Spurstowe.

A Practical Christmas Gift.
A gift saving Elwell Kitchen Cabinet. Ask your dealer or send for Free Booklet. Elwell Kitchen Cabinet Co., Minneapolis.

Business offices are being put farther homeward because ground costs so much.

Texas Gulf Coast Country.
Write for free booklet and maps to Thos. F. Koch Land Co., Globe Bldg., St. Paul.

When a man tells how he has been hunconed he orouses more curiosity than sympathy.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

His Satanic majesty is probably ashamed of some of his associates.

High Cream Prices.
Write us today for particulars and tags. MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

The early riser is healthy, cheerful, and industrious.—French.

Cream of Oil
Is the best kerosene. Ask your dealer or write The Van Tilburg Co., Minneapolis.

A bluff is all right as long as you can keep the ild on.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

An excuse is seldom a justifiable excuse.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
THE ALL KIDNEY REMEDY
Backache Dizziness Rheumatism
Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail
50 PILLS 25c
$1.75 Guaranteed

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.
They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brentwood
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

WOMEN
find poultry keeping a profitable employment. Many say they owe their success to use of
SHERIDAN'S Powder
It's a medicine—does one ten-spoonful to pint of feed. Keeps poultry healthy and increases egg production in fall and winter when prices are high.
Sold by dealers, 50c. and $1.00 a can. If not, send to us. Sheridan Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Money Scarce
in winter? Better turn your extra time into cash. I pay $3.00 per day, in cash, for good work, and supply all the capital besides. Write for details to-day. This offer will not appear again.
ATKINSON, 109 Race St., Philadelphia.

PATENTS Thatcher's Eye Water

The Old Year and the New



ANOTHER year has found us just as we were getting comfortably used to the idea that summer had really gone.

Busy people never have time to dwell very much on the passing of the seasons.

The days are so full of tasks and Father Time is always catching up and getting ahead of us in spite of his advanced age.

It is always the same old story!

Spring surprises us with its blossoms and its bursting brooks and then summer has come and gone before we know it.

Very few of us stop to think that this swiftness of time in its passing indicates that we are really living rather than lolling through life.

It is only when the days hang upon our hands that we know how blessed are those other times when we have to make lists of the many things we have to do and get up early mornings to begin them.

Of course we are likely to complain that we get so little done, especially at this time, when the calendars tell us that another 365 days have become a part of yesterday's 7,000 years.

We look back regretfully and repine that we have so little to record in the way of achievement, beyond the mere act of living from day to day and from week to week.

But living in the right spirit, striving, if not always accomplishing and completing the tasks we set ourselves, is nothing to regret.

It comes near to that simple life that sounds so grand and inspiring when it is lived in the woods, but which is quite as fine when lived in a big city.

There is no doubt that when we try to set up standards of happiness and contentment and peace at the close of a year that has had its rifts of cloudshine and its stretches of shade, that it is impossible to put wealth, or fame, or success, personal popularity, beauty or even health itself forward as the great, good thing that makes life worth living.

The thing that counts is the ability and the desire to feel an interest in things, in events and persons—in the game of life itself.

All the other blessings pall unless that interest remains. It is very closely akin to health for it is a part of youth, of vitality, of life.

It has become the general practice to speed the departure of the old year with every indication of rejoicing, welcoming in the new with acclaim and expressions of satisfaction.

It is natural and wholesome to look forward, but those of us who fail to include the brick of gratitude in the building of our characters should learn to omit our complaints of the luck the old year has brought us.

In truth, the new year will be to a great extent like the old—what we make it and how we take it.

Things will happen in accordance with the same laws that guide the big earth of which we are a small part.

So we can greet 1906 in a calm and happy manner, rather than with any insufestations of frenzied joy at its coming, and let us have the good-manners to speed our parting guest, 1905, politely.

With all his faults we know him for what he was and the new year is as yet a stranger to us.

We can hope and believe that all good things will come with him, but let us avoid the hackneyed congratulation on the passing of a twelve-month that probably treated us better than we deserved.

The dawning of another January is invariably the time for what are called "good resolutions," which translate themselves into rash promises, usually broken before the new year is well under way.

That was the old-fashioned way of expressing an intention to reform, and many faithful and people kept on from youth to old age making these good resolutions every 31st of December, finding themselves each year further from perfection than ever.

Good resolutions are not at present, or at least not so notey as they used to be at this time.

They have become popular material for the comic papers and everybody knows what a joke they are.

Nevertheless, the close of a year is a capital time to take a look back, a retrospect in which we can see the faults that are on the mend with us, or the ones that have grown stronger and grown stronger.

Maybe some new tendency has sprung up which does not promise well.

At all events if we are able to get a new view of our characters it is through a searchlight cast home through the window of introspection.

It is only when we blindly console ourselves as right in everything that we are all wrong.

It is only when we blindly console ourselves as right in everything that we are all wrong.

So if your look back shows you mistakes and errors and misdeeds, be glad that the New Year gives you a clean slate to try for the right road and the true goal.

Be thankful for the mental perspective when you see it with clear sight—with new true eyes.

There is no need of making resolutions, for right seeing means right thinking and right thinking is the path to right living.

Perhaps your faults are those mean little ones which you would like to exchange in a bunch for one noble sin, but there are no exchanges of that sort or we should all be noble sinners.

The petty faults are the thorns that cluster round some of the finest roses in life's big garden, crowding, jarring, overtopping one another in their eagerness to get to the light.

Maybe the old year has been a good friend in some special instances that you can recall.

Perhaps it brought you back with a short, sharp shock from a too arrogant happiness or an overconfident success.

Be glad of that jar, even though it kept you stirred up for awhile.

Perhaps the past 12 months have healed some breath or brought some ship home, the white sails of which you have been watching wistfully for months or years far out at sea.

Be glad of that.

Perhaps some millstone has fallen from you and you stand free at last on the great highway with long, manacled arms reached out to the sky.

Be glad!

Or peace has settled on a troubled ocean and you can greet the sunrise with a smile and a prayer of thankfulness for another day.

Maybe there is a cradle in one corner of your home this New Year's eve with a most important guest cuddled in down blankets and rose-leaf palms upturned for your kisses.

No need to tell you to be glad.

Or success has come to crown some effort of which you have toiled rather wearily, hardly daring to hope.

Or if it has been withheld, be glad that you have nevertheless tried. It will all come to you some day.

The old year has taught us lessons.

Let us profit by them and enter into the new armed with experience rather than plunge into it as though it were a rose garden.

It is quite as full of danger and conflict and clouds as the old friend that is going.

Let us wish it will have even as much sunshine and gladness and joy.

We can meet it with splendid hope and lively faith—for those two qualities are what make our dreams come true.

Let us cherish a few good hopes that it may bring us the things we stand in need of—health, happiness, good friends anccess, joy and the clear vision that will teach us to discern the false from the true.

May it leave us our beliefs and our ideals.

Teach us to love more and to hate not at all.

To be content with the blessings that we have.

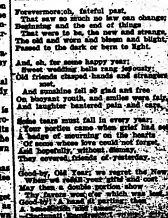
To cultivate sweetness and good nature rather than exclusiveness.

To meet the world with a smile.

To stifle criticism of things and people.

Never to make little of our own.

THE POOR OLD YEAR.



Hit Him Again. He's Got No Friends.

GOOD-BY, OLD YEAR.

By Clifford Kana Stout.

Good-by, Old Year, your mission ends
With midnight chimes and all is done;
The records writ with joy or loss,
The days profitless and days won.
Are hung as trophies round the rime,
And those are written with other time.

Farewell, faithful past,
That saw so much so few can change;
Beginning the end of things
Dead vows to be, the new and strange.
The old and worn and the fresh and bright,
Head to the dark or born to light.

And, oh, for some happy year!
Forever shedding balm upon
Old friends clasped hands and strengthen cast.
And sunshine fall all glad and free
On buoyant youth, and smiles were fair,
And laughter banished pain and care.

Some tears must fall in every year;
Your portion came when grief had sway
A badge of sorrowing on the heart!
Of some whose love could not forget.
Oh, hopefully, without, farewell!
They served friends of yesterday.

Good-by, Old Year; we regret the New
Brings us such poor gifts who come
May them a double portion show
Thy favors and of gentler mien
Come with a greeting, then
A benefactor, and not a foe.

Rheumatism Found Something Good Even in Railroad Accident.

A state senator of New York says he was riding in the smoking car on a fast one-night run in the northern part of the state two weeks ago, and in the seat in front of him sat a jovial drummer. He was one of those wide-awake, never-let-anyone-get-the-better-of-him style of men. Presently the train stopped to take water and the conductor neglected to send back a flagman. A limited express, running at the rate of ten miles an hour, came along and bumped the rear end of the first train. The drummer was lifted from his seat and pitched, head first, against the seat ahead. His silk hat was jammed clear down over his ears. He picked himself up and settled back in his seat. No bones had been broken. Then he pulled off his hat, drew a long breath and, straightening up, said: "Huily gee! Well, they didn't get by us, anyway!"

THOUGHT CHILD WOULD DIE.

Whole Body Covered with Cuban Itch —Cuticura Remedies Cured at Cost of Seventy-Five Cents.

"My little boy, when only six months of three months, caught the Cuban itch. Sores broke out from his head to the bottom of his feet. He would itch and claw himself and cry all the time. He could not sleep day or night, and a light dress is all he could wear. I called one of our best doctors to treat him, but he seemed to get worse. He suffered so terribly that my husband said he believed he would have to die. I had almost given up hope when a lady friend told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment and he at once fell into a sleep, and he slept with ease for the first time since two months. After three applications the sores began to dry up, and in just two weeks from the day I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies my baby was entirely well. The treatment only cost 75c, and it would have gladly paid $100 if I could not have got it cheaper. I feel safe in saying that the Cuticura Remedies saved his life. He is now a boy of five years. Mrs. Zana Miller, Union City, Ind., R. F. D. No. 1, Branch Co., Mich., May 17, 1906."

NOT WHAT HE MEANT.



"I am delighted to see you! It seems good to see old faces again."

"You mean thing."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Double Meaning.

"Ah!" sighed the loveiorn youth, "I wish you would give me that ring on your finger as a reminder of my love for you—because it has no ending."

"No," replied the fair maid, "I shall keep on wearing it as a reminder of my love for you—it has no beginning."

THE MILK PANS are quickly cleaned and rid of all greasy "feel" when washed in Borax and water in the following proportions—1 tablespoonful of Borax to a quart of water.

More men are injured by hoving things made easy for them than by having their paths beset with difficulties.—C. H. Parkhurst.

For Over Half a Century
Brown's Bronchial Troches have been unexcelled as a cure for hoarseness, coughs and sore throats.

Wisdom is the nitre that springeth from the heart, bloometh on the tongue and beareth fruit in the actions.—Ermestone.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.
To get the highest value, the old reliable N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It is sweeter to gain wisdom from others' woes than that others should learn from us.—Plautus.

We Want Your Cream.
Write to-day for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

In the spring the gardener's fancy turns to thoughts of grass seeds.

John Orr Exchange to Texas
Gulf Coal Lands. Write Thos. F. Koch Land Co., Globe Bldg., St. Paul.

After coaxing a girl to sing a man is apt to wish he hadn't.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Despair is the paralysis of the soul.—Hugo.

GREAT RELIEF



"Are you still troubled by your neighbor's chickens?" asked one man of another.

"Not a bit," was the answer. "They are kept shut up now."

"How did you manage it?"

"Why, every night I put a lot of eggs in the grass very carefully, and every morning, when my neighbor was looking, I went out and brought them in."

Not for That Kind of Fire.
The Edmonton firemen are complaining about people sending in alarms from the new boxes by trying to post letters in them. A young fellow was noticed the other day gazing lovingly at a letter as he stood on the street corner. After fondling it for a moment, he went up to a fire alarm box and tried to get it inside. A passer-by, who had been watching him, however, intervened: "I know your heart's on fire," he observed, "but I think you had hotter use the box at the next corner."

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't expect to strike any man favorably if you aim at his pocket-book.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper regulation of the bowels with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form habits of healthy daily action, assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies, when required, only to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

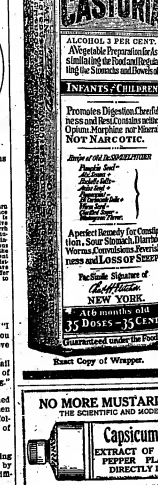
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THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.
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EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT DIRECTLY IN VASELINE
DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY
A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN.—PRICE 15c. IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES MADE OF PURE TIN—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. IN POSTAGE STAMPS.
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying effect is felt at once, and relieves Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Coxly complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for the stable, and no home or stable will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same comes in our tubes, as otherwise it is not genuine.
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Inclusive Dates: Jan 4 1907 — Dec 27 1907

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Prepared by: SOUA THAO	Date: Jan 18, 1982	Format: 1A x 2B
Filmed by: J.W.	Date: Jan 30, 82	Camera No. Red 1
Reduction Ratio: 14	Voltmeter .21 / 72	No. Expos. 404
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density:
Target Resolution: ___/mm	O.K. ___ Reject ___	Length:

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